

# Language and linguistics

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## LINGUISTIC THEORY *See also abstract 79–343*

**79–316 Koutsoudas, Andreas and Sanders, Gerald.** Constraints on neutralization and rule ordering. *Acta Linguistica Hafniensia* (Copenhagen), 16, 2 (1978), 183–200.

The paper assumes the validity of Kiparsky's proposal that the application of phonological rules is constrained by a universal principle, namely, that non-automatic neutralisation processes apply only to derived forms. This constraint is shown to be incompatible with extrinsically ordered rules, and thus lends support to the hypothesis that all rule-ordering principles are universal, not language-specific. Two analyses supposedly requiring extrinsic ordering are examined and both are found to violate Kiparsky's principle. The first involves the two rules of diphthongisation and loss of medial voiced continuants in Modern Standard Finnish; the second concerns the proposal by Chomsky and Halle that for Modern English the rules of vowel shift and velar softening must be ordered in a counter-feeding relation to account for forms such as *medicate* and *criticise*. An alternative analysis for each case is proposed, consistent with the neutralisation principle and the assumption that no rules of the grammar are extrinsically ordered.

**79–317 Norris, Christopher.** Theory of language and the language of literature. *Journal of Literary Semantics* (Heidelberg), 7, 2 (1978), 90–8.

It is argued that aesthetics should be a central, not a marginal topic of philosophical inquiry; and secondly, that the literary use of language should be a testing point of both linguistics and philosophy of language. No possible rule-based or deductive linguistics can do descriptive justice to the empirical variety of language forms. An aesthetic, as opposed to a logic-based, approach to language would replace the syntactic Chomskian model, which cannot begin to distinguish the transformations of language caused by rhetorical displacement which may totally change the context of interpretation. The reason for choosing literary usage as a touchstone for linguistic theory is that it provides an extended context-specific language which contains the language of logic as one only among many juxtaposed cultural codes.

**79–318 Schreyer, Rüdiger.** On structural complexity in relational networks. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* (Toronto), 22, 2 (1977), 125–43.

Principles for calculating the structural complexity (SC) of the relational networks of stratificational grammar are considered. Reich's postulates are given formal justification, namely that since the SC of networks with multi-line nodes corresponds to that of equivalent networks with binary nodes, either the node- or line-count of the binary equivalent can be used as a measure of SC of any multi-line network. Many of the difficulties which arise in the representations of optionality can be avoided if zero is included in the initial, disjunctive network. Finally, it is suggested that the basic nodes are not equivalent in degree of internal complexity. If the basic nodes of current theory can be defined in terms of even more basic relations, the measurement of SC will be much better founded.

## PRAGMATICS

**79–319 Mackey, William F.** Pragmalinguistics in context. *Die Neueren Sprachen* (Frankfurt am Main), 27, 3/4 (1978), 194–224.

Pragmalinguistics can be divided into two areas, each with different orientations, one towards code, the other towards actual speech utterances. Neither of these is meaningful outside its connection with other aspects of language. The verbal context acquires meaning within a situational context, and this in turn is part of a wider communicative context. Verbal, situational and communicative contexts exist within an all-embracing cultural context, of which language is both a constituent and a reflection. Since most contemporary linguistic theories have ignored context, an urgent restructuring of linguistics would be necessary in order to re-establish its place as an important field of research. The neglect of context in structural linguistics and transformational grammar becomes particularly apparent in their application to language teaching. It has been responsible for the conception of language acquisition as a purely formal skill reducible to pattern drills and phonetic training. The reaction against this formalism was a reassertion of the primacy of context which expressed itself in two unconnected developments: audio-visual methods and immersion education. These have, it is true, offered the language learner new opportunities, but they have also brought their failures.

- 79–320 Mitchell, T. F.** Meaning is what you do – and how he and I interpret it: a Firthian view of pragmatics. *Die Neueren Sprachen* (Frankfurt am Main), **27**, 3/4 (1978), 224–53.

