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Germanic  
Generative  
Syntax  
Newsletter

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1. Newsdesk

ANNOUNCEMENT: CGSW 15

The 15th Comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop will be organized on May 26 and 27, 2000, at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

Local organizers: Werner Abraham ([abraham@let.rug.nl](mailto:abraham@let.rug.nl)) and Jan-Wouter Zwart ([zwart@let.rug.nl](mailto:zwart@let.rug.nl)). Call for papers to be

distributed later.

#### CALL FOR PAPERS: DIGS 6

The sixth meeting of the Diachronic Generative Syntax series (DIGS VI) will take place at the University of Maryland, College Park, on May 22-24, 2000. Invited speakers are Cynthia Allen, Ted Briscoe, Susan Pintzuk, Ian Roberts and Hoskuldur Thrainsson. The focus of the meeting will be on syntactic effects of changes in inflectional systems. However, one-page abstracts are invited for 20-minute presentations on any aspect of syntactic change within the context of generative grammars.

Deadline for receipt of abstracts is 1 February 2000. Five copies (four anonymous and one with author's name) should be sent to Prof David Lightfoot, Department of Linguistics, College Park, MD 20742-7505, USA.

#### OTHER CONFERENCES OF INTEREST

CONSOLE 8, December 3-5, 1999, University of Vienna, Austria.

<http://www.univie.ac.at/linguistics>

ESCOL, November 19-21, 1999, University of Connecticut, Storrs.

<http://www.ucc.uconn.edu/~wwling/escol99.htm>

GALA (Generative Approaches to Language Acquisition) 1999, September 10-12, University of Potsdam, Germany.

<http://www.ling.uni-potsdam.de/gala99/>

GLOW-ASIA, September 22, 1999, Nagoya, Japan.

<http://www.nanzan-u.ac.jp/~glow/>

LANGUAGES IN CONTACT, November 25-26, 1999, University of Groningen, the Netherlands.

<http://www.let.rug.nl/lic/>

LAGB (Linguistics Association of Great Britain) Autumn Meeting, September 7-9, 1999, University of York, United Kingdom.

<http://clwww.essex.ac.uk/LAGB/>

NELS 30, October 22-24, 1999, Rutgers University, New Brunswick.

<http://ling.rutgers.edu/nels30/>

#### SERIES ANNOUNCEMENT

NORDSEM - Comparative Semantics for Nordic Languages is a research project funded by the Nordic Council for Research in the Humanities. Information about the project and links to reports can be found at <http://www.ling.gu.se/research/projects/nordsem/>  
The following reports are available so far:

1. Vikner, Carl (1999) Episodic and habitual temporal connectives in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.
2. Tonne, Ingeboerg (1999) Imperfectivizing forms in Norwegian.
3. Engdahl, Elisabet (1999) The choice between bli-passive and s-passive in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.
4. S?oe, Kjell Johan (1999) Free choice items in Scandinavian.
5. Nivre, Joakim (1999) On Swedish indefinites.
6. Joergensen, Stig W. (1999) Specificity and Danish event nominalisations.
7. Soerensen, Finn (1999) Danish Modals I. Semantics.

#### JOURNAL DISCOUNTS

The Linguistic Society of America has negotiated discounts for linguistics journal subscriptions for its members. The following publishers offer special subscription rates to Linguistic Society members. Please identify yourself as a Society member when ordering your subscription.

Ablex Publishing Corp. (ablex@jaipress.com)

Cognitive Development (\$85)

Cognitive Science: A Multidisciplinary Journal (\$85)

Journal of Second Language Writing (\$65)

Linguistics and Education (\$65)

Academic Press (ap@acad.com)

Brain and Language

Journal of Memory and Language

Journal of Phonetics

Blackwell Publishers, Inc. (www.blackwellpublishers.co.uk)

(Rates are listed for North America, Europe, and then rest of the world.)

Computational Intelligence (\$119, \$131)

German Life and Letters (\$94, L47, L56)

Journal of Sociolinguistics (\$45, L28, L28)

Language Learning (\$57, \$64)

Linguistics Abstracts (print version) (\$119, L71, L84)

Mind and Language (\$79, L40, L48)

Modern Language Journal (\$22, \$29)

Studia Linguistica (\$50, L34, L34)

Syntax (\$38, L24, L24)

Transactions of Philological Society (\$116, L58, L70)

World Englishes (\$50, L30, L30)

Cambridge University Press

Annual Review of Applied Linguistics (\$31)

Bilingualism: Language and Cognition (\$45)

English Language and Linguistics (\$49)

Journal of Child Language (\$62)

Language Teaching (\$49)

Elsevier Science Ltd, (www.elsevier.nl)

Journal of Neurolinguistics

Journal of Pragmatics

Language & Communication

Language Sciences

Lingua

Kluwer Academic Publishers (www.wkap.nl)

(10% reduction on personal subscriptions beginning in 2000)

Acta Linguistica Hungarica

Grammars

Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics

Journal of East Asian Linguistics

Journal of Logic, Language and Information

Linguistics and Philosophy

Machine Translation

Natural Language and Linguistic Theory

Natural Language Semantics

MIT Press (journals-orders@mit.edu)

Linguistic Inquiry (20% discount)

Oxford University Press (jnlorders@oup-usa.org)  
Applied Linguistics (\$70 for 1999; \$131 for 1999 and 2000)  
ELT Journal (\$70 for 1999; \$131 for 1999 and 2000)  
International Journal of Lexicography (\$123.15; \$232 for 1999  
and 2000)  
IRAL: International Review of Applied Journal of Semantics  
(\$65 for 1999; \$122 for 1999 and 2000)  
Linguistics in Language Teaching (\$76.50 for 1999; \$144 for  
1999 and 2000)  
Literary & Linguistic Computing (\$61 for 1999; \$115 for 1999  
and 2000)  
Sage Publications Inc. (infor@sagepub.com)  
Journal of English Linguistics (\$40)  
Journal of Language and Social Psychology (\$57.60)

#### INTERNET GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH

The Survey of English Usage, University College London, is pleased to announce the release of the Internet Grammar of English. The Internet Grammar is an online course in English grammar written primarily for university undergraduates. However, we hope that it will be useful to everyone who is interested in the English language. The approach is broadly traditional, though we have made use, where appropriate, of modern theoretical work. The grammar course consists of the following main sections: Word Classes; Introducing Phrases; Clauses & Sentences; Form & Function; Functions in Phrases. Within these sections, the course is designed as a series of linked topics. Most topics contain interactive exercises, which provide immediate feedback based on the answers submitted. Some topics are illustrated using JavaScript animations. The Internet Grammar is fully searchable, and it includes a comprehensive Glossary of grammatical terms and an Index. The Internet Grammar is now available at this address: <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/internet-grammar/>

To avoid potentially long download times, the Internet Grammar is also available on CD-ROM. Prices start at 25 Pounds Sterling (GBP) + VAT, where applicable. Institutional and network versions are charged at different rates. For full details, visit the website above, or email the Survey of English Usage at [ucleseu@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:ucleseu@ucl.ac.uk).

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## 2. Lists

### 2.1 Books and Dissertations

Ackema, Peter. 1999.

Issues in Morphosyntax. John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia. Linguistik Aktuell-Linguistics Today 26. ISBN 90 272 2747 0.

Epstein, Samuel David, Erich M. Groat, Ruriko Kawashima, and Hisatsugu Kitahara. 1998.

A Derivational Approach to Syntactic Relations. Oxford University Press, New York/Oxford. ISBN 0-19-511115-x.

