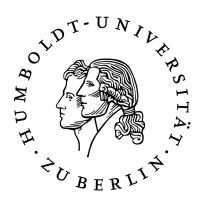# NP-Arguments in NPs

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



Dissertation
zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

**Doktor der Philosophie (Dr. phil.)**

eingereicht an der Sprach- und literaturwissenschaftlichen Fakultät
der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

von

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geboren am 20.07.1999 in Berlin.

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Gutachter:innen:

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

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# 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 | *dat* | dative |
| | | **IPA** | International Phonetic Alphabet |
| **CP** | complementiser phrase | | |

# 1 Introduction

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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 `lsp-gb4eMyP` for examples? (Sec. 5.2)

- How can I add information (e.g. sources) to examples `jambox`? (Sec. **??**)

- How can I insert figures and tables with floating environments? (Sec. 5.3)

- Which entry types can I use for bibliographical information? (Sec. 5.4 & 5.5)

- Abbreviations and indices (Sec. 5.6)

- How can I add personal notes to my text? (Sec. 5.7)

- How can I use the new environment for chapter notes? (Sec. **??**)

- Further helpful LATEX literature (Sec. 5.8)

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

---

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

## 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 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).

```
\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

---

[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).

## 5.4 Examples for different bibliographical entries

In order to see which information you need in your BibTEX file for different entry types[4]
(e.g. article, book, manuscript, etc.), check the file `texfiles/literature`.[5] 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: Nolda et al. (2014)
- Article in a journal: Barwise & Cooper (1981)
- Article in an online journal or database: Kolb et al. (2010)
- Unpublished work / manuscript: Machicao y Priemer (2019)
- 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) |

---

[4]See also `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX` or Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019).
[5]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`[6] and the Wikipedia page for indices.[7]

For abbreviations, the package `acronym`[8] 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`.[9]

This note is orange.

## 5.8 Helpful literature

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

- DR: Für Fragen zur 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
- Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019): Für Fragen bzgl. LaTeX
- Kolb et al. (2010): For questions regarding the syntax of `gb4e`

---

[6] `https://ctan.org/pkg/imakeidx`.

[7] `https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Indexing`

[8] `https://ctan.org/pkg/acronym`.

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

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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.

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`.

Nolda, Andreas, Antonio Machicao y Priemer & Athina Sioupi. 2014. Die Kern/Peripherie-Unterscheidung: Probleme und Positionen. In Antonio Machicao y Priemer, Andreas Nolda & Athina Sioupi (eds.), *Zwischen Kern und Peripherie: Untersuchungen zu Randbereichen in Sprache und Grammatik* (Studia grammatica 76), 9–23. Berlin: De Gruyter.

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

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