

Motivations for Scandinavian Negative Indefinite Shift

Mykel Loren Brinkerhoff

1 Introduction

Negative Shifting (NegShift) is a process in the Scandinavian languages where a negative indefinite expression (NI) obligatorily shifts to a position outside of the VP. The Danish examples in (1) show that the NI pronoun *ingenting* ‘nothing’ and the complex DP *ingen bøger* ‘no books’ both shift across the verb into a position that is higher than the VP, but lower than certain high adverbials.

(1) NegShift of pronouns and complex DPs

- a. Manden havde måske *ingenting* [_{VP} sagte *t_o*]. Da
 man-the had probably nothing said
 ‘The man hadn’t said anything.’
- b. Jeg har *ingen bøger* [_{VP} lånt børnene *t_o*].
 I have no books lent children-the
 ‘I haven’t lent the children any books.’

NegShift bears some resemblance to the more widely studied Scandinavian Object Shift (OS), which causes a weak pronoun to shift to a position outside of the VP but only when there is no phonologically visible category in the VP (Holmberg 1986, 1999).

- (2) Jag kyssade_v henne_o inte [_{VP} *t_v* *t_o*] Sw
 I kiss.PST her NEG
 ‘I didn’t kiss her.’

Interestingly, several authors have claimed that Scandinavian OS is conditioned by prosodic factors (see Erteschik-Shir 2005, Erteschik-Shir & Josefsson 2017, Erteschik-Shir, Josefsson & Köhnlén 2020, Brinkerhoff & Tengedal 2021 for some recent accounts). However, there are others that claim that OS is best accounted for as syntactic movement to satisfy PF, information structure, or some other syntactic requirement (Holmberg 1999, Thráinsson 2001, Fox & Pesetsky 2005, Bentzen, Anderssen & Waldmann 2013, among many others).

However, it is clear that not all instances of NegShift directly correlate to the accounts of OS. One of the chief reasons for this difference is due to the wider range of material that is allowed to undergo NegShift, which includes both pronouns and full DPs, whereas only prosodically weak object pronouns are allowed to undergo OS. Further discussion about the similarities and differences between OS and NegShift is found in Section 2. Even though there are differences, the

one thing that could unite NegShift and OS is their shared movement of pronouns. There have been several claims that NegShift has a preference for shifting “lighter” NIs over “heavier” ones (Christensen 2005, Penka 2011). This preference for “lighter” NIs has the effect that speakers prefer shifting pronouns and small DPs over more complex DPs, see Section 5 for a more detailed discussion.

These observations about movement and the status of “lighter” NIs being more grammatical in NegShift raises several questions: (i) what are the different triggers for NegShift; (ii) in what ways can prosody interact with syntactic movement; and (iii) does prosody play a role in NegShift in Scandinavian languages? I propose that the answers and solutions to these questions lie in Zeijlstra’s (2011) account of the compositional nature of NIs with the addition of specific prosodic restrictions that exist for the *Mittelfeld*. These *Mittelfeld* restrictions constrain the prosodic size of elements so only prosodic units of a word or smaller are allowed to occupy the *Mittelfeld*.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 explains the basic patterns of both OS and NegShift. Section 3 makes a detailed comparison between OS and NegShift in three different criteria: (i) Holmberg’s Generalization, (ii) landing sites, and (iii) how OS and NegShift interact. These criteria demonstrate that OS and NegShift are not identical. Section 4 demonstrates how Zeijlstra’s (2011) account holds for NegShift with the addition of the Light *Mittelfeld* Condition, discussed in Section 5, which stipulates that only objects of a certain prosodic size are allowed to occupy the *Mittelfeld*. Additional evidence for the Light *Mittelfeld* Condition is found in the size of material that is allowed to undergo particle shift in the different Scandinavian languages. Section 6 concludes this paper.

2 Distributional properties of NegShift versus OS

As mentioned above there are certain patterns that NegShift and OS both share and differ in. Both OS and NegShift involve the movement of elements from their base position to a position that is to the left of the VP, as seen by the movement across negation/adverbials in the case of OS, (3a), and across the verb in the case of NegShift, (3b). Additionally, they are similar in that they operate on pronouns.

(3) Distributional similarities between OS and NegShift.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| <p>a. Jag kyssade_v <i>henne</i>_o inte [_{VP} t_v t_o]
 I kiss.PST her NEG
 ‘I didn’t kiss her.’</p> <p>b. Jag har <i>ingen</i>_o [_{VP} kyssat t_o]
 I have no-one kiss.PST.PTCP
 ‘I haven’t kissed anyone.’</p> | <p>Sw</p> |
|--|-----------|

However, two main differences exist between OS and NegShift. First; NegShift applies to full negative DPs such as *inga böcker* ‘no books’ in addition to pronouns. Second; NegShift *is not* subject to Holmberg’s Generalization but is instead subject to an “Anti-Holmberg Effect” where it can shift across phonological material, (3b), whereas OS is subject to Holmberg’s Generalization.

Holmberg’s Generalization states that “[OS] cannot apply across a phonologically visible category asymmetrically c-commanding the object position except adjuncts” (Holmberg 1999: p. 15). This means that OS can only occur if there is no phonological material, except adjuncts, between its base position and the position to which it shifts, as seen in the following example when compared to (3a).

- (4) * Jag har henne_o [_{VP} kyssat t_o]
 I have her kiss.PST.PTCP
 intended: ‘I kissed her.’

In contrast to OS, NegShift only applies if the verb has not moved out of the VP, as seen in (3b) and (5).

- (5) a. Jens har *ingen hunder* [_{VP} **sluppet** t_o ud]. Da
 Jens has no dogs let out
 ‘I haven’t seen anybody.’
 b. * Jens har [_{VP} **sluppet** *ingen hunder* ud].

Evidence collected and reported in Engels (2011, 2012) shows that NegShift is in fact more complicated and subject to greater variability than was previously thought. Engels found that NegShift was permissible from a greater number of contexts and was more likely to occur depending on the variety and register that was being used, which is summarized in Table 1 taken from Engels (2012). In Table 1, ✓ indicates that NegShift occurs, * indicates that NegShift cannot occur, and ? means that there was idiosyncratic variation between speakers.

Table 1: Distribution of NegShift across Scandinavian languages. (WJ = West Jutlandic, Ic = Icelandic, Fa = Faroese, DaL = Danish Linguists, SwL = Swedish Linguists, Scan1 = literary/formal Mainland Scandinavian, Scan2 = colloquial Mainland Scandinavian and Norwegian)

NegShift across		WJ1	WJ2	Ic	Fa	DaL1	DaL2	SwL	Scan1	Scan2
String-vacuous		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Verb	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
IO	verb in situ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*
	verb moved	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Preposition	verb in situ	✓	✓	✓	✓	?	?	*	*	*
	verb moved	✓	✓	?	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infinitive	verb in situ	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	*	?	*	*
	verb moved	✓	*	*	✓	*	*	*	*	*

Of crucial interest to our discussion are the rows showing the behavior of NegShift with respect to crossing a verb and crossing an indirect object. The reason these rows are of interest lies in how NegShift behaves with these syntactic objects when compared with OS. This comparison is carried out in the following section.

3 Comparison of NegShift and OS

We can compare certain patterns that NegShift has against patterns that OS has. In so doing we can determine whether they are governed by the same or different factors. If OS and NegShift are derived by the same trigger then we expect them to behave the similarly to one another. If they are not similar then this suggests that they are not derived by the same trigger. We will see that NegShift does not behave the same as OS.

There are three different metrics that we can use to determine the governing factors. These factors will examine: (i) how obedient to Holmberg's Generalization are NegShift and OS; (ii) where the loci of movement are; and (iii) how NegShift and OS interact with one another.

I show that these two phenomena are in fact different with NegShift being governed and derived by syntactic factors and not prosodic as described for OS in Erteschik-Shir (2005), Erteschik-Shir & Josefsson (2017), Erteschik-Shir, Josefsson & Köhnlein (2020), and Brinkerhoff & Tengesdal (2021).

3.1 Holmberg's Generalization

The most defining characteristic for OS is its adherence to Holmberg's Generalization, which is defined formally in (6).

(6) Holmberg's Generalization:

Object Shift cannot apply across a phonologically visible category asymmetrically
c-commanding the object position except adjuncts (Holmberg 1999: p. 15)

This generalization captures the fact that OS is only possible if the verb has evacuated the VP and there is no phonologically visible category present, except adverbials.

(7) Examples of OS

- a. Peter så_v ham_o ikke [_{VP} t_v t_o] (Across negation)
 Peter see.PST him not
 'Peter didn't see him.'
- b. Peter så_v ham_o ofte [_{VP} t_v t_o] (Across adverbials)
 Peter see.PST him often
 'Peter often saw him.'

