

In (3b), *wh*+DiP must form a constituent because German is a V2 language which usually disallows more than a single constituent to the left of the finite verb (SpecCP) of the main clause. This phenomenon is well documented in the literature (Bayer & Obenauer 2011; Meibauer 1991, 1994; Thurmair 1989). In this chapter, we deal with the following two issues: (i) How can we derive the exceptional word order we see in (3b)? (ii) Do the different word orders given in (3a) and (3b) correspond to different semantic or pragmatic interpretations?

Working in a strictly derivational system as provided by the Minimalist Program, we will not consider the possibility of deriving (3b) from (3a). In such a case, the *wh*-phrase would have to undergo merger with the DiP at the stage of [*nur den Schlüssel wie verlieren können*], in violation of the ‘Extension Condition’ (see also below), and then move on with the DiP by depriving the structure of the scope position that the DiP appears to occupy.¹ In order to address the questions in (i) and (ii) seriously, we will take a different route. The paper is structured as follows. In section 2, we turn to the derivation of left peripheral particles and provide a successive-cyclic movement account for the distribution of German discourse particles in the left periphery of the clause. Relying on the combination of key aspects of the Minimalist Program, we develop a derivational model that can also account for the seemingly problematic cases of stacked particles appearing in the left periphery. In section 3, we turn to the interpretation of configurations involving left peripheral particles. In comparison with the unmarked construction, we notice an interpretive distinctness which as we argue requires the notion of emphasis for intensity to account for the extra pragmatic effect these structures convey. Section 4 summarizes and concludes the paper.

2. The derivation of left peripheral particles

As we said above, it is generally observed that, unlike adverbs, discourse particles like German *denn* (lit. ‘then’) or *nur* (lit. ‘only’) are immobile. This follows if the particles are heads that are rooted in the functional structure of the clause as suggested in (4); cf. Cardinaletti (this volume) and Hinterhölzl & Munaro (this volume) for alternative approaches. Notice that the DiP, abbreviated here as ‘Prt’, is in the scope of Force/Fin because the choice of Prt depends on major categories of Force.

$$(4) \text{ [ForceP/FinP Force}^0\text{/Fin}^0 \text{ [}_{\text{(TopP)}} \dots \text{ [Prt}^0 \text{ [(AdvP*) [}_{\text{VP/VP}} \dots \text{]]]]}]$$

As already mentioned in the introduction, an important qualification must be added to the claim that DiPs are syntactically immobile: various such particles can appear as a co-constituent of a

¹ Cf. Bayer & Obenauer (2011: §4) who argue that the DiP heads a particle phrase which would be ‘decapitated’ in the course of this derivation.

wh-element, and in this case they move along with the *wh*-element to the left periphery of the clause (cf. 3b above). According to the literature, the [*wh*+Prt]-construction is compatible with the DiPs *schon*, *denn*, *auch*, *überhaupt*, *eigentlich*, *nur*, *wohl*, *bloß*.²

In what follows, we first demonstrate that the *wh*-element and the particle in these constructions should be analyzed as one constituent (section 2.1). We then turn to the issue of how this constituent is merged into the derivation and to the question of how [*wh*+Prt] reaches the left periphery of the clause (section 2.2). Based on this analysis, we will show that our approach can also account for cases of stacked particles in the left periphery (section 2.3).

2.1. Left peripheral particles and syntactic constituency

In German minimal clauses containing a fronted finite verb, there is maximally one XP constituent in front of the finite verb, as exemplified by (5). This is known as the V2 constraint.

- (5) a. [Nach der Aufführung am Abend] hat Hans eine Jacke an.
 after the performance in.the evening has Hans a jacket on
 ‘After the performance in the evening, Hans is wearing a jacket.’
 b. * [Nach der Aufführung] [Hans] hat eine Jacke an.

Turning to cases of left peripheral particles, Bayer (1996) has argued for focus particles that they are functional heads that project a ‘particle phrase’. This claim is challenged by approaches that refer to particles as maximal projections that adjoin to already existing phrases, cf. Jacobs (1983) for an early account, and various researchers that accepted it, cf. Buring & Hartmann (2001); Sternefeld (2006); Kleemann-Krämer (2010) and others. This results in a V3 analysis of constructions involving left peripheral particles (cf. Müller 2003, 2013 for data on V3 in general).

- (6) Nur Peter kooperierte heute. (Buring & Hartmann 2001)
 a. V3 analysis
 [CP nur [CP Peter [C' kooperierte [... [heute...]]]...]]
 b. V2 analysis
 [CP [nur Peter] [C' kooperierte [... [heute...]]]...]
 [PrtP [Prt' nur Peter]]

There are several arguments against a V3 analysis of left peripheral focus particles (e.g. Meyer & Sauerland 2009; Reis 2005). Bayer (1996, 1999) discusses examples such as (7b), which can only

² The particle *doch* is an exception. It can only occur (non-adjacently) with *gleich*, as in *Wer doch war das gleich?* (‘Who was it again?’), cf. Meibauer (1991: 228).

be explained by postulating a particle phrase where the XP (here: *einer*) moves to the specifier of the particle phrase.

- (7) a. [Nur einer] hat gelacht.
only one has laughed
'Only one person laughed.'
b. [Einer nur] hat gelacht.

Notice that in (6a) *nur* cannot c-command the (obligatory) focus on *Peter* unless it precedes it. The linear order seen in (7b) cannot be explained because *nur* would not c-command the focus. Concerning these cases, Buring & Hartmann (2001: 240) claim that “[m]ost speakers, including both authors of this article, indeed find sentences like [(7b)] unacceptable. Standard grammars of German likewise do not mention this placement of F[ocus]P[article]s as a possibility.” However, this construction is a regular option in German syntax and authentic examples abound (cf. Reis 2005 and references cited there).

