NP-Arguments in NPs

An Analysis of German and Spanish Noun Phrases
in Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar

Dissertation
zur Erlangung des akademischen Grades

Doktor der Philosophie (Dr. phil.)

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von

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Acknowledgements

Thank you!

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Abbreviations

All abbreviations used in this work – except the ones for glosses in examples – are listed below. For glossed examples, the norms and abbreviations supplied by the *Leipzig Glossing Rules* (cf. Comrie et al. 2015) were used.

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

1 Introduction

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2 Theory

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4 Conclusions

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5 LaTeX Help

In this chapter, I will show you how to use some of the commands in the template for PhD theses. The following topics will be explained:

- What is in the file `localcommands` and how can I use the commands? (Sec. 5.1)
- How can I work with the package `lsp-gb4eMyP` for examples? (Sec. 5.2)
- How can I add information (e.g. sources) to examples `jambox`? (Sec. 5.3)
- How can I insert figures and tables with floating environments? (Sec. 5.4)
- Which entry types can I use for bibliographical information? (Sec. 5.5 & 5.6)
- Abbreviations and indices (Sec. 5.7)
- How can I add personal notes to my text? (Sec. 5.8)
- How can I use the new environment for chapter notes? (Sec. 5.9)
- Further helpful LaTeX literature (Sec. 5.10)

5.1 Own commands

Here, you can see the result of some of the own commands (name of command in bold) defined in the file `localcommands`.

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

Table 5.1: Abbreviations

input	output	function
\gqq{test}	„test"	German double quotation marks
\gq{test}	‚test'	German single quotation marks
\gs{test}	– test –	putting something between dashes
\obj{test}	*test*	marking object language
\term{test}	*test*	for terminology
\size{test}	test	e.g. to resize sources
Test\scdown{test}	Test$_{\text{TEST}}$	marking grammatical categories

Table 5.2: Type setting

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

Table 5.3: Linguistic typography I

input	output	function
$\typem{e,t\typem{e,t}}$	$\langle e, t\langle e, t\rangle\rangle$	for complex types in math mode
$\ds{test}$	D_{test}	for defining denotational sets: $R \in D_{\langle e,\langle e,t\rangle\rangle}$
\sem{test}	⟦*test*⟧	meaning brackets
$\semm{test}$	⟦*test*⟧	meaning brackets in math mode
\pred{test}	test	for differentiating between expressions in object language and predicates in formulae: ⟦*sleep*⟧ := $\lambda x.\texttt{sleep}(x)$
\predO{test}	TEST	for operators: $\lambda x\lambda P.\textsc{beg}(P(x))$
\feat{gender}	GENDER	for HPSG features
\up{test}text	^{test} text	superscript
$\downm{test}text$	$_{test}text$	subscript normal font in math mode
$\upm{test}text$	$^{test}text$	superscript normal font in math mode

Table 5.4: Linguistic typography II

5.1.1 X-bar notation

input	output
\xzero{X}	X^0
\xprime{X}	X'
\xxprime{X}	X''
\xxxprime{X}	X'''
\maxbar{X}	X^{MAX}

Table 5.5: Notation for normal text

input	output
\ezerobar{X}	X^0
\exprime{X}	X'
\exxprime{X}	X''
\exxxprime{X}	X'''
\emaxbar{X}	X^{MAX}

Table 5.6: Notation in italics

The package `lsp-gb4eMyP` already provides the following commands which are therefore not included in the `localcommands` file:

input	output
\obar{X}	X^0
\ibar{X}	$\overline{X}$
\iibar{X}	$\overline{\overline{X}}$

Table 5.7: `lsp-gb4eMyP` commands

5.1.2 Colours

input	output	function
\blue{test}	test	blue text
\green{test}	test	green text
\red{test}	test	red text
\clrr{test}	test	red box
\clry{test}	test	yellow box

Table 5.8: Colours

5.2 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 (2019)). `lsp-gb4eMyP` can be used with the same LaTeX syntax as `gb4e`:

\begin{exe}

\ex This is an example

\ex This is the second example.

    \begin{xlist}

    \ex embedded examples with different numbering

    \ex These examples have letter numbering.

    \ex Another example with letter numbering

    \end{xlist}

\end{exe}

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

\ea This is an example

\ex This is the second example.

    \ea embedded examples with different numbering

    \ex Another example with letter numbering

    \ex These examples have letter numbering.

    \z

\z

    The result of both is the same:

(1)   This is an example.

(2)   This is the second example.

        a.   embedded examples with different numbering

        b.   These examples have letter numbering.

        c.   Another example with letter numbering

5.3 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`.[1] It provides the

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[1] Check also the command `\hfill`.

command `\jambox` whose distance from the right page margin (not in measuring units, but in letters) is set with the following command:

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

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

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

5.4 Figures and Tables

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

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

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

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

Figure 5.1: Young Frege

It works in the same way for tables:

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


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


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

Figure	Table
test	test

Table 5.9: Test table

5.5 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: `literature`, or Freitag and Machicao y Priemer (2019).[2] 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 `literature` file.

- PhD Thesis: Abney (1987)
- Article in an edited book: Ackema (2015)
- Book: Adger (2004)
- Edited book: Kertész et al. (2019)
- Article in a journal: Barwise and Cooper (1981)
- Article in an online journal or database: Kolb et al. (2010)

---

[2]See also `https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BibTeX`.

- Unpublished work / manuscript: Comrie et al. (2015), Machicao y Priemer (2019)
- Published work without author, using a key, i.e. an abbreviation for the citation (this can be used e.g. for corpora): (DR 2017)
- Published entry in an encyclopedia (online): Machicao y Priemer (2018)

5.6 Examples for different citation commands with `natbib`

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

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

5.7 Abbreviations and indices

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

So for instance the command `\GPSG` includes in the first use the whole name and the abbreviation in parentheses cf. Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG). The next time the the command is used, only the abbreviation is shown, e.g. GPSG. See the definition of both commands (GB and GPSG) in the file `localcommands` and take a look at the section Abbreviations. If you need it, combine in the same fashion all elements in Abbreviations to the index as is done in `localcommands`.

The pre-defined acronyms in Abbreviations are:

- accusative (*acc*),
- argument-structure (ARG-ST),
- attribute-value-matrix (AVM),
- Bay Area Grammars (BAG),
- complementiser phrase (CP),
- dative (*dat*),

- daughter (DTR),
- experiencer (EXP),
- genitive (*gen*),
- GPSG,
- Head Feature Convention (HFC),
- International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA),
- lexical daughter (LEX-DTR),
- lexical-genitive (*lx-gen*),

- lexical-nominative (*lx-nom*),
- Minimal Recursion Semantics (MRS),
- noun phrase (NP),
- quantificational phrase (QP),
- sentence (S),
- Semantics Principle (SemP),
- Tree Adjoining Grammar (TAG),
- theme (TH).

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

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

For further information about indices and acronyms, check the documentation of the packages imakeidx, acronym, and the Wikipedia page for indexing.[3]

5.8 Notes

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

This note is orange.

LIT: (Adger 2004)

A red note!

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[3]https://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/LaTeX/Indexing

5.9 Chapter notes

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

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

5.10 Helpful literature

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

- DR (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 (2019): Für Fragen bzgl. LᴬTEX
- Kohm and Morawski (2014): Für Fragen bzgl. der Formatierung mit dem KOMA-Script
- Kolb et al. (2010): For questions regarding the syntax of `gb4e` and `lsp-gb4eMyP`

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