- Felser, Claudia. 1999.  
Verbal Complement Clauses. A Minimalist study of direct perception constructions. John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia. Linguistik Aktuell-Linguistics Today 25. ISBN 90 272 2746 2.
- Fox, Danny. 1998.  
Economy and Semantic Interpretation. Dissertation, MIT.
- Haider, Hubert and Inger Rosengren. 1998.  
Scrambling. Sprache und Pragmatik Arbeitsberichte 49, Lund. ISSN 0284-7795.
- Hroarsdottir, Thorbjorg. 1999. (\*)  
Verb Phrase Syntax in the History of Icelandic. Dissertation, University of Tromsø.
- Merchant, Jason. 1999. (\*)  
The Syntax of Silence. Sluicing, islands, and identity in ellipsis. Dissertation, University of California, Santa Cruz.  
Order: slugpubs@ling.ucsc.edu.  
(<http://ling.ucsc.edu/~merchant>)
- Mueller, Stephan. 1999. (\*)  
Deutsche Syntax deklarativ. Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar fuer das Deutsche. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tuebingen. Linguistische Arbeiten 394. ISBN 3-484-30394-8.  
(<http://www.dfki.de/~stefan/Pub/hpsg.html>)
- Powers, S.M. and C. Hamann, eds. In press. (\*)  
The Acquisition of Scrambling and Cliticization, Studies in Theoretical Psycholinguistics. To appear with Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Rohrbacher, Bernhard Wolfgang. 1999.  
Morphology-Driven Syntax. A theory of V-to-I Raising and Pro-drop. John Benjamins, Amsterdam/Philadelphia. Linguistik Aktuell-Linguistics Today 15. ISBN 90 272 2736 5.
- Rupp, Laura Marie. 1999. (\*)  
Aspects of the syntax of English imperatives. Dissertation, University of Essex.
- Sabel, Joachim. 1999. (\*)  
Principles and Parameters of Wh-Movement. Habilitationsschrift, University of Frankfurt.
- Sells, Peter. To appear (Spring 2000). (\*)  
Structure, Alignment and Optimality in Swedish. CSLI Publications, Stanford.
- Sioupi, Athina. 1998. (\*)  
Middle constructions: a contrastive study in Greek and German. Dissertation, University of Athens, Greece.
- Steinbach, Markus. 1998.  
Middles in German. The Syntax and Semantics of Transitive Reflexive Sentences. Dissertation, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany.
- Wegener, Heide, ed. 1999.  
Deutsch kontrastiv. Typologisch-vergleichende Untersuchungen zur deutschen Grammatik. Stauffenberg Verlag.
- Zeller, Jochen. 1999. (\*)  
Particle Verbs, Local Domains, and a Theory of Lexical Licensing. PhD Dissertation, University of Frankfurt.
- Zubizarreta, Maria Luisa. 1998.

Prosody, Focus, and Word Order. MIT Press, Cambridge.  
Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 33. ISBN 0-262-74021-4.

## 2.2 From the Journals

DEUTSCHE SPRACHE 26.4 (1998)

Abraham, Werner (\*)

\*Ein Schatz von einem Kind\*. Zur Praedikatsyntax binominaler  
Nominalkonstituenten. 337-347.

FOLIA LINGUISTICA 32.3-4 (1998)

Di Meola, Claudio

Parataktische Konzessivkonstruktionen im Deutschen. 289-322.

GLOT INTERNATIONAL 3.5 (1998)

Ferdinand, Astrid

Review of Jeannette Schaeffer, Direct Object Scrambling in  
Dutch and Italian Child Language. 13-15.

GLOT INTERNATIONAL 4.2 (1999)

Den Dikken, Marcel

Speaker-oriented particles in Dutch imperatives. 23-24.

GLOT INTERNATIONAL 4.3 (1999)

Ernst, Thomas

Review of Christopher Lanzlinger, Comparative studies in word  
order variation: adverbs pronouns, and clause structure in  
Romance and Germanic. 13-16.

JOURNAL OF CHILD LANGUAGE 25.3 (1998)

Doepke, Susanne (\*)

Competing Language Structures: The Acquisition of Verb  
Placement by Bilingual German-English Children. 555-584.

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LINGUISTICS 27.1 (1999)

Medley, R. Michael

Review of Ilse Depraetere, The Tense System of English  
Relative Clauses. 75-78.

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH LINGUISTICS 27.2 (1999)

Peterson, Peter G.

Coordinators plus 'plus'? 127-142.

Goh, Gwang-Yoon

Case Government of Old English Verbs. 143-169.

JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLINGUISTIC RESEARCH 28 (1999)

Bader, Markus and Michael Meng

Subject-Object Ambiguities in German Embedded Clauses: An  
Across-the-Board Comparison. 121-134.

JOURNAL OF SEMANTICS 15.4 (1998)

Kaan, Edith (\*)

Sensitivity to NP-Type: Processing Subject-Object Ambiguities  
in Dutch. 335-354.

- LANGUAGE 74.4 (1998)  
Barker, Chris and Maria Polinsky  
Review of John R. Taylor, *Possessives in English*. 838-844.
- LANGUAGE 75.1 (1999)  
Kay, Paul and Charles J. Fillmore  
Grammatical constructions and linguistic generalizations: The  
'What's X doing Y?' construction. 1-33.
- LANGUAGE 75.2 (1999)  
Van Hoek, Karen (\*)  
Conceptual reference points: A cognitive grammar account of  
pronominal anaphora constraints. 310-340.
- LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS 27.3-4 (1997)  
Elly van Gelderen  
Structures of tense and aspect. 138-165.
- LINGUISTIC INQUIRY 30.1 (1999)  
Anagnostopoulou, Elena, and Martin Everaert (\*)  
Toward a More Complete Typology of Anaphoric Expressions.  
97-119.
- LINGUISTIC INQUIRY 30.2 (1999)  
Fox, Danny (\*)  
Reconstruction, Binding Theory, and the Interpretation of  
Chains. 157-196.
- LINGUISTISCHE BERICHTE 177 (1999)  
Sabel, Joachim  
Das Passiv im Deutschen. Derivationale Oekonomie vs. optionale  
Bewegung. 87-112.
- MICHIGAN GERMANIC STUDIES 23.2 (1997)  
Sprouse, Rex A.  
Review of Werner Abraham, 1995, *Deutsche Syntax im  
Sprachvergleich. Grundlegung einer typologischen Syntax des  
Deutschen*. 202-208.
- NATURAL LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTIC THEORY 17.1 (1999)  
Grewendorf, Guenther, and Joachim Sabel (\*)  
Scrambling in German and Japanese: Adjunction versus Multiple  
Specifiers. 1-65.  
Hoekstra, Teun  
Auxiliary Selection in Dutch. 67-84.
- PAPIERE ZUR LINGUISTIK 58.1 (1998)  
Lenz, Barbara (\*)  
Objektvariation bei Genitiv-Verben. 3-34.  
Scholz, Collin (\*)  
Zur syntaktosemantischen Schnittstelle von Komparativ-  
konstruktionen im Deutschen und Ungarischen. 35-65.

- STUDIA LINGUISTICA 52.1 (1998)  
 Cowper, Elizabeth (\*)  
 The simple present tense in English: a unified treatment. 1-18.
- STUDIA LINGUISTICA 52.3 (1998)  
 Lechner, Winfried (\*)  
 Two kinds of reconstruction. 276-310.
- STUDIA LINGUISTICA 53.1 (1999)  
 Holmberg, Anders (\*)  
 Remarks on Holmberg's Generalization. 1-39.
- STUDIES IN LANGUAGE 22.3 (1998)  
 Koopman, Willem  
 Review of Elly van Gelderen, Verbal agreement and the grammar behind its 'breakdown': minimalist feature checking.
- STUDIES IN LANGUAGE 23.1 (1999)  
 Van Gelderen, Elly  
 Review of Ans van Kemenade and Nigel Vincent, eds., Parameters of Morphosyntactic Change. 173-182.
- WIENER LINGUISTISCHE GAZETTE 62-63 (1998)  
 Czinglar, Christine  
 On existentials and locatives in German. 1-27.
- WORD 49.2 (1998)  
 Davidse, Kristin and Sara Geykens (\*)  
 'Have you walked the dog yet'? The ergative causativization of intransitives. 155-180.  
 Peeters, Bert  
 Review of Beth Levin and Malka Rappaport Hovav, Unaccusativity at the syntax-lexical semantics interface. 300-304.
- WORD 49.3 (1998)  
 Rolfe, Leonard  
 Review of Hartmut Czepluch, Kasus im Deutschen und Englishen: Ein Beitrag zur Theorie des abstrakten Kasus. 459-462.
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 Boeckx, Cedric (\*)  
 Agreement Constraints in Icelandic and Elsewhere. 1-35.  
 Haugan, Jens  
 Right Dislocated 'Subjects' in Old Norse. 37-60.
- ZEITSCHRIFT FUER GERMANISTISCHE LINGUISTIK 26.3 (1998)  
 Peter Auer  
 Zwischen Parataxe und Hypotaxe: 'abhaengige Hauptsatze' im gesprochenen und geschriebenen Deutsch. 284-307.
- ZEITSCHRIFT FUER SPRACHWISSENSCHAFT 17.1 (1998)  
 Uhmann, Suzanne (\*)  
 Verbstellungsvariation in 'weil'-Saetzen: Lexikalische



Differentzierung mit grammatischen Folgen. 92-139.

