Charlemagne Sprachbund languages & features

Features:

Extracted from:

Haspelmath, Martin. 2001. “The European linguistic area: Standard Average European”. In: Martin Haspelmath, Ekkehard König, Wolfgang Oesterreicher and Wolfgang Raible (eds.), *Language Typology and Language Universals: An International Handbook*, 1492–1510. Berlin/New York: Walter de Gruyter. (Haspelmath 2001)

1. definite and indefinite articles: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1494
2. relative clauses with relative pronouns: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1494
3. 'Have'- perfect: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1495
4. participal passive: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1496
5. dative external possessors: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1498
6. negative pronouns and lack of verbal negation: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1498
7. relative-based equative constructions: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1499
8. Subject person affixes as strict agreement markers (non-pro-drop): cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1500
9. Intensifier-reflexive differentiation: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1501

Additional:

1. A and-B conjunction: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1502
2. Verb fronting in polar questions: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1501
3. Nominative experiencers: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1495
4. anti-causative prominence: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1497
5. particles in comparative constructions: cf. Haspelmath 2001, p 1499

Note on 5.:

Important reference: Haspelmath, Martin. 1999. “External possession in an European areal perspective”. In: Payne, Doris L. & Barshi, Immanuel (eds.) *External possession*. (Typological Studies in Language, 39.) Amsterdam: Benjamins. (Abbr. Haspelmath 1999)

MPI library catalog call number: 211-Ext/1

Note on 7.:

Important reference: Haspelmath, Martin und Oda Buchholz. 1998. “Equative and similative constructions in the languages of Europe”. In: Van der Auwera, Johann (ed). *Adverbial Constructions in the languages of Europe*. Berlin, New York: Mouton de Gruyter. (Abbr. Haslpemath&Buchholz 1998).

MPI library catalog call number: 215-Adv/1

**French**:

Reference:

Price, Glanville. 2003. *A comprehensive French Grammar,* 5th edn*.* Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Pri/2

1. Yes: feminine/masculine/plural. Pp 19-34.
2. Yes: subject/direct object/genitive (based on interrogative). Pp 179-188.
3. Yes: imperfective, also generally narrative. Pp 315-316
4. Yes: Pp 298
5. Yes, but only with (clitic) pronouns, so the external possessor is restricted to pronominal NPs. See p 111 in Haspelmath 1999
6. Bipartite negation with *ne…pas*. Pp 429-452.

“Mixed behavior” (Haspelmath, Martin. 2011. “Negative Indefinite Pronouns and Predicate Negation”. In: Dryer, Matthew S. & Haspelmath, Martin (eds.) *The World Atlas of Language Structures Online*.): The second part of the bipartite negator *ne…pas* is dropped when the clause contains a negative indefinite (*rien ne me plaît*). In spoken French even the *ne* can be dropped, leaving only the negative indefinite (eg. *j’ai rien vu*).

1. Yes: “aussi…que” p 114
2. Yes: eg. P 256
3. Yes: reflexive pronouns *me, se, te, nous, vous* (p 137), and disjunctive *moi, toi, soi* etc. (pg 151); intensifier *même* (p 300)
4. Yes: *les chats et les chiens* etc., p 536
5. Yes (p 458), but also with affirmative form *est-ce que* (originally “is it that”); in spoken French the subject does not have to be inverted (pp 459)
6. Yes, but also inverting (with dative: *plaire à quelqu’un* - *ça me plait*, p 390)
7. Yes?
8. Yes: particle *que*, related to relative pronoun. Pp 114-123

**English:**

Reference:

Huddleston, Rodney and Geoffrey K. Pullum. 2002. *The Cambridge grammar of the English language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Hud/3

1. Yes: singular/plural, genderless. Pages 368-373
2. Yes: subject/direct object/genitive (based on interrogative) and also relative particle *that* (p 1034)
3. Yes: so-called present perfect, pp 139 ff.
4. Yes: pp 77 ff
5. No
6. Yes: pp 812-815
7. Yes, but only diachronically detectable (see Haspelmath 2001, p. 1499)
8. Yes, but the verb inflection is also highly syncretized. Pg 76
9. No. Only one lexeme *self*

**German:**

Reference:

Dudenredaktion (eds). 1998. *Duden. Grammatik der deutschen Gegenwartssprache,* 6th edn. Mannheim; Leipzig; Wien; Zürich. (Der Duden in 12 Bänden; 4).

