SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography on Secondary Predication in Germanic Languages Other Than English

Compiled by Alan Libert, University of Newcastle, NSW, Australia

The study of secondary predication has played a role in various developments in generative grammar; however, many of the data used have been from English. In addition to syntactic restrictions (v. e.g. Williams 1980), there may be lexical restrictions on secondary predication (compare "He drove drunk" with "?He walked happy"); therefore it will be useful to gather as many data as possible involving such constructions from a variety of languages. Many relevant data and/or analyses may be missed, because it is not obvious from the title or general subject of a work that secondary predication is dealt with. The following bibliography, which is far from exhaustive, should be useful for those wishing to investigate the possibilities for secondary predication in Germanic languages. In some cases I have indicated the page, section, or chapter numbers where secondary predication is discussed. Also, where it is not obvious from the title, I have listed the languages discussed in the work. I have attempted to leave out references to complements of perception verbs and verbs of thinking, saying, etc., particle constructions, and appositional structures, although it may not always be clear how to distinguish such constructions from the descriptive and resultative predicates which I have focused on.


Hoestra, T. (1992) "Aspect and Theta Theory". In I. M. Roca, ed., Thematic Structure: Its Role in Grammar. Foris, Berlin. (sections 2, 4; Dutch; has many of the same data as Hoekstra (1988)).

Jespersen, O. (1924/1965) The Philosophy of Grammar. W. W. Norton & Co., New York. (p. 123; Danish, German, Old Norse; German data from Paul (1920)).


Safir, K. (1987) "The Syntactic Projection of Lexical Thematic Structure". NLLT 5.4. (pp. 573-5, 579, 582; Dutch, German, Norwegian)

Schein, B. (1982) "Small Clauses and Predication". Ms. MIT. (pp. 3, 5-6; Danish, German, Icelandic, Old Norse; data from Jespersen (1924) and Levin and Simpson (1981)).