

Registration form (basic details)

1a. Details of applicant

- Name, title(s): Dr Hedzer Hugo Zeijlstra
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- Doctorate (date, dd/mm/yy): 15/12/2004
- Use of extension clause (see Notes): no

1b. Title of research proposal

Doubling and redundancy

1c. Summary of research proposal

Following the *principle of compositionality* the meaning of a sentence directly follows from the meaning of its parts and the way they are combined. This principle is confronted with a major challenge: *doubling*. Doubling is the phenomenon where a single semantic property/operator is manifested more than once in the morpho-syntax. Examples are:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) | Non ha telefonato nessuno
Not has called nobody
'Nobody called' | Negative Concord
(Italian) |
| (2) | The students must obligatorily register themselves | Modal Concord |
| (3) | Mary wondered whether Bill cried | Sequence of tense |

In this research I will explore the following hypothesis that deviates from the canonical assumption that every overt element carries semantic contents:

- Some elements only mark the presence of another element with a particular semantic content, but are themselves semantically empty;
- Elements with a particular semantic content, whose presence has been marked by another element, can be phonologically empty;

If this hypothesis is correct, compositionality is maintained in (1)-(3) if it is assumed that *nessuno* in (1) is semantically non-negative and only marks the presence of a negative operator ('*non*'). Accordingly, in (2) *must* only marks the presence of a modal operator and does not carry any modal semantics itself. The modal semantics comes from *obligatorily*. In (3) both past tense markers *-ed* are semantically empty and reflect the presence of a phonologically empty operator responsible for past tense semantics.

This research explores a relation between syntax and semantics in terms of redundant elements. It is motivated by the view that redundancy enables natural language to spell out the presence of semantic operators in a phonologically more economical way. Therefore this research aims not only at explaining doubling phenomena in a unified way, but also at achieving better insights in the notion of redundancy and in the division of labor between different linguistic devices.

Key words: syntax, compositional semantics, doubling, redundancy, concord

1d. NWO Council area

GW

1e. Host institution

University of Amsterdam,
Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication

Research proposal

2. Description of the proposed research

Word count of 2a to 2d: 1997

2a. Research topic

Doubling

One of the most fundamental principles in the study of syntax and semantics of natural language is the *principle of compositionality* (Frege 1892; Janssen 1983; Partee 1984; Hendriks 1993; Szabó 2000). This principle states that the meaning of a sentence directly follows from the meaning of its parts and the way they are combined.

This principle of compositionality is confronted by a major challenge that is constituted by so-called *doubling* phenomena. Doubling is the phenomenon in which a single semantic property or operator is manifested more than once in the morpho-syntax and appears in different forms: concord, agreement, dislocation and marking.

Concord and Agreement

Take the Italian sentence (1). This sentence contains two negative words, *non* ('not') and *nessuno* ('nobody'). Contrary to what would be expected from the principle of compositionality the meaning of this sentence contains only one negation.

- (1) Gianni **non** ha telefonato a **nessuno** Italian
Gianni not has called to nobody
'Gianni hasn't called anybody'

This phenomenon, *negative concord*, has been subject of intensive research over the past fifteen years (Zanuttini 1991; Ladusaw 1992; Haegeman 1995; Haegeman and Zanuttini 1996; Giannakidou 2000; Herburger 2001; de Swart and Sag 2002; Zeijlstra 2004). Negative concord is not the only instance of 'concord.' Concord is reminiscent of *agreement*, like subject-verb agreement, illustrated in (2). Here, the semantic property that the subject is third person singular is marked not only on the subject itself, but also on the verb.

- (2) **She** walks home

In (Zeijlstra 2004) negative concord is analyzed as an instance of syntactic agreement. The advantage of such an analysis is that two superficially different doubling phenomena (agreement, concord) receive a unified explanation. However, such an explanation is only correct if it extends to other concord phenomena, e.g. *modal concord*.

Modal concord is a hardly-investigated but highly frequent form of expression, where the form of a sentence contains two modal elements but the meaning only one (Halliday 1970; Geurts and Huitink 2006):

(3) The students **must obligatorily** register themselves

This sentence only means 'it is obligatory that the students register themselves' and not 'it is obligatory that it is obligatory that the students register themselves.' Again, the principle of compositionality is challenged: one semantic property, (deontic) modality, is manifested more than once in the morpho-syntax of the sentence.