MPI library catalog call number: 102.3-Dud/5.4

1. Yes:
   1. definite: masculine/feminine/neuter/plural *der/die/das/die*
   2. indefinite: masculine/feminine/neuter *ein/eine/ein* (masc. and neuter syncretized) pp 307-308
2. Yes: masculine/feminine/neuter/plural, inflected for all four cases Nom., Gen., Dat., Akk. Two different relative pronouns: One based on an interrogative (*welcher/welche/welches/welche,* considered old fashioned), one based on a demonstrative (*der/die/das/die*, more frequently used) pp 759 ff.
3. Yes: in spoken language standard narrative past tense. Pp 151
4. Yes: pp 172- 174 (mainly)
5. Yes: see examples 3. and 4. under c) on pp 657/658, here referred to as “Dativus (in)commodi” and “Pertinenzdativ”
6. Yes: p 716 §1265, 3.
7. Yes: Equality expressed with *so…wie:* p 298
8. Yes: p 115 inflection table etc., pp 1282 ff.
9. Yes: reflexive *sich* and intensifier *selbst,* pp 332/333 and 344 respectively

**Portuguese\_ST:**

References:

Hutchinson, Amelia P. and Janet Lloyd. 1996. *Portuguese. An Essential Grammar.* London: Routledge. (Abbr. Hutchinson&Lloyd)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Hut/1

Hundertmark-Santos Martins, M.T. 1998. *Portugiesische Grammatik*, 2nd edn. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag. (Abbr. Hundertmark)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Hun/1

All references from Hutchinsons&Lloyd if not otherwise noted.

1. Yes: masculine/feminine/(masc.plural/fem.plural), p 19 (def.), p 22 (indef)
2. Yes: subject or object/genitive (based on interrogative), pp 45-48
3. Yes: built with *ter* “have” + past participle, progressive meaning (“present perfect”). Pp 57-58
4. Yes: p 74
5. Yes but only with personal pronouns (cf. Haspelmath 1991, p111). Hundertmark, p 83
6. Yes: eg. p 36 and p 50. Also mixed type with verbal negation when the negative indefinite follows the verb (*nao vi nenhum* “I haven’t seen any”, p 50).
7. Yes: p 29
8. No: p 35
9. Yes: reflexive pronouns *me/te/se/nos/vos/* (p41), intensifier *mesmo* (only example found so far in WALS: Datapoint Portuguese / Intensifiers and Reflexive Pronouns: <http://wals.info/datapoint/47A/wals_code_por>, accessed on 4/4/12, 5:17pm)

**Spanish**:

Reference:

Batchelor, R.E. and Miguel Ángel San José. 2010. *A reference Grammar of Spanish*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Bat/1

1. Yes:
   1. definite: masculine/feminine/neuter/masc.plural/fem.plural (pp 51 ff.)
   2. indefinite: masculine/feminine/masc.plural/fem.plural (pp 60 ff.)
2. Yes: subject or object/genitive (based on interrogative): pp 322 ff.
3. Yes: pp 117-119
4. Yes: pp 221 ff.
5. Yes, but only with pronouns. Cf. Haspelmath 1999, p 111-112 for explanation and example.
6. Yes: pg 406-407. Also mixed type with verbal negation when the negative indefinite follows the verb (*no viene nadie hoy* “nobody is coming today”, p 406)
7. Yes, p 436
8. No: p 301
9. Yes: reflexives *me/te/se/nos/vos* (pp 211 ff.), intensifier *mismo* (p 312)

**Russian**:

Reference:

Dunn, John and Shamil Khirov. 2009. *Modern Russian Grammar. A practical guide.* Abingdon: Routledge.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Dun/2