### 2.3 From edited volumes

ALSINA, Alex, Joan BRESNAN, and Peter SELLS, eds. 1997. Complex Predicates. CSLI Publications, Stanford. CSLI Lecture Notes 64. ISBN 1-57586-046-5.

Edwin Williams

Lexical and Syntactic Complex Predicates

Ken Hale and Jay Keyser

On the Complex Nature of Simple Predicators

Paul Kiparsky

Remarks on Denominal Verbs

ASKEDAL, John Ole., ed. 1998. Historische germanische und deutsche Syntax. Peter Lang.

Werner Abraham

Grammatische Miszellen fuer Ingerid Dal.

BUCLD 23: Proceedings of the 23rd annual Boston University Conference on Language Development. Annabel Greenhill et al., eds., 1999. Cascadilla Press, Somerville, MA.

Maria-Luise Beck and Lynn Eubank

Abstract Features in L2 Competence: Be-Prefixation in German  
Gunlog Josefsson

Non-Finite Root Clauses in Swedish Child Language

Mark L. Loudon

Incomplete L1 Acquisition: The Morphosyntax of Kaspar Hauser  
Manuela Schoenenberger

The Acquisition of Verb Placement in Swiss German

Sigridur Sigurjonsdottir

Root Infinitives and Null Subjects in Early Icelandic

Kyoko Yamakoshi

The Acquisition of Wh-Questions: Wh-Drop in Child Swedish,  
Dutch, German, English, French, Spanish and Japanese

Miriam BUTT and Wilhelm GEUDER, eds. 1998. The Projection of Arguments: Lexical and Compositional Factors. CSLI Publications, Stanford. CSLI Lecture Notes 83. ISBN 1-57586-110-0.

Malka Rappaport Hovav and Beth Levin

Building Verb Meanings

Elizabeth Ritter and Sara Thomas Rosen

Delimiting Events in Syntax

Ad Neeleman and Tanya Reinhart

Scrambling and the PF Interface

CARR, Gerald F., Wayne Harbert, and Lihua Zhang, eds. 1999. Interdigitations. Essays for Irmengard Rauch. Peter Lang, New

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"Jespersen's Cycle": The evidence from Germanic.

CLA: Proceedings of the 1998 meeting of the Canadian Linguistic Association. Cahiers Linguistiques d'Ottawa, Ottawa, 1999.

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HINRICHS, Erhard, et al., eds. 1997. Ein HPSG-Fragment des Deutschen. Teil 1: Theorie. Number 95 of Arbeitspapiere des SFB 340. Universitaet Tuebingen.

Detmar W. Meurers

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van KEMENADE, Ans, and Nigel VINCENT, eds. 1997. Parameters of Morphosyntactic Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. ISBN 0 521 58643 7.

Werner Abraham

The interdependence of case, aspect and referentiality in the history of German: the case of the verbal genitive

Julia Philippi

The rise of the article in the Germanic languages

David Lightfoot

Shifting triggers and diachronic reanalyses

Alison Henry

Viewing change in progress: the loss of V2 in Hiberno-English imperatives

Anthony Kroch and Ann Taylor

Verb movement in Old and Middle English: dialect variation and language contact

Ans van Kemenade

V2 and embedded topicalization in Old and Middle English

Anthony Warner

The structure of parametric change, and V-movement in the history of English

Ian Roberts

Directionality and word order change in the history of English

Fred Weerman

On the relation between morphological and syntactic change

Paul Kiparsky

The rise of positional licensing

Hoskuldur Thrainsson

The chapters by Kiparsky, Roberts, and Weerman: an epilogue

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On Partial Constituent Fronting in German (electronically available from: <http://www.sfs.nphil.uni-tuebingen.de/~dm/papers/dekuthy-meurers98.html>)

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Werner Abraham & Wladimir Klimonow  
Typologisch-kontrastive Miszellen: Perfektivitaet ubiquiter-Ergativitaet nusquam

John Ole Askedal  
Nochmals zur kontrastiven Beschreibung von deutsch \*es\* und norwegisch \*det\*. Ein sprachtypologischer Ansatz

Norbert Fries  
Imperativ-Morphologie kontrastiv Deutsch-Neugriechisch  
Ekkehard Koenig und Peter Siemund

Intensifikatoren und Topikalisierung: Kontrastive Beobachtungen zum Deutschen, Englischen und anderen germanischen Sprachen  
Susan Olsen

\*Durch den Park durch, zum Bahnhof hin\*: Komplexe Praeositionalphrasen mit einfachem directionalem Kopf

Beatrice Primus  
Rektionsprinzipien

Heide Wegener  
Zum Bedeutungs- und Konstruktionswandel bei psychischen Verben

Gisela Zifonun  
Wenn \*mit\* alleine im Mittelfeld erscheint: Verbpartikeln und ihre Doppelgaenger im Deutschen und Englischen

#### 2.4 Unpublished Material Received

Bader, Markus, Michael Meng and Josef Bayer. 1999.

Case and Reanalysis. Ms., University of Jena.

Barbiers, Sjef and Johan Rooryck. To appear.

On the Interpretation of \*there\* in existentials. In Proceedings of WCCFL XVII, Vancouver 1998.

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On the Interpretation of Movement and Agreement: PPs and Binding. In H. Bennis en M. Everaert, eds., Interface Strategies. KNAW Series, Elsevier, Amsterdam.

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Right-periphery in SOV-languages: English and Dutch. In P.

- Svenonius et al. (eds.) OV and VO. John Benjamins, Amsterdam.
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- Barbiers, Sjef. To appear.  
Intermediate Landing Sites. In *Glott International* 4.7.
- Bayer, Josef, Markus Bader and Michael Meng. 1999.  
Morphological Underspecification Meets Oblique Case: Syntactic  
and Processing Effects in German. Ms., University of Jena.
- Bayer, Josef and Alexander Grosu. 1999.  
Feature Checking Meets the Criterion Approach: Three Ways of  
Saying only in Romance and Germanic. Ms., University of Jena.
- Bayer, Josef. 1999.  
Bound focus or How can Association with Focus be Achieved  
without Going Semantically Astray? To appear in: Georges  
Rebuschi and Laurice Tuller, eds., *The Grammar of Focus*.  
Benjamins, Amsterdam.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan D. 1999. (\*)  
Adjacency and Autonomy: Holmberg's Generalization revisited.  
Ms., McGill University.
- Bobaljik, Jonathan D. 1999. (\*)  
A-Chains at the Interfaces: Copies, Agreement, and "Covert"  
Movement. Ms., McGill University.
- Boeckx, Cedric. 1999.  
Expletives and definite subjects in Germanic: Consequences of  
the fine structure of the C-domain. Ms., University of  
Connecticut, Storrs.
- Branigan, Phil. 1998.  
Binding effects with covert movement. Ms., Memorial University  
of Newfoundland.
- Drijkoningen, Frank. 1999. (\*)  
Antisymmetry and the Lefthand in Morphology. Ms., Utrecht  
University.
- de Haan, Germen J. 1999.  
More is going on upstairs than downstairs. Ms., University of  
Groningen.
- Haegeman, Liliane. 1999.  
Remnant movement and OV order. Ms., University of Geneva.
- Heycock, Caroline and Anthony Kroch. 1999. (\*)  
Agreement, Inversion and Interpretation in Copular Sentences.  
Talk given at FASL 8, May 1999, and ZAS, Berlin, June 1999.  
Ms., University of Edinburgh and University of Pennsylvania.
- de Hoop, Helen. 1999. (\*)  
Optional Scrambling and Interpretation. Ms., University of  
Utrecht.
- van Kemenade, Ans. 1999.  
Negation and verb position in Gothic and early West-Germanic.  
Ms., Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam.
- van Kemenade, Ans. 1999.  
The syntax of early West-Germanic. Ms., Vrije Universiteit,  
Amsterdam.
- van Kemenade, Ans. 1999.  
The Verb-Second constraint in Old English and its loss. Ms.,  
Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam.

