



A head-supplement analysis of Dutch quotative *van*

Liesbeth Augustinus

HPSG conference - 17 August, 2020



Outline

- Introduction
- A typology of Dutch quotative *van*
- The analysis
- Conclusion

Outline

- **Introduction**
- A typology of Dutch quotative *van*
- The analysis
- Conclusion

Quotative *van*

Hij zei van ja neem 't maar mee hoor...
he said QUOT yes take it DM with *dm*
'He said like yes take it with you...' [CGN]

Quotative *van*

Hij zei van ja neem 't maar mee hoor...
he said QUOT yes take it DM with *dm*
'He said like yes take it with you...' [CGN]

- Colloquial speech
- Very common in spoken Dutch
- ~ English *like*, German *so* 'thus'
- Quote may appear as direct or indirect speech
- Examples: Spoken Dutch Corpus (CGN)

Quotative *van*

Definition

Quotative *van*-constructions involve the QUOTATIVE PREPOSITION *van*, which is followed by an optional hesitation marker like *eh* ‘er’, an intonation break, and a quote. [...] the quote can be declarative or interrogative in nature.

(Broekhuis & Corver 2015:704)

Outline

- Introduction
- **A typology of Dutch quotative *van***
- The analysis
- Conclusion

Typology

Coppen & Foolen (2012)

1. Constructions in which the matrix clause contains a 'trigger' of the quote
2. Constructions without a semantically rich verb
3. Constructions without a trigger

Typology

Coppen & Foolen (2012)

1. Constructions in which the matrix clause contains a 'trigger' of the quote

en moesten wij ... om het uur bellen om te zeggen van dat we d'r nog waren.
and must we ... every the hour call for to say QUOT that we there still were
'and we had to call every hour to say that we were still there.' [CGN]

Typology

Coppen & Foolen (2012)

2. Constructions without a semantically rich verb

en dan is dat van ja kijk we maken er het beste van maar da 's niet ideaal.
and then is that QUOT yes look we make R.PRON the best of but that.COLL is.ABBR not ideal
'and then it was like yeah look we make the most of it but that's not ideal.' [CGN]

Ik had zoiets van je zal het wel niet begrijpen wat ik nu zeg.
I had something QUOT you will it DM not understand what I now say
'I was like you will not understand what I am saying now.' [CGN]

'Ik heb zoiets van' is meest gehate Vlaamse uitdrukking

07-12-17, 09.13u - Redactie - Br

'Ik heb zoiets van' is irritantste woord van 2017

WEG MET DAT WOORD

Weg met "ik heb zoiets van" en "genderneutraal"

"Ik heb zoiets van" is meest irritante woordconstructie in Vlaanderen

KVDS | 07 december 2017 | 08u10 | Bron: Belga

"Ik heb zoiets van" en "genderneutraal" zijn de meest irritante woorden van 2017

"Ik heb zoiets van" en "genderneutraal" zijn de meest irritante woorden van 2017. Dat vinden de ruim 23.000 deelnemers aan de jaarlijkse verkiezing "Weg met dat woord!"

Dit is de meest gehate Vlaamse uitdrukking



Typology

Coppen & Foolen (2012)