One of the numerous symptoms of the situation of linguistics 'at the crossroads' is the noticeable discrepancy between conceptions of 'pragmatics'. It seems to be time that this discipline recalled its earlier conception of itself, for it appears to be in danger of losing its identity as a distinct field of research. The problem is demonstrated by the fact that conceptions of semantics diverge so widely, even though linguistics would be empty of content without any research into meaning. Any specialist field is presumably on its home ground when it investigates problems of language using its own terminology; linguistics was after all the first discipline to recognise clearly the need for its own categories for research purposes, not least in the area of phonetics. In its reappraisal, therefore, linguistics should recognise the unavoidable need for a return to earlier procedures, particularly the systematic collection and sifting of facts about language. This re-introduction of a stringent Firthian view of pragmatics should prove to be particularly relevant within the present climate of dissatisfaction with linguistic theories which, despite their success in the past few decades, seriously distort the essential characteristics of language and its uses. Furthermore, it is possible that the Firthian view of linguistics can at the same time serve to promote practical considerations and interests.

**SEMANTICS** *See also abstracts 79–353/4*

- 79–321 Borillo, A. and Tamine, J.** Syntaxe et lexique: quelques exemples de l'interdépendance des propriétés syntaxiques et sémantiques. [Syntax and lexis: some examples of the interaction of syntactic and semantic properties.] *Cahiers de Lexicologie* (Paris), **31**, 2 (1977), 63–94.

Between two extreme positions (one that syntax is totally independent from meaning, the other that formal phenomena have no autonomy but only map the psychological reality they are supposed to express) it is now generally admitted that there is a strong interaction between the two levels. The syntactic component of formal grammar provides the intrinsic meaning of a sentence through base rules of two types: context-free rules of the categorial component and rules of the lexicon. But it is only on the well formed surface structure that its semantic interpretation can be determined in terms of such considerations as presupposition, topic and focus, illocutionary force, etc., as well as on conditions of use and appropriateness, based on so-called postulates of a pragmatic logic. An example is given of nominal apposition in French. A second example relates to interro-declarative sentences.

- 79-322 Ginzburg, R. S.** Значение слова и методика компонентного анализа. [Word meaning and the componential analysis method.] *Иностранные языки в школе* (Moscow), 5 (1978), 21-6.

The principles of componential analysis through binary distinctions, leading to the ultimate identification of distinguishing markers, are explained and exemplified using Russian nouns and verbs, e.g. *холостяк, ходить/ездить*.

A more detailed examination of such English words as *pretty* and *to giggle* leads to the isolation of hidden components (*скрытые компоненты*), for example age and sex, which are fundamentally associated with such words. The extent to which English language dictionaries match up to the rigour of such analysis is then considered, and the case is made for foreign-language dictionaries generally to provide commentaries based on the principles of componential analysis. Without such information appropriate collocations cannot be ensured.

**LINGUISTIC DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS** See also  
abstracts 79-350/4, -356

- 79-323 Mitchell, T. F.** Educated spoken Arabic in Egypt and the Levant, with special reference to participle and tense. *Journal of Linguistics* (London), 14, 2 (1978), 227-58.

The existence of 'koines' and koineised forms of speech, for example, educated spoken Arabic (ESA), sets challenging problems of description and theory for general linguists. The essentially variable, flexible nature of language is demonstrated by means of examples illustrating both the retention and elimination of formal and/or semantic differences by educated speakers of greatly differing vernacular background. The paper focuses on the category of aspect in relation to the participle and the past and non-past tenses in spoken Arabic. In addition to regional differences between Egyptian and Jordanian Arabic, it is necessary to invoke a common distinction between 'motive' and 'non-motive' verbs, and also between 'perceptual' and 'non-perceptual' matrix verbs in complex sentences. It is concluded that koineised speech does not differ in kind from supposedly non-koineised verbal exchange. Speech is transactional behaviour in which participants trade not only such sociolinguistic variables as status, but also quite basic semantic values such as modal and temporal distinctions, and affirmation versus interrogation.

