In this talk I will present my research on the topic of rhyming as a source of speakers’ knowledge of phonological similarity. Specifically, imperfect rhyming, i.e., any rhyme that contains some form of phonological mismatch (e.g., 'home' [ˈhɒm] ~ 'alone' a' [ˈlʌn] differing in the [place] of the final nasal), is proposed as a source of information on speakers’ unlearned, untaught, and non-inferable grammatical knowledge regarding similarity scales between phonemes in prosodic context (Steriade 2001).

Given previous studies’ observation of a crucial tendency for minimality of violation of featural identity between correspondents in rhyming (Zwicky 1975, Steriade 2003, Kawahara 2007, Gretchen 2015, Katz 2015), I propose a representation-neutral – and hence language-neutral – grammatical framework set in Optimality Theory (Prince & Smolensky 1993/2004), namely the Rhyming Grammar, entailing that differences in rhyming traditions stem from differences in constraint ranking. I proceed to test this framework using a newly assembled corpus comprising every sung rhyme in 11 contemporary American musicals and 1 short musical film from a highly homogeneous group of writers/performers. Corpus analysis shows that ~48% (~850/~1750) of rhyming sets are imperfect, confirming their higher prevalence in English than is commonly perceived. Preliminary results demonstrate a relationship between acoustic salience and faithfulness, confirming that imperfect rhymes reflect confusability and thus phonological similarity.

References
Isabelle Charnavel  
Harvard University  
*Independence from Perspective: French (Exempt) Anaphora*

My talk will explore the relation between logophoricity and exemption from Condition A of the Binding Theory. Anaphors like English *himself* are canonically considered to obey the locality constraints imposed by Condition A. But in many unrelated languages, some instances of anaphors have been shown to escape such requirements. Furthermore, these exempt anaphors exhibit a logophoric interpretation: The domain containing them must express the perspective of their antecedents. How can we explain this puzzling correlation between logophoricity and exemption? The goal of the talk will be to provide a solution primarily on the basis of the behavior of French anaphors.

Itamar Shatz  
Tel Aviv University  
*Phonological Selectivity in the Acquisition of English Clusters*

Phonological selectivity is a phenomenon where children avoid certain target words, which they deem as too ‘difficult’ due to their phonological characteristics. The present study examines selectivity in the acquisition of complex onsets and codas in English, and specifically the acquisition of patterns of biconsonantal (CC) clusters in each position, compared to triconsonantal (CCC) clusters. The data comes from the productions of three English-speaking children, who were recorded in a naturalistic setting over the course of approximately two years, starting from the age of one year. The results indicate that children only *attempt* to produce target...
tokens with a CCC onset after they have attempted to produce target tokens with a CC onset, and that the same occurs in the case of codas. Furthermore, the results also show that children only attempt to produce target tokens with a CCC onset after they have successfully managed to produce tokens containing a CC onset, and once again that the same applies to codas. Several potential confounds were also examined, namely frequency, morphological complexity, and /s/ clusters, and each was ruled out as a possible explanation for these acquisition patterns. Overall, the findings provide important insights regarding children’s phonological selectivity during native language acquisition, and provide empirical support to the avoidance patterns predicted by the theory of Error Selective Learning.

07.12.17

Ravit Melamed
Tel Aviv University

Processing Costs of Non-Canonical Word Order Sentences in Hebrew

Canonical word order is the unmarked order of the basic constituents in a sentence of a certain language, namely, subject, object, and verb. The assumption that non-canonical word order sentences are more difficult to process than canonical ones has been examined by various studies in different languages. This assumption has been supported, among others, by findings of two fMRI experiments conducted in healthy Hebrew native speakers. These findings demonstrate differential activation in several areas in the brain while processing non-canonical word order sentences. However, to date, no behavioral results from Hebrew on-line experiments supported these findings.

The current study proposes a self-paced reading experiment designed to examine whether the difficulty in processing Hebrew non-canonical word order sentences is reflected in longer reading times. In the talk I will present the experiment design, as well as my predictions, via discussing in detail the estimation of the processing costs of each of its conditions, based on the Dependency Locality Theory (DLT; Gibson 2000).

The talk will be delivered in Hebrew.

30.11.17

Julie Fadlon
The Hebrew University

It Depends: Structural Choices in the Production of Filler-Gap Dependencies

A major component of the information conveyed in utterances is predicate-argument relationships. For example, "The girl pushed the boy" conveys a
The processing of these constructions, termed fillergap dependencies, has been mainly investigated from the perspective of the listener. In this talk I will discuss the mechanisms utilized by the speaker during the production of these constructions and report evidence from English and Hebrew, demonstrating how speakers moderate processing demands during the production of challenging fillergap dependencies.

