Contemporary Linguistic Analysis

An Introduction
Contemporary Linguistic Analysis
An Introduction
Contemporary Linguistic Analysis
An Introduction
Seventh Edition
Edited by
William O’Grady
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
and
John Archibald
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA

Toronto
To the memory of Michael Dobrovolsky,
founding co-editor of Contemporary Linguistic Analysis
Convinced at once that, in order to break loose from the beaten paths of opinions and systems, it was necessary to proceed in my study of man and society by scientific methods, and in a rigorous manner, I devoted one year to philology and grammar; linguistics, or the natural history of speech, being, of all the sciences, that which best suited the researches which I was about to commence.

PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON, WHAT IS PROPERTY? (1840)
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Preface

From its inception, the basic goal of *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* has been to provide an up-to-date introduction to the discipline of linguistics while at the same time covering phenomena that are of special interest and relevance to the linguistic situation in Canada. Indeed, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* was the first textbook to offer such a focus.

These dual objectives have grown increasingly challenging in recent years, as work in the various subdisciplines of linguistics becomes more technical and far-reaching. As the size of the textbook increased in response to these trends, it became necessary to search for new solutions to the problem of just how much an introductory textbook can and should cover. This allows instructors and students easy access to more challenging or detailed material, while keeping the size and complexity of the text within reasonable bounds.

It has often been difficult to decide where to draw the line between essential and advanced material, of course, and we now have some appreciation of what it feels like to be the Minister of Finance in tough economic times. The pressing need to reduce and restructure is constantly challenged by cries of “Don’t cut there.” After much experimentation and compromise (a Canadian virtue if ever there was one), we have arrived at a division of labour that we all—editors, referees, and publisher—feel reasonably comfortable with. We hope that this will still allow instructors the flexibility to create the kind of introductory course that they want for their students.

New to this Edition

The eighth edition has been modified to reflect changes in the discipline as well as comments from faculty and students who used the seventh edition. These modifications include

- A rewritten version of Chapter 5, Syntax: the analysis of sentence structure, updated to reflect new developments in the field.
- Revision of individual chapters to update and clarify their content, as well as offer revised end-of-chapter exercises that allow students to work through some of the concepts discussed in the chapter.
- A revised Study Guide offering practice exercises covering all 15 chapters of the textbook, accompanied by an instructor answer key.

Supplements to the Text

*Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction*, Eighth Edition, offers a number of supplements that will enrich both the instructor’s presentation of introductory linguistics and the student’s understanding of it.

Instructor Supplements

- Answer Key to *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* (ISBN 9780134086620). This answer key contains solutions to the series of exercises found at the end of each chapter in the textbook. It is available for download from the Pearson Online Catalogue.
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**Student Supplements**

- **Study Guide** (ISBN 9780134086613). Each Study Guide chapter lists the main topics or concepts discussed in the textbook and features a series of exercises designed to help you understand the core concepts.

- **Answer Key to the Study Guide** (ISBN 09780134181431). This answer key contains solutions to the exercises found in each chapter of the study guide. This resource can be downloaded from the Instructor Resource Centre.

- **Companion Website** ([www.pearsoncanada.ca/ogrady](http://www.pearsoncanada.ca/ogrady)) Organized by textbook chapter number, the website features audio exercise files in chapter 2 and advanced material relating to many topics covered in the textbook. A chapter on animal communication is also included on the Companion Website.

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**Acknowledgments**

As has been the case from its inception in the early 1980s, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* has benefited from the comments, advice, and assistance of many people. Over the years, we have consistently received extraordinary support from our publisher’s executive team, first at Copp...
Clark, later at Addison Wesley Longman, and now at Pearson Canada. We would particularly like to acknowledge the pioneering efforts of Les Petriw, Brian Henderson, Jeff Miller, and the late Linda Scott and Steve Mills. Preparation of the current edition was made possible through the extraordinary efforts of the Pearson Canada team, especially acquisitions editor, Matthew Christian; project managers, Avinash Chandra and Marissa Lok; program manager, Madhu Ranadive; development editor, Patti Sayle; and production editor, Rachel Stuckey.