1. No: p 383
2. Yes: based on interrogatives, pp 160 ff.
3. No: p 80
4. Yes: p 103
5. Yes: cf. p 506, especially examples (2) and (3) in Podlesskaya, Vera I. and Ekaterina V. Rakhilina. 1999. “External Possession, Reflexivization and Body Parts in Russian”. In: Payne, Doris L. & Barshi, Immanuel (eds.) *External possession*. (Typological Studies in Language, 39.) Amsterdam: Benjamins.
6. No: double negation. Pp 309-312
7. Yes: *tak(oj) ž…kak,* p 432
8. Yes, but with exceptions, especially in speech, and past-tense forms do not have subject person affixes at all! Pp 150/151
9. Yes: reflexive *sebja*, p 149, intensifier *sam*, p170

**Swedish**:

Reference:

McClean. R.J. 1969. *Swedish. A Grammar of the modern language*, 3rd edn. Dunton Green: Hodder and Stoughton.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-McC/1

1. Yes. Common gender /neuter/plural. P 43
   1. Indefinite: *en/ett*, position before noun
   2. Definite: *-(e)n/-(e)t/-na/-en*, enclitic.
2. Yes: pp 117/118
3. Yes: but combined with supine, not past participle. P 85
4. Yes: p 123
5. No: external possession marked by a locative. Cf. Haspelmath 1999, p 123
6. Yes: p 144
7. No?: adverb meaning “equally” is used on the adjective (*lika…som*), BUT: *Han är inte* ***så*** *lång* ***som*** *jag* “he is not as tall as I” showing the same construction as in German (*so…wie*)! P 76
8. (Yes). BUT the verbs don’t have person agreement at all. Eg p 56
9. Yes: reflexive *sig*, intensifier *själv*. Pp 156/157

**Dutch\_List:**

Reference:

Donaldson, Bruce. 1997. *Dutch. A comprehensive grammar.* London: Routledge.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Don/5

1. Yes: *een*; *het/de/de*. Pp 20/21
2. Yes: *die/dat* based on demonstratives. P 71
3. Yes: p 136
4. Yes: p 189
5. Yes: cf. p 111, 114, 125 in Haspelmath 1999
6. Yes: pp 79/80
7. Yes: *(net) zo…als*, but also with adverb meaning “equally”: *even…als,* p 93
8. Yes: eg p 132
9. Yes: reflexive *zich*, intensifier *zelf*. Pp 201, 206 respectively. As opposed to Haspelmath 2001, p 1501???

**Italian**:

Reference:

Maiden, Martin and Cecilia Robustelli. 2007. *A reference grammar of modern Italian*, 2nd edn. London: Hodder Arnold.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Mai/1

1. Yes: masc/fem/(masc.pl/fem.pl), p 61
2. Yes: *che*, based on interrogative, pp 130 ff.
3. Yes: p 260
4. Yes: p 280
5. Yes: pp 166 ff. and cf. Haspelmath 1999, p 132n2
6. Yes. Also mixed type with verbal negation when the negative indefinite follows the verb. Pp 407-408
7. Yes: p 353
8. No: pg 93
9. Yes: reflexive *si*, intensifier *stesso*. Pp 90/91

**Catalan**:

Reference:

Hualde, José Ignacio. 1992. *Catalan*. London: Routledge

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Hua/1

1. Yes: masc/fem/masc.pl/fem.pl, p 120
2. Yes: *que, què, qui* (derived from interrogatives): p 47
3. Yes: p 304
4. Yes: p 296
5. Yes: pp 215/216
6. Yes. Also mixed type with verbal negation when the negative indefinite follows the verb. P 159
7. Yes: *tan…com*, p 212
8. No: p 239
9. Yes: reflexives *es/se* (pp 290/291)*,* intensifier *mateix* (p 123)

**Greek\_Mod:**

Reference:

Holton, David, Peter Mackridge and Irene Philippaki-Warburton. 1997. *Greek. A comprehensive grammar of the modern language.* London, New York: Routledge.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Hol/2