3. Constructions without a trigger

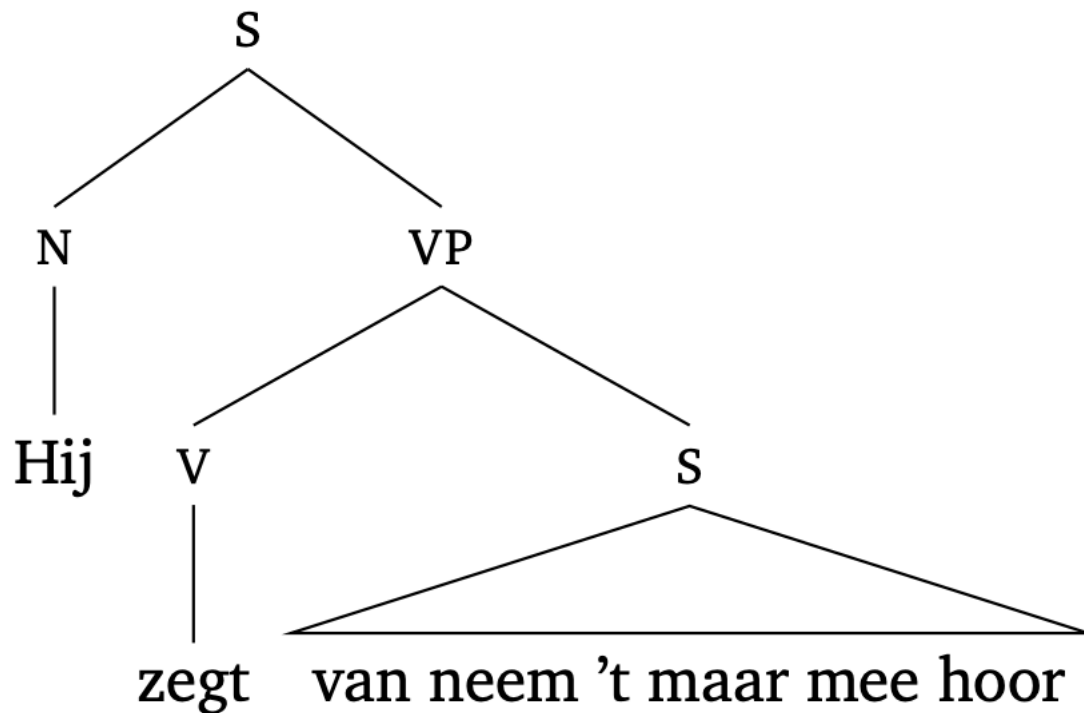
en geeft zij mij zo drie zoenen van hé hoe gaat ie?
and gives she me so three kisses QUOT hey how goes it.COLL
'and she gives me three kisses like hey, how is it going?' [CGN]

Outline

- Introduction
- A typology of Dutch quotative *van*
- **The analysis**
- Conclusion

The analysis

Proposal I: Haeseryn et al. (1997)



The analysis

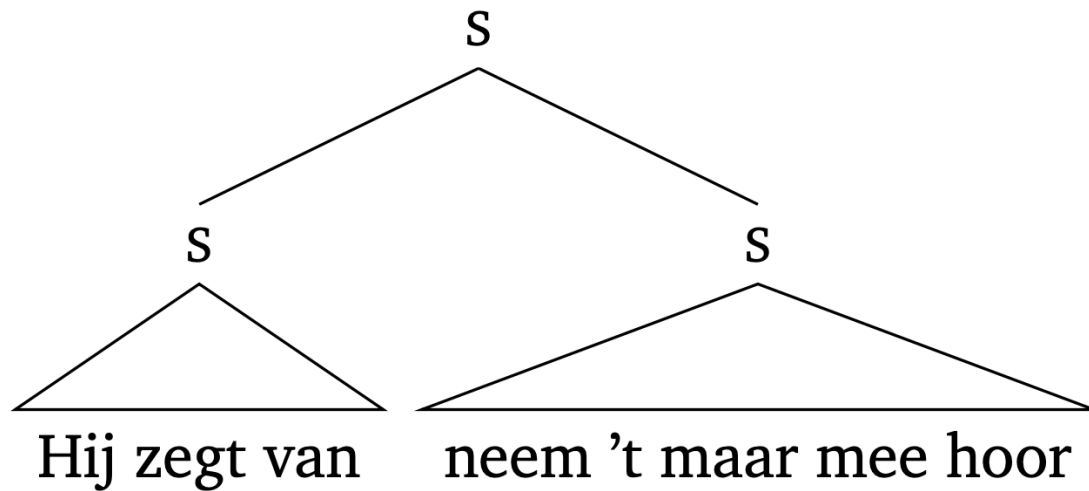
Proposal I: Haeseryn et al. (1997)

Problems:

- Quotes also differ from direct objects, e.g. with respect to topicalisation
Compare *John said: "I'm going"* and *"I'm going," said John*
- Constructions with a direct object and a quote:
e.g. *Hij zei iets van neem 't maar mee hoor*
'He said something like just take it with you'
- Sentences of type 2 and 3

The analysis

Proposal II: Vandelanotte & Davidse (2009)



