

Locative-based expletives

Dutch *er*(+P) vs. German *da*(+P)

Jutta M. Hartmann

Universität Bielefeld

`jutta-maria.hartmann@uni-bielefeld.de`

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Introduction: research questions

- Research questions:
 - How expletive are locative/situational proforms?
 - To what extent is the variation due to
 - formal properties
 - functional properties (their role in specific syntactic contexts)
 - interaction with the general syntax of the language
- Phenomenon: Comparison of Dutch *er* and German *da* (and English *there*)
 - Expletives as situation arguments
 - Correlates in argument position

Introduction: main claims

- *da* and *er/daar* have anaphoric uses (locative, temporal, situational)
- *da* and *er* are both situation proforms
- Situation proform *da* is restricted to Spec,Pred-Ex (as is English *there*) and occurs otherwise as anaphoric/deictic proform
- Dutch situation proform *er* can occur in both Spec,Pred-Ex and in Spec,TP, where it provides a situation argument as topic argument.
- Extension: *er* and *daar* as situation argument in prepositional-object (=PO-)clauses

Introduction: structure of the talk

Data: *Da, er, daar*

Proposal

Correlate $er+P/da(r)+P$

Conclusion

Data: $Da, er, daar$

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

- *Da* can refer to a time, a location or a complex situation in the context
→ meaning is bleached, i.e. neither necessarily deictic nor spatial
- Additionally, *da* occurs as situational proform in expletives.

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as locative adverbial

- *Da* occurs as locative adverbial at different levels (see Maienborn (2001) for the distinction): (antecedent indicated by square brackets)
 - internal modifier: (1)
 - external modifier: (2)
 - frame adverbial: (3)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as locative adverbial

- *Da* occurs as locative adverbial at different levels Maienborn (2001) for the distinction): (antecedent indicated by square brackets.)
 - **internal modifier**: (1)
 - external modifier: (2)
 - frame adverbial: (3)

- (1) Lies den Vertrag bis [zur letzten Seite] durch. Da musst du ihn unterschreiben.
 Read the contract until to.the last page through. DA must you him sign
 'Read the contract until the last page. You have to sign it there.'

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as locative adverbial

- *Da* occurs as locative adverbial at different levels (see **maieclo01** for the distinction): (antecedent indicated by square brackets.)
 - internal modifier: (1)
 - **external modifier**: (2)
 - frame adverbial: (3)
- (2) Context: *Anja Richter ist bereits heute abend [bei der Europameisterschaft in Sevilla] im Einsatz.*
 'A. R. is already active [at the European Championship in Sevilla] tonight.'
- Da* bestreitet sie ihren Vorkampf im Turmspringen [...]
 DA contests she her pre-contest in high-diving
 'There, she springs in the pre-contest in high-diving.'
 (COSMAS II, O97/AUG.83126 Neue Kronen-Zeitung, 13.08.1997)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as locative adverbial

- *Da* occurs as locative adverbial at different levels (see **maieclo01** for the distinction): (antecedent indicated by square brackets.)
 - internal modifier: (1)
 - external modifier: (2)
 - **frame adverbial**: (3)
- (3) [In Italien], [...], ist Derrick eine Art Volksheld, da ist er der Inbegriff
 [In Italy], [...] is Derrick a sort national-hero, DA is he the embodiment
 des korrekt-anständigen Deutschen
 the_{GEN} correct-decent_{GEN} German_{GEN}
 'In Italy, Derrick is a sort of national hero, there he is the embodiment of the correct and
 decent German.'
 (COSMAS II, M04/403.19621 Mannheimer Morgen, 20.03.2004)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as tempoal adverbial

- (4) Schon [um 6 Uhr] früh kann man einkaufen, [...] da bauen die Händler
 already [at 6 hour] early can one shop, [...] DA build the vendors
 ihre Stände auf, [...].
 their stands up, [...]
 'You can shop here as early as 6 am when the vendors set up their stands.'
 (COSMAS II, M01/105.40021 Mannheimer Morgen, 30.05.2001)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as situation proform

- *Da* takes a complex situation as its antecedent:

