NP-Arguments in NPs

An Analysis of German and Spanish Noun Phrases
in Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar

Dissertation
zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

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von
M. A. Maria-Luise Mustermann
geboren am 20.07.1999 in Berlin.

Prof. Dr. Dr. Helene Musterfrau
Präsidentin
der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Prof. Dr. Ulrike Pérez-Schmidt
Dekanin der Sprach- und
literaturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät

Gutachter:innen:

1. Prof. Dr. Anita Musterfrau
2. Prof. Dr. Jonas Mustermann

Contents

List of Figures iii

List of Tables v

Acknowledgements vii

Abbreviations ix

1 Introduction 1

2 Theory 3

3 Analysis 5

4 Conclusions 7

5 LaTeX Help 9

5.1 Own commands 9
5.2 Examples 10
5.3 Figures and Tables 10
5.4 Examples for different bibliographical entries 12
5.5 Examples for different citation commands with `natbib` 12
5.6 Abbreviations and indices 13
5.7 Notes 13
5.8 Links in the PDF 13

References 15

Index 17

List of Figures

5.1 Young Frege 11

List of Tables

5.1 Test table 11

Acknowledgements

Thank you!

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Abbreviations

All abbreviations used in this work – except the ones for glosses in examples – are listed below. For glossed examples, the norms and abbreviations supplied by the *Leipzig Glossing Rules* (cf. Comrie et al. 2015) were used.

acc	accusative
CP	complementiser phrase
dat	dative
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet

1 Introduction

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2 Theory

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And after the second paragraph follows the third paragraph. Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there a difference between this text and some nonsense like “Huardest gefburn”? Kjift – not at all! A blind text like this gives you information about the selected font, how the letters are written and an impression of the look. This text should contain all letters of the alphabet and it should be written in of the original language. There is no need for special content, but the length of words should match the language.

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3 Analysis

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4 Conclusions

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5 LaTeX Help

In this chapter, I will show you how to use some of the commands and packages in the template for PhD theses. The following topics will be explained:

- What is in the file `localcommands` and how can I use the commands? (Sec. 5.1)
- How can I work with the package `langsci-gb4e` for examples? (Sec. 5.2)
- How can I insert figures and tables with floating environments? (Sec. 5.3)
- Which entry types can I use for bibliographic information? (Sec. 5.4 & 5.5)
- Abbreviations and indices (Sec. 5.6)
- How can I add personal to-do notes to my text? (Sec. 5.7)

All packages mentioned here are loaded in `texfiles/localpackages`. Take into account that this is not an introduction into LaTeX. For a short LaTeX introduction (in German), see Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019).

5.1 Own commands

In the file `texfiles/localcommands` you can define your own commands. I have predefined some commands such that you can see how that works.

- `\zB` renders the German abbreviation z. B. (for 'for example'), with a protected blank between "z." and "B.".
- `\gqq{argument}` renders the German double quotation marks, as in „argument".
- `\gq{argument}` renders the German single quotation marks, as in ‚argument'.
- The commands `\red{argument}` and `\blue{argument}` render text in blue or red, e.g. argument, argument.
- The commands `\clrr{argument}` and `\clry{argument}` render text marked with red or yellow, e.g. argument, argument.

5.2 Examples

In this document, the package `langsci-gb4e` is loaded[1] for creating example environments. It is a slightly modified version of `gb4e`, see the `gb4e` manual (Kolb et al. 2010) or Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019)) for further explanations. `langsci-gb4e` can be used with the same LaTeX syntax as `gb4e`:

```
\begin{exe}
\ex This is an example.
\ex This is the second example.
  \begin{xlist}
    \ex embedded examples with different numbering
    \ex These examples are numbered with letters.
    \ex another example numbered with letters
  \end{xlist}
\end{exe}
```

`langsci-gb4e` also provides a somewhat simpler syntax:

```
\ea This is an example.
\ex This is the second example.
  \ea embedded examples with different numbering
  \ex These examples are numbered with letters.
  \ex another example numbered with letters
  \z
\z
```

The result in both cases is the same:

(1) This is an example.

(2) This is the second example.

   a. embedded examples with different numbering

   b. These examples are numbered with letters.

   c. another example numbered with letters

5.3 Figures and Tables

There is a floating environment for figures. It is floating but you can (try to) fix[2] the figure on a position with the option `[h]`. The environment is helpful to center figures using the

[1] All packages are loaded in the file `texfiles/localpackages`.