Heartfelt thanks are also due to the many colleagues and students who have taken the time to offer their suggestions and corrections: (in alphabetical order) Victoria Anderson, Mark Aronoff, Howard Aronson, Peter Avery, Henry Bain, Keira Ballantyne, Byron Bender, Derek Bickerton, Chad Blecke, Marina Blekher, Didier Bloch, Vaiana Bloch, Robert Blust, Vit Bubeník, Patrick Burke, Ed Burstynsky, Gary Byma, Lyle Campbell, Steven Carey, Andrew Carnie, Jack Chambers, Harold Chester, Shuji Chiba, Miho Choo, Michael Clauss, Vanna Condaux, Eung-Do Cook, Lynda Costello, John Davison, Kamil Deen, John DeFrancis, Denise Devenuto, Michael Dobrovolsky, Annette Dominik, Nicole Domingue, Katie Drager, Elan Drescher, Matthew Dryer, Karine Dupuis, Amitabh Dwivedi, Carrie Dyck, Sheila Embleton, Evile Feleti, Robert Fisher, Laura Pratt, Michael Forman, Donald Frantz, Ali Al Ghail, Inge Genee, Donna Gerds, Kevin Gregg, John Haiman, Alice Harris, Margaret Hayes, John Hewson, Joyce Hildebrand, Darin Howe, Robert Hsu, David Ingram, Ricky Jacobs, Marcela Jonas, Kazue Kanno, Brian King, James Kirchner, Sandra Kirkham, Emily Korth, Marta Kutas, Dawn Lee, Jinhwa Lee, Hsiu-chuan Liao, Gary Libben, Mats Lundálv (Blissymbolics Communication International), Anatole Lyovin, Mary C. Marino, Barry Meislin, Yves-Charles Morin, Anna Moro, Woody Mott, Robert Murray, Chandan Narayan, Jon Nissenbaum, Judith Nylvek, Michael O’Grady, George Patterson, David Pentland, Mary Pepper, Julia Peters, David Peterson, Marilyn Philips, Terry Pratt and the students in his linguistics course at the University of Prince Edward Island, R. Radhakrishnan, Jonathan Rahn, Lawrence Reid, Keren Rice, Lorna Rowsell, Yutaka Sato, Coral Sayce, Nicole Schauder, Albert Schütz, Carson Schütze, Peter Seyffert, Patricia Shaw, Ronald Southerland, Lois Stanford, Stanley Starosta, Magda Strömska, Leonie Sveinson, Nozomi Tanaka, Allison Teasdale, Alain Thomas, Charles Ulrich, Tim Vance, Theo Venneman, Douglas Walker, Lydia White, James Woodward, Norio Yamada, and Nava Zvaig.

Thanks are also due to the professors across Canada, including Richard Compton from the University of Toronto, who read and commented on individual eighth edition chapters and sections.

We also very grateful to our ever-alert and perceptive proofreader Pamela Erlichman, whose work as copy editor for several earlier editions of this book continue to contribute to its quality. Her efforts were complemented by our technical reviewer Jennifer Abbot, whose close attention to detail has led to many important corrections.

As the demands of producing a wide-ranging, state-of-the-art textbook increase with each edition, it has become necessary to coordinate the tasks of copy editing, technical fact checking, critical reading, and strategic rewriting by placing them in the hands of a single person. There was only one person to whom we could turn—the extraordinary Joyce Hildebrand of Speargrass Communications. Joyce is at once a trained linguist, a published writer, and a professional copy editor. No one in the world has been able to combine those three gifts in the way that she has. She is among the elite editors in her profession, and we are forever in her debt for the guidance and assistance that she provided on this project.
Linguistics provides students with an ideal introduction to the kind of thinking we call “scientific.” Such thinking proceeds from the discovering of problems and puzzles, to hypotheses that attempt to account for those problems, to the careful testing and extension of these hypotheses. But science is more than a formal activity. One of the great pleasures offered introductory students of linguistics is the discovery of the impressive body of subconscious knowledge that underlies language use. This book attempts to emphasize the importance of this knowledge as well as to introduce the scientific methodology used in linguistic analysis.