General structure of quotative *van* constructions

Prosodically, constructions with quotative *van* resemble loose appositions

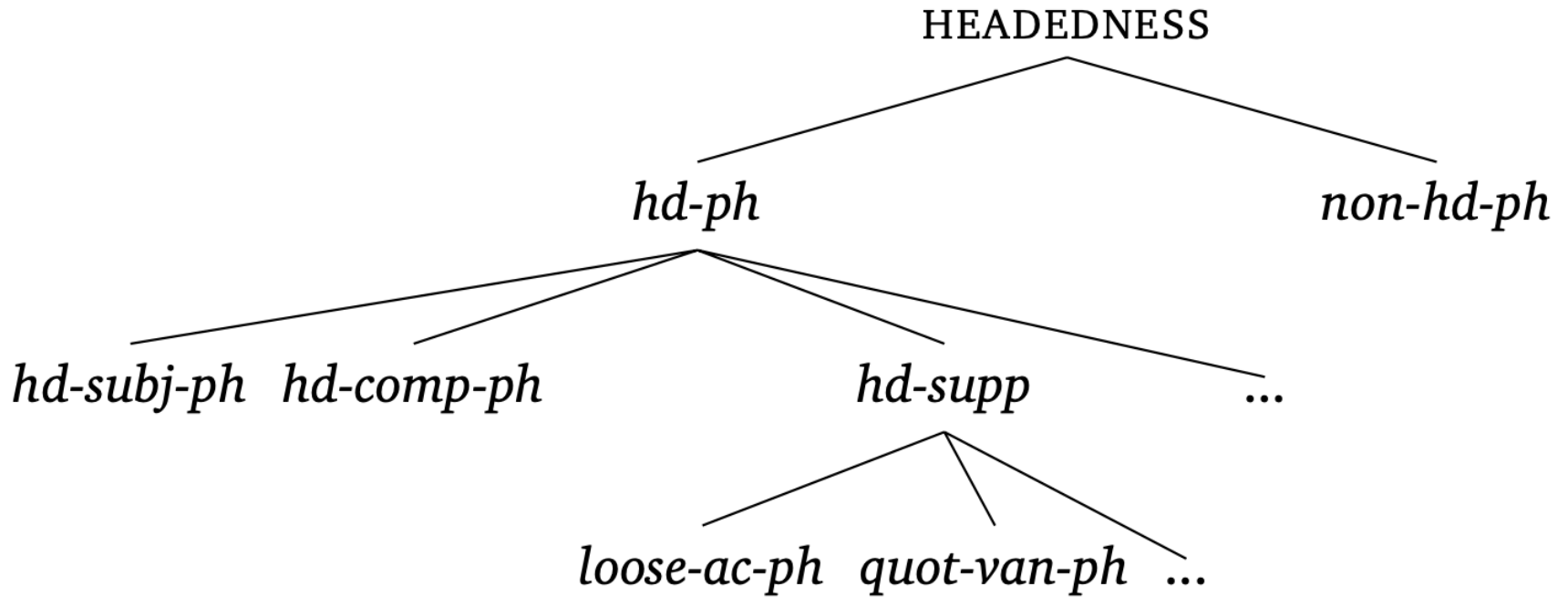
- *Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is beautiful.*
- *Hij zei iets van neem 't maar mee hoor.*
'He said something like just take it with you'

General structure of quotative *van* constructions

Prosodically, constructions with quotative *van* resemble loose appositions

- *Brussels, ## the capital of Belgium, ## is beautiful.*
- *Hij zei iets van ## neem 't maar mee hoor. ##*
'He said something like just take it with you'