(5) CONTEXT: [*Doch Aufschieben und Appellieren fällt auch dem Bundesrat leichter, wenn's unbequem wird: Auf den Entscheid für oder wider Mutterschaftsversicherung warten wir weiter - seit Jahren schon. Und den Entscheid über den Moorschutz an der Grimsel hat er gestern aufs nächste Jahrtausend verschoben, obwohl der Fall für externe Experten wie die bundeseigenen Juristen klar war.*]

'Yet, the Bundesrat more easily postpones issues and appeals to the public when things become uncomfortable: We are still waiting for a decision for or against a maternity insurance - for years now. And the decision on the marsh protection at the Grimsel was postponed until the next century only yesterday, even though the case is clear both for external experts as well as for lawyers.'

Aufrufe zum Handeln wirken da inkonsequent[...]

Call to the action seem DA inconsistent

'In this context, call for action sounds inconsistent.'

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as situation proform

- *Da* takes a complex situation as its antecedent:

(6) CONTEXT: [*Die Stadt muß abwägen zwischen dem Interesse der Bürger und den wirtschaftlichen Zielen des privaten Investors.*]

'The town has to balance the interests of the citizens and the economic objectives of the private investor.'

Und da hatte es beim Hochhausprojekt der Dresdner Bank von Anfang an eine Schiefelage gegeben.
 And DA had it with the skyscraper project the GEN Dresdner Bank from beginning on a crookedness given

'From the beginning, there were difficulties in this respect with the Dresdner Bank's skyscraper project'.

(COSMAS II, R97/APR.32753 Frankfurter Rundschau, 29.04.1997)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da in argument position

- locative argument

(7) CONTEXT: *Am Sonntag ist Alfred gestorben. ...Die Leiche lag [im Stall]. Und der Bauer, der 61jährige Franz F. hat auch nicht gleich die Gendarmerie oder Rettung angerufen, ...*

'On Sunday, Alfred died. The body lay in the barn. And the farmer, the 61-year old Franz F. didn't call police or emergency ...'

...als er Alfred da liegen gesehen hat.

as he A. DA lie seen has

'...as he saw Alfred lie there.'

(COSMAS II, P99/APR.15405 Die Presse, 20.04.1999)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da in argument position

- locative argument

(8) CONTEXT: *[Im Wartezimmer von Dr. Schwarz], einem der Schneckentempo-Aktivisten, sieht man eine verschworene Gemeinschaft sitzen, den 'Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit'.*

'In the waiting room of Dr. Schwarz, a slow-motion activist, you can see sitting a conspiring community, the "Association for slowing down the time".'

Führungskräfte und Arzthelferinnen saßen da gemeinsam ...

Executives and receptionists sit-CON there together

'Executives and receptionists sit there together ...'

(COSMAS II, R97/AUG.61811 Frankfurter Rundschau, 08.08.1997)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da in directional argument position

- directional uses only in combination with postpositions

(9) Der Heiko wohnt schon seit drei Jahren [in Hamburg]. Maria geht bald auch
 The Heiko lives already since three years in Hamburg. Maria goes soon also
 **da/dahin*.

DA/DA-HIN

'Heiko has lived in Hamburg for three years already. Maria will go there soon as well.'

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da in predicate position

- (10) '[Im Wald], da sind nicht nur die Räuber'
in-the woods, DA are not only the thieves
'In the woods, you find not only the thieves.'
(COSMAS II, M03/311.74778 Mannheimer Morgen, 10.11.2003)

The distribution of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da as particle

- (11) *Neben den stimmberechtigten Vertretern ...waren Gäste aus den Rathäusern des Einzugsbereichs der Bank da*, und einhundert Mitarbeiter verfolgten das Geschehen.

'Besides the representatives that are allowed to vote, guests from the cityhalls in the bank's catchment area were present [lit.: were there], and one hundred employees observed the event.'

(COSMAS II, R99/MäR.24654 Frankf. Rundschau, 26.03.1999)

- (12) Was erhofft sich die St. Gallerin vom Miss-Titel? ...Man müsse die Schweiz repräsentieren und *ein Jahr lang für die Öffentlichkeit **da** sein*.