Although this is the first linguistics textbook designed primarily for a Canadian readership, we have tried to do much more than simply provide coverage of linguistic phenomena peculiar to Canada. As the title suggests, we have attempted an introduction to linguistic analysis as it is practised at this stage in the development of our discipline. While we do not ignore or reject other fruitful approaches to linguistics, we have taken the generative paradigm as basic for two reasons. First, generative linguistics provides a relatively coherent and integrated approach to basic linguistic phenomena. Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are viewed within this framework, as perhaps in no other, as fully integrated and interrelated. Second, the generative approach has been widely influential in its application to a broad range of other linguistic phenomena over the past several decades, including the study of first and second language learning, historical linguistics, typology, psycholinguistics, neurolinguistics.

The extent of our “contemporariness” has been limited by the inevitable compromise between the need to present basic concepts and the demands of sophisticated and competing recent approaches. In some cases, early versions of our chapters were judged “too contemporary” by instructors who were not specialists in the subfields in question. This led to substantial revisions and a somewhat more traditional approach to certain issues than was originally intended. Nonetheless, we have made every effort to provide what is promised by the title—an introductory text that provides a solid grounding in basic linguistic concepts—as well as a text that prepares the student to go on to current work in the discipline.

No textbook can be all things to all users. We hope that this book will provide students with not only a broad introduction to linguistic analysis, but also a greater appreciation of the wonder of human language.
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>(in front of words or sentences) unacceptably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>word boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first person</td>
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<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>primary stress</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>second person</td>
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<td>secondary stress</td>
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<td>adverb phrase</td>
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<td>Af</td>
<td>affix</td>
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<td>agent</td>
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<td>adjective phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>auxiliary verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bound root</td>
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<td>consonant</td>
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<td>caus</td>
<td>cause</td>
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<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>constricted glottis</td>
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<tr>
<td>compl</td>
<td>completed action</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cn</td>
<td>any number of consonants</td>
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<td>coda</td>
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<td>Com</td>
<td>comitative</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>complementizer phrase</td>
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<td>CT</td>
<td>computerized axial tomography</td>
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<td>derivational affix</td>
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<td>dative case</td>
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<td>Deg</td>
<td>degree word</td>
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<td>DR</td>
<td>delayed release</td>
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<td>electroencephalogram</td>
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<td>ergative case</td>
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<tr>
<td>ERP</td>
<td>event-related potentials</td>
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<td>ESL</td>
<td>English as a second language</td>
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<tr>
<td>FN</td>
<td>first name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fut</td>
<td>future tense</td>
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<td>Gen</td>
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<td>goal</td>
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<td>H</td>
<td>high tone</td>
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<td>IA</td>
<td>inflectional affix</td>
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<td>indic</td>
<td>indicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>inflectional phrase (= S)</td>
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<td>IPA</td>
<td>International Phonetic Alphabet</td>
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<td>L</td>
<td>low tone</td>
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<td>L1</td>
<td>first language</td>
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<td>mid tone</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>noun phrase</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>(direct) object</td>
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<td>O</td>
<td>onset</td>
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<td>Obl</td>
<td>oblique</td>
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<td>Old English</td>
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<td>preposition, postposition</td>
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<td>passive</td>
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<td>PET</td>
<td>positron emission tomography</td>
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<td>Proto-Indo-European</td>
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<td>plural</td>
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<td>prepositional phrase</td>
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<td>PR</td>
<td>phonetic representation</td>
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<td>present tense</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pst</td>
<td>past tense</td>
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<td>rhyme</td>
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<td>rounded</td>
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<td>RC</td>
<td>relative cause</td>
</tr>
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<td>REA</td>
<td>right ear advantage</td>
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<td>recip</td>
<td>recipient</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>sentence</td>
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<td>S</td>
<td>subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>σ</td>
<td>syllable</td>
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<tr>
<td>SES</td>
<td>socioeconomic status</td>
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<td>SG</td>
<td>spread glottis</td>
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<td>sg</td>
<td>singular</td>
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<td>SLA</td>
<td>second language acquisition</td>
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<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>theme</td>
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<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>title alone</td>
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<tr>
<td>TLN</td>
<td>title + last name</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top</td>
<td>topic</td>
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<td>UG</td>
<td>Universal Grammar</td>
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<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td>underlying representation</td>
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<td>UR</td>
<td>unrounded</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>verb</td>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VP</td>
<td>verb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wd</td>
<td>word</td>
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PEARSON

Toronto
To the memory of Michael Dobrovolsky, founding co-editor of Contemporary Linguistic Analysis
Convinced at once that, in order to break loose from the beaten paths of opinions and systems, it was necessary to proceed in my study of man and society by scientific methods, and in a rigorous manner, I devoted one year to philology and grammar; linguistics, or the natural history of speech, being, of all the sciences, that which best suited the researches which I was about to commence.

PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON, *WHAT IS PROPERTY?* (1840)
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Preface

From its inception, the basic goal of Contemporary Linguistic Analysis has been to provide an up-to-date introduction to the discipline of linguistics while at the same time covering phenomena that are of special interest and relevance to the linguistic situation in Canada. Indeed, Contemporary Linguistic Analysis was the first textbook to offer such a focus.

These dual objectives have grown increasingly challenging in recent years, as work in the various subdisciplines of linguistics becomes more technical and far-reaching. As the size of the textbook increased in response to these trends, it became necessary to search for new solutions to the problem of just how much an introductory textbook can and should cover. This allows instructors and students easy access to more challenging or detailed material, while keeping the size and complexity of the text within reasonable bounds.

It has often been difficult to decide where to draw the line between essential and advanced material, of course, and we now have some appreciation of what it feels like to be the Minister of Finance in tough economic times. The pressing need to reduce and restructure is constantly challenged by cries of “Don’t cut there.” After much experimentation and compromise (a Canadian virtue if ever there was one), we have arrived at a division of labour that we all—editors, referees, and publisher—feel reasonably comfortable with. We hope that this will still allow instructors the flexibility to create the kind of introductory course that they want for their students.

New to this Edition

The eighth edition has been modified to reflect changes in the discipline as well as comments from faculty and students who used the seventh edition. These modifications include

- A rewritten version of Chapter 5, Syntax: the analysis of sentence structure, updated to reflect new developments in the field.
- Revision of individual chapters to update and clarify their content, as well as offer revised end-of-chapter exercises that allow students to work through some of the concepts discussed in the chapter.
- A revised Study Guide offering practice exercises covering all 15 chapters of the textbook, accompanied by an instructor answer key.

Supplements to the Text

Contemporary Linguistic Analysis: An Introduction, Eighth Edition, offers a number of supplements that will enrich both the instructor’s presentation of introductory linguistics and the student’s understanding of it.

Instructor Supplements

- Answer Key to Contemporary Linguistic Analysis (ISBN 9780134086620). This answer key contains solutions to the series of exercises found at the end of each chapter in the textbook. It is available for download from the Pearson Online Catalogue.
CourseSmart goes beyond traditional expectations—providing instant, online access to the textbooks and course materials you need at a lower cost for students. And even as students save money, you can save time and hassle with a digital eTextbook that allows you to search for the most relevant content at the very moment you need it. Whether it’s evaluating textbooks or creating lecture notes to help students with difficult concepts, CourseSmart can make life a little easier. See how when you visit www.coursesmart.com/instructors.

Student Supplements

- **Study Guide** (ISBN 9780134086613). Each Study Guide chapter lists the main topics or concepts discussed in the textbook and features a series of exercises designed to help you understand the core concepts.
- **Answer Key to the Study Guide** (ISBN 09780134181431). This answer key contains solutions to the exercises found in each chapter of the study guide. This resource can be downloaded from the Instructor Resource Centre.
- **Companion Website** (www.pearsoncanada.ca/ogrady) Organized by textbook chapter number, the website features audio exercise files in chapter 2 and advanced material relating to many topics covered in the textbook. A chapter on animal communication is also included on the Companion Website.
- CourseSmart goes beyond traditional expectations—providing instant, online access to the textbooks and course materials you need at significant savings over the price of the printed text. With instant access from any computer and the ability to search your text, you’ll find the content you need quickly, no matter where you are. And with online tools like highlighting and note-taking, you can save time and study efficiently. See all the benefits at www.coursesmart.com/students.