Head-supplement

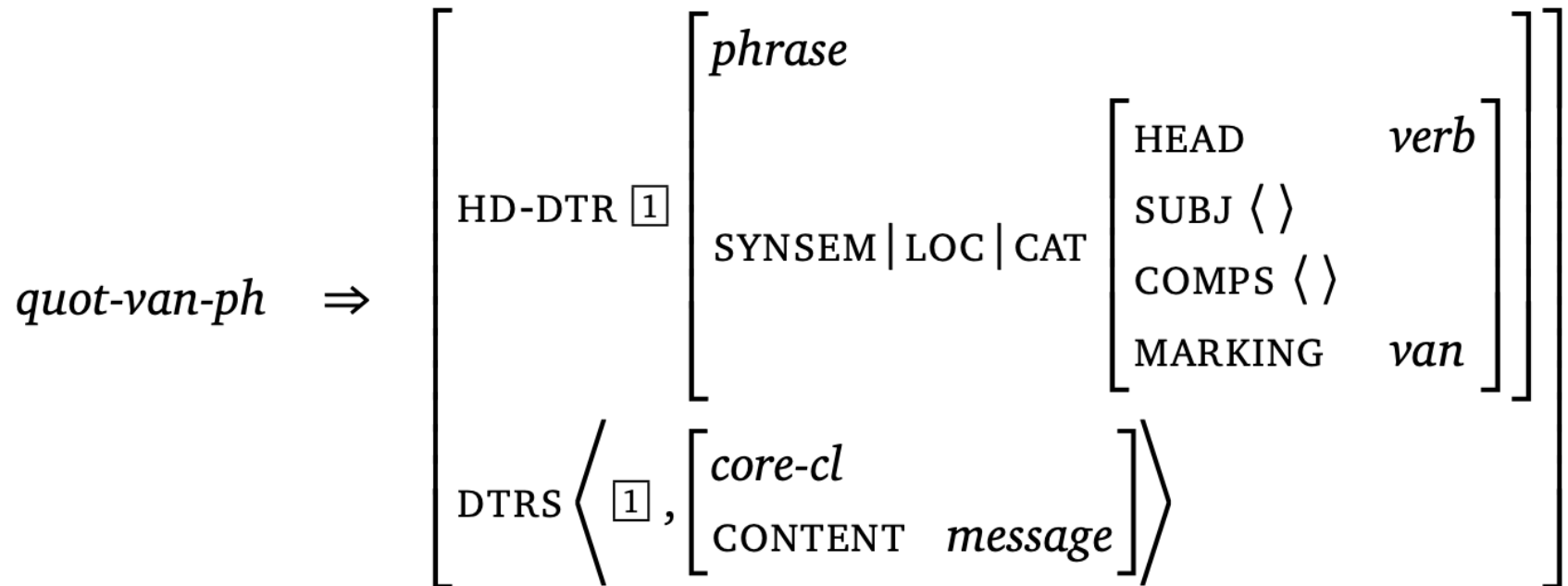


Head-supplement

$$\text{hd-supph} \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l}
 \text{PHON} \quad / \boxed{F} \# \# \boxed{G} \# \# / \\
 \text{FORM} \quad L_1 \oplus \langle \text{PUNCT} \rangle \oplus L_2 \oplus \langle \text{PUNCT} \rangle \\
 \text{HD-DTR} \quad \boxed{1} \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PHON} \quad / \boxed{F} / \\ \text{FORM} \quad L_1 \end{array} \right] \\
 \text{DTRS} \quad \left\langle \boxed{1}, \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{PHON} \quad / \boxed{G} / \\ \text{FORM} \quad L_2 \end{array} \right] \right\rangle
 \end{array} \right]$$

Van Eynde & Kim (2016)

Head-supplement

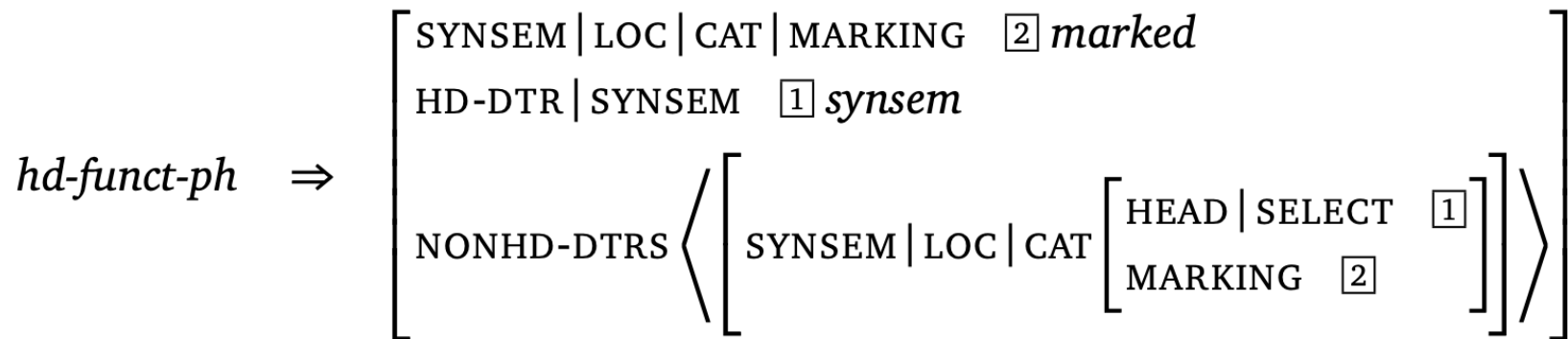


Internal structure of quotative *van* constructions

Function and position of quotative marker *van*?