'What does the woman from St. Gallen expect from the title Miss [Switzerland]? ...The task is to represent Switzerland and be available [lit.: be there] for the public for one year.'

(COSMAS II, A99/AUG.53827 St. Galler Tagblatt, 06.08.1999)

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- *Da* also shows up in existential sentences:

- (13) a. Ändert sich das jetzt? Ich glaube schon, denn *da ist eine ganze*
 Changes REFL that now? I think already, because DA is a whole
Generation, nämlich die meine, die arbeiten will.
 generation, namely the mine, that work wants.
 'Will that change now? I think so, because there is a whole generation, namely
 mine, that wants to work.'
 (COSMAS II, R97/SEP.73106 Frankfurter Rundschau, 18.09.1997)

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- This type of sentence behaves like English existentials:
 - paraphrase with *es gibt*
 - obligatoriness of *da*
 - Definiteness effect

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- (14) a. Ändert sich das jetzt? Ich glaube schon, denn *da ist eine ganze Generation, nämlich die meine, die arbeiten will.*
 Changes REFL that now? I think already, because DA is a whole generation, namely the mine, that work wants.
 'Will that change now? I think so, because there is a whole generation, namely mine, that wants to work.'
 (COSMAS II, R97/SEP.73106 Frankfurter Rundschau, 18.09.1997)
- b. ...denn es gibt eine ganze Generation, nämlich die meine, die arbeiten will.
- c. *Eine ganze Generation ist, die arbeiten will
- d. *...denn da ist jede Generation, die arbeiten will.
- e. *...denn da sind alle Generationen, die arbeiten wollen.

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- (15) a. Und *da sind die Menschen, die sich ein paar Kohlen wünschen*,
 And DA are the people, REL REFL a few coal wish,
 damit sie zum Fest nicht frieren.
 sothat they for-the feast not freeze
 'And there are those people who wish for a bit of coal so that they won't
 freeze on the holidays.'
 (COSMAS II, R99/DEZ.103416 Frankfurter Rundschau, 20.12.1999)
- b. Und es gibt die Menschen, die sich ein paar Kohlen wünschen...
- c. *Und die Menschen sind, die ...
- d. *Und da sind alle Menschen, die sich ein paar Kohlen wünschen...
- e. *Und da ist jeder Mensch, der sich ein paar Kohlen wünscht. ...

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- (16) a. [...] *weit und breit ist da niemand, der Antwort geben könnte.*
 [...] far and broad is DA noone, REL answer give could
 'There is no one in reach that would be able to provide an answer.'
 (COSMAS II, P93/APR.11926 Die Presse, 24.04.1993)
- b. *weit und breit gibt es niemanden, der Antwort geben könnte.*
- c. **Weit und breit ist niemand, der Antwort geben könnte.*¹
- d. **Da sind alle, die Antwort geben könnten.*
- e. **Da ist jeder, der Antwort geben könnte.*

The distribution of German *da*: Existentials

- (17) a. *Da war ein Verdacht*, aber seien wir froh, dass der ausgeräumt
 DA was a suspicion, but be_{CON} we happy that that put-aside
 ist.
 is
 'There was some suspicion, but let's be glad that it didn't prove true.'
 (COSMAS II, K98/JUN.45320 Kleine Zeitung, 13.06.1998)
- b. Es gab einen Verdacht.
 c. *Ein Verdacht war.
 d. *Da war jeder Verdacht.

The distribution of German *da*: PP-Proform

- *da* also occurs in correlate contexts: cataphoric with sentential PO-clauses.

(18) Denn der König bestand grundsätzlich **darauf**, dass man seine Autorität
 for the king insisted in principle thereon that one his authority
 achtete. (LPP/DKP, Chap. 10)
 respected

- (19) a. daran, darauf, daraus, dabei, dadurch, dafür, dagegen, darin, damit,
 danach, darüber, darum, darunter, davon, davor, dazu
 b. dran, drauf, draus, drin, drüber, drum

Dutch *er* & *daar*

Overview

- Dutch has two different forms in contrast to *da* in German

→ *er*

→ *daar*

- Uses of *er*
 - anaphoric
 - expletive
 - correlate
 - (quantitative)
- Uses of *daar*
 - deictic
 - anaphoric

Note that for the time being, I put aside quantitative/partitive *er* in Dutch such as (i):

- (i) Jan had er gisteren [NP drie [e]].
 Jan had there yesterday three
 'Jan had three (e.g., books) yesterday.'