- van Kemenade, Ans. 1999.  
 Jespersen's cycle in the history of English. Ms., Vrije  
 Universiteit, Amsterdam.
- Kennedy, Christopher and Jason Merchant. 1999. (\*)  
 Attributive Comparative Deletion. Ms., Northwestern  
 University.
- Koster, Jan. 1999.  
 The Word Orders of English and Dutch. Collective vs.  
 Individual Checking. Ms., University of Groningen.
- Merchant, Jason. 1998.  
 Antecedent-contained deletion in negative polarity items. Ms.,  
 University of California Santa Cruz.
- Merchant, Jason. 1998.  
 On the extent of trace deletion in ACD. Ms., Utrecht  
 University and University of California, Santa Cruz.
- Merchant, Jason. 1998.  
 Economy, the copy theory, and antecedent-contained deletion.  
 Ms., Utrecht University and University of California Santa  
 Cruz.
- Ter Meulen, Alice. 1999.  
 How to tell events apart. Light verbs, SE-reflexives, and  
 Dutch verbal morphology. Ms., University of Groningen.
- Schutze, Carson T. 1999. (\*)  
 On the nature of default case. Ms., UCLA.
- Steinbach, Markus. 1999. (\*)  
 Unaccusatives and Anticausatives in German. Ms., University of  
 Mainz.
- Te Velde, John R. 1999. (\*)  
 Coordination as Attract, Merge, Match (and Elide). Ms.,  
 Oklahoma State University/ZAS Berlin. Paper presented at  
 Zentrum fuer Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, May 21, 1999 and  
 at TABU-Day, University of Groningen, June 18, 1999.
- de Vries, Mark. 1998. (\*)  
 Extraposition of relative clauses as specifying coordination.  
 Ms., University of Amsterdam.
- Wurmbrand, Susi. 1999.  
 Modal verbs must be raising verbs. Ms., UQAM. To appear in  
 Proceedings of the 18th West Coast Conference on Formal  
 Linguistics, Tucson, Arizona.
- Zwart, Jan-Wouter. 1999.  
 Object Shift with Raising Verbs. Ms., University of Groningen.

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### 3. Abstracts

#### 3.1 Books and Dissertations

- Hroarsdottir, Thorbjorg. 1999. Verb Phrase Syntax in the History  
 of Icelandic. Dissertation, University of Tromsøe.

While Modern Icelandic exhibits a virtually uniform VO order  
 in the VP, Old(er) Icelandic had both VO order and OV order,

as well as 'mixed' word order patterns. The goal of this dissertation is, first, to examine the various VP-word order patterns from a descriptive and statistical point of view and, second, to provide a synchronic and diachronic analysis of VP-syntax in Old(er) Icelandic in terms of generative grammar (roughly, the Minimalist framework of Chomsky). The author draws on recent proposals by Kayne and others to propose a novel account of word-order patterns at various stages of Icelandic. Her account makes use of a number of independently motivated ideas, notably remnant-movement of various kinds of predicative phrase (VP and others) and the long movement associated with "restructuring" phenomena, to provide a novel analysis of OV orders and, correspondingly, a novel proposal as to which aspect of Icelandic syntax must have changed when VO word order became the norm: the essential change is loss of VP-extraction from VP. This idea is supported here for Icelandic, and has numerous implications for the synchronic and diachronic analysis of other Germanic languages.

One of the main strengths of the thesis is the examination and classification of the empirical evidence (4875 sentences) from a corpus of a variety of texts dating from the 14th-19th centuries. The author takes the most important aspects of previous discussions of Icelandic VP-syntax into account, giving an independent criticism of earlier views. The various word order patterns in Old(er) Icelandic are studied and analyzed in great detail. Some comparative evidence from other languages is also included. Hence, this work may lead to advances in the understanding of the theoretical aspects of the mechanisms of syntactic change.

Merchant, Jason. 1999. The syntax of silence: Sluicing, islands, and identity in ellipsis. Dissertation, University of California, Santa Cruz.

This dissertation investigates one of the most cross-linguistically widespread forms of ellipsis: sluicing. Its goals are both empirical and theoretical. Empirically, the dissertation documents sluicing data from thirty-one languages and establishes a number of novel and partly surprising generalizations, which indicate inter alia that the form of the wh-remnant in sluicing reaches its position external to the ellipsis site by movement. This result stands in direct conflict with the contention, first articulated in Ross 1969 and unchallenged to date, that islands are not respected under sluicing. Theoretically, then, the dissertation aims to reconcile these apparently contradictory strands of evidence. The proposal advanced here is that the usual operation of movement is involved in the derivation of sluicing, and that the IP out of which the wh-remnant is displaced is deleted at PF. This allows for a maximally simple syntax of ellipsis: it is simply the syntax of usual clauses, not pronounced. Although the deletion occurs at PF, I argue that the identity condition on this deletion is essentially semantic, not

structural. To this end, I propose a semantic condition on ellipsis, building on Rooth 1992a but replacing his structural isomorphism requirement, and show how this proposal solves a number of problems encountered by structural accounts, including the phenomenon dubbed 'vehicle change' by Fiengo and May 1994. The syntactic licensing conditions on IP-deletion and the semantic identification condition are unified by assigning a semantics that imposes the identity condition to the syntactic feature that licenses the ellipsis. This general approach--sluicing as wh-movement followed by deletion--directly accounts for the generalizations concerning the form of the wh-phrase in sluicing.

The behavior of islands under sluicing, it is then argued, falls into two classes. For one large class of islands, including relative clauses and adjuncts, island insensitivity under ellipsis is only apparent. The desired interpretations of the elliptical clause can be generated by using independently needed mechanisms for resolving E-type anaphora and modal subordination; the wh-movement in these cases remains local, and island-respecting. For the second class of islands, such as COMP-trace phenomena and left branch effects, a more surprising conclusion is reached: these island effects arise at PF, not as a result of constraints on syntactic movement directly, and can be therefore be repaired by PF-deletion.

The analysis of sluicing defended here thus supports a pluralistic view of islandhood where various parts of the grammar interact to constrain extractions, and integrates sluicing into a general theory of ellipsis, dispensing with the sluicing-specific operations or stipulations previously thought to be necessary.

Mueller, Stephan. 1999. Deutsche Syntax deklarativ. Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar fuer das Deutsche. Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tuebingen. Linguistische Arbeiten 394. ISBN 3-484-30394-8. (<http://www.dfki.de/~stefan/Pub/hpsg.html>)

The book describes a large fragment of German in terms of the HPSG paradigm. On a broad empirical basis it develops a formally explicit theory with special emphasis on various word-order phenomena: the relatively free position of constituents in the Mittelfeld also considering coherent constructions, positioning in the verbal complex, fronting, and extraposition. The analysis of these phenomena is embedded in a general theory of sentence structure and a discussion of relevant formal mechanisms. The book is written in German.

Powers, S.M. and C. Hamann, eds. In press. The Acquisition of Scrambling and Cliticization, Studies in Theoretical Psycholinguistics. To appear with Kluwer Academic Publishers.

This collection of papers investigates two specific linguistic

phenomena from the point of view of first and second language acquisition. While observations on the acquisition of scrambling or pronominal clitics can be found in the literature, up until the recent past they were sparse and often buried in other issues. This volume fills a long existing gap in providing a collection of articles which focuses on language acquisition but at the same time addresses the overarching syntactic issues involved (e.g., the X-bar status of clitics, base-generation vs. movement accounts of scrambling). This volume contains an overview of L1 (and in one case, L2) acquisition data from a number of different languages including Bernese Swiss German, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Swedish, as well as from several theoretical points of view with these two clause-internal processes at its center. These language acquisition data are considered to be crucial in the validation of analyses of these specific linguistic phenomena in adult grammars. The contributions in this volume include the earliest thoughts in this vein and for this reason, should be viewed as a starting point for discussions within theoretical linguistics and language acquisition alike.

Rupp, Laura Marie. 1999. Aspects of the syntax of English imperatives. Dissertation, University of Essex.