- 79-324 Palmer, F. R.** Why auxiliaries are not main verbs. *Lingua* (Amsterdam), 47, 1 (1979), 1-25.

The paper replies to the argument, notably of Ross and Huddleston, that auxiliaries should be treated as main verbs. It is not denied that they are verbs,

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but of a different kind. Also there seem to be borderline cases. At one end of a gradient lie the auxiliaries *be*, *have*, and *do*, and at the other catenatives such as *want*, *propose*, *like*. The modals are some way along the gradient, as are the subject complementation verbs *happen* and *seem*. A clear set of criteria for deciding in such intermediate cases is provided by the well-known tests of inversion, negation, 'code', and emphatic affirmation. Attempts to disguise the essential gradience and indeterminacy of language just to achieve generality can only be at the expense of genuine linguistic description.

## COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS

**79–325 Hutchins, John.** Linguistic models in machine translation. *UEA Papers in Linguistics* (Norwich), 9 (1979), 29–52.

The various formal models adopted in machine translation systems are described, and their adequacy for the different purposes of translation assessed. The strategy used in nearly all MT systems until the late 1960s was the 'direct translation' approach, i.e. for one pair of languages, and the only MT system at present in full operation is SYSTRAN, a descendant of the early 'direct' Georgetown system. Although SYSTRAN is theoretically unsophisticated, it produces reasonably acceptable Russian–English translations, and has been adapted for French–English. In the 'second generation' of MT research, translation is indirect via an intermediary language (interlingua), based on quasi-universal 'deep structure' representations, or at least a modified 'transfer' approach, e.g. the CETA and TAUM systems. The main inadequacy of all such models is that they are essentially syntax-based, and their analytic procedures restricted to sentences, and thus unable to handle anaphora and cohesion. A semantics-based approach using only semantic features in parsing has been explored by Wilks, which also incorporates inference rules and pragmatics. The more recent GETA system has a flexibility which offers the linguist the prospect of testing alternative linguistic models on real texts. Any model, such as the current process-oriented systems, which passes the tests of practical translation, deserves serious study by theoretical linguists.

## COMMUNICATION

**79–326 Dingwall, William O.** Human communicative behaviour: a biological model. *Die Neueren Sprachen* (Frankfurt am Main), 27, 3/4 (1978), 269–99.

The generally accepted definition of language in linguistics is both too narrow and too monolithic to permit an adequate characterisation of the forms of

communicative behaviour with which interdisciplinary sciences like psycholinguistics and neurolinguistics are concerned. The article is an attempt to define the main characteristics of the communicative behaviour of primates, and in particular of *Homo sapiens*, and to construct a general model of this behaviour in accordance with existing knowledge of its biological foundations. Such a biological model affords an insight into the continuity between different forms of communicative behaviour displayed by such seemingly diverse groups as: (a) non-human primates in the wild; (b) non-human primates which have developed systems of communication similar to language; (c) mentally normal children during the process of language acquisition; (d) mentally normal adults; (e) people with speech disorders. A scale of six criteria, based on a general biological model, is proposed for measuring the relative complexity of the forms of communication of these groups. It is hoped that this scale might prove useful in research into phylogenetic regularities within the order of primates.

**SOCIOLINGUISTICS** *See also abstracts 79–339, –345, –371*

**79–327 Arndt, Horst.** Determinanten sprachlicher Interaktion: Gruppen- und Interaktionstypen. [Determinants of linguistic interaction: types of group and types of interaction.] *Die Neueren Sprachen* (Frankfurt am Main), 27, 3/4 (1978), 300–25.

Analysis of current attitudes towards the problem of linguistic interaction reveals a narrowing of perspective among linguists using individualistic speaker–hearer models (Chomsky). The type of group nevertheless partially determines the behaviour of the individual. Intra-group behaviour strategies can be elucidated using techniques developed in interaction research. The three elements: group, interaction and linguistic material, can usefully be systematised by applying a triple sequencing rationale.