1. Yes: masc/fem/neutr/(masc.pl/fem.pl/neutr.pl): pp 46/47
2. Yes: *o opoios*, derived from interrogative. P 98 and p 441
3. Yes: pp 112/113
4. Yes: participial form plus form of “to be” exists (pp 114 and 234), but synthetic form with stem suffix is more common (pp 113-116).
5. Yes: cf. Haspelmath 1999, p 111
6. No: verbal negation (*dhen*) plus negative indefinite (*kaneis* “nobody”), although *kaneis* actually only acquires its negative meaning from the negative context of the sentence, otherwise meaning “anybody”. P 421
7. Yes: *toso…oso*, p 475
8. No: p 197
9. Yes: reflexive *eafto* (pp 100/101, 481), intensifier *idhjos* (p 333)

**Breton**:

References:

Press, Ian. 1986. *A Grammar of modern Breton.* Berlin, New York, Amsterdam: Mouton de Gruyter. (Abbr. Press)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Pre/1

Stephens, Janig. 1993. “Breton”. In: Ball, Martin J. and James Fife (eds.). *The Celtic Languages*. 349- 409. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. Stephens)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Cel/1

1. Yes: Press 1986, p 58, 73/74
2. No: particle *a* is used: Press, p 206 and appendix p 316; Stephens, p 406
3. Yes: Stephens, pp 378, 396 and pp 394, 400 (example sentences) As opposed to Haspelmath 2001, p 1495 (map)!
4. Yes: Stephens, p 378 and p 369
5. No: cf. Haspelmath 1999, pp 117/118
6. No: verbal negation with *ne* obligatory, Press, pp 197/198
7. No: special parameter marker *ken* with *ha* “and”, p 83 and 352, see also pp 284/285 in Haslpemath&Buchholz 1998.
8. No: p 99 and inferred from example sentences on p 101
9. No: no intensifier, emphasis is expressed with focus particles *end-eeun* “exactly” or *zoken* “even”. Press, p 111.

**Welsh\_N**:

References:

Watkins, T. Arwyn. 1993. “Welsh” In: Ball, Martin J. and James Fife (eds.). *The Celtic Languages*. 289-348. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. Watkins)

King, Gareth. 2003. *Modern Welsh. A Comprehensive Grammar*, 2nd edn. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. King)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Kin/1

Thorne, David A. 1993. *A comprehensive Welsh grammar.* Oxford (UK) and Cambridge (USA): Blackwell. (Abbr. Thorne)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Tho/1

1. No: only definite article. King, Pp 28/29; Watkins, p 332
2. No: Particles *a* or *y* are used. King, p 103; Watkins, pp 340/341
3. No: Periphrastic construction with a form of “to be”, the preposition *wedi* “after” and the verbal noun. Watkins pp 326/327, King pp 168/169
4. No: Construction with form of *cael* “get” plus verbal noun with a preceding possessive pronoun (“I got my seeing” for “I was seen”). Watkins p 327, King pp 220/221
5. No: cf. Haspelmath 1999, pp 117/118
6. Unclear: verbal negation can be omitted in most contexts, depending on the verbal construction and the role of the negative indefinite. King pp 106-108
7. No: special parameter marker *cyn* plus standard marker *a* “with”. There is also a derived form of the adjective in *–ed.* Watkins p 313, King pp 76/77, also Haspelmath&Buchholz 1998, eg. pp 305 and 316
8. No: according to King, p 141, in literary Welsh the personal pronouns can be dropped. See also Thorne, pp 226/227
9. No: reflexives formed with *hun* “self” plus possessive pronoun, also used as intensifier: *A i yno ‘n hun* “I’ll go there myself”. King p 97.

