



**Workshop on Case studies
in Syntax, Semantics and Information Structure**

Organized by Klaus von Heusinger and Jaklin Kornfilt

Eingeladene Sprecher:

Artemis Alexiadou

Peter Cole

Josef Bayer

Wolfgang Sternefeld

Donnerstag, 14. Juli 2011, 13.00 - 18.30 Uhr

"Raum Casino"

Geschwister-Scholl Str. 24d

70174 Stuttgart

Im Anschluss an den Workshop wird Jaklin Kornfilt ihre Humboldt Lecture halten.

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Programm

Time	Speaker	Talk
13.00 - 14.00	Peter Cole, Gabriella Hermon (University of Delaware and MPI EVA-Leipzig) and Timothy McKinnon (MPI Eva-Leipzig)	<i>Oblique marking in Kerinci: Case or Agreement?</i>
14.15 - 15.15	Artemis Alexiadou, University of Stuttgart	<i>On the syntax and interpretation of ksana 'again'</i>
15.15 - 16.15	Josef Bayer*, Markus Bader* Jana Häussler+ & Simon Hopp* (* University of Konstanz and + University of Potsdam)	<i>Connecting to Illocutionary Force A theoretical and experimental study of the German discourse particle denn</i>
16.30 - 17.30	Wolfgang Sternefeld, University of Tübingen	<i>Telescoping by Continuations</i>
17.30 - 18.30	Klaus von Heusinger, University of Stuttgart	<i>Specificity, referentiality and discourse prominence: German indefinite demonstratives</i>
K2, Raum 17.17		
19.00 - 20.00	Jaklin Kornfilt / Humboldt Lecture	<i>A Case Study in the Syntax - Information Structure Interface: The Sentential Subject Constraint as a Left-Dislocation Constraint</i>
20.00 - 21.30	Empfang	

Abstracts

On the syntax and interpretation of *ksana* 'again'

Artemis Alexiadou

In this paper, we discuss the Greek adverb *ksana*, which corresponds to English *again* and German *wieder*. An interesting property of *ksana* is that, like English *re-*, it can attach to the verb. We first show that the behavior of non-incorporated *ksana* supports a structural analysis of repetitive and restitutive readings. We then focus on incorporated *ksana* which shows the repetitive-restitutive ambiguity but has restitutive readings in a wider range of positions than its unincorporated counterpart. This provides an argument for head movement and a tool for the analysis of auxiliaries in Greek. We further discuss the scope and selection properties of incorporated *ksana* and we conclude that it is ambiguous between *again* and *re-* (contra Williams 2006).

Connecting to Illocutionary Force

A theoretical and experimental study of the German discourse particle *denn*

Josef Bayer, Markus Bader, Jana Häussler & Simon Hopp

Discourse particles are classically root phenomena because they are licensed by Force. As such they appear at a minimal distance from the left clausal edge in which Force is represented. This study focuses on the particle *denn* (related to English *then*) in German interrogatives but will also turn to other particles which can appear in interrogatives such as *schon*, *nur* and *wohl*.

In the first part of the talk, we will give a brief introduction to the syntax and semantics of this particle. *Denn* introduces a contextualization that requires a particular common ground between speaker and hearer: “given the actual circumstances known to both speaker and hearer”. As a result, questions with *denn* are felt to express an enforced attitude of being concerned about the answer.

- (1) a. *Wo wohnst du?*
where live you
“Where do you live?”
- b. *Wo wohnst du denn?*
where live you DENN
“Where do you live? (I am wondering)”

In spite of its usual root-orientedness, *denn* may also show up in the scope of a propositional attitude verb.

- (2) *Wie denkst du, dass es denn weitergehen soll mit euch?*
how think you that it DENN go-on should with you
“How do you think that the two of you should carry on? (I’m wondering)”
<http://mein-kummerkasten.de/142829/fremdgehen.html>.

The question is how *denn* is licensed in the embedded non-interrogative clause. We hypothesize that it is locally licensed by the *wh*-element that passes through SpecCP of the

embedded clause before it moves to the matrix clause. If no such local licensing can be established, we predict an ungrammatical result.