If, however, there is anything in the VP then OS is blocked and the object pronoun must remain in situ. Note that there is some variability when it comes to how OS interacts with verbal particles, which remain low. Verbal particles will be discussed in more detail in Section 5.2.

(8) Blocking by verb

- a. Peter har ikke [_{VP} **set** *ham*]. Da
 Peter has not seen him
 ‘Peter didn’t see him’
- b. *Peter har *ham_o* ikke [_{VP} **set** *t_o*]
 Peter has him not seen
 Intended: ‘Peter didn’t see him’

(9) Blocking by object

- a. Peter lånte_v ikke [_{VP} **Tore_{io}** *t_v dem_o*] No
 Peter lend.PAST not Tore them
 ‘Peter didn’t lend them to Thor.’
- b. *Peter lånte_v *dem_o* ikke [_{VP} **Tore_{io}** *t_v t_o*]
 Peter lend.PAST them not Tore
 Intended: ‘Peter didn’t lend them to Thor.’

As mentioned at the end of Section 2, NegShift seems to be the polar opposite of OS and generally requires the verb to have remained in situ, which is evidenced by the overwhelming acceptability of the NegShift when the verb remains in situ.

(10) Examples of NegShift with the verb in situ.

- a. Manden havde måske *ingenting_o* [_{VP} **sagt** *t_o*]. Da
 man-the had probably nothing said
 ‘The man hadn’t said anything’
- b. *Manden havde måske [_{VP} **sagt** *ingenting_o*].

NegShift is also insensitive to any phonologically visible category, which results in NegShift occurring regardless of the amount of phonological material present in the VP. We see this with NegShift being acceptable when it crosses an indirect object.

(11) NegShift across indirect objects.

- a. Jeg har *ingen bøger* [_{VP} **lånt** **børnene** *t_o*]. WJ/Scan1
 I have no books lent children-the
 ‘I haven’t lent the children any books.’
- b. *Jeg har [_{VP} **lånt** **børnene** *ingen bøger*]

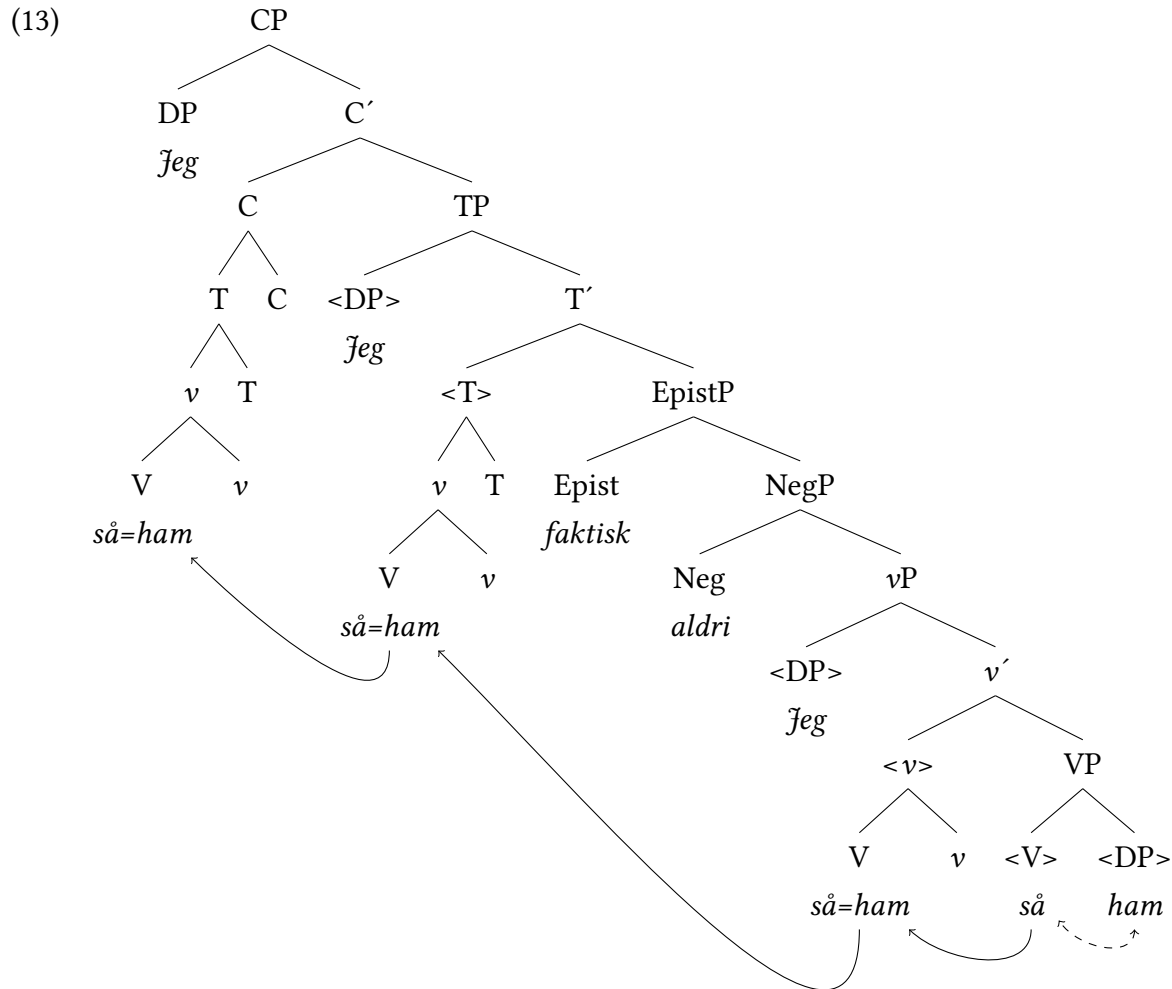
We see that NegShift does not obey Holmberg’s Generalization, whereas OS does. In fact, NegShift’s generalization seems to be the exact opposite of the Holmberg’s Generalization. This behavior that NegShift exhibits in requiring verbs to remain in situ and being able to cross phonologically visible material has lead some authors to call this the *Anti-Holmberg Effect* (Fox & Petsky 2005, Engels 2012).

3.2 Landing sites

We further observe a difference between OS and NegShift as it relates to where the moved elements land. In terms of OS, it is always located to a position higher than all of the adverbials.

- (12) Jeg lånte *ham*_{IO} faktisk_{Adv} aldri_{Adv} [_{VP} *t*_{IO} bøgerne]. No
 I lent him actually never books-the
 ‘I actually never lent him the books’

This movement always results in the verb and weak pronoun being adjacent, after linearization. This behavior lead Erteschik-Shir (2005) to claim that the phonologically weak pronouns incorporate into the verb prior to the verb movement to C, indicated by the dashed line in (13). This incorporation causes the weak object pronoun to appear in a position higher than the adverbials, which reside in a hierarchy of functional heads between TP and *v*P (Cinque 1999).



More recent accounts (e.g., Erteschik-Shir, Josefsen & Köhnlein 2020, Brinkerhoff & Tengesdal 2021) assume that OS is entirely conditioned on phonological phrasing. Brinkerhoff & Tengesdal (2021) argue that OS is the result of pressures from MATCH-style prosodic constraints (Selkirk 2009, 2011) that prevent the pronoun from forming a phonological phrase with the adverb. This results in the pronoun leaving the adverb's phonological phrase and forming a phonological phrase with the verb and subject where it is then allowed to incorporate into the verb because of its status as a prosodically weak element, i.e., a clitic.¹

¹I am considering weak pronouns and clitics from Cardinaletti & Starke (1999) as prosodic clitics, which has to do with their status as prosodically deficient elements (i.e., lacking stress). Two reasons why we should treat the object pronouns as clitics comes from: (i) syllabification of the clitic as part of the verb and (ii) the tonal accent of the verb overrides the tonal accent of the pronoun. See Myrberg & Riad (2013, 2015) and Riad (2014) for a detailed discussion into the facts about syllabification and word accents.

(14) Prosodic structure according to Brinkerhoff & Tengesdal (2021).

$((\text{jeg}_{\text{CL}}=\text{så}_{\omega}=\text{ham}_{\text{CL}})_{\phi} (\text{faktisk}_{\omega} \text{ aldri}_{\omega})_{\phi})_{\iota}$

However, this is not the position that is observed for negation and NegShift in these languages. Nilsen (1997) shows that negation resides in a position between ‘high’ adverbials, such as *faktisk* ‘actually’, and ‘low’ adverbials, such as *lenger* ‘any longer’ and *alltid* ‘always’. In the following examples from Nilsen (1997), we see in (15) that negation has to be above certain ‘low’ adverbials.

