

## Layout for Linguistics Manuscripts

### double-space text

while expression of two overt third-persons in a clause requires the use of the middle (2a) or the passive voice (2b), formed by the addition of the middle suffix *(-b)* to one of the causatives (Beck 1996). Both of these result in intransitive clauses where one of the two actants is realized as an oblique contained within a prepositional phrase:

use (non-breaking) hyphens for affixes in-text

(2) a. *ʔu-g<sup>w</sup>əč<sup>̣</sup>-əb*      *ti čáčas ʔə ti sq<sup>w</sup>əbay?*  
PNT-look:for-MD      D boy P D dog  
'the boy looked for the dog'

use in-text citations; do not use footnotes

b. *ʔu-g<sup>w</sup>əč<sup>̣</sup>-t-əb*      *ʔə ti čáčas ti sq<sup>w</sup>əbay?*  
PNT-look:for-ICS-MD      P D boy D dog  
'the dog was looked for by the boy'

cite source (with page) of any data that you did not collect yourself

(Hess 1993a: 38-39)

number examples sequentially throughout the paper

Facts such as these have led some writers (e.g. Jelinek & Demers 1983) to posit that Lushootseed has a split ergative system in which third-person NPs such as *ti sq<sup>w</sup>əbay?* 'the dog' in (1c) and *ti čáčas* 'the boy' in (2a) are absolutive subjects and that PPs such as *ʔə ti čáčas* 'of the boy' in (2b) would be ergatively-marked agents. While the primary tseed, Thom Hess, does not accept the ergative analysis, he does feel a split system in the sense that sentences with third-person agents

use n-dashes for ranges of numerals and letters

in-text data is italicized; glosses in single quotes

such as (1c) allow for only a single non-oblique actant, the "direct complement" (*ti sq<sup>w</sup>əbay?* in (1) and (2b)). The absence of an overt agent-pronominal in the sentence in (1c) indicates that it is, in fact, "patient-oriented" in that their direct complement—the only allowable NP—refers only to a semantic patient.<sup>1</sup> According to Hess (p.c.), this analysis renders the notion of "syntactic

refer to examples, tables, figures, etc., by number

use m-dashes for parentheticals

indent the beginning of a new paragraph

extraneous to the high seems to be upheld by his accurate and insightful descriptive work on the language.

Outside the immediate domain of Lushootseed, however, such a stand is highly problematic in that the syntactic role of "subject" (or its reflex in a particular theory) is



Word-processing tip: use the "Keep lines together" option to prevent page breaks from interrupting interlinearized examples and separating section headings from following text.