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# The Effect of Specificity on Word Order of Indefinite NPs in the German Middle Field

**Seminar:** 52 2032 Analysis of Syntactic Structures  
**Semester:** SS 2019/2019  
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**Disciplines:** M.A. German Linguistics &  
Philosophy

**Semester No.:** 5

**Character count:** 24 000

**Word count:** 3 500

**Date:** 29/07/2019

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# 1 Introduction

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.

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## 2 Theory

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## 3 Help

### 3.1 Own commands

Here you can see the result of some of the own commands (name of command in bold) defined in the file 02commands-ha.

German		English	
input	output	input	output
<code>\dash</code>	d. h.	<code>\ao</code>	a.o.
<code>\idR</code>	i. d. R.	<code>\cf{page xy}</code>	(cf. page xy)
<code>\su</code>	s. u.	<code>\cfe{ex:1}</code>	(cf. (1))
<code>\ua</code>	u. a.	<code>\ia</code>	i.a.
<code>\va</code>	v. a.	<code>\ie</code>	i.e.
<code>\zB</code>	z. B.	<code>\fe</code>	e.g.
		<code>\vs</code>	vs.
		<code>\wrt</code>	w.r.t.

Table 1: Abbreviations

input	output	function
<code>\gqq{test}</code>	„test“	German double quotation marks
<code>\gq{test}</code>	,test‘	German single quotation marks
<code>\gs{test}</code>	– test –	putting something between dashes
<code>\obj{test}</code>	<i>test</i>	marking object language
<code>\term{test}</code>	TEST	for terminology
<code>\size{test}</code>	test	e.g. to resize quotations
<code>Test\scdown{test}</code>	Test <sub>TEST</sub>	marking grammatical categories

Table 2: Type setting

input	output	function
<code>\ra Test</code>	→Test	right arrow without space
<code>\ras Test</code>	→ Test	right arrow with space
<code>\la Test</code>	←Test	left arrow without space
<code>\las Test</code>	← Test	left arrow with space

Table 3: Linguistic typography I

input	output	function
<code>\ab{ch}</code>	$\langle ch \rangle$	notation for features and graphemes
<code>\abe{test}</code>	$\langle test \rangle$	for features and graphemes in italics
<code>\type{e,t}</code>	$\langle e, t \rangle$	for single types
<code>\typem{e,t}\typem{e,t}</code>	$\langle e, t \langle e, t \rangle \rangle$	for complex types in math mode
<code>\ds{test}</code>	$D_{test}$	for defining denotational sets: $R \in D_{\langle e, \langle e, t \rangle \rangle}$
<code>\sem{test}</code>	$\llbracket test \rrbracket$	meaning brackets
<code>\semm{test}</code>	$\llbracket test \rrbracket$	meaning brackets in math mode
<code>\pred{test}</code>	$test$	for differentiating between expressions in object language and predicates in formulae: $\llbracket sleep \rrbracket := \lambda x. sleep(x)$
<code>\predO{test}</code>	TEST	for operators: $\lambda x \lambda P. BEG(P(x))$
<code>\val{neut}</code>	<i>neut</i>	for HPSG values
<code>\feat{gender}</code>	GENDER	for HPSG features
<code>\down{test}text</code>	$test \text{ text}$	subscript
<code>\up{test}text</code>	$test \text{ text}$	superscript
<code>\downm{test}text</code>	$test \textit{text}$	subscript normal font in math mode
<code>\upm{test}text</code>	$test \textit{text}$	superscript normal font in math mode

Table 4: Linguistic typography II

## 3.1.1 X-bar notation

input	output	input	output
<code>\xzero{X}</code>	$X^0$	<code>\ezerobar{X}</code>	$X^0$
<code>\xprime{X}</code>	$X'$	<code>\exprime{X}</code>	$X'$
<code>\xxprime{X}</code>	$X''$	<code>\exxprime{X}</code>	$X''$
<code>\xxxprime{X}</code>	$X'''$	<code>\exxxprime{X}</code>	$X'''$
<code>\maxbar{X}</code>	$X^{\text{MAX}}$	<code>\emaxbar{X}</code>	$X^{\text{MAX}}$

Table 5: Notation for normal text

Table 6: Notation in italics

input	output
<code>\eibar{X}</code>	$\overline{X}$
<code>\eiibar{X}</code>	$\overline{\overline{X}}$
<code>\overbar{X}</code> in math mode	$\overline{X}$