(15) Examples of the Neg above ‘low’ adverbials.

- a. Jon aksepterer *ikke* *lenger*_{ADV} *alltid*_{ADV} vår invitasjon. No
Jon accepts NEG any.longer always our invitation
‘Jon no longer always accepts our invitation’
- b. *Jon aksepterer *ikke*_{NEG} *alltid*_{ADV} *lenger*_{ADV} vår invitasjon.
- c. *Jon aksepterer *alltid*_{ADV} *ikke*_{NEG} *lenger*_{ADV} vår invitasjon.

In 16, we see that negation needs to be in a position lower than ‘high’ adverbials.

(16) Examples of Neg below ‘high’ adverbials

- a. Per kommer ærlig talt heldigvis *ikke* tilbake. No
Per comes frankly fortunately NEG back.
‘Frankly, Per is fortunately not coming back.’
- b. *Per kommer heldigvis *ikke* ærlig talt tilbake.
- c. *Per kommer heldigvis ærlig talt *ikke* tilbake.
- d. *Per kommer ærlig talt *ikke* heldigvis tilbake.

Finally, we see that negation needs to reside between the ‘high’ and ‘low’ adverbials.

(17) Example of Neg between ‘high’ and ‘low’ adverbials

Per går klokkelig vanligvis *ikke* *lenger* hjem før klokka 8. No
Per goes wisely usually not any.longer home before 8 o’clock

Based on these observations, Nilsen (1997) convincingly shows how negation interacts with other adverbs in Norwegian. He also shows how this is in line with the Cinquean hierarchy of adverbs (Cinque 1999), suggesting that this position is identical with NegP.

Svenonius (2002) shows that the same positional restrictions for where the negative particle is located also exist for NegShifted objects. In (18), we see that when a NI object, in this instance the negative PP *på intet tidspunkt* ‘at no point in time’, is shifted it must occur higher than ‘low’ adverbs into NegP.

- (18) a. Fænsene har *på intet tidspunkt* tidlig slått av TV’en. No
the.fans have on no time early turned off the.TV
‘The fans have at no time turned the TV off early’

- b. * Fænsene har *tidlig på intet tidspunkt* slått av TV'en.
 the.fans have early on no time turned off the.TV

The evidence that NegShift targets NegP comes from a combination of these positional facts and the fact that these shifted elements don't scope from the position of sentential negation. Svenonius (2002) shows that if the NI remains in situ then it only has narrow scope and does not establish sentential negation. We see this in the following sentences where the NI is only establishing the negation of the NP and not the negation of the whole sentence. We observe this with using the 'neither' tag in (19a). The 'neither' tag is a method of testing whether or not sentential negation is occurring (Klima 1964). If the resulting sentence with the 'neither' tag – or in our Norwegian case *heller ikke* – is grammatical then 'neither' shows that the original sentence without 'neither' was not negated. If, however, the sentence is ungrammatical with the addition of 'neither', then something is already supplying negation to the sentence. Because (19a) is ungrammatical with the 'neither' tag, then something is already providing negation to the sentence, in this case it is the PP *ingen poeng*.

- (19) a. * De har gitt Norge ingen poeng, og det har heller ikke irene.
 they have given Norway no points and that have either not Irish-the
 (intended: 'They have given Norway no points, and neither have the Irish')
 b. De har gitt Norge ingen poeng, og det har også irerne.
 they have given Norway no points, and that have also Irish-the
 'They have given Norway no points, and so have the Irish'

We have seen that the final positions that NegShift and OS occupy are located in different positions. When OS occurs it is always to a position higher than all adverbials and always adjacent to the verb (Holmberg 1986, 1999, Erteschik-Shir 2005). When NegShift occurs it is to a position that is between 'high' and 'low' adverbs, exactly in the position that is predicted for negation in Cinque's hierarchy of adverbs (Nilsen 1997, Svenonius 2002).

If NegShift and OS were governed by the same principles then it would stand to reason that they would both be moving to identical positions. We fail to observe NegShift and OS moving to identical locations. Instead what we observe is OS moving to a position higher than the adverbials and NegShift moving to a position that lies between the 'high' and 'low' adverbials, exactly to the position that negation takes, i.e. NegP. This difference between locations shows that OS and NegShift are not the same because the different positions that the moved elements take.

3.3 NegShift and OS interactions

This observation that OS is higher than the adverbials and NegShift is to NegP in the middle of the adverbs predicts that when we have both OS and NegShift then we should always have NegShift

lower than OS. In fact this is exactly what we see.

Table 2: Summary of OS and NegShift according to Christensen (2005).

IO-DO	Ic	Da/Fa	No/Sw	No ⁺ /Sw ⁺	FS
Pron-Pron	++	++	%%	§§	--
Pron-NegQP	++	++	++	++	--
NegQP-Pron	+-	+-	+-	+-	--
Pron-DP	+%	+-	%-	%-	--
DP-Pron	%-	--	--	--	--
DP-DP	%%	--	--	--	--
DP-NegQP	%%	--	--	--	--
NegQP-DP	+-	+-	+-	+-	--

(KEY: + = obligatory, - = blocked, % = optional, § = optional and ‘non-parallel’)

Christensen (2005) reports on this behavior between NegShift and sentential objects and summarizes his findings in Table 2. In this table No⁺/Sw⁺ represent some varieties of Norwegian and Swedish in contrast to more standard Norwegian (No) and Swedish (Sw), FS represent the Swedish variety which is spoken by Swedes in Finland.

The sections on this table that are most interesting are those involving what Christensen calls Negative Quantifier Phrases (equivalent to NIs). However, this does conflate NI determiners and NI pronouns into a single category. According to Christensen, when the IO is a pronoun and the DO is a NegQP both obligatorily shift when the verb has been able to swift to C, (20a), otherwise only the NegQP shifts, (20b).

- (20) a. Jeg lånte *hende(IO)* faktisk *ingen bøger(DO)*
 I lent her actually no books
 ‘I actually didn’t lend her any books’
 b. Jeg har *ingen bøger(DO)* lånt *hende(IO)*
 I have no books lend her
 ‘I didn’t lend her any books’

If, however, the IO is a NegQP and the DO is a pronoun then the pronoun is blocked from shifting, producing a freezing effect on OS.

- (21) Freezing effects on OS
 a. Jeg lånte faktisk *ingen(IO)* *den(DO)*
 I lent actually no-one it
 ‘I actually lent it to no-one.’
 b. *Jeg lånte *den(DO)* faktisk *ingen(IO)*

One explanation for this freezing effect is found in Fox & Pesetsky’s (2005) account of ordering restrictions where the verb first moves to the edge of vP which establishes the ordering that must

occur through the remainder of the derivation. Another possibility has to do with Holmberg's Generalization. The fact that NegShift blocks OS from occurring suggests that whatever position the NI occupies it must be in a phonologically visible position that asymmetrically c-commands the object pronoun. This question is actually a very important point for the prosodic nature of the shifting. OS takes a weak pronominal object and is subject to Holmberg's Generalization, which prevents OS if there is a phonologically visible category in the VP. The question arises why are there freezing effects for OS when NegShift has occurred? One way to understand this freezing effect is that it is not actually sensitive to the VP edge but instead sensitive to phase boundaries (Chomsky 2000, 2001, 2008). It is commonly assumed that adverbs belong to the *vP* phase and if we also believe that adverbs form this Cinquean hierarchy of functional heads then these phrases that form the functional heads also must belong to the same phase as the material residing in *vP*. This results in having the moved NI asymmetrically c-commanding the weak pronominal object (see discussion in Brinkerhoff & Tengesdal 2021 about discussion why adverbs do not present problems for OS). We will see in Section 5 that this notion of a phase boundary encompassing both the NI in NegP and its base generated position in *vP* will be important for explaining the prosodic restrictions on NegShift that we do.

An additional case involving OS and NegShift is when both the indirect and direct objects are allowed to shift. Broekhuis (2020: 417f) observes that weak pronominal object shift behaves differently than full DP objects in what loci they are allowed to inhabit. In the case of weak pronominals they are required to appear outside of the *vP* if there is no intervening phonological material (i.e., Holmberg's Generalization Holmberg 1986, 1999). Broekhuis observes that when OS and NegShift are both allowed to occur they are subject to certain ordering restrictions. Citing examples from Christensen (2005: 163ff), Broekhuis shows the following pair of examples:

- (22) a. Jeg har <ingen bøger> lånt hende <*ingen bøger>.
 I have no books lent her
 'I haven't lent her any books
- b. Jeg lånte *henda* faktisk *ingen* bøger.
 I lent her actually no books
 'I didn't actually lend her any books.'