**79–328 Jones, V. M.** The Tyneside Linguistic Survey – an approach to data processing in sociolinguistics. *Statistical Methods in Linguistics* (Stockholm), 2 (1978), 5–23.

The project called the Tyneside Linguistic Survey aims to determine the types, and distribution across the population, of linguistic variation, and to establish and quantify the intersection/overlap between linguistic and extra-linguistic ('social') differentiation. The TLS starts from the principle of exhaustive inclusion of parameters of variation, within the limits of elicitation feasibility, in both the social and the linguistic classification of informants, and seeks to determine empirically which variables, or clusters of variables, characterise sub-groups of Tyneside speakers.

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A brief sketch is given of the spatial model employed and the sequence of computational steps applied to the segmental phonological data is described: viz. search programmes, techniques designed to reduce the dimensionality of the measurement space by identification and elimination of redundant parameters; and cluster analysis methods.

As acknowledged by previous researchers and evidenced by empirical findings of the present project, all linguistic features display variation across a population; sociolinguistic groups are not discrete or homogeneous. The results presented demonstrate that the linguistic groupings derived are neither discrete nor homogeneous.

**79–329 Valdés-Fallis, Guadalupe.** Code-switching and language dominance: some initial findings. *General Linguistics* (Pennsylvania), 18, 2 (1978), 90–104.

Code-switching is not easy to classify in those situations where either code is permissible. This paper maintains that code-switching is directly related to type of bilingualism or language dominance. A number of passages were examined containing the alternating use of English and Spanish elicited from 26 Mexican–American informants for whom a language dominance profile was established. [Procedures; results.]

It was evident that informants classified as bilinguals of the same type employed strikingly similar code-switching patterns. As expected, the most impressive difference in switching patterns was noted between Spanish dominant and English dominant bilinguals. The study of code-switching must take into account the language proficiency of the speakers involved. Comparative studies of different speakers with different abilities involved in the same types of social situations would be useful. [Appendix gives tape samples.]

**79–330 Valdman, Albert and Phillips, John S.** Pidginization, creolization and the elaboration of learner systems. *Studies in Second Language Acquisition* (Bloomington, Ind.), 1, 1 (1978), 21–40.

The paper first summarises recent attempts to link pidginisation, creolisation and first-language acquisition in terms of universal cognitive strategies rather than reduction or simplification *vis-à-vis* substrate languages or adult speech. Data is presented from recordings of Vietnamese Contact French with particular reference to the determiner system; the presence of overt markings of definiteness and deixis in VCF is compared with their realisations in French child language and Creole French dialects. The analysis supports the 'cognitive' hypothesis modified by social setting differences. However, it does not corroborate Bickerton's hypothesis that the genesis of creoles reflects syntactic-semantic universals more closely than that of pidgins and normal natural languages.

**PSYCHOLINGUISTICS** See also abstracts 79–330, –359

**79–331 Frazier, Lyn and Fodor, Janet Dean.** The sausage machine: a new two-stage parsing model. *Cognition* (Lausanne), 6, 4 (1978), 291–325.

It is proposed that the human sentence parsing device assigns phrase structure to word strings in two steps. The first stage parser assigns lexical and phrasal nodes to substrings of roughly six words. The second stage parser then adds higher nodes to link these phrasal packages together into a complete phrase marker.

This model of the parser is compared with ATN models, and with the two-stage models of Kimball (1973) and Fodor, Bever and Garrett (1974). The authors' assumption that the units which are shunted from the first stage to the second stage are defined by their length rather than by their syntactic type, explains the effects of constituent length on perceptual complexity in centre embedded sentences and in sentences of the kind that fall under Kimball's principle of Right Association. The particular division of labour between the two parsing units allows them to explain, without appeal to any *ad hoc* parsing strategies, why the parser makes certain 'shortsighted' errors, even though, in general, it is able to make intelligent use of all the information that is available to it.