This dissertation investigates a number of characteristic properties of English imperatives, arguing that in spite of some superficial similarities to interrogative clauses, the imperative construction has a far more fundamentally distinct syntax than has been assumed. With regard to phrase structure configuration, I demonstrate that despite the absence of elements that normally signal agreement marking, there are good reasons for assuming that the Infl head of imperatives is specified for (imperative) phi-features. I suggest that these are uniformly [2nd] person and consequently allow for the null pronominal 'pro' appearing in imperative clauses. It is further argued that imperative structures are IP constituents at Spell-Out, either lacking a C-system altogether or having it merged not earlier than LF, and instantiate an intermediate functional projection located between V and Infl, which may be identified with Asp(ect)P. Contrary to what has often been envisaged, I maintain that the element 'do(n't)' in imperatives is nothing other than a normal instance of the last resort auxiliary, which is inserted into Infl for phi-feature checking under exactly the same conditions as in finite indicative clauses and does not occur any higher than this in the imperative phrase marker. Showing that imperatives quite readily admit both 'do(n't) Subject' and 'Subject do(n't)' orders, I argue that what looks like an interrogative-type inverted ordering is not the result of I-to-C movement of the auxiliary but in fact arises because the subject of imperatives is not invariably forced to move into the (Spec) of IP but may raise only as far as



(Spec,AspP). The different positions for pre-'do' and post-'do' subjects implies that they check their features differently via Spec-head agreement within IP in the overt syntax and head-adjunction to Infl at LF, respectively, in which case, I propose, the limited availability of '(do) not' in 'inverted' constructions can be derived from the hypothesis that an intervening Neg head prevents the subject's features from adjoining to the Infl head. I conclude that the fact that no such restrictions hold for the use of 'do(n't)' indicates that negative auxiliaries are best analysed as lexically unitary (Auxn't) Infl-elements. The proposed analysis is shown to be corroborated by facts from seemingly unrelated expletive-associate constructions and cross-linguistically within Germanic. I note the wider issues the variant ordering in imperatives raises for minimalist theory in general and its standard account of the syntax of subjects in particular.  
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Sabel, Joachim. 1999. Principles and Parameters of Wh-Movement. Habilitations-schrift, University of Frankfurt.

This work deals with the typology of wh-movement constructions. My primary goal is to provide accounts for different wh-question phenomena in different languages within the Minimalist Program, as outlined in Chomsky (1995, chapter 4). The central idea in the analyses presented here is that wh-movement applies for reasons of feature checking. This idea is argued to provide the basis for a uniform account of diverse wh-movement phenomena and to open up more choices to formulate parametric variation than traditional approaches. It provides the basis for a uniform account of diverse wh-movement phenomena i. e., wh-constructions with respect to island phenomena, partial wh-movement constructions, multiple wh-questions, wh-scrambling and, in addition, wh-in-situ. In the introductory chapter, a typological survey is presented showing the different wh-movement strategies that are used in the languages of the world. Then, I discuss wh-movement in connection with island-effects. My analysis of the typology of wh-island violations in different languages makes several assumptions with respect to the exact mechanism of feature checking in the C-system. For example, I claim that multiple C-specifiers are possible in languages in principle. Concerning CED-effects, I argue that these island phenomena can be explained on the basis of the way the structure-building operation Merge concatenates categories. My analysis of partial wh-movement relies on the strong/weak distinction of [+wh]-and [+focus]-features. It is argued that only languages with a weak [+wh] feature might allow for partial wh-movement. This, however, is only a necessary condition for the licensing of partial wh-movement. It is still necessary that an additional strong feature is present such as the focus-feature which is argued to trigger movement of wh-phrases in non-scopal positions. I propose that certain

instances of wh-scrambling in Japanese, Hindi, Polish and Palauan be analyzed as feature driven wh-movement. The cross-linguistic variations with respect to the landing site of wh-movement lead to the conclusion that C0 as well as I0 can bear a [+wh]- ([+Q]-) feature (see also Rizzi 1990b, 1991b). I try to show that the feature-checking analysis also provides a natural account for multiple wh-constructions in languages such as Bulgarian and Japanese in that wh-features in these languages trigger the formation of complex wh-phrases. Independent evidence for this analysis comes from the formation of other complex categories such as clitic- and verb-clusters, which are shown to be subject to similar constraints to those constraining wh-cluster formation. Furthermore, I argue that the variations found with respect to wh-movement lead to the conclusion that there are three types of wh-movement before spell-out: invisible 'overt' movement as in Japanese and visible 'overt' movement as in English and German, and tentatively, I suggest that partial wh-movement might represent a third type of movement: Feature-movement before Spell Out. (sabel@lingua.uni-frankfurt.de)

Sells, Peter. To appear (Spring 2000). Structure, Alignment and Optimality in Swedish. CSLI Publications, Stanford.

This book presents an analysis of the clause structure of Swedish from the perspective of Optimality Theory within the framework of Lexical-Functional Grammar. The author argues for the superiority of a base-generated account of the phenomenon known as Object Shift, and shows how an account based on the notion of Alignment within a ranked constraint system provides a natural account of Object Shift. The nature of the Verb-Second sentence pattern and syntactic differences between Swedish and the other Mainland Scandinavian languages are also considered.

Sioupi, Athina. 1998. Middle constructions: a contrastive study in Greek and German. Dissertation, University of Athens.

The aim of this dissertation is to investigate the middle construction in Modern Greek and German at the syntax/semantic interface.

By the term Middle construction I refer to the sentence like (1) in Greek, where the verb exhibit the mediopassive morphology -(t)e (Sioupi 1995a,b, 1996, 1997, 1998), and (2) in German (Haider 1986, Abraham 1987, 1992, 1995, 1996, Grewendorf 1989, Fagan 1992, Ackema & Schoorlemmer 1994, 1995, Kunze 1996):

- (1) To kراسi pine-te efharista  
the wine-NOM drinks-PASS with pleasure  
the wine drinks with pleasure
- (2) Das Buch liest sich leicht  
the book-NOM reads REFL easily

the book reads easily

It is a standard assumption in the relevant literature for Greek (Theophanopoulou-Kontou 1981, 1983-84, 1997, Condoravdi 1989, Tsimpli 1989) that middles are related with unaccusatives (ergatives, inchoatives) predicates and passives. In German there are a lot of similarities between middles, middle verbs (die Tuer oeffnet sich leicht), ergatives (die Sonne ist aufgegangen) and passives (Haider 1986, Abraham 1987, 1992, 1995, 1996, Grewendorf 1989, Fagan 1992).

Trying to show that middles are different from the above categories in both languages, I appeal to formal semantic differences. In particular, I crucially rely on the genericity of middles:

A) middles, unlike unaccusatives predicates, passives and middle verbs are not just generic. I propose that they are also inherent generic.

B) Middles can be considered either as "kind referring" or as "characterizing sentences", unlike unaccusatives, passives and middle verbs.

C) Middles in Greek correspond to categorical judgments, since they always manifest SV order:

(3) (\*diavazete) to vivlio (diavazete) efharista  
(\*reads-3S) the-book NOM (reads -3S) with pleasure  
the book reads with pleasure

In contrast, unaccusatives and passives correspond tothetic judgements.

German being a V2 language, is not made a distinction betweenthetic and categorical judgements.

Taking under consideration the similarities between middles und unergatives, I proposed that middles are in effect unergatives in both languages (cf. Ackema & Schoorlemmer (1995) for Dutch).

Finally, I analysed middles syntactically in the Minimalist framework (Chomsky 1994, 1995). The verb in Greek comes with the mediopassive morphology /-t/e and with the reflexive pronoun 'sich' in German, which I analysed as a weak light element (cf. Cardinalletti & Starke (1994)). I proposed that it is base generated in VP adjoined to the verb and it is licensed in [Spec, VoiceP], functioning as a voice marker. The subject of middles is situated in a [Spec, TopicP] in Greek and in [Spec, CP] in German and it has the thematic role of theme. As far as the manner adverb is concerned, it is selected by the predicate. It is in the conceptual argument structure of the predicate in both languages. It functions as a weak deficient element, which is licenced in [Spec, VoiceP] in Greek and as a strong adverb, which is base-generated in VP-final position in German. Since middle is stative, it does not imply an agent neither with specific nor with an arbitrary reading and that's the reason it does not appear in syntax in a 'by-phrase'.

of Lexical Licensing. PhD Dissertation, University of Frankfurt.

In this dissertation, I provide a detailed discussion of the syntactic, semantic, and morphological properties of particle verbs in German and Dutch in order to show that these properties follow from a specific local relation that holds between the particle and the verb. Crucially, I suggest that a local relation between terminal nodes which causes "word-like" properties of a construction may also be established by a non-morphological structure. I assume that particles project phrasal complements of the verb (cf. van Riemsdijk 1978 and many others), and I provide interesting new data that support this idea. Importantly, I also show that particle phrases lack an extended projection (cf. Haiden 1997; Koopman 1997). Since there is no functional structure intervening between a particle and a verb, a particle verb consists of two lexical heads that are "structurally adjacent" (with structural adjacency being defined as the relation between a head and the head of its complement). In this respect, particle verbs differ from "normal" verb-complement constructions, where structural adjacency of the verb and a lexical head L inside the verb's sister is always destroyed by the functional head of L's extended projection. I show that this is why particle verbs pattern in many respects with morphological objects like prefix verbs - both constructions consist of two lexical terminal nodes in a specific local domain. Furthermore, the investigation of the lexical semantics of particle verbs shows that the possibility of associating special meanings with terminal nodes in a syntactic tree is also restricted and determined by the local syntactic environment of the node (cf. Marantz 1997). This explains why a particle's semantics depends in many cases on properties of the structural adjacent verb.