**Irish\_A:**

Reference:

Ó Siadhail, Mícheál. 1989. *Modern Irish: grammatical structure and dialectal variation.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Abbr. OS)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-OSi/2

Mac Eoin, Gearóid. 1993. “Irish”. In: Ball, Martin J. and James Fife (eds.). *The Celtic Languages*, 101-144. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. Mac Eoin)

1. No: no indefinite article. Mac Eoin, p 119.
2. No: relative particle *a,* OS p 312.
3. No: the perfect tense is expressed by the verbal noun plus prepositions *tar éis* and *i ndiaidh* “after”. Mac Eoin p 133.
4. ?: OS, pp 297-301; maybe mainly with impersonal/autonomous forms: Mac Eoin p 126.
5. No: cf. Haspelmath 1999, pp 118 and 123
6. ?
7. No: special parameter marker *chomh* plus *le* “with”, cf. Haspelmath&Buchholz 1998, p 285; Mac Eoin, p 116.
8. Yes and no: The analytic form of the verbs with the postponed personal pronoun seem to become dominant, according to Mac Eoin, p 125. But with the synthetic form the personal pronouns cannot be used. OS, p 182.
9. No: Reflexive *féin* also used for emphasis (*bhíodar féin ann* “they themselves were there”), Mac Eoin, p 120.

**Cornish**:

References:

George, Ken. 1993. “Cornish” In: Ball, Martin J. and James Fife (eds.). *The Celtic Languages*, 410-468. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. George)

Wmffre, Iwan. 1998. *Late Cornish*. Languages of the World / Materials (135). Munich: Lincom Europa. (Abbr. Wmffre)

MPI library catalog call number: Ser M 3 - 135

1. No: no definite article. George p 439,
2. No: relative particle *a*. Wmffre p 66.
3. No: the periphrastic form with the past participle is used with a form of “to be”. Wmffre, p 59
4. Yes? Inferred from example sentences on p 48 (99) in Wmffre: descriptive form of the verb *boz* “to be” plus past participle.
5. ? probably not, but no clear evidence found.
6. No: Verbal negation *na/nag* with probably negative indefinite pronoun. See footnote 28 on p 39 and pp 24 and p 57 in Wmffre.
7. ? construction *(ma)ge…vel/ter*, Wmffre p 27, but not evidence for origin/exact meaning.
8. Yes and no: In Middle Cornish the conjugation was mostly synthetic and personal pronoun was not expressed: George, p 452. In Late Cornish the conjugation was broadly analytic with obligatory personal pronouns. Wmffre pp 44-46.
9. No? reflexive probably also used as intensifier, see Wmffre p 33

**Scots\_Gaelic:**

Gillies, William. 1993. “Scottish Gaelic”. In: Ball, Martin J. and James Fife (eds.). *The Celtic Languages*, 145-227. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. Gillies)

Lamb, William. 2001. *Scottish Gaelic*. Languages of the World / Materials (401). Munich: Lincom Europa. (Abbr. Lamb)

MPI library catalog call number: Ser M 3 - 401

1. No. Lamb p 28.
2. No: relative particle. Gillies pp 184/185
3. No: periphrastic buildings with prepositions, eg. *bha mi air tighinn* “I was after coming”, Gillies p 203, Lamb p 57.
4. Yes: Lamb pp 62/63.
5. ? probably not
6. No: verbal negation plus positive pronoun (“not anybody”), according to Gillies, p 215.
7. No: *cho… ri* probably not relative-based. Gillies p 202.
8. Yes and no: synthetic forms are becoming less frequent. See Gillies p 186 and Lamp pp 22 and 95.
9. No: same construction: Lamp pp 35/36.

**Albanian (for Albanian\_Top), i.e. Standard Albanian:**

Reference:

Newmark, Leonard. 1982. *Standard Albanian. A reference grammar for students*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.