**79–332 Hildyard, Angela and Olson, David R.** Memory and inference in the comprehension of oral and written discourse. *Discourse Processes* (New Jersey), 1, 2 (1978), 91–117.

Three different inference types are considered in this paper: propositional inferences which are necessary by virtue of the structure of the statements; enabling inferences which are necessary by virtue of the structure of the discourse as a whole; and pragmatic inferences which are invited by the content of the statements. In the first study, children from grades four and six were found to be able to differentiate between pragmatic and propositional inferences. In the second study, grade five children were found to differentiate proposition and enabling inferences from pragmatic inferences. This ability to differentiate necessary from invited inferences was found to develop with age and ability.

The children derived the inferences from either oral or written statements and narratives. Listening as opposed to reading was found to affect inference production. Readers were better able to verify statements referring to incidental story details. Listeners were better able to verify statements referring to the gist or meaning of the narrative.

- 79-333 Hurtig, Richard.** The validity of clausal processing strategies at the discourse level. *Discourse Processes* (New Jersey), 1, 2 (1978), 195-202.

Considerable research in psycholinguistics has sought to test the hypothesis that the clause is a relevant segmentation unit in the processing of speech. The current interest in linguistic contexts and discourse analysis has raised the question of the validity of the clausal processing strategy suggested by Bever, Garrett and Hurtig (1973). Two-sentence fragment completion experiments are presented to demonstrate that the clausal processing strategy is operative in the processing of an auditory speech signal and that the strategy is also operative in the larger discourse context. The functional interactionist model of language proposed by Bever (1970) and Fodor, Bever and Garrett (1974) can be extended to account for discourse phenomena by characterising the relationship of the psychological processes operative in the encoding of sentences and discourses in the following way: the sentence (clause) is the on-line perceptual unit while the discourse (proposition/logical event space) is the unit of cognitive (semantic) memory.

- 79-334 Miller, George A.** Construction and selection in the mental representation of text. *Cahiers de l'Institut de Linguistique de Louvain* (Louvain), 5, 1/2 (1978), 185-97.

The active comprehension of a written text requires successful operation of the two complementary processes of construction and selection. A 'memory image' (not necessarily visual) is constructed, the construction being a selection from all the possible representations compatible with the information presented up to that point in the text, including possible textual indications of altered selection. Compatible alternatives form a semantic model, such that each item presented functions as a necessary truth in that model. Truth must therefore be considered relative to the (possibly fictional) model, and modal statements within the text acquire a special status relative to the image-construction process. Anaphora will generally rest upon the property of the image to act as a list of existential presuppositions, whereas devices such as analogy explicitly draw upon general knowledge and not material specific to the constructed image. The progressive quality of text comprehension demands that the text itself be structurable by the reader, hence the image itself will be structured.

- 79-335 Osherson, Daniel N.** Three conditions on conceptual naturalness. *Cognition* (Lausanne), 6, 4 (1978), 263-89.

Human infants are predisposed to organise their experience in terms of some concepts rather than others, the most favoured being called 'natural', the

remainder 'unnatural'. A major problem in psychology is to state a principled distinction between the two kinds of concepts. Towards this end, this paper offers three formal necessary conditions on the naturalness of concepts. The conditions attempt to link the problem of naturalness to the distinctions between sense and nonsense, simplicity and complexity, and validity and invalidity.

**79-336** **Straight, H. Stephen.** Psycholinguistics: a review essay. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* (Toronto), 22, 2 (1977), 169-95.

The review aspect of this paper treats separately six psycholinguistics textbooks which came out between 1975 and 1977. Despite differences of scope and breadth, each work would suit a particular need. All agree in the view that psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics, one which studies the comprehension and production of utterances. The essay aspect of the paper supplements the reviewed works in stressing the implications of contemporary psycholinguistic findings for linguistics as a whole. Psycholinguistics has been badly served by the linguistic notions of 'competence' and 'structure', deriving from an approach treating language as an object distinct from the psychological processes involved in its performance. A return to the Saussurian conception of language (*langue*) as residing in the psychological association of auditive images with concepts is strongly advocated as being valid also for the broader concerns of linguistics.

**LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN** *See also abstract*  
79-335

**79-337** **Ervin-Tripp, Susan.** Some features of early adult-child dialogues. *Language in Society* (London), 7, 3 (1978), 357-73.

The first half of the paper describes specific changes in children's conversational abilities in early childhood, which in turn may serve to change the way their partners judge their abilities to understand. The changes selected as being chiefly responsible for giving an impression of conversational cohesion were: increasing relevance; increasing explicitness of replies; increasing comprehension of questions; appearance of auxiliary ellipsis; pronominalisation of replies; sentence connectives across turns; and emphatic stress, contrasted across turns.

The second half of the paper discusses the evidence regarding the level and types of changes in adult speech to children as the child's ability changes. In addition to adopting speech acts which appear to serve communicative interests appropriate to their listeners, speakers to young children tend to adapt semantic difficulty, and adopt linguistic simplifications; social norms also have an effect. [References.]

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- 79-338 Winner, Ellen.** New names for old things: the emergence of metaphoric language. *Papers and Reports on Child Language Development* (Stanford, Calif), **15** (1978), 7-16.

This study takes seriously the idea that children can make use of metaphoric processes in early language development. Metaphor refers here to a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is transposed from its usual context to a new domain, with the child's full knowledge that the object is not what he is calling it. In this study, the non-literal utterances of one child aged between 2;3 and 4;10 were analysed. All words used in a way not consonant with usual adult usage were identified, then classified into: miscellaneous, overextensions, anomalies, and metaphors. The metaphors were further classified into action metaphors (pretend and non-pretend action), and non-action metaphors. Results showed that the great majority of metaphors at all ages constituted remainings of physical objects. Overextensions and misclassifications were much less frequent than metaphors. [Discussion.]

## BILINGUALISM *See also abstract 79-329*

- 79-339 Kolde, Gottfried.** Sprachenwahl und Sprachenwechsel in mehrsprachigen Gruppen. Handlungsmodelle und möglichkeiten ihrer empirischen überprüfung, dargestellt an Daten aus der „zweisprachigen“ Schweizer Stadt Biel. [Choice and change of language in multilingual groups. Models of behaviour and possibilities of testing them empirically, based on data from the 'bilingual' Swiss town of Biel.] *Deutsche Sprache* (Munich), **3** (1978), 221-44.

Two models of language choice by bilinguals are employed as a means to analyse the following three sets of data: (1) the responses of young people from Biel to questions about their language choices and switchings, (2) some observations of anonymous short interactions in the streets of Biel, (3) the language choices and switchings of young people in a heterolingual discussion experiment. By means of this analysis some conditions of the (relatively) conflict-free co-existence of different speech communities are clarified.

## BICULTURALISM

- 79-340 Paulston, Christina Bratt.** Biculturalism: some reflections and speculations. *TESOL Quarterly* (Washington, DC), **12**, 4 (1978), 369-80.

This paper explores in a speculative fashion the process and characteristics of becoming bicultural. The basic argument is that becoming bicultural is an

eclectic process which results in an idiosyncratic mixture of the two cultures with one basic 'cultural competence' but with two sets of 'socio-cultural performance' (in Keesing's 1974 terms).

## MULTILINGUALISM

**79–341** **Escarpit, Robert.** Le français langue étrangère ou langue étrange? [French: foreign language or funny language?] *Français dans le Monde* (Paris), 142 (1979), 14–16.