Dutch *er* & *daar*

Dutch *er/daar*: anaphoric

- *daar* is the strong form, *er* is the weak form

- (20) a. Jan heeft jarenlang in Amsterdam gewoond.
 Jan has for.years in Amsterdam lived
 'Jan has lived in Amsterdam for years.'
- b. Jan heeft daar/er jarenlang gewoond.
 Jan has there for.years lived
 'Jan has lived there for years.'

(Broekhuis 2013: 7f)

- (21) Daar/*Er heeft Jan jarenlang gewoond.

Dutch *er* & *daar*

Dutch *er/daar*: anaphoric

- [-hum] antecedents in PPs are replaced by R-pronouns

- (22) a. Jan keek er zojuist naar.
 Jan looked there just now at
 'Jan looked at it just now.' 'Jan was there.'
- b. Jan keek hier/daar goed naar.
 Jan looked here/there well at
 'Jan looked at this/that well.' (Broekhuis 2013: 292)

Dutch *er* & *daar*

Dutch *er* as correlate

- *er* also occurs as correlate with clausal arguments of prepositions

(23) Tijdens de lunch klaagde Jan er weer over dat Marie hem
 During the lunch complained Jan R-PRN again about that M. him
 steeds plaagt.
 always annoys
 'During lunch, Jan complained that M. always annoys him.'
 (Broekhuis 2013: 331)

Dutch er

Er in existentials

- *Er* also occurs in existential contexts

- (24) Er zijn wel zinvoller bestedingen
 There are well more meaningful spendings
 (Example from lassyklein; WR-P-E-E-0000000018.p.2.s.4)
- (25) ...omdat er grazige weiden zijn .
 because there grassy meadows are
 (Example from lassyklein::WR-P-E-I-00000006366.p.8.s.42)

Dutch *er*

Expletive *er*

- Available with intransitive and transitive verbs
- Definiteness effect

(26) a. Er lopen twee/veel katten op het dak.
 there walk two/many cats on the roof
 'There are two/many cats walking on the roof.'

b. *Er lopen de/alle katten op het dak.
 there walk the/all cats on the roof
 (Donaldson 2008)

(27) dat er iemand een/??het lied zingt.
 that there someone a/the song sings
 (Broekhuis & Corver 2019: 1750)

Dutch *er*

Expletive *er*

- *Er* is obligatory with indefinite subjects, though there is some dialectal variation.
- specific indefinites are possible without *er*

- (28) a. Gisteren is *(*er*) een man overreden.
b. Gisteren is (*er*) een broer van mij overreden.
c. Gisteren is (*er*) iemand overreden.

Dutch *er*

Expletive *er*

- *Er* also occurs with impersonal passives
- in embedded contexts it is optional

- (29) a. *er* wordt aan de deur geklopt
 there AUX at the door knocked
- b. *er* werd heel weinig gedanst
 there AUX much little danced
- (367 Donaldson 2008: , my gloss)

- (30) dat (er) op de architect gewacht wordt
 that there for the architect waited is
- (Broekhuis & Corver 2019)

Intermediate Summary

- Anaphoric uses of *da*, *er*, *daar*
- existential uses of *da*, *er*,
- expletive *er*
- correlate uses of *da*, *er*

Proposal

Proposal: Overview

- Proform in adjunct position
 - German *da* in its deictic and anaphoric (locative, temporal, situational) uses
 - Dutch *daar* in its deictic and anaphoric uses
 - Dutch *er* in its anaphoric uses
- Subject in existential sentences
 - English *there* (Hartman 2008)
 - German *da*
 - Dutch *er*
- Situation topic in Spec,TP / Spec,CP
 - Dutch *er*

Proposal: Syntax of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Da has P-properties

- *da* appears in PP-positions, but not DP positions (outside existentials)

(31) Sie wohnt *da/in* Berlin.

