

GlaM Working Papers

Volume 1

2004

Published by Graduate Linguists at Michigan

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Not long ago the Linguistics Department at the University of Michigan published a series of Working Papers, the last issue of which was published in 1991. Since its birth, the Graduate Linguists at Michigan (GLaM) set as one of its primary goals the resurrection of the Working Papers publications. Today, just over a year later, the first issue of GLaM Working Papers sees the light of day. This clearly illustrates the strong determination of the graduate student body to turn its plans into reality.

A number of people have contributed to the making of the first issue and deserve recognition. Professor Sally Thomason deserves our thanks for her input and for generously donating her own artwork, which is featured on the cover. We would also like to mention those who sat on GLaM's editorial board during its first year: Amanda Kohl, Sai Samant, Hee-Soo Kim and Mike Marlo.

GLaM Working Papers is a podium from which linguists from different areas of linguistics and from different institutions are invited to present their research and findings. This first issue contains three articles, a syntax-semantics article and two phonology articles.

- San Duanmu's paper, 'A Metrical Analysis of Chinese Regulated Verse', is a corpus study of 1460 lines of regulated Chinese verse. It proposes that meter in Chinese is similar to that in English, where the stress maximum plays a central role. However, unlike English, where the stress maximum depends on word stress, stress maximum in Chinese mainly depends on phrasal stress.
- In 'Ambiguity in the Korean Morphological Causative/Passive', Hee-Soo Kim and Acrisio Pires present an analysis of *I*-construction in Korean. The authors argue that *I*-construction can be potentially ambiguous between passive and causative, and offer syntactic and semantic conditions for the ambiguity.
- In 'CVX Theory in CCCCCVX Languages', Michael Marlo reviews Duanmu's (2002) CVX theory of syllable structure, which, based on data from English and Chinese, suggests that languages universally have a simple syllable structure. He analyzes data from Spokane Salish, Bella Coola, and Sipakapense Maya, languages that are notorious for long strings of consonants, which superficially pose immediate problems for Duanmu's theory.

We would like to end this introductory note by renewing our invitation for submissions, in the hope that future issues of GLaM Working Papers will have articles which are just as insightful as those featured in this initial volume.

Hamid Ouali
on behalf of GLaM Working Papers Editors