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## Discourse frame setters and the syntax of subject initial V2 in Dutch

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This paper examines the relation between clause internal syntax, in particular the syntax of subject initial V2 patterns in Dutch and its dialects, and its effect on V3 patterns. Both Standard Dutch (StD) and West Flemish (WF) allow a range of V3 patterns in which a ‘main clause external’ constituent (Broekhuis and Corver 2016) combines with a bona fide V2 clause. Relevance conditionals (1) are one example:

- (1) Als je honger hebt, er ligt brood in de kast.  
*If you hunger have, there is bread in the cupboard*  
 ‘If you are hungry there is bread in the cupboard.’

However, an unexpected asymmetry arises between WF and StD with respect to the compatibility of a clause external frame setter with subject-initial declaratives.

- (2) Als mijn tekst klaar is, ik zal je hem opsturen. \*StD/√WF  
*when my text ready is, I will you it up-send*  
 ‘When my text is ready, I’ll send it to you.’

Based on a general proposal for the syntax of discourse frame setters, we will account for the micro-variation observed in (2) and in so doing shed light on the interface between syntax, semantics and discourse. Our account uses two core ingredients: (i) we develop a syntax-to-discourse mapping for frame setters (esp. temporal and conditional clauses); (ii) we argue that StD and WF differ with respect to the derivation of subject initial V2 declaratives, which interacts with frame setters at the interface (as also shown in Mikkelsen 2015).

**References:** • Broekhuis, H. and N. Corver (2016): *Dutch Syntax. Verb phrases*. Amsterdam University Press • Mikkelsen, L (2015): VP anaphora and verb second order in Danish. *Journal of Linguistics* 51, 595–643.