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Acknowledgments

As has been the case from its inception in the early 1980s, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* has benefited from the comments, advice, and assistance of many people. Over the years, we have consistently received extraordinary support from our publisher’s executive team, first at Copp
Clark, later at Addison Wesley Longman, and now at Pearson Canada. We would particularly like to acknowledge the pioneering efforts of Les Petriw, Brian Henderson, Jeff Miller, and the late Linda Scott and Steve Mills. Preparation of the current edition was made possible through the extraordinary efforts of the Pearson Canada team, especially acquisitions editor, Matthew Christian; project managers, Avinash Chandra and Marissa Lok; program manager, Madhu Ranadive; development editor, Patti Sayle; and production editor, Rachel Stuckey.

Heartfelt thanks are also due to the many colleagues and students who have taken the time to offer their suggestions and corrections: (in alphabetical order) Victoria Anderson, Mark Aronoff, Howard Aronson, Peter Avery, Henry Bain, Keira Ballantyne, Byron Bender, Derek Bickerton, Chad Blecke, Marina Blekher, Didier Bloch, Vaiana Bloch, Robert Blust, Vit Bubenik, Patrick Burke, Ed Burstynsky, Gary Byma, Lyle Campbell, Steven Carey, Andrew Carnie, Jack Chambers, Harold Chester, Shuji Chiba, Miho Choo, Michael Clauss, Vanna Condx, Eung-Do Cook, Lynda Costello, John Davison, Kamil Deen, John DeFrancis, Denise Devenuto, Michael Dobrovolsky, Annette Dominik, Nicole Domingue, Katie Drager, Elan Dresher, Matthew Dryer, Karine Dupuis, Amitabh Dwivedi, Carrie Dyck, Sheila Embleton, Evile Feleti, Robert Fisher, Laura Pratt, Michael Forman, Donald Frantz, Ali Al Ghail, Inge Genee, Donna Gerdts, Kevin Gregg, John Haiman, Alice Harris, Margaret Hayes, John Hewson, Joyce Hildebrand, Darin Howe, Robert Hsu, David Ingram, Ricky Jacobs, Marcela Jonas, Kazue Kanno, Brian King, James Kirchner, Sandra Kirkham, Emily Korth, Marta Kutas, Dawn Lee, Jinhwa Lee, Hsiu-chuan Liao, Gary Libben, Mats Lundålv (Blissymbolics Communication International), Anatole Lyovin, Mary C. Marino, Barry Meislin, Yves-Charles Morin, Anna Moro, Woody Mott, Robert Murray, Chandan Narayan, Jon Nissenbaum, Judith Nylvek, Michael O’Grady, George Patterson, David Pentland, Mary Pepper, Julia Peters, David Peterson, Marilyn Philips, Terry Pratt and the students in his linguistics course at the University of Prince Edward Island, R. Radhakrishnan, Jonathan Rahn, Lawrence Reid, Keren Rice, Lorna Rowsell, Yutaka Sato, Coral Sayce, Nicole Schauder, Albert Schütz, Carson Schütze, Peter Seyffert, Patricia Shaw, Ronald Southerland, Lois Stanford, Stanley Starosta, Magda Stroinska, Leone Sveinson, Nozomi Tanaka, Allison Teasdale, Alain Thomas, Charles Ulrich, Tim Vance, Theo Venneman, Douglas Walker, Lydia White, James Woodward, Norio Yamada, and Nava Zvaig.

Thanks are also due to the professors across Canada, including Richard Compton from the University of Toronto, who read and commented on individual eighth edition chapters and sections.

We also very grateful to our ever-alert and perceptive proofreader Pamela Erlichman, whose work as copy editor for several earlier editions of this book continue to contribute to its quality. Her efforts were complemented by our technical reviewer Jennifer Abbot, whose close attention to detail has led to many important corrections.