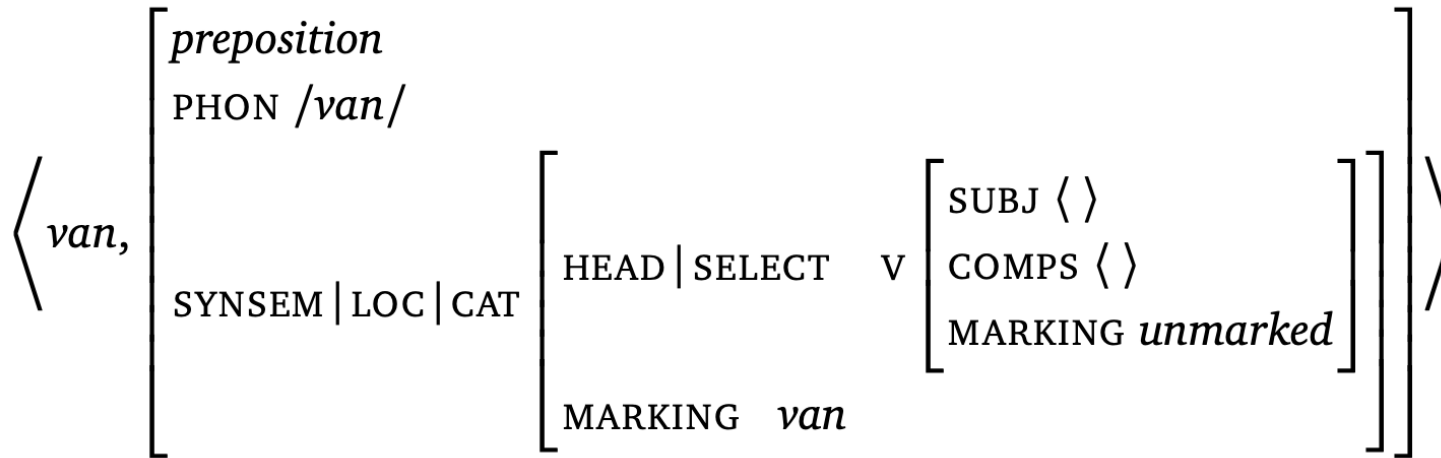
Internal structure of quotative *van* constructions