Dislocation

The example in (4) exhibits also an instance of doubling. (4) is a question, but differs from its assertive counterpart in two ways: (i) it contains a question word (*wat*) and (ii) this question word occupies a different position in the sentence than a regular object.

- (4) **Wat** heeft Marie gegeten Dutch
What has Marie eaten
'What did Mary eat'

In (4) it is shown that normally a question word appears to the left of the final verb(s). Even if this object is a question word, the sentence does not have to change into a question. The meaning of *wat* in (5) is 'something' rather than 'what'. This is not unique to Dutch, but to a large number of languages (Haspelmath 1997).

- (5) Marie heeft brood/**wat** gegeten Dutch
Marie has bread/what eaten
'Mary ate bread/something'

Apparently in order to construct questions like (4) two ingredients are needed: a question word, and some *dislocation* effect (in this case putting the object in front of the sentence). Since the semantic property *question* is thus expressed by two morpho-syntactic realizations, dislocation effects as in (4) are also considered doubling phenomena.

Marking

Following the definition of doubling *marking*, as illustrated in (6), is also an instance of doubling.

- (6) On every Sunday Wolfgang played **tennis** (von Stechow 2002)

At first sight the only expression indicating that the sentence is in the past tense is the morpheme *-ed*. But if *-ed* is really the only past tense expression present, the sentence should mean 'On every Sunday there was some time in the past such that Wolfgang played tennis', because only the finite verb has been marked for past tense. This is not the correct reading of (6). The sentence means 'there was some time in the past such that on every Sunday Wolfgang played tennis'. Past tense is a property of the entire proposition, not only of the verb. Therefore it is problematic to assume that *-ed* on itself expresses semantic past tense.

Following (Kratzer 1996; von Stechow 2003; Zeijlstra 2004; von Stechow 2005; Zeijlstra 2006) a.o., *-ed* marks the presence of a covert (i.e. unpronounced) past tense operator, which on its turn is responsible for the semantics of past tense. If these analyses are correct, past tense marking is another instance of doubling: two elements, the abstract operator and the morpheme *-ed* together express past tense.

Doubling

The phenomena described above can thus all be considered as doubling. Some of them have received much attention in the literature or are a current topic of linguistic research

(e.g. various concord-like phenomena have been analyzed for the Syntactic Atlas of Dutch Dialects (Barbiers 2005) and the European Dialect Syntax Project, but others hardly.

However, the four doubling phenomena (concord, agreement, dislocation, marking), despite strong similarities, have never been analyzed in a unified way. Many studies of negative concord (Giannakidou 2000; Herburger 2001; de Swart and Sag 2002) consider negative concord to be different from syntactic agreement. And current analyses of subject-verb agreement (e.g. Pesetsky and Torrego 2006) do not take the observation into account that semantic tense cannot be introduced directly from the finite verb. The central aim of this research proposal is to formulate a theory that explains all four instances of doubling phenomena in a compositional and unified way.

Research questions

- Q1. What kind of doubling phenomena can be attested? Are they subject to cross-linguistic variation?
- Q2. How can doubling phenomena be accounted for in a unified way? How are the correct readings of doubling sentences derived without violating compositionality?
- Q3. Why does natural language exhibit doubling at such a large scale? How can the usage of redundant elements in language be explained?

2b. Approach

Empirical basis

Since this research is the first in its kind to explore the general nature of doubling, as a first step an inventory of different doubling phenomena known from the literature will be made.

After that, three in-depths studies of doubling phenomena: (i) modal concord; (ii) question dislocation and (iii) tense marking will be conducted.

For all three cases, first the cross-linguistic distribution will be exactly investigated. For question dislocation many data have been explored (Chomsky 1977; Huang 1981; Pesetsky 1987; Cheng 1997; Reinhart 1998; Pesetsky 2000; Cheng and Rooryck 2001; den Dikken 2003; Haida 2003; Cheng and Corver 2006). The same applies to tense marking (see references above). Modal concord is less investigated (cf. Geurts and Huitink 2006), although cross-linguistic variation has been attested: languages such as Dutch, German and English exhibit modal concord; Russian does not.

