University of Stuttgart

Workshop "Typology of Partitivity"

Organized by Klaus von Heusinger & Jaklin Kornfilt

Where?	University of Stuttgart, Institut für Linguistik/ Germanistik
	Keplerstrasse 17, D-70174 Stuttgart
	Room: 11.01 in building 17
When?	Friday, 29.04.2010
	14:00- 19:00 Uhr
Organized by:	Prof. Dr. Klaus von Heusinger & Prof. Dr. Jaklin Kornfilt
Project:	C2

Programm:

Time	Speakers	Title
14.00-14.30	Karin Leonte	Partitivity in Japanese
14.30-15.00	Dominik Schlechtweg	Partitives and Pseudo-partitives: English vs. Mongolian
15.00-15.30	Sandra Petraškaitė-Pabst	Pseudo-partitive constructions in Lithuanian
break		
16.00-16.50	Maria Koptjevskaja Tamm	Towards a typology of partitive and pseudo-partitive nominal constructions
16.50-17.40	Malvina Nissim	Parts of what? Annotation and analysis of the Italian particle "ne"
break		
18.00-18.50	Klaus von Heusinger & Jaklin Kornfilt	Partitivity and case marking in Turkish

Abstracts:

Partitivity in Japanese - Full-blown NPs and Partitive Semantics
Karin Leonte, University of Stuttgart

When discussing phrases with partitive semantics, scholars usually do not consider full-fledged NPs in both lower and higher position. Sauerland & Yatsushiro (2004), however, have proposed an analysis based on English and Japanese data which assumes that this is the underlying structure of partitive phrases in general, with one noun being usually deleted. This part-NP deletion, the authors claim, is obligatory in Japanese, but not necessarily in English. The talk focuses on partitive phrases with full-fledged NPs while comparing them to the proposal made by Sauerland & Yatsushiro (2004).

Partitives and Pseudo-partitives: Mongolian versus English
Dominik Schlechtweg, University of Stuttgart

Khalkha-Mongolian has two possibilities to construe a partitive: ablative marking and genitive marking on the superset. There is an additional construction with semantics similar to English pseudo-partitives displaying a change in word order and lack of case-marking compared to partitives. I will compare English partitives and pseudo-partitives to their Mongolian complements with respect to morphology, syntax and semantics. Thereby I will decide whether there are pseudo-partitives in Mongolian.

Pseudo-partitive constructions in Lithuanian
Dr. Sandra Petraškaitė-Pabst, University of Mannheim

Word order is an additional parameter that could be used for classifying PCs and PPCs across languages. Koptjevskaja-Tamm, 2009 poins out: In PPCs, the Quantifier (almost) always precedes the Quantified.
Lithuanian is such a language, in which the difference between partitives and pseudo-partitives is reflected in word order. However, while genitive attributes normally precede their heads, the Quantified follows the Quantifier. This word-order preference is relevant only for PPCs: in PCs the Quantifier can both precede or follow the Quantified.

Towards a typology of partitive and pseudo-partitive nominal constructions
Prof. Dr. Maria Koptjevskaja-Tamm, Dept. of linguistics, Stockholm University

The talk will have a threefold aim. First, it aims at outlining a synchronic typology of partitive and pseudo-partitive nominal constructions across the European languages, such as a bouquet of my roses vs. a bouquet of roses.
The synchronic perspective is further complemented by a diachronic one, whereby the talk suggests several grammaticalization processes for explaining the development of the different types of partitive and pseudo-partitive constructions. Finally, the talk aims at showing the relevance of this domain for lexical typology.

Parts of what? Annotation and analysis of the Italian particle "ne"
Malvina Nissim, University of Bologna

In this talk, I will provide an overview of the use of the Italian partitive "ne". Specifically, building on observations based on actual data and on the existing literature, I will present the first annotation scheme for this particle and its application to a corpus of written Italian. Following corpus evidence, I will focus mainly on two related aspects of "ne": its partitive power, with specific attention to the 'creation' of wholes, and its anaphoric properties and features.

Partitivity and case marking in Turkish
Prof. Dr. Klaus von Heusinger & Prof. Dr. Jaklin Kornfilt, University of Stuttgart

The main goal of this paper is to discuss the interaction of partitivity and case marking, primarily differenital object marking (DOM) in Turkish. It is generally assumed that DOM is determined by specificity. Enc (1991) used facts based on DOM to support the claim that partitivity is an instance of specificity, or even a stronger claim, namely that specificity equals partitivity. We present instances of partitive constructions with non-specific subset expressions, of two types: 1. Direct object partitives without accusative marking, interpreted as non-specific; 2. Similar partitives without lexical head nouns and with agreement (or other) markers in need of overt accusative; those can be interpreted as nonspecific. The data show that the case suffix expresses specificity, and not partitivity. We further show that the agreement marker can function as a nominal head of a nominal phrase, when a lexical noun is absent to fill the head position. We characterize this semantically as promoting non-nominal phrases to the status of referential ones.