

# Overbestemt substantiv i norsk og de andre nordiske språk

## Universitetsforlaget - Norrønt (språk)

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English, of course, gives no material for comparison when it comes to possessive pronouns. However, I have previously mentioned that expected distribution with respect to information structural status (Cardinaletti (1998:19) shows that a postnominal possessive is focused in an example such as 'What does he give his/her? Spanish and Catalan are like Italian in this respect (Bernstein 2011).  
We see, then, that Norwegian possessive pronouns violate general principles of economy of derivation. This could be viewed as a constraint on the use of weak forms. The central weak forms of Norwegian are positioned immediately following heads: possessive pronouns relative to the noun, and object pronouns. This is in contrast to Spanish and Catalan, where weak forms are required in the case of possessive pronouns – unlike weak object pronouns, which get a position that is more topical than the regular object position (in sentences corresponding to (23)–(24) above).

### 5. A suffix analysis

#### 5.1 General

It is impossible to discuss Norwegian possessive pronouns without taking up the question of whether a suffix analysis is possible. This idea has been mentioned by Norwegian grammarians (Bergen 1998: 108–109; 2000:382; Trøstvedt 2003:66), but never really discussed. Two neighbor languages of Norwegian have both syntactic and suffixal possessives, namely Sami and Icelandic. In the latter, the possibility of suffixing a possessive can develop into an affix. Trøstvedt (2003:66) mentions the possibility that Norwegian might be in the process of developing suffixal possessives.

With respect to the structure of the possessive, we find a bound pronoun, i.e. "a bound morpheme that specifies a complete pronominal f-structure" (Bremseth 2001b:144). A possessive suffix constructs a POSS f-structure, in the same way as the verb suffixes construct a VOT f-structure in other stop languages. If *bilen min* can DUE my, its features are as in (33).

(33) bilen-min  
(1) POSS-PRED = POSS  
(2) POSS-PERSON = 1  
(3) POSS-INDEX-SUMBER = S6  
(4) DEFINITI-FORM = +  
(5) CONCORD-NR = SG  
(6) CONCORD-GENDER = M  
(7) INDEX-SUMBER = 6  
(8) INDEX-PERSON = 3  
(9) PREDID = THIRD-PERSON



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språk, Indoeuropeiske språk.

## Norrønt (språk)

Dativ fins også i enkelte norske dialekter, men i moderne norsk ansees bruken av dativ som rester fra norrønt. Den engelske w- eller th-lyden for eksempel fins ikke i moderne norsk. Lista representerer ikke et påbud eller vedtak fra Språkrådet, men bygger på forslag fra fagfolk og enkeltpersoner.

## 269 (Hvem er hvem i norsk kulturliv)

Tynsetdialekten ser altså ut til å bevege seg i austnorsk retning, og ein kan seie at han inngår i ei austnorsk regionalisering med klare innslag av standardformer. Den bestemte artikelen er oftest etterhængt, fx hestur-inn 'hesten' og hús-ið 'huset', men kan være. Her er der også tale om omyld, men denne gang ikke i-omlyd, men u-omlyd, idet urnordisk i intekton havde pluralisendelsen -u tidligere -ō.

## Norrønt sammenlignet med norsk

Einar Lundeby Fødd Død Nasjonalitet Noreg Yrke Institusjonar Medlem — var ein frå Østfold. Under the assumption that the demonstrative and its reinforcer are base-generated as the specifier and head, respectively, of a functional projection FP, the pattern in Romance is argued to involve syntactic movement of a phrasal category to the left of FP, deriving the postnominal position of the reinforcer.

## Norrønt (språk)

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