

CATALAN WORKING PAPERS IN LINGUISTICS

Volume 9

Vol. 9, 2001, ISSN 1132-256X



Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
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Catalan Working Papers in Linguistics

Catalan Working Papers in Linguistics = CatWPL / Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana i Departament de Filologia Espanyola. Grup de Gramàtica Teòrica. — Bellaterra (Barcelona) : Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 1991- . — 23 cm

Semianual. — Continuació de: Estudis Gramaticals. = ISSN 0213-1064. — Publicat a partir del vol. 4, núm. 2 (1995) per: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Servei de Publicacions

ISSN 1132-256X

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Scope of the journal

Catalan Working Papers in Linguistics (CatWPL) is a journal that aims at making available research in progress carried out by linguists working on generative grammar. It is an initiative of the Grup de Gramàtica Teòrica of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB).

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Catalan Working Papers in Linguistics is presently surveyed by Current Contents Linguistik (CCL), Bibliographie Linguistique/Linguistic Bibliography, and Linguistics Abstracts (LA). Surveyance by Linguistics & Language Behavior Abstracts (LLBA) will be in effect soon.

Cover Design

Loni Geest & Tone Høverstad

Editing and Impression

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08193 Bellaterra (Barcelona). Catalonia (Spain)
Phone: +34-3-581 10 22. Fax: +34-3-581 20 00

ISSN 1132-256X

Dipòsit legal: B-4.376-1991

Impress a Espanya. Printed in Spain

Acid-Free paper

Aquesta publicació s'ha beneficiat d'un ajut del Rectorat de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona per a publicacions periòdiques.

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Catalan Working Papers in Linguistics = CatWPL

Volume 9, p. 1-135, 2001, ISSN 1132-256X

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- 7-9 **Introduction by the editors**
- 11-35 **Escobar, M^a Ángeles** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Grup de Gramàtica Teòrica)
The Age Factor in L2 Acquisition: An empirical investigation into the choice of +/- human relative pronouns by Spanish learners of English and the resetting of parameters. *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 11-35, 22 ref., 3 tab., 7 il.
- A positive approach to Second Language (L2) acquisition is to follow Chomsky's (1981) Principles and Parameters theory. Following the latest approach of the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1995), the question of whether language acquisition involves the acquisition of morphological features that define a particular language is discussed. We would also like to examine age-related effects (Birdsong 2000) and L2 development in the acquisition of one particular linguistic phenomenon, relative clauses. We will discuss the results of an experiment based on a multiple-choice-questionnaire. In order to look for evidence of age factors, we tested two groups of adult learners at different stages of their L2 acquisition. Group A were at the intermediate stage represented by university students learning English as a second language at a Catalan university (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona). Group B were at the advanced level, represented by students enrolled in a private business school in Barcelona (ESERP).
- Key words:** L2 acquisition, parameters, parameter resetting, age factor, L2 learners, multiple-choice questionnaire, linguistic markedness, relative clauses, developmental stages, adult learners, intermediate stage, end stage.
- 37-51 **Mateu Fontanals, Jaume** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana)
Preverbs in Complex Denominal Verbs: Lexical Adjuncts or Core Predicates? *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 37-51, 34 ref.
- In this paper I argue that certain complex denominal verbs in Germanic languages (cf. Germ. *vergärttern* ('to away-garden')) do not involve a lexical adjunction of a preverb to a denominal base (Stiebels (1998)), but are better analyzed as instantiations of a lexical subordination process (Spencer and Zaretskaya (1998)). Accordingly, the preverb is to be regarded as part of the main thematic structure,

the denominal verb being the subordinate predicate. Unlike Spencer and Zaretskaya (1998), I argue that the lexical subordination process involves a syntactic operation, rather than a semantic one. Basically, the empirical evidence in favor of the present lexical-syntactic approach (cf. Hale and Keyser (1993, ff.)) to the formation of complex denominal verbs is drawn from Talmy's (1985, 1991) typological work on conflation processes. Adopting such a typological perspective I put forward a syntactic explanation of why Romance languages lack those complex denominal verbs involving a lexical subordination process.

Key words: lexical syntax, argument structure, conflation processes, complex denominal verbs.