1. Yes: suffixed definite article and preceding indefinite article. Pp 126 and 123 respectively and pp 149 in more detail.
2. Yes: declinable pronoun *i cili* “which, who” (mostly in literary language; based on interrogative “which one” similar to German *welcher*). Also *që* “that” (invariable in form), used most frequently in colloquial language (like English that). Pp 278/279
3. Yes: p 49.
4. Yes: The canonical form is synthetic with verb endings marking the passive. Pp 58/59. But there is also the periphrastic form with *jam* “to be” and past participle (pp 61/62), expressing stative perfect (so this distinction seems similar to German eg. “Die Tür wird geöffnet” – “Die Tür ist geöffnet”.
5. Yes: eg. *më dhëmb koka* “my head hurts” (cf. German *mir tut der Kopf weh*)*, asaj i dhëmb koka* “her head hurts” (cf. *German ihr tut der Kopf weh*).(own knowledge, to be checked further)
6. No: verbal negation obligatory (own knowledge, to be checked further)
7. Yes: *aq…sa* “that much…as much”. Pp 239-241.
8. No: p 264
9. No: *vetë* is used as reflexive and intensifier. Pp265/266. But reflexivity is also expressed by verb endings: eg. *laj* “I wash” – *lahem* “I wash myself”

**Albanian\_K:**

Reference:

Sasse, Hans-Jürgen. 1991. *Arvanitika. Die albanischen Sprachreste in Griechenland. Teil 1.* Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Sas/1.1

Note: This description is of the Arvanitic (= Greek Albanian) dialect of North East Attic, not Korinth (=K in the database).

1. Yes: suffixed definite article, preceding indefinite article. pp 294/295
2. No: only relative particle *tʃe* “that”, undeclinable. Pp 146 and 309.
3. Yes: p 228
4. Yes: in addition to the synthetic form with passive inflectional endings (see inflection tables, eg p 152), there is also a periphrastic building with *jam* “to be” plus past participle (p 228)
5. Yes: pp 307/308 and 348.
6. No: negation always verbal, indefinite pronouns not negative (*ndoŋə nəkə duaj t I fʎit* “anyone didn’t want to talk to him” for “no one wanted to talk to him”). P 376
7. Yes: there is the expression *eksisu* “just as”… *si* “how”, the standard marker *si* is relative based in any case. P 312
8. No: pp 325/326
9. unclear: apparently there is no reflexive pronoun, p 147; verb endings can express reflexivity (eg *ngroh* “I warm” – *ngrohem* “I warm myself”, p 154) and the intensifier is *vetə* (pp 147 and 305/306)

**Frisian**:

Reference:

Tiersma, Peter Meijes. 1985. *Frisian Reference Grammar.* Dordrecht: Foris Publications.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Tie/1

1. Yes: p 47
2. Yes: based on demonstrative pronouns. Pp 68 and 132 ff.
3. Yes: p 74
4. Yes: p 75
5. ?
6. No? double negation does exist: p 114
7. No: parameter marker *like* “equally” is used. Only example (!) on p 279.
8. Yes: p 62
9. Yes: reflexive expressed by object forms of personal pronouns (similar to German where *mich* is the accusative form of the personal pronoun and reflexive at the same time). Intensifier *sels*. Pp 66/67

**Icelanding\_ST:**

Reference:

Einarsson, Stefán. 1976. *Icelandic*, 7th pr. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Ein/1

1. No: Only definite article. P 48
2. No? not clear if relative pronouns *sem* and *er* are actual pronouns or participles, since they are both not declinable.
3. Yes: pp 135/136 and 138/139.
4. Yes: p 149
5. No: locative is used for the external possession construction: p 111 and Haspelmath 1999, p 123.
6. No: no verbal negation, only negative pronoun. P 130
7. No: parameter marker *jafn* “equally” is used. Cf. Haspelmath&Buchholz p 294.
8. (Yes): inferred from examples in the grammar, but no clear statement found.
9. Yes: reflexive *sig*, intensifier *sjalfur*. Pp123/124.