For each in-depths study a small number of languages is selected that will be analyzed in detail. The investigation of question dislocation will concentrate on English, Bulgarian, German and Chinese, whereas the research of modal concord will include Dutch, Russian and Hungarian (which has special modal morphemes). For all these languages sufficient informants are available.

The outcome of these three case studies will form a firm enough empirical basis to discuss and analyze the general nature of doubling.

Hypothesis

The following two hypotheses, which I have successfully pursued in (Zeijlstra 2004), is adopted for all instances of doubling:

- H1. Some elements only mark the presence of another element with a particular semantic content, but are themselves semantically empty;
- H2. Elements with a particular semantic content, whose presence has been marked by another element, are sometimes phonologically empty (i.e. unpronounced);

In the case of negative concord (see (1)) this means that a word like *nessuno* is semantically non-negative, but marks the presence of a negative operator (*non*). H2

allows for the fact that in some constructions (like (7)) this operator may be phonologically empty.

- (7) **Nessuno** ha telefonato
'Nobody has called'

Agreement is analyzed in similar terms, much in line with the idea that agreement is a relation between an interpretable person feature on the subject and an uninterpretable person feature on the verb (Chomsky 1995). It is also compatible with views on *pro-drop*, the phenomenon that excluding the pronominal subject is sometimes allowed, as in (8), if the subject marking on the verb is rich enough (cf. Rizzi 1986; Neeleman and Szendroi 2006).

- (8) **Canta**
'He/she sings'

This hypothesis advocated for predicts that modal concord behaves similar to negative concord. A modal auxiliary like *must* is then considered to be a semantically empty marker of a (deontic) modal operator that is either phonologically realized by an adverb like *obligatorily* in (3) or left unpronounced (in case *must* is the only overt modal element in the sentence).

The hypothesis also applies to temporal markers, which are semantically empty and mark the presence of phonologically unrealized past tense. Under this perspective, past tense marking is not different from concord or other doubling phenomena. The hypothesis even predicts that multiple past tense morphemes may yield a concord interpretation. In (8) both tense markers indicate the presence of the same semantic past tense: Mary's wondering and Bill's crying took place simultaneously under the standard reading. This phenomenon is referred to as *sequence of tense* and has been studied by (Abusch 1988; Abusch 1994; Ogihara 1995; Heim 1997; Kusumoto 1999; Pratt and Francez 2001; von Stechow 2005), but never been analyzed on a par with concord.

- (8) Mary wondered whether Bill cried

Finally, the hypothesis applies to dislocation in similar terms. E.g. Dutch *wat* itself is not a marker of questions, and, as is shown in (5), does not have to occur in questions only. However, whenever fronted it must be part of a question. Nothing would forbid considering this dislocation as an interrogative marker. As is well known, (almost) every instance of dislocation triggers a semantic effect. Instances of dislocation can thus be seen as markers of phonologically empty operators as well.

Redundancy

An essential element of doubling concerns the notion of redundancy. Apparently, some markers are redundant. The negative marking on *nessuno* in (1) is redundant, for if *nessuno* were unmarked for negation, its semantics would not alter. Following H1 these markers lack semantic contents. On the other hand, redundant markers do have a function in the case of phonological unrealized operators. For instance *-ed* marks the phonologically unrealized past tense operator. Instead of adding an entire new word in the sentence, a mere marker on the finite verb suffices.

If this hypothesis is correct, not only a major problem for compositionality is solved, but also a full explanation of the usage of redundant elements is provided. If successful, this research does not only result in an analysis of a number of previously unrelated phenomena, but also leads to a better insight in the notion of redundancy and in the interaction of way syntax, phonology and semantics.

2c. Innovation

The proposed research is highly innovative for the following reasons:

- It will investigate a series of phenomena that despite a wide range of correspondences has never been analyzed in a unified way;
- It will combine recent developments in generative (most notably minimalist) syntax, formal semantics and the study of their interface;
- It will focus on aspects that reach the core of natural language, such as dislocation, redundancy and cross-linguistic variation.