(32) a. [_{PP} auf den Berg] *hinauf* '[on the mountain] up'

b. *da* *hinauf* 'there up'

(Hartman 2008)

(33) a. **Da* ist schön.

there is nice

b. **Ich* habe *da* angeschaut.

I have there looked-at

(Bayer & Bader 2007: 162)

Syntax of German *da* (see Hartmann 2008)

Syntactic position of *da*

- *da* scrambles to the left edge of the middle field (position of pronouns) unless focused and unless part of proform (*darauf*, *darüber*, etc.)
- *da* follows argumental pronouns

(34) *[Am Freitag] dauert das Gebet des Imams wegen seiner Ansprache länger.*
 'Due to his speech, the prayer by the Imam takes a bit longer on Friday.'

- In der Moschee hält er sie da frei.
 In the Mosque gives he it DA free
 'Then, he holds it without notes in the Mosque.'
- *In der Moschee hält er da sie frei.
- *In der Moschee hält da er sie frei.

Analysis of existential uses

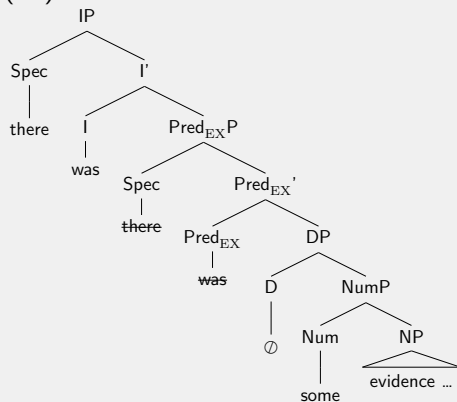
Starting point: *there*-sentences in English

- Hartman (2008) proposes to analyse *there* in examples such as (35), as subject of predication, following ideas by Jenkins (1975), Williams (1994, 2006), Zamparelli (2000) and Hazout (2004) (among others).
- There provides an abstract situation which is characterized by containing an individual with the properties of NP
→ empty D-layer + existential closure

(35) There was some medical evidence that her life could have been saved had she arrived at hospital earlier.(BNC, text="FCT" n="14", adapted.)

Starting point: *there*-sentences in English

(36)



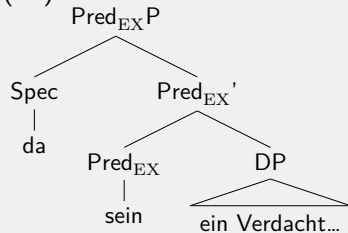
Note: I argued in Hartman (2008) that all other cases of *there*+V are instances of locative inversion, based on the restriction on extraction out of the noun phrase.

Extension to *da* / *er*

While *da* is in most cases an adjunct, anaphoric to locative, temporal, or complex situations (see Kratzer 2004), it can also act as such a situation topic in an existential small clause.

The same holds for *er*

(37)

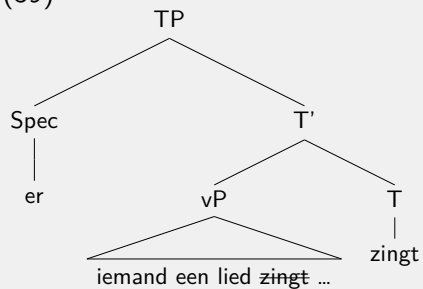


Expletive *er*

- Dutch *er* additionally can occur as situation topic in Spec, TP

(38) a. dat er iemand een lied zingt

(39)



Proposal for existential and expletive uses

Intermediate Summary

- *da* and *er/daar* have anaphoric uses for different types of situations (locative, temporal, situation)
- *da* is restricted to Spec,Pred-Ex (as is English *there*) and occurs otherwise as anaphoric/deictic proform
- Dutch *er* can occur in both Spec,Pred-Ex and in Spec,TP, where it provides a situation argument as topic argument.