In (22a), we see that when we have a negative object that it shifts to a position higher than the *vP*. If it were to remain in-situ it would be ungrammatical and would require the use of *ikke* 'not' and the negative polarity item *nogen* 'any'.

- (23) Jeg har *ikke* lånt hende *nogen* bøger.
 I have not lent her any books.
 'I haven't lent her any books.'

However, when the main verb has risen to C as in (22b) then the weak pronominal moves to a

position higher than the adverb *fraktisk* ‘actually’. Additionally, this results in OS > NegShift, which Broekhuis reports to be a universal. This does help us see that even though these two phenomena appear to be similar they are in fact slightly different, due to the differences in the where the two different movement operations’ targets are.

3.4 Interim Summary

We have seen that each of the different criteria that I laid out at the start of this section clearly show that the behavior of NegShift and OS are not the same in spite of superficial similarities in behavior. The question now arises as to how exactly does NegShift get derived if not by the same mechanisms as OS. Starting in Section 4, I will lay out how exactly NegShift is derived. I show that Zeijlstra’s (2011) account provides the clearest and simplest explanation of how NegShift is derived. I also show that Zeijlstra’s (2011) account needs to be modified to take into account certain weight restrictions that NegShift exhibits.

4 Deriving NegShift

Iatridou & Sichel (2011) show that in NIs exhibit split-scope, which is evident when modals and other auxiliaries are present and the negation scopes higher than the modal/auxiliary’s scope where the indefinite resides. We can see this in the following example from Iatridou & Sichel (2011).

(24) There has to be no doctor present for the nurses to administer the medicine.

Neg-split: It isn’t required that a doctor be present

In this example the negation is allowed to scope higher than the auxiliary *has to* while doctor resides within the scope of this auxiliary. This is what allows for the reading that it isn’t necessary for a doctor to be present for nurses to administer medicine.

Zeijlstra (2011) takes these observations in English as well as this same behavior in Dutch and German provides an analysis of the split-scope interpretation that exists for negative indefinites in these languages. Zeijlstra assumes that this behavior is the result of the compositional status of negative indefinites. He claims that NIs are composed of a negative operator and an indefinite component, (25).

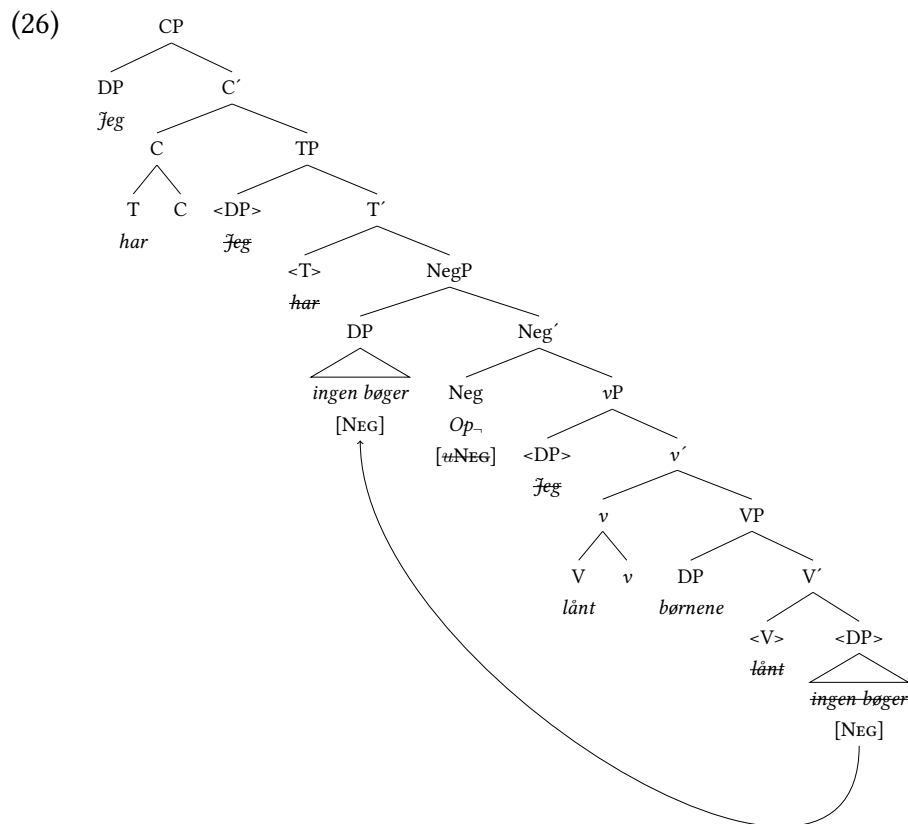
(25) NI composition according to Zeijlstra (2011).

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ Op_{\neg} \quad \exists \end{array} \right] \Leftrightarrow /ingen/$$

In order for the sentence to receive negation this Op_{\neg} needs to be located within NegP otherwise the sentence fails to receive negation. The fact that NIs have split-scope where negation scopes wide suggests that this Op_{\neg} ultimately does reside in NegP. Zeijlstra accounts for this behavior by drawing on the copy-theory of movement (Chomsky 1993).

Following Chomsky, movement is not a unique operation that literally moves one element to a position higher in the syntax. Instead, movement is the product of copying a constituent and then remerging it into the syntactic structure. This then results in two or more instances of the constituent, as seen in the syntactic structure for (26).

We see as we proceed along the derivation that the verb is first copied and then merged with v leaving behind a complete copy of itself in its base-generated position. This operation of copying and then remerging is then continued until we arrive at spell-out. This movement is always driven by the need to value features. In the case of the the NI moving to Spec,NegP it is to value the $[uNEG]$ feature in NegP with the Op_{\neg} which bears an interpretable negation feature. After moving to value the feature at PF spell out only the highest copy will be pronounced, this is represented by the lower copies having a strike through them.



If we assume that Zeijlstra (2011) is correct in that negative indefinites exist in their base-generated position and in this higher copy because of feature-checking and for interpretation at LF then we expect that the higher copy is the only one that is ever pronounced.

4.1 Alternative Account

An alternative to the theory presented above comes from Cyclic Linearization, which is a theory that was developed by Fox & Pesetsky (2005) as a way to account for OS and Holmberg's Generalization. This theory works by stipulating that spell-out of the morphosyntax is cyclic and order preserving, which means that as you spell-out each successive spell-out domain (i.e., phases) you need to ensure that whatever linearization existed when that domain was spelled-out persist at the next spell-out domain's ordering restrictions. This ensures that at the end of the derivation the verb and the object pronoun have the correct linearization where the object pronouns are always to the right of the verb. This theory also had the benefit of accounting for when OS was allowed or not allowed to occur based on whether or not these ordering restrictions between spell-out domains are the same or different.

In order to account for OS, Fox & Pesetsky propose that during the spell-out of the VP domain the V is the leftmost element in its domain² and at which point the ordering restrictions are in place which state that the V must precede the O. At this point the V moves to T and then to C which results in the object being free to move to its higher position because the order that existed at the VP domain continues to hold at the CP spell-out domain.

(27) OS and string-vacuous Neg-Shift

a. $[_{CP} S \check{V} \dots [_{NegP} O \text{ adv } [_{VP} t_v t_o]]]$

b. VP Ordering: $V > O$

CP Ordering: $S > V, V > O, O > \text{adv}, \text{adv} > VP$

This proposal was extended by Fox & Pesetsky (2005) and Engels (2011, 2012) to account for quantifier movement (QM), of which NegShift is claimed to be a subset under their analyses. QM is subject to an "Anti-Holmberg Effect" or an "Inverse Holmberg Effect". As previously discussed above Holmberg's Generalization stipulates that OS can only apply if the verb has undergone movement from V-to-T-to-C. The Anti-Holmberg Effect explains that only when the verb remains in situ can we have QM, which is the result of the ordering operations between the different phases being in agreement.

In the case of NegShift, where it is able to shift across various phonological material as opposed to OS which cannot shift across intervening phonological material, it is proposed that the

²The position of the V at the left-edge of the phase could be due to the movement of V to v in which case it is actually the vP that acts as the spell-out domain not the VP.

NI first moves to the left edge of the VP before spell-out of that domain. Once that domain is spelled-out the NI is free to shift to its position outside of the VP, in the case of (28) this is to NegP.