2d. Plan of work

- 06/08-10/08 Inventory of doubling phenomena.
10/08-12/08 First research visit to ZAS, Berlin and MPI, Leipzig.
Survey article on doubling.
12/08-04/09 Research and article on modal concord.
02/09-06/09 Research and article on question dislocation.
06/09-10/09 Research and article on the unification of concord/agreement and dislocation.
10/09-02/10 Research and article on tense marking and its relation to sequence of tense.
02/09-07/10 Investigating correspondences and differences between all doubling phenomena.
Research and article on the unification of doubling.
07/10-12/11 Research and article on the division of labor between syntax, semantics and phonology.
12/10-05/11 Research and article on the nature of doubling and redundancy.

2e. Literature references

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- von Stechow, A. (2003). 'Feature Deletion under Semantic Binding: Tense, Person, and Mood under Verbal Quantifiers'. In: M. Kadowaki and S. Kawahara (eds). *Proceedings of NELS 33*. Amherst MA, GLSA.
- von Stechow, A. (2005). *Semantisches und morphologisches Tempus: Zur temporalen Orientierung von Einstellungen und Modalen*. **Neue Beiträge zur Germanistik** (to appear).
- Zanuttini, R. (1991). *Syntactic Properties of Sentential Negation: A Comparative Study of Romance Languages*. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania.
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Publications.

Zeijlstra, H. (2006). 'Functional structure, formal features and parametric variation: consequences of conflicting interface conditions.' In: H. Borer & D. Adger (eds). *InterPhases*. Oxford, Oxford University Press (to appear).

Cost estimates

The budget is based on normal postdoc personnel costs, the purchase of a laptop at the start of the project, three conferences a year and research visits in 2008 and 2010.

3a. Budget

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3		TOTAL
Staff costs: (in k€)					
Applicant	62.7	64.7	66.7		194.1
Support staff					
Non staff costs: (k€)					
Equipment	1.2				1.2
Consumables					
Travel and subsistence	3.9	1.9	6.9		12.7
Other					
TOTAL					208.0

3b. Indicate the time (percentage of fte) you will spend on the research

90% on research, 10% on supervision and teaching of students at masters / PhD level.

3c. Intended starting date

June 1, 2008.

3d. Have you requested any additional grants for this project either from NWO or from any other institution? no

Curriculum vitae

4a. Personal details

Title(s), initial(s), first name, surname: Dr Hedzer Hugo Zeijlstra

Male/female: male

Date and place of birth: Rotterdam, August 30, 1975

Nationality: Dutch

Birth country of parents: The Netherlands

4b. Master's ('doctoraal')

University/College of Higher Education: Utrecht University

Date (dd/mm/yy): 13/12/99

Main subject: Language and language structure

4c. Doctorate

University/College of Higher Education: University of Amsterdam

Starting date (dd/mm/yy): 01/01/2000

Completion date (dd/mm/yy): 15/12/2004

Supervisor ('Promotor'): Prof. Dr H.J. Bennis; Prof. Dr J.B. Den Besten; Prof. Dr J.A.G. Groenendijk

Title of thesis: Sentential negation and negative concord

4d. Work experience since graduating

08/04-07/06 Postdoc position at the Collaborative Research Center 'Linguistic Datastructures', University of Tübingen. Fixed-term (four years), 1.0 fte.

08/06-07/08 Assistant Professor (UD) in Dutch linguistics, University of Amsterdam. Fixed-term (two years, extension possible). 1.0 fte.

4e. Man-years of research

Two years

4f. Brief summary of research over last five years

Over the past five years I have actively conducted both empirically and theoretically oriented linguistic research.

My dissertation (Zeijlstra 2004) concerned the syntax and semantics of sentential negation and was part of the SAND-project (Syntactic Atlas of Dutch Dialects). For this project I conducted dialectological fieldwork and I gained experience with methodological techniques. During the final period of my PhD I used the results of this fieldwork, in combination with data from other languages that I collected, to formulate a theory on sentential negation and negative concord. In my dissertation I argue that negative concord is an instance of syntactic agreement.

