

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
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 L^AT_EX Help	9
5.1 Own commands	9
5.2 Examples	10
5.3 Text positioning	11
5.4 Figures and Tables	11
5.5 Examples for different bibliographical entries	12
5.6 Examples for different citation commands with natbib	13
5.7 Abbreviations and indices	13
5.8 Notes	15
5.9 Chapter notes	15
5.10 Helpful literature	15
References	17
Index	19

List of Figures

5.1	Young Frege	12
-----	-----------------------	----

List of Tables

5.1 Text table 12

Acknowledgements

Thank you!

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.

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.

<i>acc</i>	accusative	IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
ARG-ST	argument-structure	LEX-DTR	lexical daughter
AVM	attribute-value-matrix	<i>lx-gen</i>	lexical-genitive
BAG	Bay Area Grammars	<i>lx-nom</i>	lexical-nominative
CP	complementiser phrase	MRS	Minimal Recursion Semantics
<i>dat</i>	dative	NP	noun phrase
DTR	daughter	QP	quantificational phrase
EXP	experiencer	S	sentence
<i>gen</i>	genitive	SemP	Semantics Principle
GPSG	Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar	TAG	Tree Adjoining Grammar
HFC	Head Feature Convention	TH	theme

1 Introduction

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.

2 Theory

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.

3 Analysis

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.

4 Conclusions

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.

5 L^AT_EX 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. 5.3)
- How can I insert figures and tables with floating environments? (Sec. 5.4)
- Which entry types can I use for bibliographical information? (Sec. 5.5 & 5.6)
- Abbreviations and indices (Sec. 5.7)
- How can I add personal notes to my text? (Sec. 5.8)
- How can I use the new environment for chapter notes? (Sec. 5.9)
- Further helpful L^AT_EX literature (Sec. 5.10)

Take into account that this is not an introduction into L^AT_EX. For a short L^AT_EX 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 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, 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. `\red{argument}`, `\blue{argument}`.
- The commands `\clrr{argument}` and `\clry{argument}` render text marked with red or yellow, e.g. `\clrr{argument}`, `\clry{argument}`.

5.2 Examples

In this document, the package `langsci-gb4e` is loaded¹ 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. `lsp-gb4eMyP` 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 have letter numbering.

`\ex` Another example with letter numbering

`\end{xlist}`

`\end{exe}`

But `lsp-gb4eMyP` also provides a somewhat simpler syntax:

`\ea` This is an example

`\ex` This is the second example.

`\ea` embedded examples with different numbering

`\ex` Another example with letter numbering

`\ex` These examples have letter numbering.

`\z`

`\z`

The result of both is the same:

(1) This is an example.

(2) This is the second example.

a. embedded examples with different numbering

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

- b. These examples have letter numbering.
- c. Another example with letter numbering

5.3 Text positioning

You can't use tabulators in *LT_EX* but there is a much neater way to position a comment or remark with certain distance to the rest of your text: the package `jambox`.² It provides the command `\jambox` whose distance from the right page margin (not in measuring units, but in letters) is set with the following command:

```
\settowidth\jamwidth{[Test jambox]}
\jambox{[Test jambox]}           [Test jambox]
\jambox{[Test]}                 [Test]
```

- (3) Colorless green ideas sleep furiously. (Chomsky 1957: 15)
- (4) Peter hat Marie erschrocken. [Exp-Object verb]
 Peter has Mary frightened
 'Peter has frightened Mary.'
- (5) Maria liebt Peter. [Exp-Subject verb]
 'Mary loves Peter.'

