

### **Constraints of Structural Borrowing in a Multilingual contact Situation**

**Tara Sanchez**

**05-01**

Many principles of structural borrowing have been proposed, all under qualitative theories. Some argue that linguistic conditions must be met for borrowing to occur ('universals'); others argue that aspects of the socio-demographic situation are more relevant than linguistic considerations (e.g. Thomason and Kaufman 1988). This dissertation evaluates the roles of both linguistic and social factors in structural borrowing from a quantitative, variationist perspective via a diachronic and ethnographic examination of the language contact situation on Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao, where the berian creole, Papiamentu, is in contact with Spanish, Dutch, and English. Data are from texts (n=171) and sociolinguistic interviews (n=129). The progressive, the passive construction, and focus fronting are examined. In addition, variationist methods were applied in a novel way to the system of verbal morphology. The degree to which borrowed morphemes are integrated into Papiamentu was noted at several samplings over a 100-year time span. Census reports provide social and demographic information for each sampling point. In this way, the relationship of social and demographic changes to contact-induced changes in a linguistic subsystem was evaluated. Some 'universals' of structural borrowing are shown to have merit, such as 'structural compatibility'. Only one non-linguistic factor was significant, and implicates indirectly that the longer speakers are bilingual, the more likely they are to borrow verbal morphology. However, observed changes in, for example, 'amount and degree of bilingualism' were not correlated with increased integration of foreign forms. Well-integrated foreign forms may become sensitive to social factors, and behave like any other sociolinguistic variable, except that factors specific to the language contact situation operate as well. This study is one of the first to use quantitative methods to evaluate principles of structural borrowing. The findings contribute to our understanding of the long-term consequences of language contact.

### **Of "Moice" and Men: The Evolution of a Male-Led Sound Change**

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**05-02**

Some of the most prominent findings regarding the documentation of linguistic change and how social and linguistic factors affect change as it moves through a community have come from the project on Linguistic Change and Variation in Philadelphia (LCV) conducted in the 1970's, and the analysis of these data (Labov 1994, 2001). This dissertation is a re-study of the Philadelphia speech community, focusing on the effects of sex on language change. The male-led change of the centralization of the nucleus of /ay/ before voiceless consonants (ay0) was selected as the focus of this dissertation. In addition to this variable, this dissertation investigates (aw) and (eyC) through a real time study using the methodology adopted by the LCV. A representative set of vowel tokens were measured and normalized for each subject, and these data were used in multiple regression analyses to identify changes in progress and possible social factors affecting the changes. In order to explore gender further, a 3-part Gender Index was created using sex, sexual orientation and childhood/adolescent socialization experiences. All three variables are still involved in change in apparent time, which is supported by real time analyses. The raising of (ay0) no longer shows a significant sex difference or social stratification. (aw) shows a reversal of the direction of the change in F2 as posited by the LCV, and the real time data confirm this analysis. (eyC) shows change in vowel height, rather than change in F2 as identified in the LCV data. Like (ay0), (eyC) does not show sex differentiation. While the Gender Index does not show significant effects predicting vowel production for any of these variables, sexual orientation does: lesbian women are leading the changes of (aw) and (eyC), while gay men show some resistance to these changes. A matched guise test shows that Philadelphians evaluate the linguistic behavior of women and men on different scales with respect to (ay0). This dissertation shows that language change can exist without sex differentiation, and that sexual orientation is a significant social factor in language change.

**Guidelines for Penn Korean Treebank Version 2.0**  
**Na-Rae Han and Shijong Ryu**  
**05-03**

The Korean Treebank Annotations Version 2.0 is a second volume of The Korean Treebank Annotations (Palmer et al., 2002; Han et al., 2002). It contains new texts that are from the news domain: the original corpus for the Korean Treebank 2.0 was extracted from The Korean Newswire corpus published by LDC, catalog number LDC2000T45. The Korean Treebank Annotations Version 2.0 consists of 647 news articles in 112 files which contain 132,040 words and 5,010 sentences. There are 40,252 unique words and 13,844 unique morphemes (12,681 unique morphemes excluding foreign characters and arabic numbers). The annotated text measures about 8.5MB in size.

While annotating the new texts, many new linguistic constructions and phenomena were encountered which called for setting additional guidelines. Furthermore, a few guidelines used for the first volume of the Korean Treebank were re-examined and modified in the second volume. This document outlines the guidelines that were newly introduced for the second volume of the Penn Korean Treebank, as well as the ones that have been revised since the publication of volume 1.0. Therefore, this is not a self-contained document, but is rather an addendum to the two previously published guidelines for the Penn Korean Treebank (Han and Han, 2001; Han et al., 2001).