[2] If there is not enough place where you want to position the graphic, LaTeX will choose a different place, e.g. at the top of the next page.

command `\centering` and to add captions that are listed in the List of Figures.[3]

By using the command `\includegraphics` from the package `graphicx` you can include graphics. All you have to do is indicate the graphic's file path (see the Figure 5.1).[4]

```
\begin{figure}[h]
  \centering
  \includegraphics[scale=.45]{graphics/Young-Frege}
  \caption{Young Frege}
  \label{fig:Frege}
\end{figure}
```

Figure 5.1: Young Frege

It works in the same way for tables.

```
\begin{table}[h]
  \centering
  \begin{tabular}{l|l}
    Figure & Table \\
    \hline
    test & test \\
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Test table}
\end{table}
```

Figure	Table
test	test

Table 5.1: Test table

[3] For more on figures, tables, and captions, see Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019).
[4] Source of figure: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gottlob_Frege#/media/Datei:Young_frege.jpg

5.4 Examples for different bibliographical entries

In order to see which information you need in your BibTeX file for different entry types[5] (e.g. article, book, manuscript, etc.), check the file `texfiles/literature`.[6] If you want to see the output for every specific entry type (e.g. `phdthesis` vs. `book`), take a look at the bibliography of this PDF.

- PhD Thesis: Abney (1987)
- Article in an edited book: Ackema (2015)
- Book: Adger (2004)
- Edited book: Machicao y Priemer et al. (2014)
- Article in a journal: Barwise & Cooper (1981)
- Article in an online journal or database: Kolb et al. (2010)
- Unpublished work / manuscript: Comrie et al. (2015)
- Published work without author, using a key, i.e. an abbreviation for the citation (this can be used e.g. for corpora or dictionaries): (DR)
- Published entry in an encyclopedia (online): Machicao y Priemer (2018)

5.5 Examples for different citation commands with `natbib`

The package `natbib` (loaded in `texfiles/localpackages`) provides different commands for citations. You can find the IDs for every bibliography entry in the file `texfiles/literature`, but they are also being suggested as soon as you type in one of the `\cite` commands.

input	output
`\citep{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	(Heim & Kratzer 2000)
`\citep[cf.][4--5]{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	(cf. Heim & Kratzer 2000: 4–5)
`\citet{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	Heim & Kratzer (2000)
`\citep[cf.][]{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	(cf. Heim & Kratzer 2000)
`\citep[56--76]{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	(Heim & Kratzer 2000: 56–76)
`\citealp[56]{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	Heim & Kratzer 2000: 56
`\citealt[43ff]{Heim&Kratzer00a}`	Heim & Kratzer 2000: 43–45
`\citep{Heim&Kratzer00a,Abney87a}`	(Heim & Kratzer 2000; Abney 1987)

[5] See also `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX` or Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019).
[6] The file `texfiles/literature` is the BibTeX file for this document. You can introduce your entries there.

5.6 Abbreviations and indices

For further information about indices, take a look at the documentation of the package `imakeidx`[7] and the Wikipedia page for indices.[8]

For abbreviations, the package `acronym`[9] is very useful and easy to implement. First the abbreviations are defined (see Section Abbreviations) and then used with the command `\ac{acronym}`. The pre-defined acronyms in the Section Abbreviations are:

- accusative (*acc*),
- complementiser phrase (CP),
- dative (*dat*),
- International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)

5.7 Notes

If you want to write preliminary margin notes, you can use the command `\todo`.[10]

This note is orange.

5.8 Links in the PDF

In the PDF file several elements are framed in red or green. These elements are links, the coloured frames will not appear in the print version of your document. In case you do not want to see the frames, just comment in the option `hidelinks` for the package `hyperref` in the file `texfiles/localpackages`.

[7] `https://ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx`.
[8] `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Indexing`
[9] `https://ctan.org/pkg/acronym`.
[10] Take a look at the documentation of the package `https://ctan.org/pkg/todonotes`. You can customise your own to-do notes.

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Machicao y Priemer, Antonio. 2018. Kopf. In Stefan Schierholz & Pál Uzonyi (eds.), *Grammatik: Syntax* (Wörterbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft (Online) 1.2), Berlin: De Gruyter. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325046855_Kopf_Pre-Print.

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Index

index, 13