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### 3.2 Papers and Articles

Abraham, Werner. 1998. \*Ein Schatz von einem Kind\*. Zur Praedikatsyntax binominaler Nominalkonstituenten. Deutsche Sprache 26.4, 337-347.

The topic of this article is the syntactic description of predication within a complex nominal group of the type \*ein Hund von (einem) Schispringer\*. The starting point of the analysis is a battery of distribution tests. In addition, a number of suggestions contained in the recent literature are discussed with the aim of showing that frequently-obviously encouraged by the necessities of the market or by the models current in various schools-methodologically unnecessarily complicated and overtheoretical analyses are undertaken.

Anagnostopoulou, Elena, and Martin Everaert. 1999. Toward a More

Complete Typology of Anaphoric Expressions. *Linguistic Inquiry* 30.1, 97-119.

Reinhart and Reuland (1993) propose the following typology of anaphoric expressions: SELF anaphors (+SELF, -R), SE anaphors (-SELF, -R), and pronouns (-SELF, +R). We argue that the Greek anaphor \*o eaftos tu\* 'the self his' exemplifies a fourth type, predicted by Reinhart and Reuland's typology but not instantiated in their system: an "inalienable possession" anaphor (+SELF, +R). Within Reinhart and Reuland's framework such anaphors are allowed provided that (a) they do not enter into chain formation and (b) they satisfy the (reflexivity) binding conditions through abstract incorporation of the nominal head into the predicate they reflexivize. The proposed analysis makes valid predictions concerning the distribution of Greek anaphors as opposed to English/Dutch anaphors.

Bobaljik, Jonathan David. 1999. Adjacency and Autonomy: Holmberg's Generalization Revisited. Ms., McGill University.

This paper argues that the correct account of the distribution of shifted objects in Scandinavian languages takes the process of Object Shift to fundamentally be syntactic movement, but interprets the restriction known as "Holmberg's Generalization" as a morphological/phonological condition on the pronunciation and deletion of the copies left by this movement. If one assumes that the syntax cannot be constrained by subsequent (PF) conditions, this analysis implies the existence of a class of movement operations which appear to be directly detectable neither at PF nor at LF. Indirect evidence is given suggesting that this approach is on the right track.

Bobaljik, Jonathan David. 1999. A-Chains at the Interfaces: Copies, Agreement, and "Covert" Movement. Ms., McGill University.

This paper offers an empirical argument in favor of what may be called the "copy+delete theory of movement." On this theory, the syntax is taken to create chains consisting of sequences of copies of the moved element. The overt position occupied by a given element is therefore not a question of syntax proper, but rather a question of which copy is privileged (i.e., pronounced) at the PF-interface, paralleling the analysis of scope and reconstruction in terms of privileging of one copy at LF (Chomsky 1993, Hornstein 1995). The argument provided here comes from an analysis of Holmberg's Generalization, the well-documented constraint on the application of Object Shift in certain Germanic languages, by which Object Shift is dependent on verb movement. It is argued, developing a proposal in Bobaljik 1994b, 1995a, that the ban on Object Shift in environments where the main verb has failed to raise is the result of a PF-interface level condition, ultimately related to the conditions triggering \*do\*-support in English. The copy+delete theory allows satisfaction of the PF constraint ("adjacency") to be a PF-

matter, avoiding the need for filters and non-local evaluation appealed to in the more standard model. Moving to a model in which both LF and PF have the ability to privilege either the higher or lower position in a non-trivial chain predicts the existence of a range of phenomena in which the lower position is privileged by both LF and PF. It is argued that such phenomena are attested, and further implications of the copy+delete theory are explored.

Boeckx, Cedric. 1998. Agreement Constraints in Icelandic and Elsewhere. Working Papers in Scandinavian Syntax 62, 1-35.

Verb agreement with a nominative element is severely constrained in Icelandic when a Quirky "Subject" is present: only partial (number, not person) agreement obtains. This paper tries to account for this restriction in terms of Bonet's 1994 Person-Case-Constraint, which blocks 'object' person agreement when agreement with a dative element takes place. We put forward the idea that agreement obtains with Quirky subjects, but fails to show up morphologically on the verb for non-syntactic reasons. The analysis is successfully extended to other languages, which allows us to address the issue of the nature of Quirky Case, and of inherent Case more generally.

Cowper, Elizabeth. 1998. The simple present tense in English: a unified treatment. *Studia Linguistica* 52.1, 1-18.

This paper provides a unified account of the matrix uses of the English simple present. The differences between eventive and stative sentences in the simple present, as well as reportive, futurate and habitual uses of eventive sentences are shown to derive straightforwardly from a single constraint on grammatical tense systems: the principle of Non-Simultaneity of Points. The analysis supports a view of speech time as a moment, rather than an interval, in the unmarked case, and also supports the purely Davidsonian view that only eventive sentences contain an event-denoting element.

Davidse, Kristin and Sara Geykens. 1998. 'Have you walked the dog yet?' The ergative causativization of intransitives. *Word* 49.2, 155-180.

In this article we characterize the construction type exemplified by 'Have you walked the dog yet?' as the causativization of an intransitive according to the ergative model. This characterization refers to the view on transitivity/ergativity in English according to which distinct transitive versus ergative semantic role configurations should be distinguished for both two- and one-participant structures. By analyzing 'Have you walked the dog yet?' as a special case of ergative causative, its specific grammatico-semantic characteristics can be explained and the extension of the category can be delineated more sharply. We then propose that,

with manner-of-motion verbs, this construction type can encode six rather different subtypes of causation. We argue that a number of long-standing questions, such as whether a circumstance of direction is obligatory or optional, and whether the relation between the participants in the process should be described by features such as volitive, coercive, or enabling, can be solved by relating them to subtypes, rather than to the construction as a whole.

De Kuthy, Kordula and W. Detmar Meurers. 1998. On Partial Constituent Fronting in German. In Valia Kordoni, ed., Tuebingen Studies in Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar. Arbeitspapiere des SFB 340. Universität Tübingen.

The paper investigates the nature of partial fronting phenomena in German involving nominal, verbal, and adjectival complements. It starts with an empirical reevaluation of the two analysis ideas proposed in the literature, remnant movement and reanalysis, and shows that the empirical arguments presented in the literature in favor of remnant movement are not convincing. Instead word order data supporting a reanalysis-like approach are provided. On the basis of an empirical discussion of the three different kinds of partial constituents, a reanalysis-like theory is formalized in the HPSG paradigm. It accounts for the similarities and the differences between the different kinds of partial constituents and correctly predicts the possibility of partial constituents embedded in fronted VPs.

Doepke, Susanne. 1998. Competing Language Structures: The Acquisition of Verb Placement by Bilingual German-English Children. *Journal of Child Language* 25.3, 555-584.

The simultaneous acquisition of two languages in early childhood presents an interesting test case for language acquisition theories. Children in bilingual environments receive input which could potentially lead to output systems different to those of monolingual children. The speech of three bilingual German-English children was recorded monthly between the ages of 2;0 and 5;0. The analysis of word order in the verb phrase shows that initial structural separation was followed by an extended period of non-target structures in German before the children eventually worked out which structures overlap and which structures differentiate the two languages. The bilingual data point towards language being acquired incrementally, on the basis of cue strength and cue cost. It is suggested that the partially overlapping structures in the input from German and English create structural saliencies for the child before they are functionally accessible. Functional identification eventually leads to structural separation.

Drijkoningen, Frank. 1999. Antisymmetry and the Lefthand in Morphology. Ms., Utrecht University.

As Kayne (1994) has shown, the theory of antisymmetry of syntax also provides an explanation of a structural property of morphological complexes, the Righthand Head Rule. In this paper we show that an antisymmetry approach to the Righthand Head Rule eventually is to be preferred on empirical grounds, because it describes and explains the properties of a set of hitherto puzzling morphological processes - known as discontinuous affixation, circumfixation or parasynthesis. More in particular, we explain Dutch/German Past Participle Formation (V → ge+V+d/t) by movement theory and morphological Spec-Head Agreement: "ge<j>+V<i>+d/t<j>[trace<i>]". In considering these and a number of more standard morphological structures, we argue that one difference bearing on the proper balance between morphology and syntax should be re-installed (re- with respect to Kayne), a difference between the antisymmetry of the syntax and the antisymmetry of the syntax of morphology. For this difference we embed Chomsky's (1995) T<zero-max>.

