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CONTENTS

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HOW TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE ELECTRONIC EDITION OF GGSN

The electronic version of the GGSN newsletter has been switched over
to a listserv format. If you are reading this message, you are
subscribed to the list, and you do not need to do anything to keep
receiving the newsletter.

If you know of others who are not (yet) subscribed, but would like to
be,   here   are   the   instructions.   Send   a   msg
tolistserv@listserv.acns.nwu.edu, leaving the subject line blank.
Thetext of your message should read:

subscribe ggsn {first-name} {last-name}

The variables within curly brackets need to be replaced by
thesubscriber's names.   The curly brackets themselves should be
omitted.

Unsubscribing is equally straightforward.   Send a message
tolistserv@listserv.acns.nwu.edu, again leaving the subject line
blank,with the message text:

unsubscribe ggsn

Please don't hesitate to let me know if you have any problems.

Beatrice Santorini
b-santorini@nwu.edu
*****

HOW TO ACCESS THE GGSN WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

The Department of Linguistics and Comparative Literature and the
Section for Computing Services at Faculty of Arts, University of
Bergen, now maintains a WWW-server containing the bibliographies
accumulated over the years by the GGSN. So far, the material is so
sparse that we present the text as FTP- or GOPHERable. Plans are
underway, however, to implement a search function as thebibliographical
material (surely) grows.

http://www.hf-fak.uib.no/I/fonetikk/GGdb.html

Arild Hestvik, WWW Editor of GGSN
*****

A NOTE FROM THE EDITORS

We would like to take this opportunity to encourage those of you who
have benefitted from the newsletter to consider donating a little bit
of your time for a year or two to the GGSN. The newsletter is a
strictly volunteer operation that can continue to exist as long as
there are one or two handfuls of people who are willing to put a day
or two of work into it twice a year. Judging by the subscription
numbers the field seems to value the service the newsletter provides.
Please send an email to any of the editors to find out how you might
lend a helping hand. Thank you!

Rex Sprouse has contributed two conference reports to this issue for
which we would like to thank him.

Gert Webelhuth
(for the editors)
*****

CALL FOR JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE GERMANIC LINGUISTICS

        Call for Immediate Submission of Papers to the

   JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE GERMANIC LINGUISTICS

Edited by Kenneth J. Safir, Rutgers University
       and Gert Webelhuth, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics provides
a platform for discussion of theoretical linguistic
research into the modern and older languages and dialects
of the Germanic language family. Contributions that establish
robust empirical generalizations within any formal theory
of grammar that permits precise discussion are welcome.
The empirical range of the work may either involve
cross-linguistic comparison within the Germanic language
family or elucidate issues in Germanic linguistics
through the exemplary analysis of one Germanic language.

Papers dealing mostly with modern English are required
to have strong cross-Germanic implications.

The areas of linguistics to be covered include
Syntax, Morphology, Phonology, Semantics, and Pragmatics.

The journal will be published three times per year in
English. Squibs, replies, book and dissertation reviews as
well as researcher profiles will be included.

Procedure for Submission of Manuscripts:

1. Submission Address:

Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics
Kluwer Academic Publishers
101 Philip Drive
Norwell, MA 02061

2. Authors should send 4 copies of their double-spaced
   manuscripts. Squibs are most welcome but should not
   exceed a page length of 12 pages (not including
   references). To arrange a book review or submit a
   dissertation abstract, please contact one of the
   editors directly.

3. A style sheet for the new journal is currently being
   printed but is not available for distribution yet. Until
   further notice, manuscripts should conform to the style
   sheet of "Natural Language and Linguistic Theory."

Please feel free to contact the co-editors in case you have questions
about the journal that were not addressed above.

Ken Safir safir@ruccs.rutgers.edu
Gert Webelhuth webelhuth@unc.edu
*****

CONFERENCES

                12th comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop
                    Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/HIL
                         9-11 January 1997

On 9-11 January 1997, the 12th meeting of the Comparative Germanic
Syntax Workshop will be held at the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/HIL.

Abstracts are solicited for 40-minute presentations (followed by 15
minutes of discussion) which address topics in the syntax of the
Germanic languages from a comparative point of view.

To submit, send *five copies* of an abstract whose length should not
exceed 2 pages (single-spaced; 12pt font), including examples, diagrams
and references. Please add a 3x5 card stating the title of your
abstract, your name and affiliation (including E-mail address, fax and

telephone number).

Abstracts should be received at the address given below by 1 July 1996. (Submissions by E-mail or fax will be accepted; please make sure that, if you opt for this route, your abstract is properly decipherable.)

Speakers will be partially reimbursed for their travel expenses.

Address your queries and send your submissions to:

CGSW 12
c/o Marcel den Dikken
Holland Institute of Generative Linguistics
Vakgroep Taalkunde (ATW)
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
De Boelelaan 1105
1081 HV Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Fax: +31 20 4446500
Phone: +31 20 4446482
E-mail: dikken@jet.let.vu.nl

WWW: http://oasis.leidenuniv.nl/hil/confs/cgsw12/cgsw.htm

***

Workshop Announcement

On the typological differences between VO- and OV-languages:
Minimalism and the Uniform Base Hypothesis

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/HIL
7-8 January 1997

On 7-8 January 1997, the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam/HIL will host a workshop specially focused on the typological differences between VO- and OV-languages and their formal account, against the background of recent theoretical devel- opments in the minimalist framework (Chomsky 1993, 1995) and Kayne's (1994) antisymmetry thesis.

