

(2) a. *kudaranai* (adj, frivolous)

b. *kudaranasa* (n, frivolousness)

kudaranasa in (2b) is derived from *kudaranai* in (2a) by attaching the nominal suffix *-sa*, and takes on the meaning of the word from which it is derived. I argue that this naturally follows if we assume the locality constraint in (3).

Data on NPI licensing in Japanese provide additional support for Arad's view of word formation. Accidentally, *kudaranai* in (2a) is exactly the same form as the negative form of *kudaru* in (1b). While the former does not allow NPI to occur in its domain, the latter does. I argue that this difference results from a structural difference between the two.

References

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Acquisition of verb morphology in Frisian-speaking children.

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In this talk utterances from Frisian-speaking children containing verbal elements will be discussed. The data originate from a database of spontaneous speech recordings of young Frisian-speaking children. The data presented today are from a subset of this database, i.e. the groups of 1;11, 2;05, 2;11 and 3;05 years old. Wijnen (1999) has suggested for Dutch speaking children that the acquisition of finiteness follows a stage-like pattern. The first stage is a non-finite stage, during which all the verbs used are infinitives. In the second stage children start out using simple finite forms alongside the infinitives and in the third stage discontinuous predicates start to occur.

It has also been found for early Dutch child language that in the second stage of verbal acquisition, there is hardly any overlap between the sets of the finite and non-finite verbs (de Haan 1987; Jordens, 1990; de Haan and Frijn, 1992; van Kampen, 1995; Wijnen, 1999). The amount of overlap gradually grows (Wijnen, 1999). The absence of overlapping verbal lexemes could be an indication that no awareness is yet present about morphological variants of the same verb. All verb forms could be

regarded as separate lexemes, not as related forms of the same verb that are just morphologically different from one another. I will discuss whether the pattern found for the Frisian children matches these findings.

Computational Aspects of Metrical Stress in OT

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It has been claimed since the 1970s that a major part of phonology has actually a generative power not stronger than a regular grammar (i.e. a finite state automaton). If OT is an adequate model for phonology, one would expect that it can be realised using finite state techniques. The following paper will examine the feasibility of realising an OT system as a finite state transducer. The example used is the standard paradigm to assign metrical stress within OT.

First a short introduction to finite state transducers will be given. Then it will be shown that a Gen assigning different metrical structures to an input word can be easily constructed, without leaving the generative power of finite state transducers. Furthermore, a simple typology of constraints will be presented. The maximal number of violation marks that an input string (a word) can be assigned is:

1. constant for some constraints (e.g. ALIGN(Word,Foot)).
2. Proportional to the length of the word for constraints like `\textsc{Parse-Syll}` or `\textsc{Iambic}`.
3. grow faster than the length of the word for non-linear (e.g. quadratic) constraints, like ALIGN(Foot,Word).

Constraints belonging to the first type can be easily realized within the finite-state framework. Some of the constraints from the second group pose problems. Finally, it is impossible to realize non-linear constraints without leaving the finite-state framework. This last result disfavors some gradient constraints, the ones that cannot be reformulated as non-gradient ones. Therefore we can supply a new argument for McCarty's recent claim against gradience.

The syntax of early Middle English particle verbs

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The present-day English particle verb (*look up, throw out, boil down*) developed from a very productive system of Old English separable