Fox, Danny. 1999. Reconstruction, Binding Theory, and the Interpretation of Chains. *Linguistic Inquiry* 30.2, 157-196.

This article investigates interactions between the scope of QPs and the restrictions imposed by binding theory. It presents new evidence that Condition C applies at (and only at) LF and demonstrates that this condition can serve as a powerful tool for distinguishing among various claims regarding the nature of LF and the inventory of semantic mechanisms. The conclusions reached are these: (1) Scope reconstruction is represented in the syntax (semantic type-shifting operations are very limited). (2) A'-chains have the following properties: (a) Scope reconstruction results from deleting the head of the chain and interpreting a copy at the tail. (b) Non-scope-reconstruction results from interpreting the head of the chain with a copy of the restrictor at the tail (unless this option is impossible, as in antecedent-contained deletion, in which case the copy is changed to a variable in standard notations). (c) VP adjunction is an intermediate landing site. (3) A-chains are different in a way that at the moment requires a stipulative distinction.

Grewendorf, Guenther, and Joachim Sabel (1999) Scrambling in German and Japanese: Adjunction versus Multiple Specifiers. *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 17.1, 1-65.

This paper argues that \*short\* (clause-internal) \*scrambling\* to a pre-subject position has A-properties in Japanese but A'-properties in German, while \*long scrambling\* (scrambling across sentence boundaries) from finite clauses, which is possible in Japanese but not in German, has A'-properties throughout. It is shown that these differences between German and Japanese can be traced back to parametric variation of phrase structure and the parameterized properties of functional heads. Due to the properties of Agreement,



sentences in Japanese may contain multiple (Agro- and Agrs-) specifiers whereas German does not allow for this. In Japanese, a scrambled element may be located in a Spec AgrP, i.e., an A- or L-related position, whereas scrambled NPs in German can only appear in an AgrP-adjoined (broadly-L-related) position, which only has A'-properties. Given our assumption that successive cyclic adjunction is generally impossible, elements in German may not be long scrambled because a scrambled element that is moved to an adjunction site inside an embedded clause may not move further. In Japanese, long distance scrambling out of finite CPs is possible since scrambling may proceed in a successive cyclic manner via embedded Spec-(AgrP) positions. Our analysis of the differences between German and Japanese scrambling provides us with an account of further contrasts between the two languages such as the existence of surprising asymmetries between German and Japanese remnant-movement phenomena, and the fact that, unlike German, Japanese freely allows \*wh\*-scrambling. Investigation of the properties of Japanese \*wh\*-movement also leads us to the formulation of the \*Wh\*-cluster hypothesis, which implies that Japanese is an LF multiple \*wh\*-fronting language.

Grohmann, Kleanthes K. 1999. Infinitival exclamatives. University of Maryland Working Papers in Linguistics 8. University of Maryland: LGSA.

The phenomenon of so-called "root infinitives," well known from child language, is here considered in its instantiation in the adult grammar. With comparative data from English, German and Spanish, these constructions will be reanalysed as a proper, grammatical type of construction. In the bigger picture painted here, the clauses will be understood as "Infinitival Exclamatives" that is, as non-finite sub-type of the clause type 'exclamative'. Based on the properties of Infinitival Exclamatives, a null modal approach will be suggested where the phonologically null element is a modal morpheme whose purpose is to encode clause type information. Its insertion site and interplay with overt operations is shown to differ in the languages under consideration, but on an abstract level (namely typing the clause at LF) the modal morpheme is very homogenous.

Heycock, Caroline and Anthony Kroch. 1999. Agreement, Inversion and Interpretation in Copular Sentences. Talk given at FASL 8, May 1999, and ZAS, Berlin, June 1999. Ms, University of Edinburgh and University of Pennsylvania.

An unsolved problem for the analysis of "specificational" copular sentences (The culprit is Jones) is the cross-linguistic variation in their agreement properties. In English agreement is invariably with DP1 (The culprit is me); in a number of other languages including Italian and German

agreement is with DP2 (Der Schuldige bin ich); in Icelandic agreement may be with either, depending on other factors discussed in the paper. We present new data from a number of languages demonstrating that regardless of agreement, DP1 in a specificational sentence occupies the canonical subject position. The inverse agreement pattern involves "downward" agreement and is subject to a minimality effect; the different patterns observed follow from the interaction of this minimality constraint with the syntactic realisation of focus in the languages concerned.

Holmberg, Anders. 1999. Remarks on Holmberg's Generalization. *Studia Linguistica* 53.1, 1-39.

It is argued that the dependence of Scandinavian Object Shift on verb movement, called Holmberg's Generalization, is a special case of a more general condition preventing Object Shift across any phonologically visible category within VP: a verb, a preposition, a verb particle or another argument. Overt movement of the blocking category will always pave the way for Object Shift. The interplay between Object Shift and Verb Topicalization (verb movement to Spec,CP) shows (a) that it makes no difference to Object Shift how the verb moves, (b) that Holmberg's Generalization is a matter of derivation, not of representation, and (c) that Object Shift applies after insertion of phonological features in a component of stylistic rules, containing rules dependent on focus structure.

de Hoop, Helen. 1999. Optional Scrambling and Interpretation. Ms., University of Utrecht.

There is no syntactic, semantic, phonological, or discourse feature of either the noun phrase itself or the context in general that actually forces or prohibits scrambling of definite objects in languages like Dutch and German. That is, when there are two well-formed structures, a scrambled one and an unscrambled one, there is \*not necessarily\* a difference in interpretation between the two. An analysis within the framework of Optimality Theory will be provided for the interpretive \*tendencies\* with respect to the relation between syntax and discourse in the case of definites.

Kaan, Edith. 1998. Sensitivity to NP-Type: Processing Subject-Object Ambiguities in Dutch. *Journal of Semantics* 15.4, 335-354.

According to some theories of sentence processing, the human language processor relies mainly on syntax-based strategies when dealing with structural ambiguities. In this paper I show that the parser is also sensitive to the nature of the noun phrases used and their discourse related properties. Dutch 'which' clauses are at least locally ambiguous between a subject-object and a object-subject reading. On the basis of syntax-based parsing strategies (e.g. the Active Filler

Strategy, Frazier 1987), a subject-object preference is expected. however, several on-line and questionnaire studies show that the type of second NP affects the order preference: when the second NP is a non-pronominal NP the subject-object order is preferred, but more strongly so when the second NP is indefinite than when it is definite; when the second NP is a definite pronoun, in contrast, the object-subject order is preferred. A corpus study yields the same pattern, except for the non-pronominal definite NP cases: 'which' questions with a definite second NP more frequently occur in a object-subject rather than a subject-object order. This discrepancy can be explained in terms of the discourse status of the NP referent.

Kennedy, Christopher and Jason Merchant. 1999. *Attributive Comparative Deletion*. Ms., Northwestern University.

Comparatives are among the most extensively investigated constructions in generative grammar, yet comparatives involving attributive adjectives have received a relatively small amount of attention. This paper investigates a complex array of facts in this domain that shows that attributive comparatives, unlike other comparatives, are well-formed only if some type of ellipsis operation applies within the comparative clause. Incorporating data from English, Polish, Czech, Greek, and Bulgarian, we argue that these facts support two important conclusions. First, violations of Ross's Left Branch Condition that involve attributive modifiers should not be accounted for in terms of constraints on LF representations (such as the Empty Category Principle), but rather in terms of the principle of Full Interpretation at the PF interface. Second, ellipsis must be analyzed as deletion of syntactic material from the phonological representation. In addition, we present new evidence from pseudogapping constructions that favors an articulated syntax of attributive modification in which certain types of attributive modifiers may occur outside DP.

Lechner, Winfried. 1998. Two kinds of reconstruction. *Studia Linguistica* 52.3, 276-310.