Judgments in this area being subtle, in the second part two experiments will be reported in which this prediction was approached with the *Magnitude Estimation* (ME) method. Experiment I uses long wh-movement, Experiment II uses partial movement. Both experiments show that speakers are sensitive to locality violations in the long-distance licensing of *denn*. The result rests crucially on cyclic movement and should therefore be seen as novel evidence in favor of movement that leaves a copy in SpecCP.

In the third part, a number of extensions will be discussed in which interactions between *denn* and further question-sensitive particles play a role. It will be shown among other things that the surface position of the particle determines its scope unless the particle forms a constituent with the Wh-phrase and moves along with it as in:

- (3) [Wann **schon**] glaubst du, dass er [~~wann schon~~] jemals gearbeitet hat?
when SCHON believe you that he ever worked has
“When do you think he has ever worked? – He never did.”

Oblique marking in Kerinci: Case or Agreement?

Peter Cole, Gabriella Hermon and Timothy McKinnon

In this presentation we consider the question of whether the unusual morphological marking found on lexical heads in both the verbal and nominal domains in Kerinci can be interpreted as case marking. When the morphological marking occurs, the relationship between the head and its dependent is the same as that in which assignment of (abstract) structural case would be expected. Thus, we propose that the marking on the head constitutes a head marking variant of case marking.

There are a number of challenges for this analysis. First of all, the putative case marking has effects on extraction domains. We examine why that might be the case. Secondly, in addition to direct objects, passive agents trigger this marking. We propose an analysis of Kerinci passives that is compatible with these facts.

In the nominal domain, our approach necessitates an analysis of the DP in which various adjectives and possessives are analyzed as complements rather than as adjuncts. We examine the advantages and disadvantages of this approach in the nominal domain.

Specificity, referentiality and discourse prominence: German indefinite demonstratives

Klaus von Heusinger

There are various notions of specificity, ranging from Fodor & Sag's (1982) referentiality view to Givón's (1983) discourse prominence view. Ionin (2006) discusses the relation between

these two perspectives by analyzing the English indefinite *this*. She represents indefinite *this* as a referential operator in the sense of Fodor & Sag (1982), but also adds the felicity condition of “noteworthiness”. She notes that it is an open question how these two properties of indefinite *this* are linked to each other. Wright & Givón (1987) claim that the discourse prominence is primary and that referential properties are derived from it. I argue that the contrary holds: On the analysis of German indefinite demonstrative *dies* (‘this’) and *so’n* (‘such-a’) I demonstrate how we can derive discourse properties of indefinite demonstratives from their referential properties.

Telescoping by Continuations

Wolfgang Sternefeld

This talk will focus on the analysis of (1):

(1) The picture of HIS_i mother that EVERY SOLDIER_i kept wrapped in a sock was not much use to HIM_i

The fact that HIS can be bound by EVERY SOLDIER has motivated a number of head internal syntactic theories of relative clauses à la Vergnaud 1974 and Kayne 1994. However, it has sometimes been observed that these analyses are morphologically, syntactically, and semantically misguided. Concentrating on two semantic problems, the Kaynean analysis does not capture (a) that HIM can be bound by EVERY SOLDIER and (b) that the definite article can have narrow scope with respect to the quantifier. The only analysis that does the job is one (actually proposed by Hulseley and Sauerland 2006) that involves QR out of a relative clause.

Alternatively, we propose a theory that sticks to a head external syntax and to the traditional view that QR is clause bound. The theory will derive (1) by purely semantic, independently motivated mechanisms that presuppose the head (and determiner) external syntactic structure [DP RC]. Semantically, we will combine a version of continuation semantics (cf. Barker 2002) with the semantic reconstruction mechanism proposed in Sternefeld 2001.

References:

- Barker 2002. Continuations and the Nature of Quantification.
Hulseley & Sauerland 2006. Sorting out Relative Clauses. NLS 14, 111-137.
Kayne 1994. The Antisymmetry of Syntax. MIT-Press.
Sternefeld 2001. Semantic vs. Syntactic Reconstruction. In: Rohrer et al.: Linguistic Form and its Computation. CSLI Stanford, pp. 145-182.
Vergnaud 1994. French Relative Clauses. PhD MIT.

