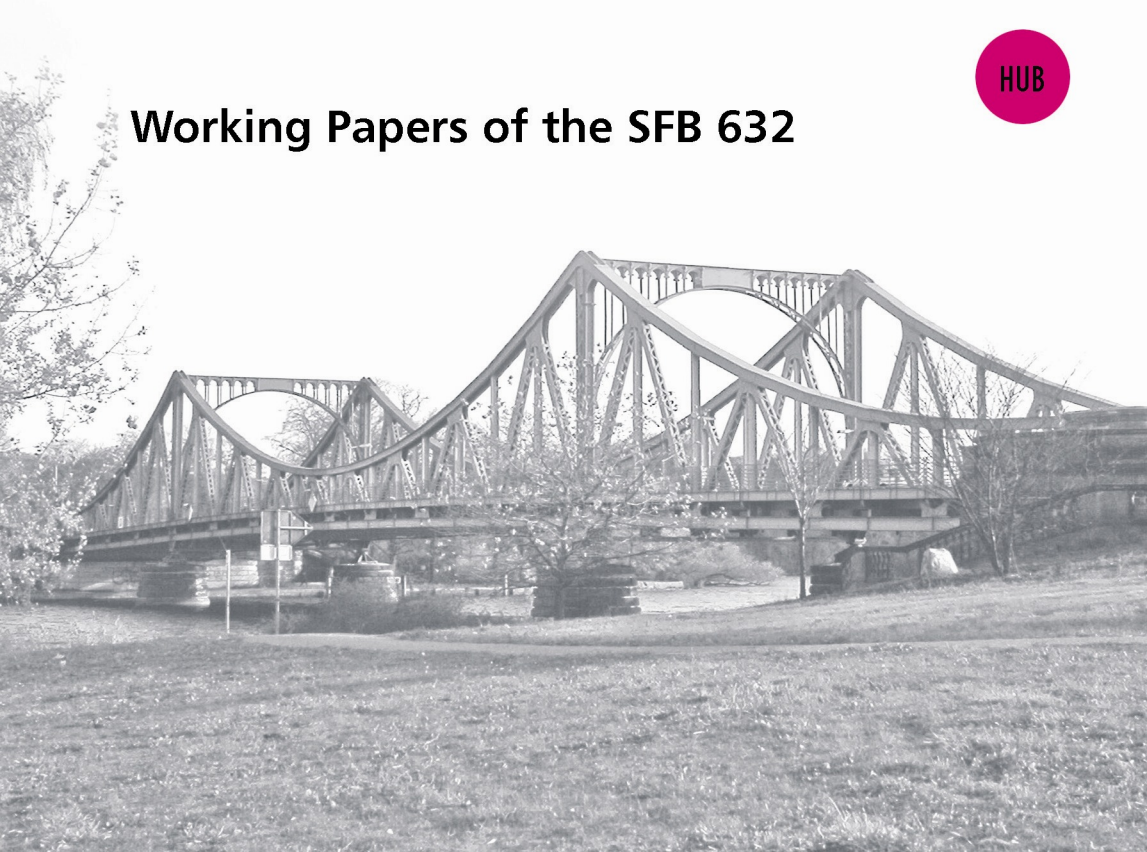


**Interdisciplinary Studies
on Information Structure
Vol. 5**

UP

Working Papers of the SFB 632

HUB



Interdisciplinary Studies on Information Structure

ISIS | Working Papers of the SFB 632 | 5 (2006)

Bibliografische Information Der Deutschen Bibliothek

Die Deutsche Bibliothek verzeichnet diese Publikation in der Deutschen Nationalbibliografie; detaillierte bibliografische Daten sind im Internet über <http://dnb.ddb.de> abrufbar.

ISIS issues do not appear according to strict schedule.

© Copyrights of articles remain with the authors.

Vol. 5 (2006)

ISIS issues do not appear according to strict schedule.

© Copyrights of articles remain with the authors.

Series Editors: Shinichiro Ishihara
 Michaela Schmitz
 Universität Potsdam, SFB 632
 Am Neuen Palais 10, D-14469 Potsdam
 ishihara@uni-potsdam.de;
 mschmitz@ling.uni-potsdam.de

Anne Schwarz
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, SFB 632
Sitz: Mohrenstr. 40-41
Unter den Linden 6, D-10099 Berlin
anne.schwarz@rz.hu-berlin.de

Published by Universitätsverlag Potsdam
 Am Neuen Palais 10, D-14469 Potsdam
 Fon +49 (0) 331 977 4517
 Fax +49 (0) 331 977 4625
 E-Mail: ubpub@uni-potsdam.de
 <http://info.ub.uni-potsdam.de/verlag.htm>

Printed by Audiovisuelles Zentrum der Universität Potsdam
 und GS Druck und Medien GmbH Potsdam

Published 2006

Volume 5 (2006)
ISSN 1614-4708
ISBN 3-939469-41-6
ISBN 978-3-939469-41-4

Preface ISIS 5

This volume contains research reports by six of the SFB projects.