This essay addresses various issues concerning noun phrase interpretation in German. It is argued that the concept of Semantic Reconstruction (Crest 1995, Rullmann 1995) can be fruitfully employed in the derivation of quantifier scope ambiguities in German. Semantic Reconstruction will be demonstrated to be an independently needed strategy of grammar, that is not parasitic on syntactic reconstruction as expressed by Copy Theory (Chomsky 1992). The basic difference between Semantic Reconstruction and syntactic reconstruction will be traced back to their asymmetric availability in scrambling chains: scrambling can be undone only by Semantic Reconstruction.

Lenz, Barbara. 1998. *Objektvariation bei Genitiv-Verben*. Papiere

zur Linguistik 58.1, 3-34.

This article deals with the decreasing German genitive object and its alternatives. Traditionally, the genitive object is replaced by an accusative resp. a prepositional object, but recently there is also an increasing number of instances with a dative object. Interestingly, these three alternatives occur in complementary distribution. Each verb with a genitive object admits, if at all, exactly one alternative: an accusative or a dative or a prepositional object, there is no verb with more than one alternation. The most interesting aspect of the analysis concerns the fact that there is only one productive alternation, namely the dative one.

Meurers, W. Detmar. 1997. Statusrektion und Wortstellung in kohärenten Infinitivkonstruktionen des Deutschen. In: Erhard Hinrichs et. al., eds., Ein HPSG-Fragment des Deutschen. Teil 1: Theorie. Number 95 of Arbeitspapiere des SFB 340. Universität Tübingen, 189-248.

Die Arbeit vergleicht die Status- und Wortstellungsregularitäten in kohärenten Infinitivkonstruktionen mit den für Kopf-Komplement Konstruktionen allgemein erwarteten Verhältnissen. Auf der Basis dieses empirischen Überblicks wird dafür argumentiert, dass bestimmte kohärent konstruierende Verben nicht als Köpfe konstruieren und daher z.B. keinen Status regieren. Diese Annahme liefert eine natürliche Erklärung für die andernfalls über spezielle Mechanismen abzuleitenden Phänomene wie Ersatzinfinitiv und Ersatz-zu-Infinitiv sowie Oberfeld- und Zwischenstellungen.

Scholz, Collin. 1998. Zur syntaktosemantischen Schnittstelle von Komparativkonstruktionen im Deutschen und Ungarischen. Papiere zur Linguistik 58.1, 35-65.

In this paper I will discuss a linguistic phenomenon which I call "Sentence with a comparative complex" (SCC). The paper provides an overview of the components of SCC and includes an introduction of the terminology I use. It contains remarks on informal semantic foundations of SCC and points out structural analogies and differences between German and Hungarian SCC. It illustrates the morphological regularities of comparative in both languages, followed by analyses concerning the syntactic types, variations, functions, and modifications of SCC and its components in German and Hungarian and discusses difficulties.

Schutze, Carson T. 1999. On the nature of default case. Ms., UCLA.

In this paper I argue for a particular notion of default case as part of Universal Grammar, and explore its consequences for the system of morphological case and its relationship to abstract Case. The arguments come largely from comparison of

English with other Germanic languages in their treatment of DPs that are not (directly) in argument positions of full clauses. I pay particular attention to cross-Germanic variation in case marking on post-copular DPs, and suggest several loci of parametrization.

Steinbach, Markus. 1999. Unaccusatives and Anticausatives in German. Ms., University of Mainz.

In this paper we investigate the difference between reflexive and non-reflexive anticausatives. We focus on the former, which are discussed in the wider context of other transitive reflexive sentences (TRS), and we argue for a new analysis of the ambiguity of TRS. We derive the thematic ambiguity of TRS at the interface between syntax and semantics. This approach enables us to offer a uniform analysis of all TRS and provides an (indirect) argument against analyses that syntactically distinguish unergatives from unaccusatives in German. Besides, non-reflexive anticausatives are basically one-place predicates, whereas reflexive anticausatives are two-place predicates in the lexicon.

Uhmann, Suzanne. 1998. Verbstellungsvariation in 'weil'-Sätzen: Lexikalische Differenzierung mit grammatischen Folgen. Zeitschrift fuer Sprachwissenschaft 17.1, 92-139.

This paper investigates the variation in the position of the finite verb in 'weil'-sentences of colloquial German. I argue that the variation is a consequence of a difference in the lexical systems of causal conjunctions in colloquial and standard German: Where standard German has 'weil', 'denn', and 'da', colloquial German has (at least) two variants of 'weil'. This polysemy of 'weil' is analyzed in a modular way, strictly separating syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties. Thereby, current assumptions on 'weil'-sentences in colloquial German are either refuted or made more precise.

Van Hoek, Karen. 1999. Conceptual reference points: A Cognitive Grammar account of pronominal anaphora constraints. Language 75.2, 310-340.

This paper presents an analysis of the constraints on pronominal anaphora in English within the framework of Cognitive Grammar in terms of semantic distinctions between pronouns and full noun phrases. Semantic notions of prominence and conceptual interconnection are used to develop a model of 'conceptual reference points' which defines the contexts within which coreference is acceptable or unacceptable. The analysis provides a conceptual-semantic account of the 'core' anaphora facts which have previously been explained in terms of structural notions such as c-command, as well as certain data which have long been problematic for structural accounts.

Te Velde, John R. 1999. Coordination as Attract, Merge, Match (and Elide). Ms., Oklahoma State University/ZAS Berlin. Paper presented at Zentrum fuer Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, May 21, 1999 and at TABU-Day, University of Groningen, June 18, 1999.

The theory of coordination based on the assumption that a coordinating conjunction ([&]) is a projecting functional category (not unlike C, I, etc.) faces a number of problems, the two most difficult being: 1) Conjunct 1 must be generated in Spec, &P, a position which is available only as a landing site, if indeed [&] is a functional category; however, there is no independent evidence that conjuncts move, and it is clear that they cannot move like the complement of [C]. 2) If [C] and [&] are syntactically equivalent, then there is no explanation for the syntactic symmetries that exist in coordination.

An alternate theory which avoids these problems is based on two central assumptions: 1) [&] is a non-projecting head similar to adverbs and clitics which is merged with whatever category is being coordinated. 2) Though coordinate structures are asymmetric in the sense of Antisymmetry Theory, they retain syntactic symmetry in the fact that only syntactically or semantically equivalent categories can be coordinated. 3) Feature Matching is required for the convergence of conjuncts as symmetric constituents and for the creation of a single constituent. This approach allows for an account of syntactic symmetries, as for instance the syntactic differences between ATB and parasitic gaps, or the fact that Case is usually assigned symmetrically. It also accounts for Gapping. By these assumptions, no category which has a syntactically or semantically greater domain can occur between conjuncts, for instance a CP between IP conjuncts: John saw a ghost and/\*because Mary e a flying saucer. With the assumption that conjuncts merge at lexical insertion (True Merge), shared elements occurring on the right as in RNR constructions recover gaps to the left at merge without the need for c-command, which is clearly not needed for RNR gaps.

This theory is able to unify the syntax of coordination with syntax theory proper, as desired in a minimalist theory. It achieves a higher level of economy in that Gapping and ATB gaps can be generated without any movement (by elide at True Merge) or phrase structures incompatible with Antisymmetry Theory.

de Vries, Mark. 1998. Extraposition of relative clauses as specifying coordination. Ms., University of Amsterdam.

Extraposition of relative clauses and other constituents can be characterized by a list of properties. Many of these remain unexplained by existing theories. In particular, extraposition from embedded positions, VP-topicalization facts and prohibition of stranding in the middle field pose difficulties. I claim that extraposition is neither rightward

movement or adjunction nor VP-internal stranding. Instead, I argue that extraposition is specifying coordination, following Koster (1995a) and Rijkhoek (1998). This idea is embedded within G. de Vries's (1992) theory on coordination and ellipsis. Thus a better explanation of the facts is accomplished. Moreover, the presented analysis is compatible with Antisymmetry, Minimalism and the Promotion analysis of relative clauses.

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#### 4. GGSN Information

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The Germanic Generative Syntax Newsletter now has a web site which allows you to SUBSCRIBE, SUBMIT contributions, and READ or PRINT previous issues of the GGSN (in PDF format). The URL is:

<http://www.let.rug.nl/~zwart/gsn/gsn.htm>

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The GGSN has started a collaboration with the Linguist List ([www.linguistlist.org](http://www.linguistlist.org)). As a result, you can now manage your subscription via the internet (see below). The idea is that the GGSN will be archived and made searchable on the Linguist List web site.

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address (ggsn@lists.uib.no), and it will be distributed world wide. Note, however, that your message will bounce if it has no direct relation to the field of comparative germanic syntax.

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