→ Extension to correlate *er/da*

Correlate $e_{r+P}/d_{a(r)+P}$

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Starting point: Gunkel & Hartmann 2020

- Both Dutch and German use *er* / *da* in prepositional objects
 - with [-hum] antecedents (*daar, er*)
 - cataphoric with propositional arguments (Dutch only *er*)

- (40)
- a. Jan heeft er de hele dag naar gezocht.
 Jan has there the whole day for looked
 - b. Tijdens de lunch klaagde Jan er weer over dat Marie hem steeds
 During the lunch complained Jan R-PRN again about that M. him always
 plaagt.
 annoys
 'During lunch, Jan complained that M. always annoys him.'
- (Broekhuis 2013: 331)

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Starting point: Gunkel & Hartmann 2020

- Both Dutch and German use *er* / *da* in prepositional objects
 - with [-hum] antecedents (*daar, er*)
 - cataphoric with propositional arguments (Dutch only *er*)

- (41) a. Jan hat den ganzen Tag danach gesucht.
 Jan has there the whole day for looked
- b. Jan hat sich darüber beklagt dass Maria ihn stets ärgert
 Jn has REFL R-PRN complained that M. him always annoys

Correlate $er+P/da(r)+P$ (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

- Dutch $er+P$ and German $da+P$ differ with respect to
 - Constituency: strong $da+P$ can form/remain a constituent with the clause; $er+P$ is a separate constituent from the clause
 - R-extraction: R-pronouns in Dutch extract to the left-edge of the middle field

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Constituency: German

- strong *da*+P can form a constituent (see, among others, Zifonun et al. 1997: 1478–1482, Breindl 2013: 477f.)

(42) German strong forms (sPPF)

daran, darauf, daraus, dabei, dadurch, dafür, dagegen, darin, damit, danach, darüber, darum, darunter, davon, davor, dazu

(43) German weak forms (wPPF)

- (i) dran, drauf, draus, drin, drüber, drum, drunter
- (ii) zero: \emptyset

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Constituency: German

- strong *da+P* can form a constituent (see, among others, Zifonun et al. 1997: 1478–1482, Breindl 2013: 477f.)

- (44)
- a. Darüber, dass Maria bald kommt, freut sich Hans schon seit langem.
 PPF that M. soon comes looks-forward REFL Hans already for long
- b. weil Hans sich darüber, dass Maria bald kommt, schon seit langem freut
 because H. REFL PPF that M. soon comes already for long looks-forward
- c. weil sich Hans schon seit langem freut darüber, dass Maria bald kommt
 because REFL H. already for long looks-forward PPF that Maria soon comes
- ‘Hans has been looking forward for a long time to Mary arriving soon.’

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Constituency: German

- weak forms do not form a constituent with the P-clause

- (45) a. *Drüber, dass Maria bald kommt, freut sich Hans schon seit
 PPF that M. soon comes looks-forward REFL H. already for
 langem.
 long
- b. *weil Hans sich drüber, dass Maria bald kommt, schon seit
 because Hans REFL PPF that Maria soon comes already for
 langem freut
 long looks-forward
- c. *weil sich Hans schon seit langem freut drüber, dass
 because REFL H. already for long looks-forward PPF that
 Maria bald kommt
 M. soon comes

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Constituency Dutch

- In Dutch the weak *er*.P-forms cannot form a constituent together with the CP (van Riemsdijk 1978: 185, Haslinger 2007).

- (46) a. *Erover dat het weer zo slecht was heeft ze constant lopen
 thereabout that the weather so bad was has she constantly walk
 klagen.
 complain
 'She has constantly been complaining about the bad weather.'
- b. Over dat het weer slecht was heeft ze constant lopen klagen.
 about that the weather bad was has she constantly walk complain
 'She has constantly been complaining about the bad weather.'
- (Haslinger 2007: 160, 163)

Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

Constituency Dutch

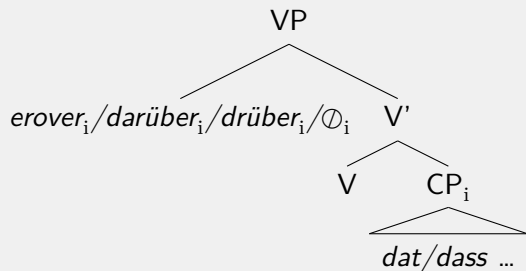
- In Dutch the weak *er*.P-forms cannot form a constituent together with the CP (van Riemsdijk 1978: 185, Haslinger 2007).