Discussing *Quantificational Variability Effects* in sentences containing plural definites Cornelia Endriss and Stefan Hinterwimmer (project A2) explore the question of “Quantification over Individuals or Situations?”. They introduce two constraints concerning the temporal location of situations that allow to convincingly distinguish frequency adverbs from adverbs of quantity.

Offering a new view on *nicht...sondern ...* (contrastive *not ... but ...*) in German, Elke Kasimir (project A5) accounts for several interesting properties, some also yielding special intonational requirements and exhaustivity effects.

New results from research into focus marking in Gùrùntùm, a Nigerian West Chadic language is presented by Katharina Hartmann and Malte Zimmermann (project B2). The authors point out some cross-linguistically remarkable features of the language’s morphological focus-marking system including one for which the integration of a grounding mechanism beyond the sentence-level is suggested.

Svetlana Petrova (project B4) presents a novel approach to explaining word order variation in the early Germanic languages, presenting evidence for her claim that the identification of information-structural domains in a sentence is best achieved by taking into account the interaction between the pragmatic features of discourse referents and properties of discourse organization.

Michaela Schmitz, Barbara Höhle, Anja Müller, Jürgen Weissenborn (project C3) discuss their results of a study on when and how young German-learning children acquire the regularities which underlie Focus-to-Stress Alignment. Their findings provide evidence for a development from predominantly prosodically driven processing of the input to a processing with an increased interaction between prosodic, lexical and syntactic knowledge of the child .

An evaluation of the auditory stimuli material for testing the role of Information Structural properties on words in L2 processing is presented by Ruben van de Vijver, Anke Sennema and Anne Zimmer-Stahl (project C4). Their data shows that accents in English and German are expressed through an increased duration and higher F0, while syntactic or lexical means of marking focus (such as cleft and focus-sensitive adverb *only*) do not show these correlates.

We would like to thank the authors for contributing to this volume, hoping that their reports from different research perspectives add to the discussion on information structural principles and expressions in human language.

Shinichiro Ishihara
Michaela Schmitz
Anne Schwarz

Contents

A2: Quantification and information structure

Quantificational Variability Effects with Plural Definites: Quantification over Individuals or Situations?

Cornelia Endriss and Stefan Hinterwimmer 1

B2: Focussing in Chadic languages

Morphological Focus Marking in Güruntùm (West Chadic)

Katharina Hartmann and Malte Zimmermann.....61

A4: Focus Evaluation, Anaphoricity, Discourse Coherence

On 'nicht...sondern...' (contrastive 'not...but...')

Elke Kasimir107

B4: The role of information structure in the development of word order regularities in Germanic

A Discourse-Based Approach to Verb Placement in Early West-Germanic

Svetlana Petrova.....153

C3: The acquisition of focus marking in unimpaired and impaired first language acquisition: prosodic, syntactic, and lexical aspects

The Recognition of the Prosodic Focus Position in German-learning Infants from 4 to 14 Months

Michaela Schmitz, Barbara Höhle, Anja Müller and Jürgen Weissenborn.....183

C4: Prosody and information structure as forms of 'input' in second language acquisition

An analysis of pitch and duration in material used to test L2 processing of words

Ruben van de Vijver, Anke Sennema and Anne Zimmer-Stahl.....209

Quantificational Variability Effects with Plural Definites: Quantification over Individuals or Situations?*

Cornelia Endriss & Stefan Hinterwimmer

University of Potsdam; Humboldt University Berlin

In this paper we compare the behaviour of adverbs of frequency (de Swart 1993) like *usually* with the behaviour of adverbs of quantity like *for the most part* in sentences that contain plural definites. We show that sentences containing the former type of Q-adverb evidence that *Quantificational Variability Effects* (Berman 1991) come about as an indirect effect of quantification over situations: in order for quantificational variability readings to arise, these sentences have to obey two newly observed constraints that clearly set them apart from sentences containing corresponding quantificational DPs, and that can plausibly be explained under the assumption that quantification over (the atomic parts of) complex situations is involved. Concerning sentences with the latter type of Q-adverb, on the other hand, such evidence is lacking: with respect to the constraints just mentioned, they behave like sentences that contain corresponding quantificational DPs. We take this as evidence that Q-adverbs like *for the most part* do not quantify over the atomic parts of sum eventualities in the cases under discussion (as claimed by Nakanishi and Romero (2004)), but rather over the atomic parts of the respective sum individuals.

Adverbial Quantification, Situations, Tense Semantics, Adverbs of Frequency, Adverbs of Quantity

1 Introduction

Consider (1a) below, which has a prominent reading that can be paraphrased as in (1b):

* Parts of this paper have been presented at *Sinn und Bedeutung 9* in Nijmegen and at the *Semantics Circle* at ZAS, Berlin. We would like to thank the audiences of both events as well as Sigrid Beck, Andreas Haida, Christian Krause, Manfred Krifka, Peter Staudacher, and Malte Zimmermann for discussion, valuable comments, and technical help.