After obtaining my PhD I acquired a postdoc position at the University of Tübingen. During my postdoc I continued working on negation, resulting in several papers on negative imperatives, the learnability of negative features and diachronic change with respect to negation. In addition I investigated the syntactic and semantic behavior of functional categories, such as negation, modality, focus and quantifiers. I also studied more general aspects of language change and diachronic variation.

Currently, I am affiliated as assistant professor (UD) at the University of Amsterdam. My research focuses on the syntax and semantics of functional categories and doubling phenomena (e.g. modal concord) and concerns fundamental issues in linguistic theory, such as the notions of redundancy, complexity reduction, parametric variation and grammatical categories.

4g. International activities

Apart from attending and presenting at conferences, correspondence and paper exchange with colleagues from abroad, I have the following international experience:

02/03-05/03 Visiting student, Linguistics department, New York University (NYU).

02/03-05/03 Visiting student, Linguistics department, Graduate Center of the City University of New York (CUNY).

06/03-07/03	Visiting student, Linguistics department, Ca'Foscari University Venice.
08/04-07/06	Postdoc position at the Collaborative Research Center 'Linguistic Datastructures', University of Tübingen.

4h. Other academic activities

Refereeing

Linguistic Inquiry; Language; Oxford University Press (Studies in Natural Language and linguistic Theory; Oxford Studies in Theoretical Linguistics); Elsevier (North-Holland Linguistic Series (2x)); John Benjamins (Linguistik Aktuell); Lecture Notes in Computer Science; Research on Language and Computation; Linguistics in the Netherlands (2x).

Organisational

2001-onwards	Treasurer of 'Generative Linguistics in Eastern Europe'.
2002-onwards	Organiser of the 'Central and eastern European Summerschool in Generative Grammar'.
2003	Founder and organiser of Nieuw Amsterdams Peil, the annual PhD student conference of the Amsterdam Center for Language and Computation (ACLC).
2003-2004	Founder and organiser of the ACLC generative reading group.
2005-2006	Founder and organiser of the Tübingen Reading Group in Syntax.
2005-2006	Organiser of the Linguistics Colloquium, Department of linguistics, University of Tübingen.
2006	Organiser of the workshop on 'Concord Phenomena and Syntax-Semantics Interface', organised as part of the European Summer school in Logic, language and Information.
2006-onwards	Organiser of the ACLC research group 'Encoding Grammatical Information'.
2007	Organiser of the workshop on Negation and Polarity, University of Tübingen.
2007	Organiser of the Amsterdam Colloquium 2007.
2007	Organiser of the workshop on 'Uninterpretability', organised as part of the Amsterdam Colloquium 2007.

Teaching

2002-2003	Central and Eastern European Summerschool in Generative Grammar (3 courses, PhD level).
2003	University of Amsterdam (1 course, BA level).
2004-2006	University of Tübingen (5 courses, BA / Masters level).
2006-2007	University of Amsterdam (4 courses, BA level; 1 course Masters level)
2007	Central and eastern European Summerschool in Generative Grammar (2 courses, PhD level).

4i. Scholarships and prizes

2003	NWO grant for a research visit to NYU and CUNY (Euro 5500,=)
2004	A <i>Maurits van Kattendycke</i> grant for printing 100 extra copies of my PhD thesis (Euro 1750,=)
2004	DfG (German Research Foundation) grant for a four-year postdocship at the Collaborative Research Center 'Linguistic Datastructures', University of Tübingen (personnel costs postdoc + annual bench fee of appr. Euro 4000,=).

List of publications

5. Publications:

- International journals (refereed)

- 2007 (S) H.H. Zeijlstra (accepted). *Negation in Natural language*. **Blackwell Compass on Language and Linguistics 1**.
- (S) H.H. Zeijlstra (accepted). *Dislocation triggers uninterpretability*. **Linguistic Analysis**. Special volume on Phase Edge Investigations, K. Grohmann & Ph. Panagiotidis (eds).
- 2006 H.H. Zeijlstra. *The Ban on True Negative Imperatives*. In: **Empirical Issues in Syntax and Semantics 6**, 405-425. Special volume, O. Bonami & P. Cabredo Hofherr (eds).
- 2003 H.H. Zeijlstra. *What the Dutch Jespersen Cycle may reveal about Negative Concord*. In: **Linguistics in Potsdam 19**. 183-206. Special issue, A. Alexiadou, S. Fischer & M. Stavrou (eds).