(28) NegShift when V is in-situ.

a. $[_{CP} S \text{ aux } \dots [_{NegP} O [_{VP} t_o V t_o]]]$

b. VP Ordering: $O > V$

CP Ordering: $S > V, \text{aux} > O, O > \text{adv}, \text{adv} > VP \rightarrow O > V$

This account does seem to explain the basic pattern of shifting found for both OS and NegShift. However, one of the biggest issues for this account ultimately has to do with the requirement for NegShift and other quantifier movement to first move to Spec,VP before moving to its final position outside of the verb phrase. The reason that this ‘micro’ movement is problematic is because there is no direct evidence that this movement occurs, other than being motivated by the theory.

4.2 Prosodic factors of NegShift

In addition to the standard case of NegShift where you shift a pronoun or a NI DP, there appears to be size restrictions in place which prevent movement of the NI if it is too large. This is particularly true for the Danish examples in (29).

(29) a. Jeg har *intet*_o hørt *t_o*.

I have nothing heard

‘I haven’t heard anything.’

b. Jeg har [*intet nyt*]_o hørt *t_o*.

I have nothing new heard

‘I haven’t heard anything new’

c. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen*]_o hørt *t_o*.

I have nothing new in case-DET heard

‘I haven’t heard anything new about the case.’

d. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen om de stjålne malerier*]_o hørt *t_o*.

I have nothing new in case-DET about the stolen paintings heard

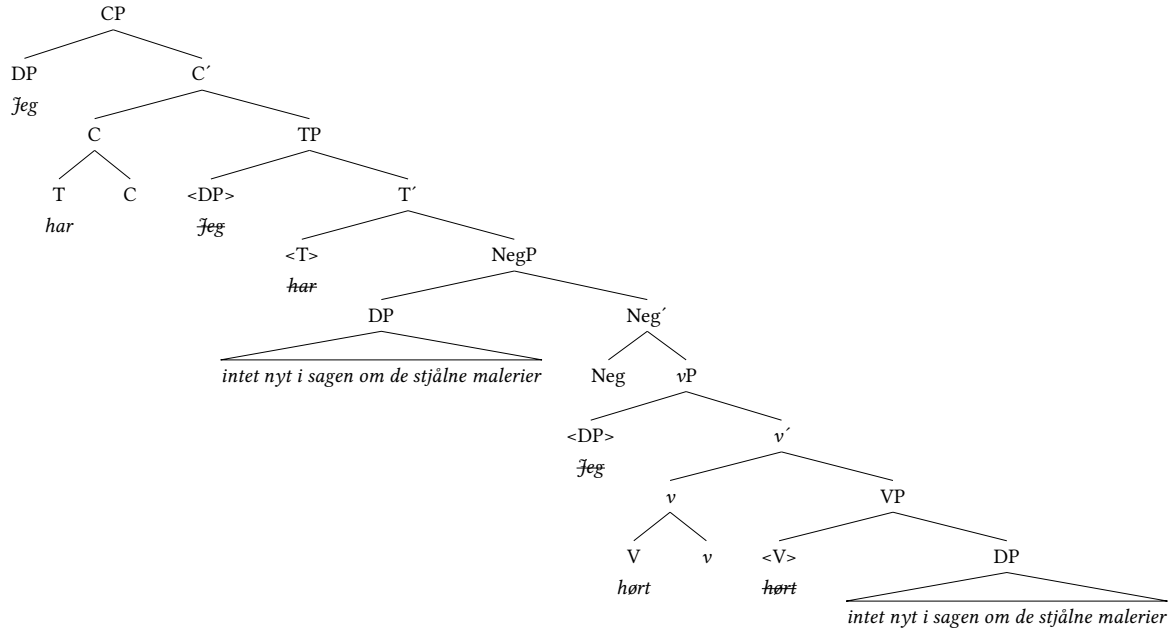
‘I haven’t heard anything new in the case about the stolen paintings.’

Both (29a) and (29b) are grammatical because a pronoun (*intet*) and simple DP (*intet nyt*) have undergone NegShift. However, once the NI gets sufficiently heavy (e.g., the addition of the PPs *i sagen* and *i sagen om de stjålne malerier*) in (29c) and (29d) NegShift becomes ungrammatical.

These facts require refinement of the proposal presented above. If we had, for example, the sentence *Jeg har intet hørt i sagen om de stjålne malerier* ‘I haven’t heard anything new in the

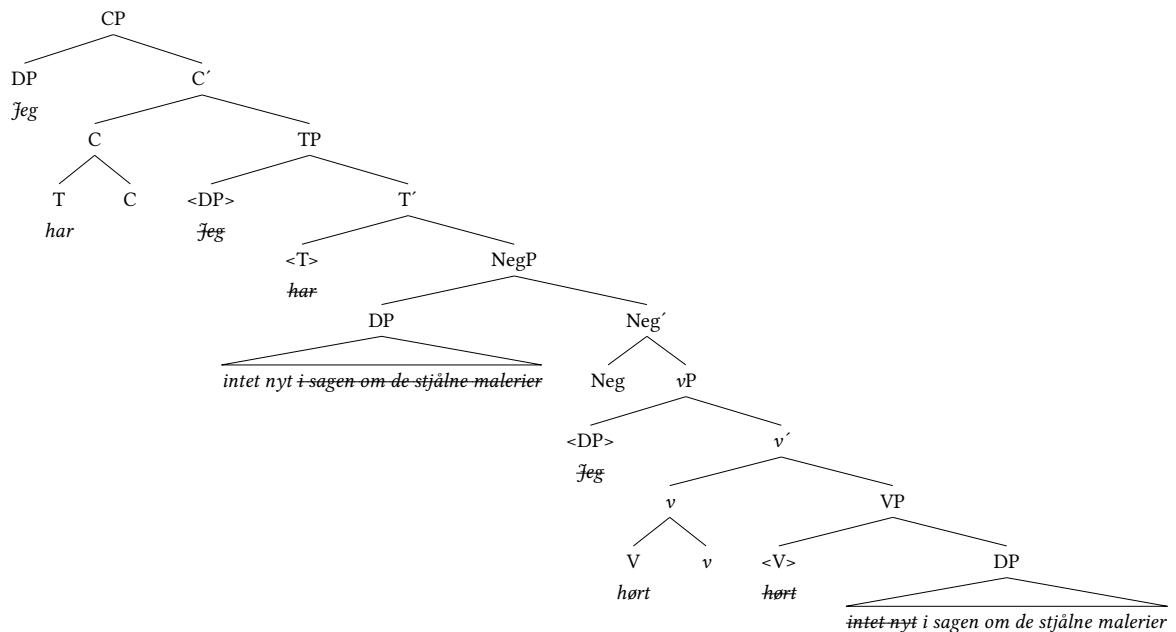
case about the stolen painting' and tried to derive this tree we would have no way to explain this behavior. Following Zeijlstra (2011) theory, we would assume that the DP containing the NI and its complement would be fully copied from its base-position and merged into NegP as in the tree in (30). This would result in two copies of the NI expression.

(30)



At this point during PF, part of the higher copy is deleted leaving only the NI pronoun. In the lower copy that same pronoun is deleted.

(31)



If Chomsky (1993) is correct and only the higher copy should be pronounced, then the question arises as to why only a part of the copy is deleted. According to Fanselow & Ćavar (2001, 2002) the motivation for when partial deletion is possible has its motivations in PF. They argue that this comes from constraints on whether the different formal features need a “proper phonetic realization”.³ If this is prosodically motivated what drives this deletion?

5 Prosodic restrictions on NegShift

As noted earlier not all NegShift is treated equal. Christensen (2005: 65f), speaking on Danish, claims that the “weight” of the NI plays a crucial factor in whether or not NegShift occurs.

- (32) a. Jeg har *intet*_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything.’
- b. Jeg har [*intet nyt*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new’
- c. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new in case-DET heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new about the case.’
- d. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen om de stjålne malerier*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new in case-DET about the stolen paintings heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new in the case about the stolen paintings.’

We observe in (32) that if the NI is either a pronoun (32a) or a simple DP (32b), consisting of just the NI determiner and noun, then Danish treats such constructions as grammatical. If, however, the NI is larger than a simple DP, as in (32c) and (32d), it suddenly becomes ungrammatical.

In those instances where the NI is too large there are two potential repair strategies. One option is to strand the PP which results in moving just the pronoun (33a) or using the negative particle *ikke* in NegP and an NPI in the lower position (33b).⁴

- (33) a. Jeg har *intet*_i hørt *t*_i [_{PP} i sagen om de stjålne malerier].

³Fanselow & Ćavar (2001, 2002) do not go into great detail about what exactly is forcing which features and where those features receive their “proper phonetic realization”. The only thing that they do say is that the notion of partial deletion is analogous to partial reconstruction at LF and “as involving (partial) reconstruction of phonetic material in the overt component”.

⁴I have yet to find any evidence that *intet nyt* is allowed to shift while stranding the PP. I found one example on a Danish website that shows the negative particle and an NPI.