As the demands of producing a wide-ranging, state-of-the art textbook increase with each edition, it has become necessary to coordinate the tasks of copy editing, technical fact checking, critical reading, and strategic rewriting by placing them in the hands of a single person. There was only one person to whom we could turn—the extraordinary Joyce Hildebrand of Speargrass Communications. Joyce is at once a trained linguist, a published writer, and a professional copy editor. No one in the world has been able to combine those three gifts in the way that she has. She is among the elite editors in her profession, and we are forever in her debt for the guidance and assistance that she provided on this project.
Linguistics provides students with an ideal introduction to the kind of thinking we call “scientific.” Such thinking proceeds from the discovering of problems and puzzles, to hypotheses that attempt to account for those problems, to the careful testing and extension of these hypotheses. But science is more than a formal activity. One of the great pleasures offered introductory students of linguistics is the discovery of the impressive body of subconscious knowledge that underlies language use. This book attempts to emphasize the importance of this knowledge as well as to introduce the scientific methodology used in linguistic analysis.

Although this is the first linguistics textbook designed primarily for a Canadian readership, we have tried to do much more than simply provide coverage of linguistic phenomena peculiar to Canada. As the title suggests, we have attempted an introduction to linguistic analysis as it is practised at this stage in the development of our discipline. While we do not ignore or reject other fruitful approaches to linguistics, we have taken the generative paradigm as basic for two reasons. First, generative linguistics provides a relatively coherent and integrated approach to basic linguistic phenomena. Phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics are viewed within this framework, as perhaps in no other, as fully integrated and interrelated. Second, the generative approach has been widely influential in its application to a broad range of other linguistic phenomena over the past several decades, including the study of first and second language learning, historical linguistics, typology, psycholinguistics, neurollinguistics.

The extent of our “contemporariness” has been limited by the inevitable compromise between the need to present basic concepts and the demands of sophisticated and competing recent approaches. In some cases, early versions of our chapters were judged “too contemporary” by instructors who were not specialists in the subfields in question. This led to substantial revisions and a somewhat more traditional approach to certain issues than was originally intended. Nonetheless, we have made every effort to provide what is promised by the title—an introductory text that provides a solid grounding in basic linguistic concepts— as well as a text that prepares the student to go on to current work in the discipline.

No textbook can be all things to all users. We hope that this book will provide students with not only a broad introduction to linguistic analysis, but also a greater appreciation of the wonder of human language.
**List of technical abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>(in front of words or sentences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unacceptable</td>
<td>1st language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>word boundary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>first person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 primary</td>
<td>primary stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>second person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 secondary</td>
<td>secondary stress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>third person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl</td>
<td>ablative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abs</td>
<td>absolutive case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc</td>
<td>accusative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AdvP</td>
<td>adverb phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Af</td>
<td>affix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ag</td>
<td>agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>adjective phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aux</td>
<td>auxiliary verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bound root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caus</td>
<td>cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG</td>
<td>constricted glottis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compl</td>
<td>completed action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C0</td>
<td>any number of consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>coda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Com</td>
<td>comitative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>complementizer phrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>computerized axial tomography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DA</td>
<td>derivational affix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat</td>
<td>dative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deg</td>
<td>degree word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DR</td>
<td>delayed release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEG</td>
<td>electroencephalogram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erg</td>
<td>ergative case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ERP</td>
<td>event-related potentials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESL</td>
<td>English as a second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FN</td>
<td>first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fut</td>
<td>future tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen</td>
<td>genitive case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>high tone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IA</td>
<td>inflectional affix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indic</td>
<td>indicative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>inflectional phrase (= S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>International Phonetic Alphabet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>low tone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

L1: first language
L2: second language
LN: last name
Loc: locative case
Loc: location
M: mid tone
N: noun
N: nucleus
Nom: nominative case
NP: noun phrase
O: (direct) object
O: onset
Obl: oblique
OE: Old English
P: preposition, postposition
Pass: passive
PET: positron emission tomography
PIE: Proto-Indo-European
pl: plural
PP: prepositional phrase
PR: phonetic representation
Prs: present tense
Pst: past tense
R: rhyme
R: rounded
RC: relative cause
REA: right ear advantage
recipient
S: sentence
S: subject
σ: syllable
SES: socioeconomic status
SG: spread glottis
sg: singular
SLA: second language acquisition
th: theme
T: title alone
TLN: title + last name
Top: topic
UG: Universal Grammar
UR: underlying representation
UR: unrounded
V: verb
V: vowel
VP: verb phrase
W: woman
Wd: word
Contemporary Linguistic Analysis
An Introduction