A Case Study in the Syntax - Information Structure Interface: The Sentential Subject Constraint as a Left-Dislocation Constraint

Jaklin Kornfilt

It has often been claimed that Ross's (1967) Sentential Subject Constraint (SSC) or, in its later, more general incarnation, the Condition on Extraction Domains (CED) of Huang (1982) does not hold in Turkish (and in other head-final languages). In Turkish, relativization out of sentential subjects is freely possible, as long as the "Subject Participle" morpheme *-(y)An* is chosen (for the majority dialect and the only option in the standard, written variety of the language), rather than the general indicative nominalization marker, otherwise found in all indicative embeddings.

In this talk, I claim that the SSC/CED does hold in Turkish, but in the form of a (Left-) Dislocated SSC/CED. I further claim that this analysis renders Hankamer & Knecht's (1976) Mother Node Principle (MNP) for Turkish relativization superfluous. The MNP dictates that a relativization target triggers the "relativization participle" appropriate for its "mother node". The MNP is stipulative, as it doesn't follow from any general principles otherwise found in languages.

I propose explaining the ungrammaticality of the unmarked nominalization morpheme (with its agreement morphology) for relativizations out of Sentential Subjects as an SSC/CED violation. The grammatical, Agr-less "Subject Participle" morpheme *-(y)An* for this purpose represents relativization out of a topicalized sentential subject, while the ungrammatical (or marked) relativization out of a sentential subject using the unmarked morpheme (in the sense of being the general indicative nominalization morphology) is an instance of relativization out of a left-dislocated subject. It has been a generally accepted characterization of dislocated domains that they are frozen and therefore do not allow extractions out of them, and Koster's (1978) proposal for better-studied languages like German, Dutch etc. to explain (apparent) SSC/CED effects as attempts to extract out of such frozen left-dislocated sentential subjects is based on this assumption, in effect treating the (apparent) sentential subject as an extraneous adjunct. The extension of such an analysis to the "DIK versus *-(y)An* dichotomy" in Turkish relativizations out of sentential subjects is not obvious; in this talk, I propose to motivate such an extension.

Time permitting, I shall also address the issue of why extraction out of a topicalized (rather than left-dislocated) domain is possible in these instances. This is problematic in view of some recent work (e.g. Uriagereka 1999 and Nunes & Uriagereka 2000) that claims, based on a phrasal approach, that domains which are able to serve as hosts to extractions need to be complements, i.e. need to be low in the phrasal architecture, and that higher constituents have to exhibit freezing effects. Some work on German (e.g. Müller 1997, Bayer 2004, Salzmann & Bayer 2000) has claimed more generally that any larger domain, i.e. even complements, become islands when moved up; the Turkish data suggests that this claim is too strong as a universal claim. I shall also advance some (tentative) arguments showing that in the Turkish constructions at issue, the domain hosting the extraction site is indeed high relative to the VP or vP, and against competing analyses that would place the host into such low positions.

Wegbeschreibung...