5.4 Figures and Tables

There is a floating environment for figures. It is floating but you can fix the figure on a position with the option `[ht!]`. The environment is helpful to center figures using the command `\centering` and to add captions that are listed in the List of Figures:

```
\caption[caption in the list of figures] {caption under the figure}
```

By using the command `\includegraphics` from the package `graphicx` you may be able to include pictures. All you have to do is indicating the graphic's file path (see the Figure 5.1).

```
\begin{figure}[ht!]
\centering
\includegraphics[scale=.45]{graphics/Young-Frege}
```



Figure 5.1: Young Frege

```
\caption[Young Frege]{Young Frege}
\end{figure}
```

It works in the same way for tables:

```
\begin{table}[ht!]
\centering
```

```
begin{tabular}{l|l}
Figure & Table \\
\hline
test & test
\end{tabular}
```

```
\caption[Test table]{Test table}
\end{table}
```

Figure	Table
test	test

Table 5.1: Test table

5.5 Examples for different bibliographical entries

In order to see which information you need in your Bib_T_EX file for every different entry type (article, book, manuscript, etc.), check the file: `literature`, or Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019).³ 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. This only works in some

²Check also the command `\hfill`.

³See also <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX>.

cases, but you can also try to hold CTRL (or CMD in Mac) and click on the entries' IDs. If it turns underlined and blue, you will be taken to this exact entry in the `literature` file.

- PhD Thesis: Abney (1987)
- Article in an edited book: Ackema (2015)
- Book: Adger (2004)
- Edited book: Kertész et al. (2019)
- 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), 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): (DR)
- Published entry in an encyclopedia (online): Machicao y Priemer (2018)

5.6 Examples for different citation commands with `natbib`

Here are some examples for citation commands. You can find the IDs for every bibliography entry in the file `literature`, but they are also being suggested as soon as you type in one of the `\cite` commands.

input	output
<code>\citep{Nolda&Co14a}</code>	(Nolda et al. 2014)
<code>\citep[cf.] [4--5]{Chomsky57a}</code>	(cf. Chomsky 1957: 4–5)
<code>\citett[cf.] []{Abney87a}</code>	Abney (cf. 1987)
<code>\citep[cf.] []{Chomsky70a}</code>	(cf. Chomsky 1970)
<code>\citep[56--76]{Heim&Kratzer00a}</code>	(Heim & Kratzer 2000: 56–76)
<code>\citealp[56]{Kertesz&Co19a}</code>	Kertész et al. 2019: 56
<code>\citealt[43ff]{Chomsky81b}</code>	Chomsky 1981: 43ff
<code>\cf{e.g. \citealt{Krifka14a, Chomsky65a, Wiese&Co14a}}</code>	(cf. e.g. Krifka 2014; Chomsky 1965; Wiese & Piñango 2014)

5.7 Abbreviations and indices

Some commands are defined in a way that the word used in the command is added to the index of the dissertation. So e.g. when `\GB` is used the output in the text is: GB, and the page in which the term was used is added to the index. Other commands are connected to the acronym package as well as to the index (see Abbreviations).

So for instance the command `\GPSG` includes in the first use the whole name and the abbreviation in parentheses cf. Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG). The next

time the the command is used, only the abbreviation is shown, e.g. GPSG. See the definition of both commands (GB and GPSG) in the file `localcommands` and take a look at the section Abbreviations. If you need it, combine in the same fashion all elements in Abbreviations to the index as is done in `localcommands`.

The pre-defined acronyms in Abbreviations are:

- accusative (*acc*),
- argument-structure (ARG-ST),
- attribute-value-matrix (AVM),
- Bay Area Grammars (BAG),
- complementiser phrase (CP),
- dative (*dat*),
- daughter (DTR),
- experiencer (EXP),
- genitive (*gen*),
- GPSG,
- Head Feature Convention (HFC),
- International Phonetic Alphabet
- (IPA),
- lexical daughter (LEX-DTR),
- lexical-genitive (*lx-gen*),
- lexical-nominative (*lx-nom*),
- Minimal Recursion Semantics (MRS),
- noun phrase (NP),
- quantificational phrase (QP),
- sentence (S),
- Semantics Principle (SemP),
- Tree Adjoining Grammar (TAG),
- theme (TH).