- Contributions to books (refereed)

- 2007 (S) H.H. Zeijlstra (to appear). 'On the syntactic flexibility of formal features.' In: A. Holmberg & I. Roberts (eds). *The Limits of Syntax*. Amsterdam, Benjamins.
- (S) H.H. Zeijlstra (to appear). 'Doubling: the semantic driving force behind functional categories.' In: B. ten Cate & H. Zeevat (eds). *The Tbilisi Symposium on Language, Logic and Computation 2005*. Lectures Notes in Artificial Intelligence 4643. Hamburg, Springer Verlag.
- (S) H.H. Zeijlstra (accepted). 'Functional structure, formal features and parametric variation: consequences of conflicting interface conditions.' In: H. Borer & D. Adger (eds.). *InterPhases*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.

- Books

- 2007 H.H. Zeijlstra & J.P. Söhn (eds). *Proceedings of the Workshop on Negation and Polarity*. Tübingen, UB/SFB 441
- 2006 (S) P.J.E. Dekker & H.H. Zeijlstra (eds). *Concord Phenomena and the Syntax-Semantics Interface*. Malaga: ESSLLI.
- 2004 (S) H.H. Zeijlstra. *Sentential Negation and Negative Concord*. PhD Dissertation, University of Amsterdam. Utrecht, LOT Publications.

- Proceedings

- 2007 H.H. Zeijlstra (to appear). 'Formal Features as a Consequence of Doubling Effects.' In: C. Davis, A.R. Deal & Y. Zabbal (eds). *Proceedings of NELS 36*. University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA.
- 2006 H.H. Zeijlstra. 'How semantic dictates the syntactic vocabulary.' In: C. Ebert & C. Endriss (eds). *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung 10*. ZAS, Berlin. 453-468.
- H.H. Zeijlstra. 'Don't negate imperatives! Imperatives and the semantic of negative markers.' In: C. Ebert & C. Endriss (eds). *Proceedings of Sinn und Bedeutung 10*. ZAS, Berlin. 437-452.
- H.H. Zeijlstra. *Emphatic Multiple Negative Expressions in Dutch: A by-product of the loss of Negative Concord*. In: Meertens Online Publications.
- 2005 H.H. Zeijlstra. 'What the Dutch Jespersen Cycle may reveal about Negative Concord.' In: M. Andronis, E. Debenport, A. Pycha & K. Yoshimura (eds).