A comparison is made between the author's use of his regional mother tongue (Gascon), his working mother tongue (French), a foreign language learnt and practised rigorously (English), and another picked up informally (Mexican Spanish). Consideration is given to the result of social pressure (the author's Gascon was proscribed and now remains halting) and of prolonged speech (fatigue sets in quicker in 'foreign'). But fatigue also affects mother-tongue performance – one merely cares less. Indeed the respect one accords to a language is a measure of its 'foreignness'. And this throws an interesting light on our attitudes towards rules and transgressions. But all living languages retain a tangle of contradictions to be unravelled and a kernel of unsuspected resources to be exploited.

## PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY *See also abstract 79–400*

**79–342** **Currie, Karen L.** Recent investigations in the field of intonation. *Work in Progress* (Edinburgh), 11 (1978), 63–77.

The article examines certain aspects of fundamental frequency and intensity patterning in British English (Scots and RP) and the relation between these and judgements of the location of tonic or nuclear syllables. In a first experiment, subjects from different linguistic backgrounds and with differing amounts of phonetic training were required to identify the most prominent syllables in a set of test utterances. These judgements were compared with the distribution of three phonetic features: maximum pitch height, maximum pitch movement, maximum intensity (these did not always coincide). Subjects' judgements were very variable and reflected the influence of both phonetic and syntactic factors. There were also differences between subjects that were found to correlate with their linguistic background and phonetic training. A second experiment concentrated on utterances involving contrast and cleft constructions. The phonological tonic was invariably associated with the contrasted element, but there was a much weaker tendency for the tonic to be associated with the clefted element.

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Investigation of fundamental frequency patterns in Scots English suggests that the entire pitch contour of a tone group, viewed as a whole, should be taken as the basis for analysis, and that the traditional approach based on the idea of a single tonic syllable for each tone group is unsatisfactory.

- 79-343 **Nelson, James.** К фонологии иканья и аканья в русском языке в свете теории трансформационно-порождающей грамматики. [Towards a phonology of 'ikan'e' and 'akan'e' in the Russian language in the light of transformational grammar.] *Russian Language Journal* (Michigan), 32, 111 (1978), 1-12.

The work of Halle, Lightner and Coats is critically examined and found unable consistently to generate the correct vowel reduction. For example, all three produce the incorrect pronunciation 'акспарт'ор' for the noun *экспортёр*. A more refined set of rules is proposed which overcomes the limitations of the three previous models with respect to *ikan'e*, *akan'e* and *ekan'e*.

## LEXICOLOGY *See abstract 79-355*

## CONVERSATIONAL ANALYSIS *See also abstract 79-394*

- 79-344 **Butterworth, Brian.** Maxims for studying conversation. *Semiotica* (The Hague), 24, 3/4 (1978), 317-39.

The paper considers: specific and general problems in the study of conversation; a philosophical framework for methodological problems; some existing studies of conversation from a methodological viewpoint. Methodological prescriptions are formulated as maxims, designed to lead to more satisfactory work on conversational data. These maxims are: (1) make your methods public; (2) theories are better than stories; (3) remember that conversationalists talk; (4) remember that conversationalists are human; (5) let the theory do the work; (6) let the phenomena guide the theory.

- 79-345 **Schenkein, Jim.** An introduction to the study of 'socialisation' through analyses of conversational interaction. *Semiotica* (The Hague), 24, 3/4 (1978), 277-304.

This paper presents characteristic findings from the developing research into the organisational details of conversational interaction. The presentation of these findings is governed by an interest in what they might reveal about 'socialisation' as an interactionally achieved phenomenon. It is shown that such research can

provide resources both for analytic approach to questions of 'socialisation' as well as for substantive detail on phenomena referred to as 'socialisation processes'. The data upon which the analyses are based are transcriptions from a group therapy session among teenage boys and a therapist [excerpt given].

