(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.

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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 Frijns, 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 disfavours
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