CALL FOR PAPERS

-    Abstracts are solicited for 40-minute presentations (followed by 15 minutes of discussion) which contribute to the empirical inventory and theoretical analysis of the systematically differential properties of VO- and OV-languages.

-    Contributions addressing this overall theme against the background of *all* areas of linguistic specialization (syntax, phonology, morphology, semantics, language acquisition etc.) are equally welcome.

-     Submissions that entirely confine themselves to showing that minimalist and antisymmetric approaches to the OV/VO distinction can be conceived and technically made to work will *not* be eligible for

selection.

-    To submit, send *three copies* of an abstract whose length should not exceed 2 pages (single-spaced; 12pt. font), including examples, diagrams and references. Please add a 3x5 card stating the title of your abstract, your name and affiliation (including E-mail address, fax and telephone number).

-    Abstracts should be received at the address given below by 1 July 1996. (Submissions by E-mail or fax will be accepted; please make sure that, if you opt for this route, your abstract is properly decipherable.)

Send your submissions to:

Workshop OV/VO
c/o Marcel den Dikken
Holland Institute of Generative Linguistics
Vakgroep Taalkunde (ATW)
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
De Boelelaan 1105
1081 HV Amsterdam
The Netherlands

Fax: +31 20 4446500
Phone: +31 20 4446482
E-mail: dikken@jet.let.vu.nl

WWW: http://oasis.leidenuniv.nl/hil/confs/ovvo/ovvo.htm
***

The following papers appeared on the program of the Specifiers Conference held at the University of York on 21st-23rd March:

Gunther Grewendorf & Joachim Sabel "Multiple Specifiers
vs. Adjunction: explaining (cross-linguistic) variation of Locality-
and A/A'-Distinctions"

Andreas Kathol "[Spec, CP] in Standard German reconsidered"

Teun Hoekstra "Specifiers in nominal and verbal structures"
***

The fourteenth Frisian Philological Congress will be held in Ljouwert/
Leeuwarden, the capital of the Dutch province of Fryslan/Friesland, on
the 23rd, 24th and 25th of October 1996.
***

The following papers appeared on the program of The 7th International Morphology Meeting 1996 in Vienna (Febuary 16-18):

Helga Weyerts & Martina Penke: Regular and Irregular Morphology:
The Representation of German Participles in the Mental Lexicon

Harald Baayen: How Singular Can Plural Be? Understanding and Producing
Number Inflection on Nouns: Evidence from Dutch and Italian

Frans Plank: Suppletion

Stefanie Eschenlohr: Deadjectival Verbs in German: On the Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic Dimension of Morphology

B.Riemer: Morphology and the Acquisition of Pronouns: Subject/Object Asymmetries in French and German
***

The following papers appear on the program of the LFG-workshop in August in Grenoble:

Helge Lo/drup, Univ. of Oslo
Underspecification in Lexical Mapping Theory: The case of Norwegian existentials and resultatives

Judith Berman, University of Stuttgart
Configurational and nonconfigurational aspects of German sentence structure

Farrell Ackerman, Univ. of California, San Diego
Gert Webelhuth, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
A PREDICATE function: Empirical arguments and theoretical status
***

Formal Grammar

Prague
August 10-11, 1996
in conjunction with the
European Summer School in Logic, Language and Information

In 1996 the Eighth European Summer School in Logic, Language and Information (ESSLLI VIII) is to be held in Prague, August 12-23. The ESSLLI Summer Schools have become a forum for work on formal grammar, encompassing the overlapping interests of work in formal linguistics, computational linguistics, and the role of logic in grammar formalisms. As at ESSLLI VII last year in Barcelona, the programme this year includes a conference on Formal Grammar to be held the weekend before the Summer School, which will provide a forum for contemporary research in this domain. Themes of interest include formal and computational phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics; logical methods in linguistics; and foundational, methodological and architectural issues in grammar.

Programme Committee:

Bob Carpenter (CMU)   John Coleman (Oxford)
Mary Dalrymple (Xerox PARC)   Daniele Godard (Paris)
Jack Hoeksema (Groningen)   Mark Johnson (Brown & Rank Xerox)
Bob Kasper (Ohio State)   Andreas Kathol (Groningen)
Manfred Krifka (Texas)   Geert-Jan Kruijff (Prague)
Shalom Lappin (London)   Glyn Morrill (Barcelona)
Dick Oehrle (Arizona)   Carl Pollard (Ohio State)
Susan Steele (Arizona)   Gert Webelhuth (North Carolina)
Annie Zaenen (Rank Xerox)

For information about the European Summer School in Logic, Language and Information contact: <esslli@ufal.mff.cuni.cz>. And visit the ESSLLI'96 Website: <http://ufal.ms.mff.cuni.cz>.
***

The following papers appear on the program of

HPSG 96
THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HPSG

MARSEILLE
MAY 20-22, 1996

Detmar Meurers (University of Tuebingen, Germany)
German Partial VP-Fronting Revisited