23.11.17

Gabi Danon
Bar-Ilan University
The Hebrew Genitive Alternation:
Empirical Data and Theoretical Questions

Modern Hebrew has three types of genitive constructions: šel genitives (1), construct state (2), and double genitives (3):

(1) ha-tmuna šel ha-yeled
    the-picture of the-boy
    ‘the picture of the boy’
(2) tmunat ha-yeled
    picture.CS the-boy
    ‘the picture of the boy’
(3) tmunat-Ø šel ha-yeled
    picture.CS-POSS.3MS of the-boy
    ‘the picture of the boy’

Generative works over the last few decades have focused mostly on deriving the word order and hierarchical relations of these three genitives, as well as on deriving their possible interpretations. However, very often, these analyses seem to overgenerate, such that speaker judgment on genitive acceptability is frequently lower than what would be predicted on the basis of those analyses. In this talk I argue that the alternation between these three genitive types is subject to multiple independent constraints that cannot be reduced to a single, unified factor. I discuss evidence for weak (soft, violable) constraints from semantics, morphology, and processing, as well as lexical idiosyncrasies that must all be taken into consideration in order to properly characterize the full range of grammaticality observed in this domain. I then discuss some implications of these facts for a theory of Hebrew genitives.
The Gypsies are the largest minority in Hungary. It is estimated that today nearly one fifth of primary school children are of Gypsy origin. My presentation focuses on language socialization processes of the Gypsy communities in Hungary.

My research aims to explore the mechanisms used for language socialization in early childhood education, in pre-school, and in primary school. This grants us the opportunity to examine native language competence as well as communicative competence, which can determine the Roma children's school performance. The current picture shows that the Hungarian education system has been unable to adapt and relate to the inherent disadvantages of Roma children, while the 2015 Pisa Reports indicate that one fourth of fifteen-year-olds in Hungary are functionally illiterate. The results of my study may impact on improving this trend so that the rate of analphabetism in Hungary would not rise further. I study adult-children and children-children communication from the preverbal era till the end of primary school education. I avoid the traditional sociological research methodology, my approach is of a constructivist anthropological one which focuses on the socialization processes of the Gipsy linguistic communities.

I analyze the data according to the following (sociolinguistic) aspects:
(1) Speech modes in the school vs. community language practice,
(2) The role of language attitude(s) in individual and social identity,
(3) The relationship between identity, inter-language comprehension, and superdiversity.

The talk will address the language socialization of two different Hungarian Gypsy communities, both monolingual and multilingual, with the aim of demonstrating similarities and differences between the heterogeneous Gypsy communities. The results of this research will contribute to the understanding of the factors forming ethnicity and identity in the Gypsy communities in light of language socialization.
Secondary Predication and Converbs in Hebrew

Following the approach of studies such as Rothstein (2004), I define a secondary predicate (SP) as a predicative expression that conveys information about the subject or the object, in addition to the information given by the main predicate. Accordingly, contrary to what is suggested by studies such as Rapoport (1993), I do not consider small clauses, causatives, and adverbials to be SPs.

Crosslinguistic Studies discuss mainly three kinds of SPs: subject oriented depictives, as in the English sentence (1) below, object-oriented depictives, as in (2), and resultatives (3):

(1) John drove the car **drunk**. (subject-oriented depictive)
(2) Mary ate the fish **raw**. (object-oriented depictive)
(3) Sharon painted the house **red**. (resultative)

The APs ‘drunk’, ‘raw’, and ‘red’ in these sentences are considered to be SPs of their respective sentences, as they convey some information about the subject or the object but are not the main predicates, which are ‘drove’, ‘ate’, and ‘painted’ in (1), (2), and (3), respectively.

As noted by Rothstein (2004), SPs are characteristically APs. However, it is well acknowledged that while Hebrew has AP depictives, it does not have AP resultatives, as shown by the ungrammaticality of (4) below:

(4) *Sharon cav’a et ha-bayit adom.

Hebrew must resort to other kinds of phrases for resultative SPs. E.g., the SP ‘red’ in the English sentence (3) can be depicted by a PP in Hebrew: **be-adom** ‘in red’.

In this paper, I will show that both Biblical and Modern Hebrew make use of converbs, i.e., verbs deprived of temporal features, for secondary predication. In particular, I will show that apart from APs, which can be used only for depictives, Biblical Hebrew (BH) makes use of the infinitive-absolute and Modern Hebrew (MH) of the Benoni for all three kinds of secondary predication, including resultatives.

Harbour (1999) considers the infinitive absolute (IA) in BH to be a converb form deprived of temporal and agreement features. As such, it is found in a number of constructions. In this paper, I will show that what is usually referred to as ‘the double infinitive absolute construction’ is used for secondary predication. Example (5) below illustrates:

(5)
In addition to its first occurrence in the finite form *wayyiqtol*, the verb ‘strike’ in this verse appears again in IA, conjoined with the verb ‘wound’, also in IA.

A number of analyses have been suggested for this construction. My contention is that it is used for SP. E.g., the SP in our verse, I believe, is a resultative: The man struck the prophet and as a result the prophet was wounded.

Modern Hebrew (MH) lost the IA as a productive form. For verbal SPs, MH makes use of the Benoni, which may be considered a converb, as it patterns more like nouns and adjectives rather than verbs in the past or future tense. The example in (6) illustrates:

(6) Satiti et kol habakbuk *rek*/ merokent oto.
    ‘I drank the bottle *empty*/ emptying it.’

The use of the adjective *rek* ‘empty’ is ungrammatical in this sentence as it functions as a resultative SP, but the Benoni merokent ‘emptying’ is fine.

References
2007), we turn to approaches that do not make this assumption (e.g., Rullmann 1995, Kennedy 2001, Sassoon 2010). We compare them partly by investigating a variety of phenomena that have been put forward as supporting the negative operator approach.