**Danish**:

References:

Herslund, Michael .2002. *Danish*. Languages of the World / Materials (382). Munich: Lincom Europa. (Abbr. Herslund)

MPI library catalog call number: Ser M 3 -382

Haberland, Hartmut. 1994. “Danish”. In: König, Ekkehard and Johann van der Auwera (eds). *The Germanic Languages*. London, New York: Routledge. (Abbr. Haberland)

MPI library catalog call number: 220.1-Ger/1

1. Yes: Herslund pp 41/42
2. No: relative particle *som.* Haberland, pp 345/346
3. Yes: Herslund p 70
4. Yes: with *blive* “become” or *vœre* “to be” plus past participle.
5. No: locative expression. No example found in grammar, but statement in Haspelmath 1999, p 123.
6. Yes: Herslund, p 98.
7. Unclear: If Danish has an equative construction *(lige) så…som* and *lige* meaning “equally” is obligatory only in positive sentences (cf. Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998, pp 302/303) then the construction is similar to German *so…wie* and therefore canonical.
8. (Yes): the verbs don’t inflect in person, therefore personal pronouns are obligatory. Herslund p 48.
9. Yes: reflexive *sig*, intensifier *selv*, eg. Herslund p 75 and Haberland p 330.

**Norwegian**:

Reference:

Askedal, John Ole. 1994. “Norwegian”. In: König, Ekkehard and Johann van der Auwera (eds). *The Germanic Languages*. London, New York: Routledge.

1. Yes: p 231
2. No: only relative particle. P 234
3. Yes: p 244
4. Yes: p 246
5. No: locative construction. Pp 248/249
6. Yes: p 255, but also mixed form.
7. No: same as Swedish with parameter marker *like* meaning “equally”, cf. Haspelmath&Buchholz 1998, p 294.
8. (Yes): Norwegian verbs the verbs don’t inflect in person (p 238), therefore personal pronouns are (probably, as not explicitly stated) obligatory.
9. Yes: reflexive pronoun *sig* (p 251) and intensifier *selv* (p 237)

**Faroese**:

Reference:

Barnes, Michael P. and Eivind Weyhe. “Faroese”. In: König, Ekkehard and Johann van der Auwera (eds). *The Germanic Languages*. London, New York: Routledge

1. Yes: pp 202 and 206/207
2. No: relative particle *sum*. P 203
3. Yes: p 206.
4. Yes: p 206
5. ?
6. Yes: p 215
7. No: as other Scandinavian languages, see Haspelmath&Buchholz 1998, p 294.
8. Yes: but only inferred from example sentences in the grammar, no clear statement found.
9. Yes: reflexive *seg*, intensifier *sjalvan. P 209*

**Slovenian**

References:

Derbyshire, William W. (1993) A basic reference grammar of Slovene. - Columbus, Ohio : Slavica

Priestly, T.M.S. (1993) Slovene. In Bernard Comrie and Greville Corbett. The Slavonic Languages. Routledge.

1. No: Masculine adjectives in the nominative singular (only) mark definiteness with a suffix -i. (Derbyshire 1993:37; in agreement with Haspelmath 2001:1494)
2. Yes: (Derbyshire 1993:47, 50; also Haspelmath 2001:1494)
3. No: (Derbyshire 1993:91; also Haspelmath 2001:1495)
4. Yes: "The passive voice is expressed with the following: [...] (c) the past passive participal + 'be' (Priestly 1993:417)
5. Yes?: Derbyshire (1993:24) does not mention dative external possessors, since the only functions listed for the dative are indirect objects and objects of certain prepositions. But Slovene is included with the dative external possessor languages in Haspelmath (2001:1498, referring to a fuller study König & Haspelmath 1998, Haspelmath 1999 and 'Art 93').
6. No: Slovenian has 'double negation' (Derbyshire 1993:105)
7. Yes: (Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998:297, reference in Haspelmath 2001:1500)
8. No: Numerous examples, e.g. **bêrem knjígo** "[I] am reading a book" (Derbyshire 1993:68). Also Haspelmath 2001:1500
9. Yes: Haspelmath (2001:1501), although I can't find it discussed in Derbyshire (this might be an example: **Vprašáli smo tístole žêno** 'We asked that very woman' 1993:53; see also the pronoun glosses as 'alone' on page 50). See also Priestly (1993:439) "If emphasis is needed, the stressed reflexive pronoun may occur, but reinforced with **sâm**: **včéraj se je prisílil umíti sámego sébe** 'yesterday he forced himself to wash *himself'."*