Andreas Kathol (University of Groningen, The Netherlands,
& UC Berkeley, USA)
Discontinuous Lexical Entries

Erhard W. Hinrichs (University of Tuebingen, Germany) &
Tsuneko Nakasawa (NTT Laboratories, Japan)
Applying Lexical Rules under Subsumption

Byong-Rae Ryu (Universities of Duesseldorf & Tuebingen, Germany)
The Typology of Subject in German and the Theory of Split Intransitivity

Stefan Geissler (IBM, Institute for Logic and Linguistics, Heidelberg, Germany)
Representation and Efficient Processing of an HPSG for Spontaneously Spoken German
*****

CONFERENCE REPORTS

The Germanic Linguistics Annual Conference (GLAC) 2 (sponsored by the Society for Germanic Philology) was held at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, 26-28 April 1996. A number of papers on Germanic syntax within the framework of generative grammar were presented at this conference:

Martin Kappus: More evidence for the DP-analysis from Swabian

This paper discusses the structure of the Swabian possessive construction em Tobi sei Haus (the-dat Tobi his house) as evidence for Abney's (1987) DP analysis of noun phrases.

Sarah M.B. Fagan: Tests for unaccusativity revisited

This paper is (1) a response to Ackema & Schoorlemmer's (1995) claim that English and Dutch middles are derived pre-syntactically and (2) a defense of Fagan's (1992) claim that "standard

diagnostics for unaccusativity do not provide convincing evidence for a class of predicates in German that are syntactically unaccusative."

Werner Abraham: Unaccusativity, split ergativity, and Burzio's Generalization revisited

This paper develops an aspectual account of ergativity, "according to which (periphrastic) perfectivity is mapped syntactically onto small clauses with a hidden copula, an XP with multiple categorial status (participial adjectives, verbal affixes, adverbials, and directional Pps), and a small clause subject which surfaces as matrix subject according to the EPP."

Elly van Gelderen: Self in the history of English

This paper investigates the evolution of self from an emphatic to a reflexive and relates these changes to the issues of (1) the definition of binding domain; (2) grammaticalization theory; and (3) the distinction between arguments and adjuncts.

Ellen F. Prince: The non-unitary nature of Yiddish subject-prodrop (Invited plenary speaker)

This paper discusses three different types of null subject phenomena in Yiddish, which are argued to be sensitive to syntactic, semantic, and/or pragmatic conditioning.

William Crawford: The impersonal construction in Old English and syntactic theory

This paper offers a purely syntactic account of the reanalysis of English impersonal constructions as personal constructions in terms of a change of case assignment mechanisms.

Mark Louden: Synchronic aspects of Pennsylvania German word order

This paper argues that Pennsylvania German word order is underlyingly SOV, but differs from Standard German word order by (1) allowing less clause-internal leftward movement and (2) requiring extraposition of non-strictly subcategorized constituents.

John te Velde: Deriving conjoined NPs/DPs: Must the underlying structure be clausal?

This paper argues that conjoined NPs/DPs are not derived from underlying clausal structures. Rather, a three dimensional approach to coordination with feature percolation and match-up mechanisms is defended primarily on the basis of German and English data.

Rex A. Sprouse: Germanic attributive adjectives in the Minimalist Program

This paper argues for an approach to the distribution of weak and strong adjective endings in German and Swedish based on Minimalist

principles, particularly a lexicalist approach with feature checking. The paper seeks to relate differences between German and Swedish to the assumption that [+definite] is an inflectional feature realizable on nouns in Swedish, but not in German.

Enrique Mallen: Genitive case matching in noun phrases in German

This paper presents an analysis of "the distribution of genitive elements inside the noun phrase in German ... adhering to Chomsky's (1993) proposal that the rearrangement of elements inside noun phrases is conditioned by functional morphology." In particular, it is argued that both N raising to K and attributive AP raising to Spec,KP occur overtly in German.

Papers on the syntax of Germanic languages outside the framework of generative grammar were presented by: Lars-Johan Ekerot (Outline of a typology of adverbial constructions), Thomas F. Shannon (Hawkins' Performance Theory and word order in Dutch and German), Mary Blockley (Subordination and word order in Old English verse: External requirements for adverbial conjunctions made explicit), Yoko Iyeiri (Negative contraction in Middle English verse and chronological conditions), and L.M. Eichinger (Distanz als Planungshilfe: Zur Funktion der Satzklammer im heutigen Deutsch)

This report was submitted by Rex A. Sprouse.
***

The 1996 Berkeley Germanic Linguistics Roundtable was held at the University of California at Berkeley, 12-13 April 1996. A number of papers on Germanic syntax within the framework of generative grammar were presented at this conference:

Enrique Mallen: Genitive case matching in noun phrases in German

This paper presents an analysis of "the distribution of genitive elements inside the noun phrase in German ... adhering to Chomsky's (1993) proposal that the rearrangement of elements inside noun phrases is conditioned by functional morphology." In particular, it is argued that both N raising to K and attributive AP raising to Spec,KP occur overtly in German.

Eric J. Macki: Toward a theory of diachronic syntax

This paper discusses the prospects for the Minimalist Program as a theory of diachronic syntax.

