
V3 in Modern German: A competition-based account

Julia Winkler
Universität zu Köln
julia.winkler@uni-koeln.de

Donnerstag
09.03.2017
11:15 – 11:45
B4 1, 0.23

Sentences like (1) recently have been analyzed as instances of (putative) multiple fronting (Bildhauer & Cook 2010; Müller 2003, 2005).

- (1) a. Dem Saft eine kräftigere Farbe geben Blutorangen [...] *to.the juice a more.vivid colour give blood.oranges*
what gives the juice a more vivid colour is blood oranges
b. Stets einen Lacher auf ihrer Seite hatte die Bubi Ernesto *always a laugh on their side had the Bubi Ernesto*
Family.
Family
Always good for a laugh was the Bubi Ernesto Family
(both Bildhauer & Cook 2010)

Although more than one element occupies the *prefield* those sentences are judged as acceptable by German native speakers. Even if one accepts the possibility of violating the V2-order, some sentences are strictly ruled out:

- (2) *Ich das Wienerschnitzel habe bestellt. (Lenerz 1986)
I the Wienerschnitzel have ordered
I have ordered the Wienerschnitzel

The crucial question is: Under which conditions do speakers accept V3-structures? The competition model (Winkler 2014) offers a way to analyze such conditions as violable constraints on information packaging and information separation.

References: • Bildhauer, F. & P. Cook (2010): German Multiple Fronting and Expected Topic-Hood. In: S. Müller (Ed.): *Proceedings of the HPSG 2010 Conference*, 68–79 • Lenerz, J. (1986): Koreferat zu Kurt Braunmüllers Vortrag. In: W. Weiss (Ed.): *Akten des 7. Internationalen Germanisten-Kongresses*, 314–319 • Müller, S. (2003): Mehrfache Vorfeldbesetzung. In: *Linguistische Berichte* 201, 29–62 • Müller, S. (2005): Zur Analyse der scheinbar mehrfachen Vorfeldbesetzung. In: *Linguistische Berichte* 203, 297–330 • Winkler, J. (2014): *Verbdrittstellung im Deutschen*. Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Berlin.