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- 2004 *Proceedings of the Chicago Linguistics Society 38 (Vol. II)*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 143-158.
H.H. Zeijlstra. 'Two Ways of Expressing Negation.' In: S. Blaho, L. Vicente & M. de Vos (eds.). *Proceedings of ConSOLE XII*. 245-259.
H.H. Zeijlstra. 'Syntactic vs. Semantic Negation.' In: C. Meier & M. Weisgerber (eds). *Proceedings of the Conference "SUB8 - Sinn und Bedeutung."* Arbeitspapier 117. Fachbereich Sprachwissenschaft Universität Konstanz. 333-348.
- 2002 H.H. Zeijlstra. A Three-Track Structure of Temporal and Aspectual Representation. In: *Proceedings of the conference 'Perspectives on Aspect'*. UiL OTS Working Papers in Linguistics.
- Working paper**
- 2007 H.H. Zeijlstra (to appear). Emphatic Multiple Negative Expressions in Dutch A by-product of the loss of Negative Concord. ACLC Working Papers 2.
- Review**
- 2003 H.H. Zeijlstra. *Negation revisited. A review of Paul Rowlett's 'Negation in French.'* In: **Glott 7-7/8**: 1-4.
- Bibliography**
- 2001 J. van Cranenbroeck, A. Neuckemans, S. van der Kleij, M. van Koppen, G. de Vogelaer & H.H. Zeijlstra, *A bibliography of Dutch dialect syntax*. Published at: <http://www.meertens.nl/projecten/sand/sand.html>
- Invited lectures**
- 2007 *The Stimulus of Poverty*. Syntax/Semantics Colloquium. Utrecht Institute for Linguistics UiL OTS. January 24.
Doubling, Dislocation and Interpretability. Syntax Circle. Meertens Institute. January 31.
The Physics of Natural Language. Colloquium talk. Amsterdam Center for Language and Communication. University of Amsterdam. February 16.
What syntax tells us about negation and what negation tells us about syntax. Workshop on Negation and Polarity. E.K. Universität Tübingen. March 8.
A matter of agreement. Colloquium talk. Linguistics department. University of Nantes. March 28.
Why uninterpretable features? Colloquium talk. Linguistics department. Cambridge University. June 7.
- 2006 *A theory of negation*. Linguistics department. Stanford University. March 30.
UG: Universal Grammaticalisation. Linguistics department. University of Venice. June 13.
Double or Nothing! Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft. E.K. Universität Tübingen. June 19.
Preverbal Negation. Linguistic department. Universität Leipzig. July 14.
With P.J.E. Dekker. *Concord Phenomena at the Syntax-Semantics Interface*. Workshop on Concord Phenomena at the Syntax-Semantics Interface. 18th European Summerschool in Logic, Language and Information (ESSLLI). University of Malaga. August 7-11.
Doubling, redundancy and the derived status of parameters. Philosophy department. Semantics Colloquium. Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen. October 3.
Not in the first place. Workshop on negation. University of Brabant.

- October 20.
The meaning of being meaningless. Linguistics department. Universität Wien. October 26.
Syntactic Change and Economy. Seminar für diachrone Sprachwissenschaft. Universität Wien. October 27.
- 2005** *Negative Quantifiers in modal constructions.* ACLC/ILLC Workshop on Modality. University of Amsterdam. February 18.
The diachronic development of negation and Negative Concord in Dutch. GK Ökonomie und Komplexität in der Sprache. Humboldt University Berlin. March 1.
Issues in the study of negation. Seminar on negation and polarity. University of Chicago. October 26.
Negative imperatives and the distinction between Strict vs. Non-strict Negative Concord languages. ZAS Berlin, November 25.
- 2004** *Why formal features are a result of L1 acquisition.* Invited speaker at the Bilbao/Deusto Student Conference in Linguistics (BIDE'04). University of Deusto. Bilbao. July 8-10.
Negation. Wednesday Syntax Meeting. University of Leiden Centre for Linguistics (ULCL). November 10.
- 2003** *On negative imperatives.* University of Frankfurt. December 10.
Syntactic vs. semantic negation. Linguistics Colloquium. SUNY Stony Brook. March 28.
Syntactic vs. semantic negation. LANYU Forum. NYU. 18 April 2003.
Requirements for licensing n-words. DIP Colloquium. ILLC. University of Amsterdam. November 14.
Compositional Account for Negative Concord. Seminar für Sprachwissenschaft. E.K. University of Tübingen. November 26.
Negative Concord and the Availability of Negative Projections. Trans Seminar on Syntax and Semantics. UiL OTS. Utrecht University. December 17.
- 2001** *Variation in negation in the Dutch dialects.* Dialect Syntax Workshop. Universität Freiburg. November 29-30.
- 2000** *Van dialect naar universele grammatica.* Openingsdag ACLC. University of Amsterdam. September 30.
- Conference and workshop presentations (accepted after anonymous review)**
- 2007** *How Revising the Strongest Minimalist Thesis Constitutes Parametric Variation.* Biolinguistic Investigations. Santo Domingo, D.R. February 23-25.
The meaning of multiple modals. Journées Sémantique & Modélisation 2007. CNRS Paris. March 30-31
Modal auxiliaries are empty. Semantics and Linguistic Theory (SALT) 17. University of Connecticut. May 11-13.
- 2006** *Emphatic multiple negation in substandard Dutch.* Poster presentation. International conference on linguistic evidence. E.K. University of Tübingen. February 2-4.
With D. Penka. *Typological implications as linguistic evidence.* Poster presentation. International conference on linguistic evidence. E.K. University of Tübingen. February 2-4.
Language Change: Shifting Complexity. Szklarska Poreba Workshop on semantics, pragmatics and experimental philosophy. Szklarska Poreba, Poland. March 3-5.
Negative Doubling in Dutch. Workshop on syntactic doubling in European dialects. Meertens Institute, Amsterdam. March 16-18.