Werner Abraham: The aspect-case typology correlation: Perfectivity triggering split ergativity. Burzio's generalisation explained

This paper develops an aspectual account of ergativity, "according to which (periphrastic) perfectivity is mapped syntactically onto small clauses with a hidden copula, an XP with multiple categorial status (participial adjectives, verbal affixes, adverbials, and directional PPs), and a small clause subject which surfaces as matrix subject according to the EPP."

Robert G. Hoeing: Twisted trees and S-H-Cs: Antisymmetry and German word order

This paper offers a critique of Kayne's (1994) approach to German word order based on problems relating to the proper binding of traces.

John Ole Askedal: Clause-final infinitive-governing adjectives in German

This paper offers a description and an analysis of adjectives and participles with adjectival function that govern infinitival complements. "It is argued that these facts may be taken as evidence for the basic correctness of a [+N, +V] analysis of German adjectives."

Rex A. Sprouse: The acquisition of German and the "Initial Hypothesis of Syntax"

This paper argues that Platzack's (1994) claim that the initial hypothesis of both the first and the second language learner is that all features are weak (and thus that all movement is covert) cannot be reconciled with the available data on the acquisition of German as a first language and the acquisition of German as a second language by native speakers of SOV languages.

Papers on the syntax of Germanic languages outside the framework of generative grammar were presented by: Thomas F. Shannon (Toward an empirical account of certain word order differences between Dutch and German), Sang H. Seong (Semantic transparency and its implications, with special reference to German and Korean), Dieter Stein (On the history of inversion in English: Grammaticalization and meaning), Ekkehard Koenig (The diverse meanings of reflexive forms across Germanic languages: Towards a typology of emphatic reflexives), and John A. Hawkins (Morpho-syntactic hierarchies in the history of Germanic).

This report was submitted by Rex A. Sprouse.
*****

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Society for Germanic Philology has established a URL:

    http://www.cohums.ohio-state.edu/german/sgp/

The site contains information on the Germanic Languages
Annual Conference (and other conferences), the society's newsletter, contents of the forthcoming issue of the "American Journal of Germanic Linguistics & Literatures", as well as information on the Society and how to join.
***

The following announcement was made on Linguist List recently:

Job: "C-3"-Prof. in German Linguistics, Univ. Stuttgart

The Department of Linguistics (German Linguistics section), University of Stuttgart, Germany, invites applications for the following position:

C3-Professur: GERMANISTISCHE LINGUISTIK

Zu den Aufgaben in der Lehre gehoert die Betreuung der Germanistikstudiengaenge (MA und Staatsexamen) und die Mitwirkung am MA-Studiengang Linguistik.

_Erwuenschte_Spezialisierung_in_Forschung_und_Lehre_: Linguistische Theoriebildung im Bereich der Synchronie und der Diachronie des Deutschen. Begruesst wird die Einbeziehung einer zusaetzlichen germanischen Sprache.

Qualifikation: Habilitation oder gleichwertige wissenschaftliche Leistungen. Akademische Lehrerfahrung.

Die Universitaet Stuttgart ist bestrebt, den Anteil an Frauen im wissenschaftlichen Bereich zu erhoehen und ist deshalb an qualifizierten Bewerberinnen besonders interessiert.

Schwerbehinderte werden bei entsprechender Eignung bevorzugt eingestellt.

Bewerbung bis 14.6.1996 (mit Vita, Schriften- und Lehrverzeichnis, Information ueber bisherige und geplante Forschung, sowie drei als repraesentativ ausgewaehlte Publikationen) an den Dekan der Fakultaet 11, Prof. Dr. H. Thom'e, Keplerstr. 17, D-70174 Stuttgart, Germany.
*****

PAPER ABSTRACTS

John te Velde
Asst. Prof. of German, Oklahoma State U.
forljrv@osuunx.ucc.okstate.edu

To appear in American Journal of Germanic Linguistics and Literatures 8.2:

Coordination and Antisymmetry Theory:
Some Evidence from Germanic
A major recent development in minimalist syntax theory concerns phrase structure. Kayne 1994 claims that all phrases are binary, asymmetric and left-headed. The implications of this restrictive theory for coordination as a syntactic phenomenon are quite broad. Most significantly, coordination can no longer be represented as the union of symmetrical conjuncts; rather, conjuncts are projections of the conjunction, a head, and stand in an asymmetric relation to each other. The present study shows following Moltmann 1992 that although asymmetric syntactic relations must be incorporated into the representation of coordinate structures, other symmetrical relations must also be represented. In this way, an account of certain

coordinate structures in various Germanic languages is available. When clauses conjoin symmetrically, feature match-up, resulting from the percolation of features to the coordinate node, can proceed as a licensing mechanism for subject deletion in the second and subsequent conjuncts. Feature match-up requires IP-based coordination which is shown in a comparison with other types of clausal coordination to be representationally and conceptually superior. This conclusion is also supported by facts from asymmetrical coordination in German in which a verb-end and a verb-second clause conjoin. Theoretical and conceptual benefits of maintaining syntactically symmetrical coordination include keeping empty positions and derivational steps and structures to a minimum, as desired in a minimalist approach.
***

Dienhart, John M. "Beyond Diderichsen: C-models and the comparison of English, Danish and German clause structure", RASK 3 (September 1995), pp. 93-135.