- (i) Selvom der ikke er noget nyt i sagen om det stjålne Nolde-maleri, tror de stadig på
 though there not is anything new in case-the about the stolen Nolde painting believe they still in

- b. Jeg har *ikke* hørt [*noget* i sagen om de stjalne malerier].

Restrictions on the weight of the NI has also been observed for Swedish (Penka 2011). In (34), which comes from Penka (2011), when a pronoun is moved it is fully grammatical. When we, however, move a simple DP it is still grammatical but is dispreferred or degraded, indicated by the question mark.

- (34) a. Men mänskligheten har *ingenting*_o lärt sig *t*_o.
 but mankind-the have nothing taught themselves
 ‘But mankind haven’t taught themselves anything.’
 b. ? Vi hade *inga grottor*_o undersökt *t*_o.
 we have no caves explored
 ‘We haven’t explored any caves.’

The question arises as to how exactly does the grammar account for these variations based on the NI’s weight. The fact that the ‘weight’ of the NI somehow conditions the grammaticality of the utterance suggests that prosody might be constraining the size of the moved material. One reason why to think that this is prosody has to do with the fact that only items that would normally form a prosodic word undergo NegShift.

Assuming that Match Theory (Selkirk 2009, 2011) is a correct way of understanding the relationship between syntax and prosody, there are several predictions that this theory makes when mapping the syntax to the prosody. Under Match Theory a XP corresponds to a phonological phrase unless that XP is both syntactically minimal and maximal, which is where the syntactic phrase consists of just its head. When this occurs it forms a prosodic word, which has to do with the non-branching nature of the of the XP and will only ever result in a prosodic word (Bennett, Elfner & McCloskey 2016). Additionally, if the XP is a CP then it forms an intonational phrase.

Table 3: Syntax-prosody category mappings (modified from Tyler 2019)

Syntactic	Prosodic
CP	Intonational Phrase (ι)
XP	Phonological Phrase (ϕ)
X	Prosodic Word (ω)

Additionally, it is well documented that functional heads often cliticize into a prosodic head which is able to bear stress (Zwicky 1977, Selkirk 1981, Zwicky & Pullum 1983, Inkelas 1990

miraklet i Ølstrup.
 miracle-the in Ølstrup

‘Although there is nothing new in the case of the stolen Nolde painting, they still believe in the miracle in Ølstrup.’
 (Overblik: Største kunstyverier i Danmark)

among many other). Often this means that determiners and their NP complement form a single prosodic word. This means that our cases of pronouns and simple DPs correspond to prosodic words, explicitly maximal prosodic words (ω_{max}) based on the fact that the determiners and the noun receive a single tonal accent in Swedish and Norwegian, which according to Myrberg & Riad's (2013), Riad's (2014) claim is strictly the domain of ω_{max} . Even though most Danish varieties lack tonal accents, they do have a something that patterns similarly to these tonal accents in the other Scandinavian languages. Stød is a suprasegmental unit found in Danish, which is a type of creakiness or glottal closure (Baskbøll 2005). Recent research shows that its distribution is restricted to only having one stød per maximal prosodic word (Kalivoda & Bellik 2018). I show, in the rest of this section, that this weight restriction is regulated by a prosodic constraint on the size of material that is allowed to occupy the *Mittelfeld* during PF, namely prosodic words.

5.1 PF deletion

Assuming that the copy theory of movement is correct then multiple copies of the NI will be present during PF spell-out (Chomsky 1993). Under the standard view of this theory only the highest copy is pronounced in its entirety and the lower copy is deleted. Kandybowicz (2008) makes the observation that multiple copies that are generated by the narrow syntax can be *phonologically* realized when pronouncing both copies results in avoiding an identifiable PF well-formedness condition. Similarly, I argue that PF can also dictate the amount of material that is deleted in those copies. PF being able to delete is not new and has been argued for previously (Chomsky & Lasnik 1993, Merchant 2001, Fox & Lasnik 2003, Ott & Struckmeier 2016).

If PF is responsible for deleting the material then the crucial question is how are the two copies coordinated. We will see that in regards to NegShift this has to do with both copies belonging to the same phase and the difference in what type of prosodic constituent is allowed to occupy the *Mittelfeld* by the different Scandinavian languages. It is assumed under phase theory (Chomsky 2001, 2008) that material is spelled-out at certain stages of the derivation instead of waiting until the complete tree is ready to be spelled-out at PF. Additionally, it is assumed that once a phase is spelled-out that the material in those phases become inaccessible for further manipulation by the syntax in what is known as the Phase Impenetrability Condition (PIC).

Assuming that phases play a crucial role in accounting for the NegShift there are two potential answers that arise: (i) phases do not play a role in determining phonological/prosodic behavior during PF, or (ii) Phases do play a role in determining phonological/prosodic behavior during PF.

Recent evidence from Weber (2021) suggests that phases do in fact play a role in determining phonological behavior. The crucial evidence for Weber comes from vowel epenthesis in Blackfoot verbs. Verbs in Blackfoot are highly complex allowing for a large number of affixes and a

single verb often corresponds to a CP. Citing internal vowel epenthesis, which only occurs if the root of the verb will begin with a stop, Weber shows that the location where epenthesis occurs corresponds with a phase boundary in the syntax. Assuming Weber and the PIC are correct, then it bears to reason that in order for the phonology to interact with two copies at the same time, the base generated position and the landing site both must belong to the same phase. This requires that NegP and the rest of the Cinquean hierarchy of adverbials (Cinque 1999) belonging to the same phase as vP.

In the case of NegShift, there are restrictions on *Mittelfeld* well-formedness, which I will call the LIGHT MITTELFELD CONDITION (LMC), more specifically what is allowed to move into the *Mittelfeld*. It was observed above that only a limited amount of structure is allowed and a wide degree of variation is permitted in the *Mittelfeld* (see Haider 2017). I argue that the largest unit that is allowed to remain in the *Mittelfeld* in Scandinavian is a maximal prosodic word (ω_{\max}).

Evidence for this comes from the size of the material that is allowed to “shift” in these languages. As observed for Danish only a pronoun or simple DP, which both correspond to maximal prosodic words, is allowed to occupy the *Mittelfeld* when NegShift occurs. Additionally, we see that if the NI would form a phonological phrase, because it contains a PP complement, in the *Mittelfeld*

- (35) a. Jeg har *intet*_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything.’
 b. Jeg har [*intet nyt*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new’
 c. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new in case-DET heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new about the case.’
 d. *Jeg har [*intet nyt i sagen om de stjålne malerier*]_o hørt *t*_o.
 I have nothing new in case-DET about the stolen paintings heard
 ‘I haven’t heard anything new in the case about the stolen paintings.’

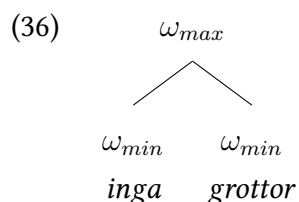
This difference between Danish, which allows simple DPs, and Swedish which tolerates full DPs, but prefers pronouns, suggests the LMC in Swedish will delete copies until they are just the NI pronoun. This potentially comes down to Swedish being a tonal language and how tonal accents are assigned to maximal prosodic words (Myrberg & Riad 2013, 2015, Riad 2014) and Danish not being a tonal language. However, this is not the case but instead has to do with the status of allowing compounds in the *Mittelfeld*.

LMC allowing for the deletion of the offending material would explain what the correct size of

the material being pronounced in the *Mittelfeld* needs to be. Once the LMC has done its work the standard notion of PF spell-out will preserve the portion of the shifted NI that remains in the high copy while deleting that portion in the lower copy. This works if the LMC operates left-to-right after linearization has taken place but prior to full pronunciation. The difference that we observe with Norwegian's lack of NegShift is the result of one of two possibilities. First; we instead have covert movement in LF, which is due to the [*u*NEG] feature being weak and will get valued during LF, similar to what Zeijlstra (2011) proposes for NIs in German, Dutch, and English. The second possibility is that there are even tighter prosodic restrictions on what is allowed to move into the *Mittelfeld*, which results in no NI being able to move into the *Mittelfeld*. Further research is needed to determine which of these principles are at work.

This results in a three-way system in Scandinavian languages: (i) those that delete until a simple DP is left, (ii) those that delete until a pronoun is left, and (iii) those that lack overt movement in the syntax. There seems to be some differences in behavior between the tonal and atonal Scandinavian languages. According to Thráinsson (2004, 2010) Faroese and Icelandic pattern the same as Danish in this regard. This further suggests that there is something unique about being a tonal language that limits the acceptability of NegShifting.