Own commands are also useful when you don't know yet which spelling you are going to use for a term, e.g. the command `\throle` (and `throles` for the plural) can be used to add the term to the index, and, see: one theta role and two theta roles. If you decide later, that you want to write it with an hyphen, you just need to change the output of the command without looking in the whole document for the terms. In our own commands, there are three commands for indices:

- `\is` has one argument and uses the word(s) written as argument and gives it back in the output as well as including it in the index, e.g. argument structure.
- `\ist` has one argument and uses the word(s) written as argument giving it back in the output, but in typewriter font, as well as including it in the index (in a normal font), e.g. `argument structure`.
- `ism` has one argument and uses the mathematical symbol written as argument giving it back in the output, as well as including it in the index. The symbols used with this command normally need a math environment, but not inside this command, e.g. `\ism{\alpha}` for α .

For further information about indices and acronyms, check the documentation of the

packages `imakeidx`, `acronym`, and the Wikipedia page for indexing.⁴

5.8 Notes

If you want to write preliminary margin notes, you can use the command `\todo` for a note using the package `\todonotes`. Two further commands are defined in the `localcommands` file. One command for green notes for literature: `\todolit`. Another command is for red notes `\todored`.

This note is orange.

LIT: (Adger 2004)

A red note!

5.9 Chapter notes

A last new command/environment, I found very useful is the environment `chnote`. It works like `itemize`, but it prints the list in blue. You can use it at the end of your chapters for notes and lists of things you want to add to your chapter later. You will find the definition of this environment in the file `localcommands`.

- Do not forget to read Barwise & Cooper (1981).
- Add an analysis of postnominal genitive adjuncts.

5.10 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 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
- Freitag & Machicao y Priemer (2019): Für Fragen bzgl. *LaTeX*
- Kohm & Morawski (2014): Für Fragen bzgl. der Formatierung mit dem KOMA-Script
- Kolb et al. (2010): For questions regarding the syntax of `gb4e` and `lsp-gb4eMyP`

⁴<https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Indexing>

References

- Abney, Steven P. 1987. *The English noun phrase in its sentential aspect*: Massachusetts Institute of Technology PhD thesis. <http://www.vinartus.net/spa/publications.html>.
- 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.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1957. *Syntactic structures* (Janua Linguarum [Series minor] 4). The Hague: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1965. *Aspects of the theory of syntax*. Cambridge: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1970. Remarks on nominalization. In Roderick A. Jacobs & Peter S. Rosenbaum (eds.), *Readings in english transformational grammar*, 184–221. Waltham: Ginn & Company.
- Chomsky, Noam. 1981. *Lectures on government and binding* Studies in Generative Grammar. Dordrecht: Foris Publications.
- 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.
- Kertész, András, Edith Moravcsik & Csilla Rákosi (eds.). 2019. *Current approaches to syntax: A comparative handbook* (Comparative Handbooks of Linguistics 3). Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton.
- 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>.
- Krifka, Manfred. 2014. *Ja, nein, doch* als sententiale Anaphern und deren pragmatische Optimierung. In Antonio Machicao y Priemer, Andreas Nolda & Athina Sioupi (eds.), *Zwischen Kern und Peripherie: Untersuchungen zu Randbereichen in Sprache und Grammatik* (Studia grammatica 76), 41–67. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- 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/amp/download/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.
- Wiese, Heike & Maria Piñango. 2014. Computations in the Mental Lexicon: Noun classes and the mass/count distinction. In Antonio Machicao y Priemer, Andreas Nolda & Athina Sioupi (eds.), *Zwischen kern und peripherie: Untersuchungen zu randbereichen in sprache und grammatik*, 209–235. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Index

α , 14

argument structure, 14

Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar
(GPSG), 13, 14

Government & Binding Theory (GB),
13, 14

index, 13–15

theta role, 14