This paper examines the clause structure of three Germanic languages - English, Danish, and German - from a new point of view. It takes Paul Diderichsen's model for Danish syntax as a starting point, notes several shortcomings of this model, rectifies them and develops a new model. This new model incorporates a number of devices employed in the 'Odense system' of syntactic analysis for English, but it goes beyond this in that, like Diderichsen's model, it makes typological claims, and hence can be used for comparing the syntax of the three languages. The model takes the concept of continuity as its fundamental feature. It is therefore termed the 'Continuity-model', or 'C-model', for short. From the vantage point of this model, it becomes apparent that, contrary to what might otherwise be assumed, the structure of subordinate clauses is generally simpler and thus more basic than main clause structure in all three languages.
***

Dienhart, John M. "C-models and negation in English, Danish and German", RASK 4 (April 1996), pp. 65-91.

This paper explores the nature of Continuity-models, or 'C-models', extending the analyses of English, Danish and German offered in Dienhart (1995). It goes beyond the 1995 article, which focused on obligatory clause constituents only, by taking into consideration the syntactic behavior of an important non-obligatory constituent - the negative particle. Thus the models are extended to include not in English, ikke in Danish and nicht in German. It is demonstrated that the C-models proposed for these three languages in Dienhart (1995) can be modified without difficulty to accommodate this type of negation. It is also demonstrated that even when negation is involved, subordinate clause structure is simpler and hence more basic than main clause structure in these languages.
***

Hotze Rullmann and Jan-Wouter Zwart (1996). `On Saying Dat.' In Roel Jonkers, Edith Kaan and Anko Wiegel (eds.) Language and Cognition 5. Yearbook 1995 of the research group for Theoretical and Experimental Linguistics of the University of Groningen, pp. 179-194.
  In Dutch, as in other Germanic languages, demonstrative d-pronouns

normally agree with their antecedent in number as well as gender. However, the neuter singular d-pronoun "dat" `that' can under certain conditions resume a fronted DP that is nonneuter and/or plural. This is only possible if the fronted constituent is the subject of a small clause whose predicate is a DP (as in (1)), or if the fronted DP is the predicate of a small clause (as in (2)):

(1) Die jongen dat is een/de soldaat.
     That boy (masc. sg.) that (neuter sg.) is a soldier
(2) Een soldaat dat is Jan.
     A soldier (masc. sg.) that (neuter sg.) is Jan.

We argue that the two cases can be unified by assuming that the nonagreeing "dat" has the semantic type of a predicate (i.e. <e,t>) in both cases. The analysis is implemented using a flexible approach to the relation between syntactic categories and semantic types, based on work by Partee and others.

A hard copy of the paper can be obtained from the authors (zwart@let.rug.nl or rullmann@let.rug.nl). An electronic version in Postscript format is available by ftp from ftp.let.rug.nl as the file /pub/Linguistics/Rullmann/yearb95.ps or by WWW at http://www.let.rug.nl/Linguistics/Rullmann/
***

Sigrid Beck and Hotze Rullmann (to appear). `Degree Questions, Maximal Informativeness, and Exhaustivity.' In Proceedings of the Tenth Amsterdam Colloquium, ITLI, University of Amsterdam.

This paper deals with two related issues: the interpretation of degree questions and the issue of exhaustivity in non-degree questions. Degree questions sometimes seem to pick out a maximal degree, sometimes a minimal degree, and sometimes neither. We account for this in terms of what we call the maximally informative true answer: the intersection of all the propositions in the question's answer space. Maximality in degree questions and exhaustivity in non-degree questions are two sides of the same coin. We argue for a flexible approach to exhaustivity in wh-questions; that is, exhaustivity is not inherent in the meaning of questions, but comes about by "external" mechanisms. A crucial part of the evidence comes from German and Dutch, which have lexical means for marking (non-)exhaustivity. German "alles" and Dutch "allemaal" are used to indicate that a question is to be interpreted exhaustively, whereas German "so" and Dutch "zoal" mark non-exhaustivity:

(1) a. Er weiss, wer alles auf dem Fest war.
     b. Hij weet wie er allemaal op het feest waren.
         He knows who (there) all at the party were
(2) a. Er weiss, wer so auf dem Fest war.
     b. Hij weet wie er zoal op het feest waren.
         He knows who (there) for example at the party were

The interpretation of such examples can't be accounted for in a theory in which the basic meaning of a question is a (strongly) exhaustive one.

A hard copy of the paper can be obtained from the authors (beck@sfs.nphil.uni-tuebingen.de or rullmann@let.rug.nl). An electronic version in Postscript format is available by ftp from ftp.let.rug.nl as the file /pub/Linguistics/Rullmann/amcoll95.ps or by WWW at http://www.let.rug.nl/Linguistics/Rullmann/

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Hotze Rullmann (to appear) `Two Types of Negative Polarity Items.' In Proceedings of the NELS 26. GLSA, Department of Linguistics, UMass/Amherst.