This is due to the fact that, in Swedish, NI determiners and NPs form single maximal prosodic words, as evidenced by the tonal melodies on the resulting prosodic word. In Swedish, when the NI and the NP coalesce, tonal accent 2 emerges. This accent corresponds with a word compounds.⁵ This indicates that, in Swedish, these structures are not composed of a clitic and its host, but rather the structure in (36), in which two minimal prosodic words combining to create a maximal prosodic word. Evidence for this comes from the fact that both the NI and the NP bear stress, which is a characteristic restricted to the minimal prosodic word (Myrberg & Riad 2013, 2015).



It seems, then, that Swedish prefers having only minimal prosodic words, rather than, maximal prosodic words in the *Mittelfeld*. The reason that NI pronouns do not present a problem in Swedish is because they are both maximal and *minimal* prosodic words, which means that they do not contain any branching prosodic structure. This difference in behavior is the result of what is considered too much prosodic structure for the LMC to tolerate moving into the *Mittelfeld*. If the prosodic structure contains any branching, then it is treated as a heavier element than one

⁵See discussion in Myrberg & Riad 2013, 2015 for more information about word compounds in Swedish

that doesn't contain any branching structure. However, this only true for prosodic words because any prosodic structure higher than a prosodic word is not tolerated. This is evidenced by the fact that NIs that contain additional PP complements are treated as ungrammatical because these would correspond to phonological phrases.

These facts about NegShift are summarized in Table 4. It will be noted that if you allow full NI DPs then you also allow pronouns and complete deletion, which results in a negation particle and an NPI. If you allow NI pronouns then you allow a negation particle and an NPI. This is suggestive of a conditional hierarchy.

Table 4: Scandinavian acceptance of NegShift or NPI

	Full DPs	Pronouns	NPI
Icelandic	✓	✓	✓
Faroese	✓	✓	✓
Danish	✓	✓	✓
Swedish	*	✓	✓
Norwegian	*	*	✓

Another possibility instead of the LMC controlling the size of material is that prosody is responsible for moving the NI to NegP. One such system comes from Zubizarreta (1998). In Zubizarreta (1998), she argues that certain word order restrictions that exist comes down to prosodic restrictions that directly manipulate the syntax. In her system there are prosodic features that the syntax will manipulate in order to insure that the syntactic object obey certain prosodic factors. This view assumes that there is no distinct PF and LF branches and all that exists is the syntax. This means that any displacement can be caused by syntactic, semantic, or prosodic factors.

One of the chief issues with this system, besides abandoning the Y-model, has to do with the phonologically/prosodically derived movement. The Zubizarreta system makes the prediction that any sort of later phonological restriction will directly operate on the narrow syntax in order to satisfy those restrictions. This means that such syntactic movements and operations should not produce interpretational effects. Instead what we see is that NegShift produces differences in interpretation and NegShift exhibits split-scope (Iatridou & Sichel 2011, Zeijlstra 2011) discussed above. This is something that the Zubizarreta system cannot account for.

5.2 Scandinavian particle shift

If all the evidence we had for the LMC comes from the weight restrictions found in NegShift then it would be easy to dismiss such possibilities. However, independent evidence for weight restrictions on shifting full DPs into the *Mittelfeld* is observed in particle shifting in Scandinavian

languages. Following Holmberg (1999: p. 2) and Faarlund (2019) there is a difference in behavior between the different Scandinavian languages with what is allowed to shift across a verbal particle. Danish objects always precedes the verb particle. Norwegian, Icelandic, and Faroese are like English by shifting a pronoun across a particle and optionally for DPs. Swedish does not allow anything to shift across the particles (see Erteschik-Shir, Josefsson & Köhnlein 2020 for a potential explanation for why).

- (37) Jeg skrev (nummeret/det) op (*nummeret/*det). (Danish)
 Jeg skrev (nummeret/det) opp (nummeret/*det). (Norwegian)
 Jag skrev (*numret/*det) upp (numret/det). (Swedish)
 I wrote (number-the/it) up (number-the/it)
 ‘I wrote the number/it down.’

It is interesting to note that this behavior, with respect to particle shift, is remarkable similar to what is allowed to undergo NegShift. In both cases we are dealing with pronouns and small DPs, again consisting of a determiner and a NP. In Danish, NegShift and particle shift both prefer moving pronouns and these small DPs and allowing them to occupy the *Mittelfeld*. There is a difference, however, between Norwegian and Swedish. One would expect, based on the behavior of NegShift, that Swedish would prefer to undergo particle shift in the same fashion as Norwegian. This behavior, however, is not a problem as there are independent prosodic facts that contribute to why Swedish does not undergo particle shift. The reason has to do with particles forming tonal accent units (i.e., ω_{max}) with whatever material is lower (Erteschik-Shir, Josefsson & Köhnlein 2020: see). The fact that we still see a pattern that is reminiscent of Swedish NegShift and Norwegian NegShift is what is important to show that prosodically light elements are preferred in the *Mittelfeld*, exactly as predicted by the LMC.

Another piece of evidence in favor for the LMC comes from how Danish places restriction on the verbal complement if it is too “heavy” (Müller & Ørsnes In preparation: 44f). If the complement is larger then a simple DP particle shifting is blocked, exactly as was observed with Danish NegShift.⁶

- (38) [...] så må partiet melde [holdninger] [ud], [...]
 then must party.DEF make stances out
 ‘[...] then the party must make its stances clear, [...]’
- (39) Den danske regering bør snart melde [ud], [at den støtter de amerikanske
 the Danish government must soon make out that it supports the American
 planer]
 plans
 ‘The Danish government must soon make clear that it supports the American plans.’

⁶Examples are from *KorpusDK* as reported by Müller & Ørsnes (In preparation).

This is further evidence that the LMC is an active constraint in these languages. Prosody, in the form of the LIGHT MITTELFELD CONDITION, plays an active role in regulating the size of the material in the *Mittelfeld*

6 Conclusion

I have shown that NegShift is easily derived by assuming Zeijlstra's (2011) compositional nature of NIs. This system was able to account for the basic pattern when we had an NI pronoun or DP and account for the semantic effects of split-scope. This system was better able to account for the patterns than other theories such as Cyclic Linearization.

This system needed to be refined in order to account for the the fact that there are restrictions on the “weight” of the shifted element. This was accounted for by stipulating the existence of the LMC, which prevents objects larger than a prosodic word from occupying the *Mittelfeld*. Additional evidence for the LMC was observed in the behavior of particle shifting.

References

- Basbøll, Hans. 2005. *The phonology of Danish* (The Phonology of the World's Languages). Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press. 596 pp.
- Bennett, Ryan, Emily Elfner & James McCloskey. 2016. Lightest to the Right: An Apparently Anomalous Displacement in Irish. *Linguistic Inquiry* 47(2). 169–234. https://doi.org/10.1162/LING_a_00209.
- Bentzen, Kristine, Merete Anderssen & Christian Waldmann. 2013. Object Shift in spoken Mainland Scandinavian: A corpus study of Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* 36(2). 115–151. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0332586513000218>.
- Brinkerhoff, Mykel Loren & Eirik Tengesdal. 2021. MATCHING Phrases in Norwegian Object Shift. *Supplemental Proceedings of the 2020 Annual Meetings on Phonology* 9. <https://doi.org/10.3765/amp.v9i0.4921>.
- Broekhuis, Hans. 2020. The Unification of Object Shift and Object Scrambling. In Michael T. Putnam & B. Richard Page (eds.), *The Cambridge Handbook of Germanic Linguistics*, 1st edn., 413–435. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108378291.019>.
- Cardinaletti, Anna & Michal Starke. 1999. The typology of structural deficiency: A case study of the three classes of pronouns. In Henk van Riemsdijk (ed.), *Eurotyp*. Berlin, New York: DE GRUYTER MOUTON. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110804010.145>.