- 53-68 **Pascual Pou, Montserrat** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana)
A Syntactic Analysis of Instrumental Prepositional Phrases. *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 53-68, 30 ref.

This paper deals with those Catalan and Spanish Prepositional Phrases (PP), introduced by the prepositions *amb* (Catalan) - *con* (Spanish), that designate the instrument used to carry out the action expressed by the verb. I analyse them as a small clause that has a dyadic predicate: the preposition. I propose that the Instrumental PP forms an independent derivation that must merge with a verbal syntactic derivation in order to get licensed. Finally, I suggest that the minimalist analysis I propose for Instrumental PP can be extended to some Comitative PP.

Key words: Instrumental PP, Comitative PP.

- 69-84 **Picallo, M. Carme** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana)
Nominalized clauses, clausal arguments and agreement. *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 69-84, 19 ref.

Strict minimalist assumptions require adopting the hypothesis that argument clauses and nominalized clauses are assigned *Phi* features. The data examined suggest that the interpretable *Phi* content of these arguments is specified as [-P, -N, -G]. We conclude that all arguments (of the clausal or of the nominal types) are subject to the operation *Agree* with a functional category. All arguments behave alike as far as abstract computational operations is concerned. The computational component is blind to the concrete values of the features of the arguments related to functional categories.

Key words: *Phi* features, clauses, nominalized clauses, agreement.

- 85-100 **Rigau, Gemma** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana)
The Role of the Quantifier *tot* in Some Catalan Temporal Phrases. *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 85-100, 15 ref.

This article analyzes two kinds of Catalan temporal adjuncts headed by the quantifier *tot* 'all': the intensive *tot* XP ('all XP') and the extensive *tot* XP *que* ('all

XP that'), and offers an explanation for their different behavior. The selection restrictions imposed by the quantifier *tot* in temporal adjuncts and the restrictions on aspectual properties of the sentence predicate will be considered. Furthermore, the complementizer *que* 'that' in the constructions headed by *tot XP que* is analyzed as an aspectual-temporal marker that forces the situation expressed by the predicate to be interpreted as hodiernal (i.e. present tense or present perfect). Finally, it will be shown that temporal adjuncts provide an excellent opportunity to study the properties of the left periphery categories and the split of the complementizer layer proposed by Rizzi (1997).

Key words: temporal adjuncts, degree quantifier, left periphery, Catalan.

- 101-118 **Sánchez Lancis, Carlos** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Espanyola. Seminari de Filologia i Informàtica)
The Evolution of The Old Spanish Adverbs *ende* and *y*: A Case of Grammaticalization? *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 101-118, 35 ref., 12 tab.

The main aim of this paper is to provide a syntactic account, within the framework of grammaticalization, of the loss of the two space locative pronominal adverbs *ende* and *y* in Old Spanish. Firstly, we present the evolution of Old Spanish space deictic adverbs, to which *ende* and *y* belong, in order to study the changes undergone during this historic period. Secondly, we analyse the syntactic behaviour of these deictic adverbs in an Old Spanish corpus, where one can observe that there is little difference among the adverbs of the same group, and that there is a progressive grammaticalization of *ende* and *y*, that ended up being distinct from the rest of deictic adverbs. Finally, we analyse the reasons for the loss of *ende* and *y* from a phonetic and lexical, as well as syntactic, point of view, so as to show the most used grammatical meanings of these adverbs and the conditions which help their appearance.

Key words: diachrony, syntax, grammaticalization, deixis, locative adverbs.

- 119-135 **Villalba, Xavier** (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. Departament de Filologia Catalana)
The Right Edge of Exclamative Sentences in Catalan. *CatWPL*, 2001, vol. 9, p. 119-135, 22 ref.

In the paper it is argued that certain exclamative constructions apparently involving right-dislocation of an adjective must be analyzed as having it *in situ*, forming a small clause with a null exclamative operator. Compelling empirical evidence is provided for this position from the comparison with clear instances of right-dislocated adjectives. Moreover, it is suggested that the obligatory appearance of the marker *de* ('of') and the partitive clitic *en/ne* in this construction, follows from the presence of the null exclamative operator.

Key words: exclamative sentence, right-dislocation, degree modification, null operator.