- (47) a. *Zij heeft geklaagd erover dat het weer zo slecht was.
 she has complained PPF that the weather so bad was
- b. Zij heeft geklaagd over dat het weer zo slecht was.
 she has complained about that the weather so bad was
 'She has complained about the bad weather.' (Haslinger 2007: 162)

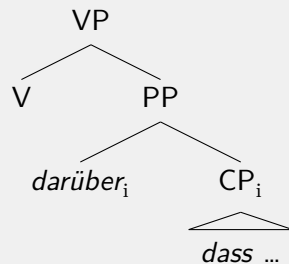
Correlate er+P/da(r)+P (Gunkel & Hartmann 2020)

- Analysis in Gunkel & Hartmann (2020)

(48) NL *er.P*, \emptyset_i / DE *dr.P*, *da(r).P*,
 \emptyset_i CP



(49) DE *da(r).P*



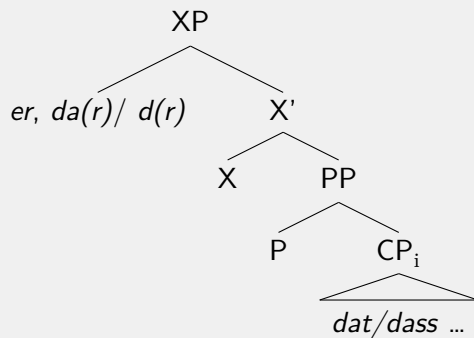
Correlate er+P/da(r)+P as Particle

- *da* & *er* act as a kind of situation argument here as well
→ Spec,PP (or some specific projection within the PP)
- weak forms are particle-like
- CP becomes an argument of the Verb via Ground Promotion (see Svenonius 2003), see (50)

- (50) a. Sie schmiert Henna in ihr Haar
she smears henna in her hair
- b. Sie schmiert ihr Haar (mit Henna) ein.
she smears her hair (mit Henna) in

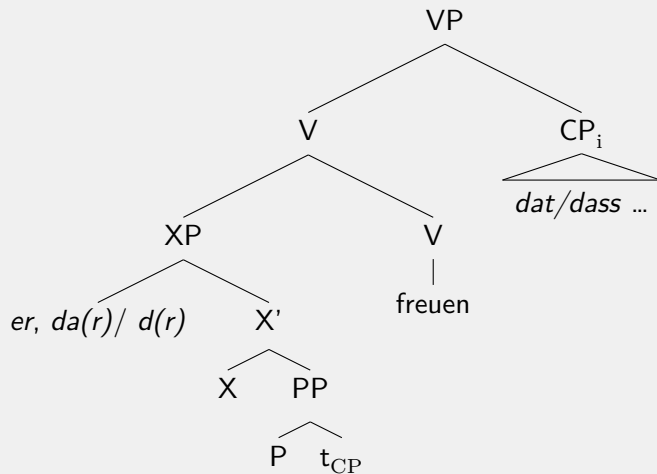
Correlate er+P/da(r)+P as Particle

- da/er base generated in some P-projection



Correlate er+P/da(r)+P as Particle

- Ground Promotion of CP
- Reanalysis/Incorporation of P / da+P



Conclusion

Conclusion

- *da* and *er* are both situation proforms
- *da* and *er/daar* have anaphoric uses for different types of situations (locative, temporal, situation)
- Situation proform *da* is restricted to Spec,Pred-Ex (as is English *there*) and occurs otherwise as anaphoric/deictic proform
- Dutch situation proform *er* can occur in both Spec,Pred-Ex and in Spec,TP, where it provides a situation argument as topic argument.
- Extension: *er* and *daar* as situation argument in PO-object clauses; in particle like configurations leading to ground promotion

Thanks a lot for your attention!

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