In this study I discuss two types of Negative Polarity Items found in Dutch: (1) NPIs consisting of an indefinite plus a focus particle meaning `even', such as "ook maar iemand"; and (2) NPIs based on a wh-phrase, like "wie dan ook". It is argued that even- NPIs are inherently scalar and focus-sensitive, whereas wh-NPIs are neither. The properties of both types of Dutch NPIs are compared to those of English "any". It turns out that just like the Dutch wh-NPIs, "any" is neither scalar nor focus-sensitive. This argues against a longstanding tradition of analyzing "any" as a scalar indefinite, as represented most recently in a paper by Lee and Horn. On the other hand, both even-NPIs and wh-NPIs differ from "any" in that they are inherently emphatic and cannot be used to express accidental generalizations.

A hard copy of the paper can be obtained from the author (rullmann@let.rug.nl). An electronic version in Postscript format is available by ftp from ftp.let.rug.nl as the file /pub/Linguistics/Rullmann/nels95.ps or by WWW at http://www.let.rug.nl/Linguistics/Rullmann/
***

Renate Steinitz
steinitz@fas.ag-berlin.mpg.de

Lexikalische Kategorisierung: Ein Vorschlag zur Revision To be published in: Linguistische Arbeiten. Niemeyer: Tuebingen, 1996

In this paper I focus on the categorial information represented in lexical entries and its impact on the semantics-syntax interplay. The set of categorization features [N], [V], discriminating the four lexical classes V, N, A and P has become standard but its disadvantages are under discussion as well. To overcome these disadvantages I propose a new set of features [Dep] for "referentially d e p e n d e n t / i n d e p e n d e n t " , a n d [T] f o r "situation-related/individual-related". The features allow a homogenous definition and interpretation on the basis of the semantic types <e> (entities, individuals), <t(propositions with truth values), and their derivates <e,tetc. (predicates). Individual terms and propositions are closed expressions; all arguments of their respective heads are saturated. These expressions are referentially independent. In syntax they correspond to DP and IP/CP respectively, where all argument positions are internally bound. Predicates are open expressions with unsaturated arguments. They correspond to various syntactic and lexical categories. In their Semantic Form items of any lexical category are predicates with n arguments. The lexical discrimination is due to the type of argument binding, this being represented in the theta-grid. It is the highest argument in the hierarchy which determines the lexical category the item belongs to. The feature combinations make N [-Dep],[-T]; V [-Dep],[+T]; A [+Dep],[-T]; P [+Dep],[+T]. In terms of markedness, N and V are unmarked categories regarding the property of referential dependency

[Dep], in contrast to A and P. An excursion into the predicative
position, where in German projections of all lexical categories
(except the finite verb) are insertable, has supported the
argumentation so far and provides some motivation for the choice of N
as the least marked category. With respect to universals and typology,
it is not the categories N, V, A and P which are universal, but the
features [Dep] and [T]. The various combinations of markedness and
feature instantiation restrict possible deviations from the full set
of lexical categories. If there are less than four lexical categories
in a language the unmarked ones remain. In an extreme case, such as
Tongan, where no lexical discrimination is apparent, no lexical
feature is instantiated.
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Renate Steinitz
Valenznotwendige Praepositionalphrasen: weder Argumente noch Adjunkte
To be published in: Linguistische Arbeiten. Niemeyer: Tuebingen Based
on a rigorous definition of "argument" as a closed and referential
expression, the classic predicative constructions (He is clever / a
teacher / in the room) are not semantic arguments but predicates as
complements of the copula verb be (and become). A predicative phrase
has specific properties: It is a complement of a copula; because of the
nonspecific content of the copula it has no theta- or semantic role;
it is not referential. Its logical type is <e,t>, it is a predicate
P(x), with an external argument x, realized in the subject position,
just like a verb. But unlike a verb a predicative has no referential
argument; to become a referential expression it needs the copula.
Taking the view that be in the room is a regular predicative
construction, I assume that the positional verbs in sit/ stand in the
room are distinguished from the copula only by the specification of
different moods of position. The status of the complement is the same:
a non-referential predicate of the type <e,t>, the external argument
of which is realized in the subject position. The verbs of motion
(come/ go/ run into the room) behave much in the same way unless there
is no copula pendant (*become into the room/*ins Zimmer werden), but
this I think is a morphosyntactic based gap (cf. German Die Tuer war
offen/ *wurde offen/auf, but Die Tuer ging auf). A consequence of the
sloppy identification of verbs of position and motion with copula verbs
is a description of the internal structure of prepositional phrases
which is different from the usual. The distinctive feature [+
Direction] is not part of the prepositional semantics, but an effect
of the composition of verb and complement meaning.
***

HAFTKA, Brigitta (1995b):
haftka@fas.ag-berlin.mpg.de
Syntactic Positions for Topic and Contrastive Focus in the German
Middlefield. In : KOHLHOF, Inga / WINKLER, Susanne / DRUBIG, Bernhard
(eds.): Proceedings of the Goettingen Focus Workshop 17. DGfS, March
1-3, 1995 (Arbeitspapiere des SFB 340) Goettingen/Tuebingen, S.
137-159.