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- Negative Doubling in Non-Negative Concord languages.* 21st Comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop. University of California at Santa Cruz. April 1-2.
- The syntactic status of adverbials.* Workshop on adjuncts/modifiers. GLOW 29. Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona. April 5-8.
- Functional structure and parametric variation: consequences of conflicting interface conditions.* Workshop on InterPhases. University of Cyprus, Nikosia. May 16-18.
- Diachronic change and constant complexity.* 9th Diachronic Generative Syntax Conference (DIGS 9). University of Trieste. June 8-10.
- 2005** *Negative Concord as syntactic agreement.* Electronic Poster. Workshop 'Polarity from Different Perspectives.' NYU. March 11-13.
- With D. Penka. *Negative Indefinites in Germanic.* 20th Comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop. University of Tilburg. June 10-11.
- Deriving parameters: on the syntactic flexibility of functional categories.* Workshop 'The structure of parametric variation.' University of Newcastle. September 5-7.
- With A. von Stechow. *Why functional categories are syntactically flexible.* Sixth International Tbilisi Symposium on Language Logic and Computation. Batumi. September 12-16.
- The Ban on True Negative Imperatives.* Colloque de Syntax et de Sémantique à Paris. Université de Paris XII. September 29 – October 1.
- With A. von Stechow. *How Semantics Dictates the Syntactic Vocabulary.* Sinn & Bedeutung 10. ZAS / Humboldt Universität zu Berlin. October 13-15.
- Don't negate imperatives! Or: imperatives and the syntax of negative markers.* Sinn & Bedeutung 10. ZAS / Humboldt Universität zu Berlin. October 13-15.
- Syntactically flexible functional categories.* Poster presentation. NELS 36. University of Massachusetts at Amherst. October 28-30.
- 2004** *A compositional analysis of Negative Concord.* Szklarska Poreba Workshop on Experimental Philosophy and Pragmasemantics. Szklarska Poreba, Poland. February 27-29.
- Negative Projections and Negative Concord.* Georgetown University Round Table. Comparative and Cross-Linguistic Research in Syntax, Semantics and Computational Linguistics. Georgetown University. Washington D.C. March 26-29.
- Negative Heads, Projections and Concord.* West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics. University of California at Davis. April 23-25.
- 2003** *Negative Concord as a consequence of the syntax of scope.* Joint Conference of the Forum for Germanic Languages Studies and the Germanic Linguistics Society. King's College. London. January 3-4.
- On the diachronic development of negation.* Conference on Comparative Diachronic Syntax. UCLC. University of Leiden. August 29-30.
- Two ways of expressing negation.* Sinn und Bedeutung 8. University of Frankfurt. September 29 - October 1.
- Negative Projections and Negative Concord.* Console XII. University of Patras. December 11-13.
- 2002** *What the Dutch Jespersen Cycle may reveal about Negative Concord.* Workshop on Language Change and Generative Grammar. Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. February 8.
- What the Dutch Jespersen Cycle may reveal about Negative Concord.* Chicago Linguistic Society 38 (CLS): Special session on Negation and Polarity Items. University of Chicago. April 25-27.

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- 2001** *Negative Heads and Negative Concord.* Comparative Germanic Syntax Workshop 17 (CGSW). University of Iceland. Reykjavik. August 9-10.
Syntax and semantics of Logical Negation and Negative Concord. SIN-Dag (Semantics in the Netherlands). University of Leiden. June 16.
Syntax and semantics of Logical Negation and Negative Concord. LOT-NWCL Student Conference. Utrecht University. July 14.
A three track structure of temporal and aspectual representations. Poster presentation. Conference on Perspectives on Aspect. Utrecht University. December 12-14.

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