Head-functor

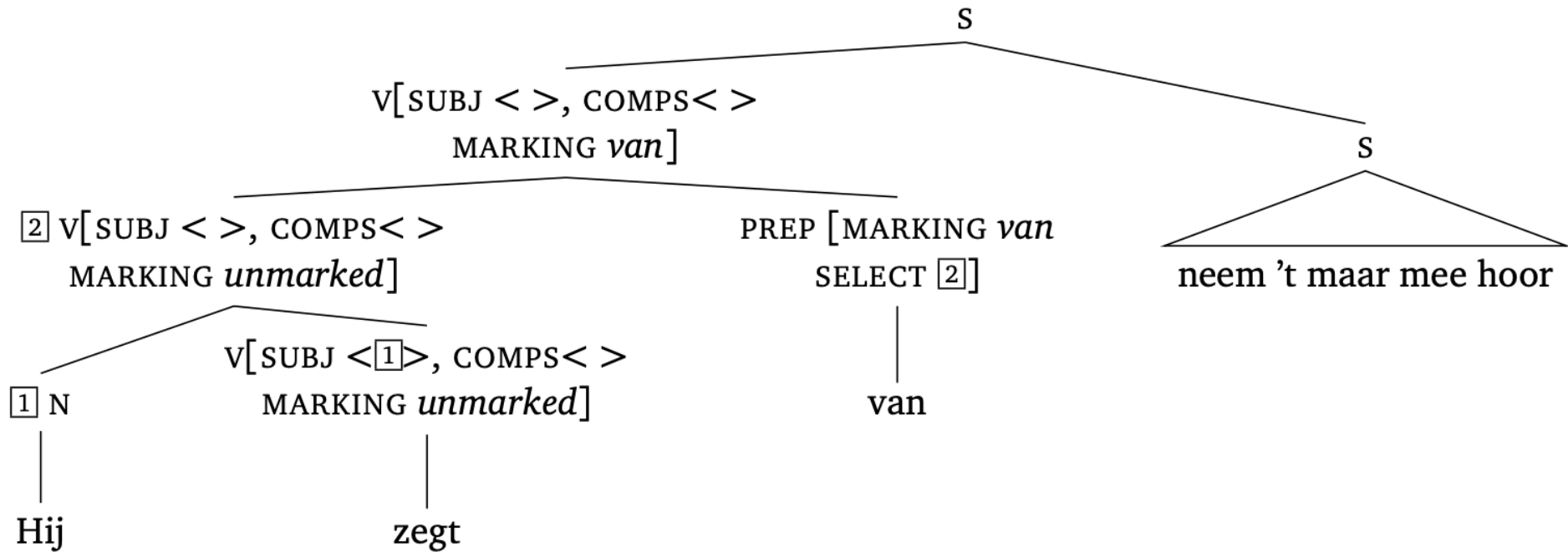


Van Eynde (2004)

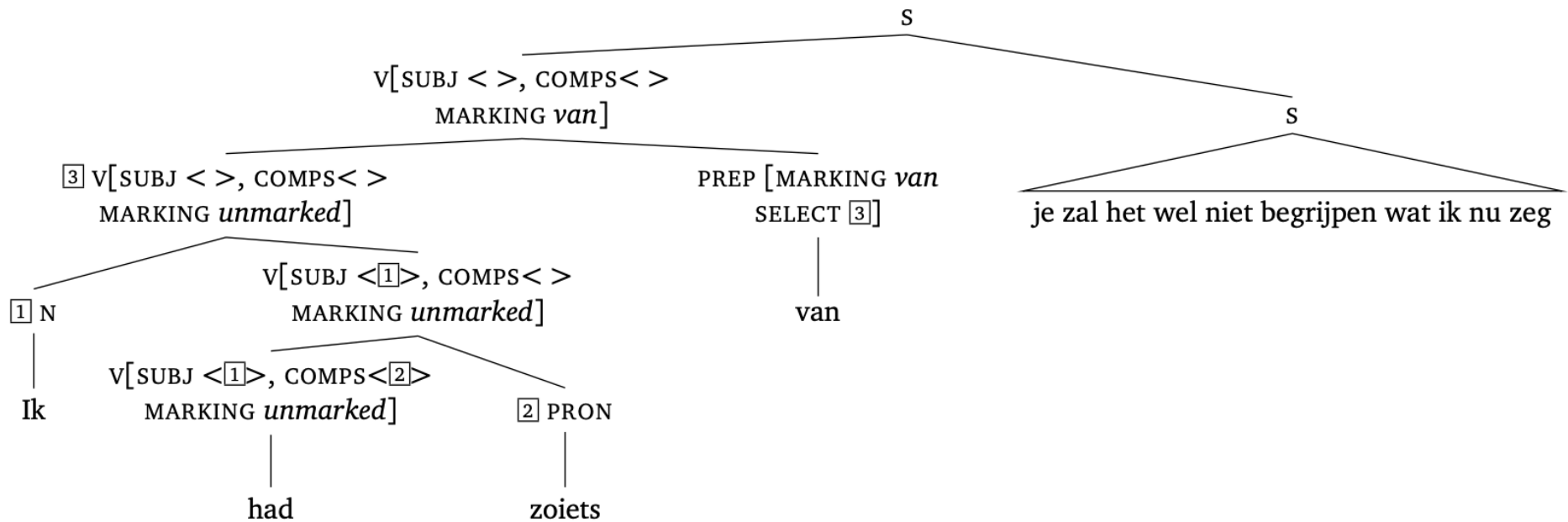
Internal structure of quotative *van* constructions



Quotative *van* constructions



Quotative *van* constructions



Outline

- Introduction
- A typology of Dutch quotative *van*
- The analysis
- **Conclusion**

Conclusion

- Analysis of Dutch quotative *van* constructions
- Subtype of *head-supplement*
- Treat quoting clause as saturated (i.e. the *van* clause is never an internal argument of the selecting verb)
- Future work: polar *van* constructions
e.g. *Ik dacht van wel* 'I thought so'

Thanks for your attention!