Table 7: Notation for the gb4e commands, but in italics

- The package `lsp-gb4eMyP` already provides the following commands which are therefore commented out in the commands file:

input	output
<code>\obar{X}</code>	$X^0$
<code>\ibar{X}</code>	$\bar{X}$
<code>\iibar{X}</code>	$\overline{\bar{X}}$

Table 8: `lsp-gb4eMyP` commands

### 3.1.2 Colours

input	output	function
<code>\blue{test}</code>	test	blue text
<code>\green{test}</code>	test	green text
<code>\red{test}</code>	test	red text
<code>\clrr{test}</code>	test	red box
<code>\clry{test}</code>	test	yellow box

Table 9: Colours

## 3.2 Examples

In this document, the package `lsp-gb4eMyP` is used for creating example environments. It is a slightly modified (almost error-free) version of `gb4e` (see the `gb4e` manual or Freitag and Machicao y Priemer (2015)). `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` Subordinate 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 Subordinate 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. Subordinate examples with different numbering
  - b. These examples have letter numbering.
  - c. Another example with letter numbering

### 3.3 Text positioning

You can't use tabulators in  $\LaTeX$  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`. 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.'

If you want to write preliminary margin notes, you can use the command `\rnote` for a red note.

This note is red.

The command `\bnote` lets you write blue notes.

This comment is blue.

### 3.4 Figures/Table

There is a floating environment for figures. It is floating but you can fix the figure on a position with the option [h!]. The environment is helpful to center figures by the command `\centering` and to add captions:

```
\caption[caption appearing in the list of figures] {caption appearing 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 example below).

```
\begin{figure}[h!]  
\centering  
\includegraphics{pictures/Young-frege}  
\caption[Young Frege]{Young Frege}  
\end{figure}
```



Figure 1: Young Frege

It works in the same way for tables:

```
\begin{table}[h!]
\centering
begin{tabular}{l|l}
Figure & Table \\
\hline
test & test
\end{tabular}
\caption[Test table]{Test table}
\end{table}
```

Figure	Table
test	test

Table 10: Test table

### 3.5 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 05literature-ha, but they are also being suggested as soon as you type in one of the `\cite` commands.

input	output
<code>\citep{Fries&amp;MyP16a}</code>	(Fries and Machicao y Priemer, 2016)
<code>\citep[cf.] [4--5]{Chomsky57a}</code>	(cf. Chomsky, 1957: 4–5)
<code>\citet[cf.] []{Abney87a}</code>	Abney (cf. 1987)
<code>\citep[cf.] []{MuellerS99a}</code>	(cf. Müller, 1999)
<code>\citep[56--76]{Heim&amp;Kratzer00a}</code>	(Heim and Kratzer, 2000: 56–76)
<code>\citealp[56]{MyP&amp;Co14b}</code>	Machicao y Priemer et al., 2014: 56
<code>\citealt[43ff]{Chomsky81b}</code>	Chomsky 1981: 43ff
<code>\cf{\fe \citealt{MuellerS14a, Chomsky73a, Wiese&amp;Co14a}}</code>	(cf. e.g. Müller 2014; Chomsky 1973; Wiese and Piñango 2014)

### 3.6 Examples for different bibliographical entries

In order to see which information you need in your BibTeX file for every different entry type (article, book, manuscript, etc.), check the file: 05literature-ha, or Freitag and Machicao y Priemer (2015). 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 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 05literature-ha file.

- PhD Thesis: (Abney, 1987)
- Article in an edited book: (Ackema, 2015)
- Book: Adger (2004)
- Edited book: (Machicao y Priemer et al., 2014)
- Article in a journal: (Barwise and Cooper, 1981)
- Article in an online journal or database: (Kolb et al., 2010)
- Unpublished work: (Comrie et al., 2015)
- Manuscript: (Machicao y Priemer, 2019)
- Published work without author, using a key, i.e. an abbreviation for the citation (this can be used e.g. for corpora): (DR, 2017)
- Published entry in an encyclopedia (online): (Machicao y Priemer, 2018)

### 3.7 Helpful literature

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

- DR (2017): 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 and Machicao y Priemer (2015): Für Fragen bzgl.  $\LaTeX$
- Kohm and Morawski (2014): Für Fragen bzgl. der Formatierung mit dem KOMA-Script
- Kolb et al. (2010): In case of questions regarding the syntax of gb4e and lsp-gb4eMyP

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