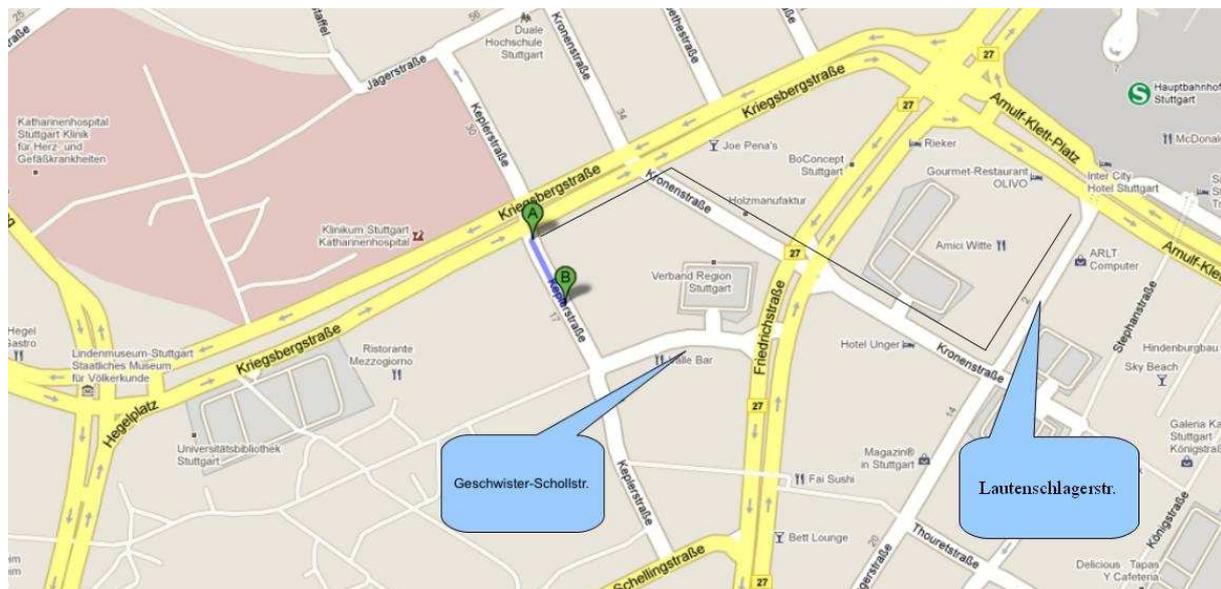
... für den Workshop "Case studies in Syntax, Semantics and Information Structure"	und zum Abendvortrag „Humboldt Lecture“ von Prof. Dr. Jaklin Kornfilt
Donnerstag, 14. Juli 2011, 13.00 – 18.30 Uhr an der Universität Stuttgart. Ort: „Casino“, Geschwister-Scholl-Str. 24, Haus D, 1. OG. Eingang: Ecke Kepler/ Kriegsbergstrasse.	Donnerstag, 14. Juli 2011, 19.00 Uhr. Ort: Universität Stuttgart, Keplerstr. 17, Raum 17.17, 1. OG.

Anfahrt mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln:

- **DB** und alle Linien der **S-Bahn**: Haltestelle Hauptbahnhof, Ausgang Lautenschlagerstraße (über Klettpassage) und dann der schwarzen Linie auf der Karte folgen.
- **Stadtbahn** Linien U 9, 14: Haltestelle Friedrichsbau (Börse), Ausgang Keplerstraße.
- **Bus** Linien 40, 42: Haltestelle Katharinenhospital.

Mit dem Auto: Richtung Stuttgart Zentrum, Hauptbahnhof Stuttgart, Friedrichstraße (B 27 Richtung Tübingen), Einfahrt Schellingstraße. Parkmöglichkeiten: Parkhaus „City Garage“ in der Geschwister-Scholl-Str., abends auch auf den Parkplätzen der Universität.

Vom Flughafen Stuttgart: Der S-Bahnhof am Flughafen Stuttgart befindet sich auf Ebene 1 (Ausschilderung mit S). Vor dem Betreten des Bahnsteiges muss ein Fahrausweis gelöst werden. Die orangenen Fahrausweisautomaten befinden sich unmittelbar vor der Rolltreppe. Für die Fahrt zur Universität/ Bereich Stadtmitte wird ein Fahrausweis für 3 Zonen benötigt. Über die Tastatur des Fahrausweisautomaten die Kennzahl "003" eingeben und den Fahrausweis zahlen. Auf dem Bahnsteig die S-Bahn-Linie S2 oder S3 Richtung Hauptbahnhof besteigen und bis zur S-Bahn-Station "Hauptbahnhof "(tief) fahren. Danach Hinweisschildern zum Ausgang Lautenschlagerstraße (über Klettpassage) folgen und Plan unten beachten.



A: Geschwister-Scholl-Straße 24d
B: Keplerstraße 17 (rechtes Hochhaus)

Quelle: Google Maps

Einladung zur
Humboldt Lecture



Das Institut für Linguistik und der Forschungsverbund Sprachwissenschaft und Kognition
(FSK) der Universität Stuttgart

und die Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung
laden Sie herzlich zum Vortrag von

Professor Dr. Jaklin Kornfilt, Syracuse / Stuttgart
Preisträgerin der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung

über

A Case Study in the Syntax - Information Structure Interface: The Sentential Subject Constraint as a Left-Dislocation Constraint

mit anschließendem Empfang ein

Donnerstag, 14. Juli, 19.00 Uhr

Universität Stuttgart

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