Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Sprach- und literaturwissenschaftliche Fakultät

Institut für deutsche Sprache und Linguistik

The effect of specificity on the word order of indefinite NPs in the German middlefield

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Introduction

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.

2 Theory

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.

This is the second 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.

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.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. 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.

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.

This is the second 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.

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.

After this fourth paragraph, we start a new paragraph sequence. 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.

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.

This is the second 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.

3 LᴬTEX Help

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

- What is in the file `localcommands` and how can I use the commands? (Sec. 3.1)

- How can I work with the package `langsci-gb4e` for examples? (Sec. 3.2)

- How can I insert figures and tables with floating environments? (Sec. 3.3)

- Which entry types can I use for bibliographic information? (Sec. 3.4 & 3.5)

- How can I add personal to-do notes to my text? (Sec. 3.6)

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).

3.1 Own commands

In the file `texfiles/localcommands` you can define your own commands. I have pre-defined 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: „argument".

- `\gq{argument}` renders the German single quotation marks: ‚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. <mark style="background:red">argument</mark>, <mark style="background:yellow">argument</mark>.

3.2 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
```

---

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

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

3.3 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 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 1).[4]

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


Figure 1: Young Frege

It works in the same way for tables.

```
\begin{table}[h]
    \centering
    \begin{tabular}{l|l}
      Figure & Table \\
```

---

[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.

[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

```
    \hline
    test & test \\
  \end{tabular}
  \caption{Test table}
\end{table}
```

Figure	Table
test	test

Table 1: Test table

3.4 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] 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.

3.5 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)

3.6 Notes

If you want to write preliminary margin notes, you can use the command `\todo`.[7]

> This note is orange.

3.7 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`.

3.8 Helpful literature

When writing your term paper, you can take a look at the following literature for further help (German explanations are for texts in German):

- DR: Für Fragen der Rechtschreibung

- Machicao y Priemer (2019) oder Rothstein (2011): Für Fragen bzgl. der Fertigstellung von Hausarbeiten

- Haspelmath (2014): General style rules for linguistic papers

- Comrie et al. (2015): Glossing rules

---

[7] Take a look at the documentation of the package `https://ctan.org/pkg/todonotes`. You can customise your own to-do notes.

- Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019): Für Fragen bzgl. LaTeX

- Kohm & Morawski (2014): Für Fragen bzgl. der Formatierung mit dem KOMA-Script

References

Abney, Steven P. 1987. *The English noun phrase in its sentential aspect*: Massachusetts Institute of Technology PhD thesis. `http://www.vinartus.net/spa/87a.pdf`.

Ackema, Peter. 2015. Arguments and adjuncts. In Tibor Kiss & Artemis Alexiadou (eds.), *Syntax – Theory and analysis: An international handbook* (Handbooks of Linguistics and Communication Science (HSK) 42.1), 246–274. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.

Adger, David. 2004. *Core syntax: A minimalist approach.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Barwise, Jon & Robin Cooper. 1981. Generalized quantifiers in natural language. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 4(1). 159–219.

Comrie, Bernard, Martin Haspelmath & Balthasar Bickel. 2015. Leipzig glossing rules. `http://www.eva.mpg.de/lingua/resources/glossing-rules.php`.

DR. 2017. *Deutsche Rechtschreibung: Regeln und Wörterverzeichnis. Aktualisierte Fassung des amtlichen Regelwerks entsprechend den Empfehlungen des Rats für deutsche Rechtschreibung 2016.* Mannheim. `http://www.rechtschreibrat.com/regeln-und-woerterverzeichnis/`.

Freitag, Constantin & Antonio Machicao y Priemer. 2019. LaTeX-Einführung für Linguisten (Version 2019). Reader. doi:10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682. `https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.29299.27682`.

Haspelmath, Martin. 2014. The generic style rules for linguistics. Manuscript. `http://www.eva.mpg.de/linguistics/staff/martin-haspelmath/generic-style-rules.html`.

Heim, Irene & Angelika Kratzer. 2000. *Semantics in Generative Grammar* (Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics 13). Oxford: Blackwell 2nd edn.

Kohm, Markus & Jens-Uwe Morawski. 2014. Die Anleitung: KOMA-script. Online-Handbuch. `http://www.ctan.org/pkg/koma-script`.

Kolb, Hans-Peter, Craig Thiersch & Alexis Dimitriadis. 2010. Preliminary documentation for gb4e.sty and cgloss4e.sty. *CTAN: Comprehensive TeX Archive Network* `http://www.ctan.org/pkg/gb4e`.

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`.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio. 2019. Hinweise für Seminararbeiten. Manuscript. `https://www.linguistik.hu-berlin.de/de/staff/amyp/downloads/myp-hinweise_seminararbeit.pdf`.

Machicao y Priemer, Antonio, Andreas Nolda & Athina Sioupi (eds.). 2014. *Zwischen Kern und Peripherie: Untersuchungen zu Randbereichen in Sprache und Grammatik* (Studia grammatica 76). Berlin: De Gruyter.

Rothstein, Björn. 2011. *Wissenschaftliches Arbeiten für Linguisten.* Tübingen: Narr.