B. Haftka gives a short sketch of a syntactic structure that enables
her to describe the constituent order in the middlefield of German
sentences, in particular the position of the topic and of a
contrastively focused phrase, in a coherent way. Making use of

Chomsky's (1992) checking mechanism for morphological features she assumes that only the case features of these argument phrases of a verb that are known from the preceding context / from the given situation (carrying the feature [+ANAPHORIC]) have to be checked overtly: accusative case in SpecAGRDO, dative case in SpecAGRIO, and nominative case in SpecT(ense). If a phrase gets the feature [+TOPIC], then it has to move overtly to the specifier of a special topic phrase that is the neighbour of COMP. A topical argument phrase has to check its agreement features in the specifier position of AGRP on the way. A further movement operation moves a negated phrase out of the scope of the negation or affirmation operator POS to the specifier position of the POS-phrase, which directly dominates the verb phrase. A contrastive focus feature can be assigned to a phrase freely. If this phrase doesn't entail the grammatical focus exponent of the sentence simultaneously, the contrastive focus feature has to be checked in the specifier position of a contrastive focus phrase dominating the POSP in such sentences. Temporal, causal, and frequency adverbials are adjoined to VP, positional adverbials are adjuncts of POSP, and the sentence adverbial is adjoined to FOCcP or, if there is no contrastive focus feature in the sentence, to the left of POSP.
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Cote, M.-H. (1995) "Concurrence structurale, conditions d'apprehensibilite et changement syntaxique: la chute de la structure V2 en francais". Canadian Journal of Linguistics 40.2; 165-200.

This paper proposes a solution to two unresolved issues regarding the V2 structure in the history of French: to which type of V2 languages -- symmetrical or asymmetrical -- does Old French belong, and why did V2 later disappear? It appears that Old French is not homogeneous with respect to V2: it is symmetric up to the 12th century and then goes through a period of grammatical competition between the two types of V2 structure. This indicates a syntactic change in progress, from a symmetrical to an asymmetrical structure. But French never completed this transition and lost V2 after the period of competition, contrary to Continental Scandinavian which underwent the same change. This contrast follows from the fact that Old French failed to meet the learnability conditions of the asymmetrical V2 structure.
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Haegeman, L. (1995) "Root Infinitives, Tense, and Truncated Structures in Dutch". Language Acquisition 4.3, 205-255.

In this article, I discuss the syntactic properties of child Dutch root infinitives (RIs) in light of recent findings concerning the structure of adult Dutch. The data examined offer support for those analyses that treat RIs in terms of truncated structures and speak against proposals that interpret RIs as root CPs. In the discussion I focus on one analysis representative of the truncation approach, namely, that developed by Rizzi (1993; 1993/1994), and on one analysis representative of the CP approach, that developed by Boser, Lust, Santelmann, and Whitman (1992), which is specifically adapted to the Germanic verb-second (V2) languages. This research is based on a corpus of production data for the child, Hein, from ages 2;4 to 3;1, obtained from CHILDES (MacWhinney and Snow (1985), coders: Wijnen and Boers).

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Huang, Y. (1995) "On null subjects and null objects in generative grammar". Linguistics 33.6; 1081-1023.

The aim of this article is to provide a critical review of both the phenomenology and the many and diverse generative (up to and including minimalist) analyses of null subjects and null objects. Data drawn from a wide range of genetically unrelated and structurally diverse languages indicate that the conditions that license and identify null subjects and null objects remain to be fully isolated, and that a single or a few syntactic parameters may never be adequate in accounting for them. The reason is that different (groups of) languages may require different licensing and identification strategies, some of which are clearly pragmatic/discourse in nature, as in the case of Chinese, Imbabura Quechua, and Old Icelandic. As a step toward accounting for null subjects and null objects in these languages, the last section outlines a novel approach to the identification of them, one couched in the neo-Gricean pragmatic theory of anaphora I have developed in Y. Huang (1987, 1989, 1991a, 1991b, 1994, i.p.).

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Hukari, T. E. and R. D. Levine (1995) "Adjunct extraction". Journal of Linguistics 31.2; 195-226.

In current linguistic theory, the theoretical status of adjunct extractions, as in for example How often do you think Robin sees Kim? is, somewhat surprisingly, an unresolved issue, with some investigators arguing that only arguments extract syntactically, entailing analyses of adverbial gaps via fundamentally different mechanisms from those posited for argument extraction. We adduce extensive evidence against such positions from a number of languages which exhibit morphological or syntactic phenomena which are sensitive to binding (extraction) domains and where this morphosyntactic flagging is present in instances of adjunct extraction as well as argument extraction. We also present language-internal arguments for the syntactic nature of adjunct extraction in English, including the coextensiveness of adjunct and argument extraction and their parallelism with respect to strong/weak crossover effects. Finally, we discuss the challenge which binding domain effects pose for accounts of adjunct extraction in various frameworks.

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McDaniel, D., B. Chiu, and T. Maxfield (1995) "Parameters for Wh-Movement Types: Evidence from Child English". Natural Language and Linguistic Theory 13.4; 709-753.