Examination of some of the details of the sequence of talk captured in the transcript reveals a number of features of the ongoing conversational society represented by those sequences: the technical structures of conversational interaction, which provide both constraint and resource in the production and recognition of such things as identification categories and activity formulations; local collections of relational possibilities and arrangements of personal biographies; locally unassailed interactional projects and procedural refinements for conducting those projects; locally permitted affronts to the official renderings of the participants and suitable points for a pursuit of coincidence among them; locally instanced relevancies of justice and injustice, insubordination and obedience, seriousness and nonseriousness, proper and improper conduct, and so on.

#### INTERACTION ANALYSIS *See also abstract 79-327*

**79-346 Beattie, Geoffrey W.** Sequential temporal patterns of speech and gaze in dialogue. *Semiotica* (The Hague), **23**, 1/2 (1978), 29-52.

Relevant literature is discussed in considerable detail as background to this study, whose main aim is to analyse the distribution of gaze with respect to speech units with demonstrable cognitive significance, and possible interactional importance, within low-emotionality dialogues, where gaze behaviour is assumed to be a function of monitoring and signalling variables. Four interactions were filmed. This paper concentrates on an intensive analysis of speech and gaze of five subjects, using random speech samples from the corpus, where speakers' turns are at least 30 seconds long. Results are discussed under the following headings: physical characteristics of cycles; cognitive cycles and listener responses; gaze and mean hesitancy of phase; gaze and syntactic clauses; gaze, cognition cycles and clause junctures. The study demonstrates that gaze is organised in a co-ordinated system with the plans underlying speech and the speech flow itself, and suggests that where observed gaze-patterning diverged from predicted patterns, this might be due to social pressures, including the desire to make a favourable impression on other interactants.

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**79-347 Dougherty Eleanor.** Segmenting the behaviour stream: verbal reports as data. *Semiotica* (The Hague), **24**, 3/4 (1978), 221-43.

A procedural step sequence is presented, formulated for the extraction of information pertaining to the event structure of an occasion, as defined by Mathiot. The work is based on two kinds of data consisting of: (1) verbal reports, a recollection and a commentary, about a round of cards played at a meeting of a pinochle card club elicited from a member of the culture familiar with the event; and (2) video-tape recording of an actual enactment of the instance of face-to-face interaction used in conjunction with the commentary elicitation and serving as well as an 'objective' data source. The analysis of the data derives from Mathiot's frame of reference for the analysis of face-to-face interaction. The mode of theorising has been directly adopted from the work of Garvin. The aim is to demonstrate the development of an orderly discovery procedure. A reference model is proposed for ascertaining the inventory and relations of the minimal and nonminimal units of the event structure in the selected occasion of face-to-face interaction.

**79-348 Mathiot, Madeleine.** Towards a frame of reference for the analysis of face-to-face interaction. *Semiotica* (The Hague), **24**, 3/4 (1978), 199-220.

This is a report on work towards a frame of reference for naturally occurring communicative behaviour, where the purpose is to guide systematic investigation. It discusses epistemological foundations from a background of functional empiricism, focusing on: form; meaning; structure; function. It outlines a general frame of reference in terms of these, and discusses aspects of macroanalysis, sign system analysis and microanalysis.

**DISCOURSE ANALYSIS** *See abstracts* 79-333, -381

**NEEDS ANALYSIS** *See also abstract* 79-372

**79-349 Pelfrène, A.** Discours sur le besoin. [Discourse on need.] *Études de Linguistique Appliquée* (Paris), **29** (1978), 45-53.

Need is considered as a process which takes place within a dialectic of explanation and satisfaction. Analysis was made of 73 texts on needs in worker education, drawn from publications issued by employers, company training officers, government services, the education service, trade unions, training institutions and journalists. Analysis [grid figure] showed that the semantic value

of a lexical item concerning need will slip according to predictable discourse strategies as the perspective shifts from trade to cultural, from company to individual, from economic strategy to workforce, and from economic to social needs [detailed instances]. 'Government' discourse opted for clear values; legal formulations left all open to interpretation; employers identified only work-site requirements and company needs; trade unions ignored company objectives by concentrating on broad social and economic aims. True individual needs as such risked being lost altogether.