Abbreviations and symbols

This appendix contains a list of abbreviations and symbols that are used in this volume. Sometimes, conventions are adopted that differ from the ones given in this list, but if this is the case this is always explicitly mentioned in the text.

References to the other volumes of the Syntax of Dutch.
References to the chapters and sections in the other volumes in the series Syntax of Dutch are preceded by a letter: V + section # refers to the three volumes on Verbs and verb phrases; N + section # refers to the two volumes on Nouns and noun phrases; A + section # refers to the volume on Adjectives and adjective Phrases, and P + section # refers to the volume on Adpositions and adpositional phrases. P3.2, for example, refers to Section 3.2 in Hans Broekhuis (2013). Syntax of Dutch: Adpositions and adpositional phrases. Amsterdam: AUP.

Symbols and abbreviation used in the main text
°xxx refers to the xxx in the glossary

Abbreviations used in both the main text and the examples
AP Adjectival Phrase
CP Complementizer Phrase
DP Determiner phrase
NP Noun Phrase
Noun phrase Used when the NP-DP distinction is not relevant
PP Prepositional Phrase
TP Tense Phrase
VP Verb Phrase

Symbols, Abbreviations and conventions used in the examples

\( t \) Trace (the original position of a moved element)
XXX Small caps indicate that XXX is assigned contrastive accent

Abbreviations used as subscripts in the examples
1p/2p/3p 1\(^{st}\), 2\(^{nd}\), 3\(^{rd}\) person
acc Accusative
dat Dative
pred Predicate
nom Nominative
pl Plural
sg Singular

Abbreviations used in the glosses of the examples
AFF Affirmative marker
COMP Complementizer: dat ‘that’ in finite declarative clauses, of ‘whether/if’ in finite interrogative clauses, and om in infinitival clauses
prt. Particle that combines with a particle verb
PRT Particle of different kinds
REFL The short form of the reflexive pronoun, e.g., \( \text{zich} \); the long form \( \text{zichzelf} \) is usually translated as himself/herself/itself
Diacritics used for indicating acceptability judgments

* Unacceptable
*? Relatively acceptable compared to *
?? Intermediate or unclear status
? Marked: not completely acceptable or disfavored form
(?) Slightly marked, but probably acceptable
no marking Fully acceptable
%
Varying judgments among speakers
#
Unacceptable under intended reading
$
Special status: old-fashioned, archaic, very formal, semantically incoherent, degraded/unacceptable for non-syntactic reasons, etc. The nature of the deviation is normally explained in the main text.

Other conventions

xx/yy Acceptable both with xx and with yy
*xx/yy Unacceptable with xx, but acceptable with yy
xx/*yy Acceptable with xx, but unacceptable with yy
(xx) Acceptable both with and without xx
*(xx) Acceptable with, but unacceptable without xx
(*xx) Acceptable without, but unacceptable with xx
.. <xx> Alternative placement of xx in an example
.. <*xx> .. Impossible placement of xx in an example
XX ... YY Italicics indicate binding
XX_i ... YY_j Coindexing indicates coreference
XX ... YY Counter-indexing indicates disjoint reference
XX_i/*j Unacceptable with index i, acceptable with index j
XX_i/*j Unacceptable with index j, acceptable with index i
[XP ... ] Constituent brackets of a constituent XP

Logical symbols

\&: Conjunction or distributive AND
\lor: Inclusive disjunction
\rightarrow: Material implication
>: Larger than
\neg: Negation
\exists x: Existential operator
\forall x: Universal operator
p, q, ...: proposition letters
\phi, \psi, \chi: formula letters
\models: Entails
\not\models: Does not entail
\equiv: Is logically equivalent to
\cap: Intersection
\cup: Union
\in: Element of