In this paper we report on a longitudinal study investigating Wh-constructions in children ranging initially from 2;11 to 5;7. We found that, in addition to accepting English-type Wh-movement, some children, for a period of time, also accept partial Wh-movement, Wh-copying, and multiple Wh-movement, constructions that exist in languages like German and Romani, in which a Wh-phrase occurs in a [-Wh] SpecCP. Importantly, none of the children who accept these construction types manifest the That-Trace

Effect.   To account for this correlation, we propose an analysis
whereby grammars allowing the Wh-constructions do not have the [pred]
feature of Rizzi (1990) that distinguishes the specifier of relative
clauses from other SpecCPs. We suggest that children are born with
their parameter set in this way and later, if they are learning a
language like English, switch to a grammar that includes the [pred]
feature.
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THESIS ABSTRACTS

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Abstract:

The aim of this thesis is to provide a theoretical account of Swedish
noun phrases and, in particular, of the distribution of features within
them. The analysis is formulated in terms of Head-driven Phrase
Structure Grammar (HPSG). The choice of theory is motivated by two
aspects of Swedish noun phrases which are discussed in some detail.
Firstly, I provide evidence that the definite ending in Swedish is a
morphological element which should be represented in the syntax only
in the form of a feature. Secondly, I come to the conclusion that if
an NP analysis can be formulated, then this is more likely to capture
certain basic facts about noun phrases than a DP analysis.   HPSG
provides   tools   suitable   for   both   these   purposes.   For every
construction type considered, I also provide a DP analysis formulated
without the special selection mechanisms found within HPSG.   This
permits me to judge the relative merits of the two approaches.
Furthermore, I continuously refer to previous analyses which have been
suggested for Scandinavian noun phrases. I apply my analysis both to
definite and indefinite noun phrases.   The data I deal with is
restricted to noun phrases lacking postmodification. With respect to
definite noun phrases, I provide an analysis in which the crucial
feature [DEF] is assumed to have semantic as well as morphological
status. Nouns which lack the definite ending are unspecified for this
feature, i.e. they have the value [DEF u]. In my analysis, adjectives
need not be specified for any feature relating to definiteness. The
two classes of adjectival forms traditionally referred to as weak and
strong can still be distinguished by their selectional behaviour. For
this purpose, I make crucial use of the fact that HPSG provides
mechanisms whereby modifiers can uni-directionally select their sisters
and specifiers bi-directionally select their sisters. The analysis
developed for definite noun phrases extends straightforwardly to
indefinite noun phrases.   The specification of nouns lacking the
definite ending as [DEF u] turns out to account for a number of
aspects of indefinite noun phrases.   With respect to certain
troublesome constructions, I conclude that the indefinite noun phrases
involved are syntactically deviant, but that they can still be
interpreted by special semantic functions. In fact, the syntactic
deviance can be said to trigger the special interpretational rules.

My general conclusion on the basis of the data discussed and the analysis provided is that, contrary to many recent claims, an NP analysis can be provided for Swedish noun phrases. In fact, I claim that this analysis has a number of advantages compared to the DP analyses discussed here.

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Moorcroft, Regina Pallat. 1995. Clause-level Functional Categories in Germanic V2 Languages. Ph.D. thesis, University of Toronto.

This thesis examines the clause-level functional projections in four Germanic V2 languages: Danish, Icelandic, Yiddish, and German. On the basis of syntactic evidence it establishes cross-linguistic variation in the number of clause-level functional projections in these languages. It shows in particular that Iceladic and Danish have a Topic Projection between CP, the projection headed by the complementizer, and IP, the projection whose specifier contains the subject, and that German has a single functional projection above the verb phrase. It is shown that this variation is not directly correlated with the presence of inflectional verb morphology. In order to account for some of the variation found in clause-level functional projections, a theory of case is developed which treats case as consisting of three components, t-case, which licences the thematic role of a verb argument, a-case, which licences a lexical subject, and s-case, which licences a presupposed argument. It is argued that syntactic structure and morphological case have separate functions. In German, morphological case marks the thematic role and the grammatical function of a noun phrase, while the structural position of a noun phrase inside or outside the verb phrase determines only its referential status. In Icelandic, morphological case marks the thematic role of a noun phrase, as in German, but structural position marks its grammatical function and its referential status. In order to explain how varation in functional projection can be acquired by the language learner, it is proposed that either the specifier or the head of a functional projection must be lexical.
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Jean-Yves   Lalande: VisualGBX: Ein   Expertensystem   zum computergestuetzten Entwurf linguistischer Theorien. Theorien und kontrastive Analysen.
 (Ph. Diss. University of Cologne, November 1995, to be published in the series Linguistische Arbeiten, by Niemeyer: Tuebingen, at the end of 1996)

The system VisualGBX was developed by the author at the Department of Linguistic Data Processing (University of Cologne). It makes uses of expert and CAD technology and is aimed to support linguistic research within the framework of Generative Grammar. The study points out the features and the scope of the system, that are illustrated by a comparative analysis of verb position phenomena in German and French

(e.g. V2-Phenomena in German and Old French, complex inversion in Modern French and 'Reissches Dilemma' in German). Special attention has been paid to recent investigations into sentence structure (Split-Infl-Hypothesis) within the Principles and Parameters Model and the Minimalist Program. Offering a new object-oriented view on syntactic analysis, VisualGBX opens numerous helpful tools and techniques - like for example visualization and evaluation of linguistic hypotheses - to analyze linguistic data. The object-oriented approach, originally developed by Juergen Rolshoven, converges with recent developments in Generative Grammar, such as the concepts of minimality and locality as described in Chomsky's Minimalist Program.
*****

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