- Chomsky, Noam. 1993. A minimalist program for linguistic theory. In Kenneth Hale & Samuel Jay Keyser (eds.), *The view from Building 20: Essays in linguistics in honor of Sylvain Bromberger*, 1–52. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2000. Minimalist Inquiries: The Framework. In R. E. A. Martin (ed.), *Step by Step: Essays on Minimalist Syntax in Honor of Howard Lasnik*, 89–155. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2001. Derivation by phase. In Michael Kenstowicz (ed.), *Ken Hale: A life in language*, 1–52. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam. 2008. On Phases. In R. Freidin, C. P. Otero & M. L. Zubizarreta (eds.), *Foundational Issues in Linguistic Theory*, 133–166. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Chomsky, Noam & Howard Lasnik. 1993. The theory of principles and parameters. In Joachim Jacobs, Armin von Stechow, Wolfgang Sternefeld & Theo Vennemann (eds.), *Syntax: An International Handbook of Contemporary Research*, vol. 1, 506–569. Berlin: De Gruyter.
- Christensen, Ken Ramshøj. 2005. *Interfaces: Negation - Syntax - Brain*. Aarhus: University of Aarhus Ph.D. dissertation.
- Cinque, Guglielmo. 1999. *Adverbs and functional heads: A cross-linguistic perspective* (Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax). New York: Oxford University Press. 275 pp.
- Engels, Eva. 2011. Microvariation in object positions: Negative Shift in Scandinavian. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* 34(2). 133–155. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S033258651100014X>.
- Engels, Eva. 2012. Scandinavian Negative Indefinites and Cyclic Linearization. *Syntax* 15(2). 109–141. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9612.2011.00161.x>.
- Erteschik-Shir, Nomi. 2005. Sound Patterns of Syntax: Object Shift. *Theoretical Linguistics* 31(1-2). 47–93. <https://doi.org/10.1515/thli.2005.31.1-2.47>.
- Erteschik-Shir, Nomi & Gunlög Josefsson. 2017. Scandinavian Object Shift Is Phonology. In Laura R. Bailey & Michelle Sheehan (eds.), *Order and structure in syntax I: Word order and syntactic structure* (Open Generative Syntax 1), 99–115. Berlin: Language Science Press. <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.1117700>.
- Erteschik-Shir, Nomi, Gunlög Josefsson & Björn Köhnlein. 2020. Variation in Mainland Scandinavian Object Shift: A Prosodic Analysis. *Linguistic Inquiry*. 1–36. https://doi.org/10.1162/ling_a_00393.
- Faarlund, Jan Terje. 2019. *The syntax of mainland Scandinavian*. First edition (Oxford Linguistics). Oxford ; New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 330 pp.
- Fanselow, Gisbert & Damir Čavar. 2001. Remarks on the Economy of Pronunciation. In Gereon Müller & Wolfgang Sternefeld (eds.), *Competition in Syntax*. Berlin, Boston: DE GRUYTER. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110829068.107>.

- Fanselow, Gisbert & Damir Ćavar. 2002. Distributed deletion. In Artemis Alexiadou (ed.), *Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today*, vol. 49, 65–107. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.49.05fan>.
- Fox, Danny & Howard Lasnik. 2003. Successive-Cyclic Movement and Island Repair: The Difference between Sluicing and VP-Ellipsis. *Linguistic Inquiry* 34(1). 143–154. <https://doi.org/10.1162/002438903763255959>.
- Fox, Danny & David Pesetsky. 2005. Cyclic Linearization of Syntactic Structure. *Theoretical Linguistics* 31(1-2). 1–45. <https://doi.org/10.1515/thli.2005.31.1-2.1>.
- Haider, Hubert. 2017. *Mittelfeld* Phenomena: Scrambling in Germanic. In Martin Everaert & Henk C. van Riemsdijk (eds.), *The Wiley Blackwell Companion to Syntax, Second Edition*, 1–73. Hoboken, NJ, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118358733.wbsyncom048>.
- Holmberg, Anders. 1986. *Word order and syntactic features in the Scandinavian languages and English*. Stockholm, Sweden: University of Stockholm Doctoral dissertation.
- Holmberg, Anders. 1999. Remarks on Holmberg’s Generalization. *Studia Linguistica* 53(1). 1–39. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9582.00038>.
- Iatridou, Sabine & Ivy Sichel. 2011. Negative DPs, A-Movement, and Scope Diminishment. *Linguistic Inquiry* 42(4). 595–629. https://doi.org/10.1162/LING_a_00062.
- Inkelas, Sharon. 1990. *Prosodic Constituency in the Lexicon*. New York, London: Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429455209>.
- Kalivoda, Nick & Jennifer Bellik. 2018. Prosodic recursion and pseudo-cyclicity in Danish compound stød. In Ryan Bennett, Andrew Angeles, Adrian Brasoveanu, Dhyana Buckley, Nick Kalivoda, Shigeto Kawahara, Grant McGuire & Jaye Padgett (eds.), *Hana-bana (ハナバナ): A Festschrift for Junko Ito and Armin Mester*.
- Kandybowicz, Jason. 2008. *The Grammar of Repetition: Nupe grammar at the syntax–phonology interface*. Vol. 136 (Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today). Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/la.136>.
- Klima, Edward S. 1964. Negation in English. In Jerry A. Fodor & Jerrold J. Katz (eds.), *The Structure of Language: Readings in the Philosophy of Language*, 246–323. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Merchant, Jason. 2001. *The syntax of silence: sluicing, islands, and the theory of ellipsis* (Oxford Studies in Theoretical Linguistics 1). Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press. 262 pp.
- Müller, Stefan & Bjarne Ørsnes. In preparation. *Danish in Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar*. Berlin: Language Science Press.
- Myrberg, Sara & Tomas Riad. 2013. The prosodic word in Swedish. In Eva Liina Asu-Garcia & Pärtel Lippus (eds.), *Nordic Prosody Proceedings of the XIth Conference, Tartu 2012*, 10. Frankfurt

- am Main, Berlin, Bern, Bruxelles, New York, Oxford, Wien: Peter Lang GmbH, Internationaler Verlag der Wissenschaften.
- Myrberg, Sara & Tomas Riad. 2015. The prosodic hierarchy of Swedish. *Nordic Journal of Linguistics* 38(2). 115–147. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0332586515000177>.
- Nilsen, Øystein. 1997. Adverbs and A-shift. *Working Papers in Scandinavian Syntax* 59. 1–31.
- Ott, Dennis & Volker Struckmeier. 2016. Deletion in Clausal Ellipsis: Remnants in the Middle Field. *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics* 22(1). 225–234.
- Penka, Doris. 2011. *Negative indefinites* (Oxford Studies in Theoretical Linguistics no. 32). Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press. 264 pp. <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199567263.001.0001>.
- Riad, Tomas. 2014. *The phonology of Swedish* (The Phonology of the World's Languages). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press. 338 pp.
- Selkirk, Elisabeth. 1981. On prosodic structure and its relation to syntactic structure. In Thorstein Fretheim (ed.), *Nordic Prosody II: Papers from a Symposium*, 111–140. Trondheim: TAPIR.
- Selkirk, Elisabeth. 2009. On Clause and intonational phrase in Japanese: The syntactic grounding of prosodic constituent structure. *Gengo Kenkyu* 2009(136). 35–73.
- Selkirk, Elisabeth. 2011. The Syntax-Phonology Interface. In *The Handbook of Phonological Theory*, 435–484. Oxford, UK: Wiley-Blackwell. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781444343069.ch14>.
- Svenonius, Peter. 2002. Strains of negation in Norwegian. *Working papers in Scandinavian Syntax* 69. 121–146.
- Thráinsson, Höskuldur. 2001. Object Shift and Scrambling. In Mark Baltin & Chris Collins (eds.), *The Handbook of Contemporary Syntactic Theory*, 148–202. Oxford, UK: Blackwell Publishers Ltd. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470756416.ch6>.
- Thráinsson, Höskuldur (ed.). 2004. *Faroese: an overview and reference grammar*. Tórshavn: Føroya fróðskaparfelag. 501 pp.
- Thráinsson, Höskuldur. 2010. *The syntax of Icelandic*. 1. paperback ed (Cambridge syntax guides). Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press. 563 pp.
- Tyler, Matthew. 2019. Simplifying MATCH WORD: Evidence from English functional categories. *Glossa: A Journal of General Linguistics* 4(1). 1–30. <https://doi.org/10.5334/gjgl.631>.
- Weber, Natalie. 2021. Phase-based Constraints within Match Theory. In Ryan Bennett, Richard Bibbs, Mykel Loren Brinkerhoff, Max J. Kaplan, Stephanie Rich, Amanda Rysling, Nicholas Van Handel & Maya Wax Cavallaro (eds.), *Supplemental Proceedings of the 2020 Annual Meetings on Phonology*. Washington, DC: Linguistic Society of America.

- Zeijlstra, Hedde. 2011. On the syntactically complex status of negative indefinites. *The Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 14(2). 111–138. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10828-011-9043-2>.
- Zubizarreta, Maria Luisa. 1998. *Prosody, focus, and word order* (Linguistic Inquiry Monographs 33). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. 213 pp.
- Zwicky, Arnold M. 1977. On clitics. *Phonologica* 1976. 23–39.
- Zwicky, Arnold M. & Geoffrey K. Pullum. 1983. Cliticization vs. Inflection: English N'T. *Language* 59(3). 502–513. <https://doi.org/10.2307/413900>.