In the context of DiPs, examples such as (3), repeated here for convenience as (8), provide important evidence for head status of particles and against a characterization as regular adverbs with a ‘special’ semantic interpretation (Manzini this volume) or as ‘deficient’ adverbs in the sense of Cardinaletti (2011, this volume). Note that [*wh*+Adv]-constructions such as (9) violate the V2 constraint.

(8) Wie **nur** habe ich den Schlüssel verlieren können?

- (9) a. * [Wen oft] hat er getroffen?
who often has he met
b. * [Wen vielleicht] hat er verpasst?³
who perhaps has he missed

Several constituency tests suggest that the *wh*-element and the particle form one constituent; cf. (10) for evidence from sluicing and (11) for corpus examples involving coordination (obtained from the DWDS corpus, cf. Klein & Geyken 2010).

(10) A: Irgendeiner hat das Geld gestohlen.
Someone has the money stolen

³ Evaluative adverbs like *leider* are ruled out for other reasons because they are always marked or even ungrammatical in questions, cf. Bellert (1977) and Ernst (2007) for discussion of speaker-oriented adverbs in questions.

B: Aber [wer nur]?
But who PART

*B': Aber [wer] vielleicht?
But who perhaps

(11) a. Nie hätte ich mich damals mit ihm unterhalten – **wie auch** und **worüber**?
never had I myself back.then with him talked how PART and what.about
'Never had I talked to him back then – and anyway, how and what about?
(Die Zeit, 04.10.1991, Nr. 41)

b. Zwei Alpenländer, die auszogen, im hohen Norden das
two people.from.the.Alpine.countries which set.out in.the Far North the
Telemarken zu lernen. Aber **wo nur** und **worauf**?
telemarking to learn but where PART and whereon
'Two people from the Alpine countries that set out to learn telemarking in the Far
North. But where at all and whereon?'
(Die Zeit, 06.12.1991, Nr. 50)

If we consider only the DiPs, we observe that particles, even if compatible with assertive speech acts (cf. 13b), can never appear in the prefield alone (cf. 13 and 2b above), while adverbs can (cf. 12 and 1b above).

(12) a. Oft hat er ihn getroffen.
often has he him met
'He has often met him.'

b. Vielleicht hat er ihn getroffen.
perhaps has he him met
'He has perhaps met him.'

(13) a. *Denn hat er ihn getroffen.
b. *Ja hat er ihn getroffen.⁴

⁴ This concurs with the finding that quantifying elements such as *genau* can also appear in the left periphery together with *wh*-elements, but never alone.

(i) Wann genau hat er ihn getroffen?
when exactly has he him met
'When exactly has he met him?'

(ii) *Genau hat er ihn getroffen.

In section 3, however, we will argue that the cases involving discourse particles display a root/non-root asymmetry that we do not observe in the examples with *genau* (Sauerland & Heck 2003). Accordingly, the question of why elements such as *genau* and discourse particles

Given this evidence, and in accordance with the V2 constraint that holds in German, we thus claim that the *wh*-phrase and DiP must form a single constituent (contra Hinterhölzl & Munaro this volume).

Meibauer (1994: 59) observes that, in all cases such as (8), the particle obeys a right adjacency constraint (i.e. [Prt+*wh*]-configurations are not attested). However, data such as (8') are not ungrammatical when the particle *nur* is interpreted as a conjunction-like element and not as a discourse particle, cf. the discussion revolving around focus particles (Büring & Hartmann 2001).

(8') **Nur** wie habe ich den Schlüssel verlieren können?

In such examples, a clear prosodic break can be witnessed between *nur* and the rest of the clause, similar to English *However, how could I have lost the key?* Other discourse particles like *schon* (lit. 'already'), which lack the conjunction reading, are excluded from the position to the left of the *wh*-element (14c).

- (14) a. Wie habe ich **schon** den Schlüssel verlieren können?
b. Wie **schon** habe ich den Schlüssel verlieren können?
 'How could I lose the key? (Don't ask me! You already know it!)'
c. ***Schon** wie habe ich den Schlüssel verlieren können?

In section 3, we will come back to this issue of why the *wh*-element moves to the specifier of the particle phrase. After having showed that the co-occurrence of a *wh*-element and a discourse particle should be analyzed as one constituent, let us now turn to the issue of how this syntactic object is merged into the derivation.

2.2. *Left peripheral particles and generalized transformations*

In accordance with current minimalist approaches that assume interaction of subderivations (Gallego 2010; Stroik 2009; Trotzke & Zwart 2014; Uriagereka 1999, 2011), essentially in the form of generalized transformations, we claim that there is no reason to believe that the cyclic organization of the grammar should stop at the arbitrary boundary of 'words'. In other words, "[t]he process of insertion is [...] not sensitive to the nature of the representation it connects, nor to whether the host node is a terminal or not" (Ackema & Neeleman 2004: 130). Crucially, in minimalism this cyclic organization of grammar follows automatically if we assume that "Merge always applies at the simplest possible form: at the root" (Chomsky 1995: 248). This constraint on structure building, the 'Extension Condition', determines that the derivation of complex sub-

appear in the left periphery has to be answered separately for both categories, with different answers forthcoming in each case.

jects and adjuncts implies that the computational system has to deal with more than one root syntactic object at the same time (Hornstein & Nunes 2014; Nunes 2012; Uriagereka 2011). Let us look at the following derivation of *The man left* (cf. Trotzke & Zwart 2014: 144-146). As we can see in (15), the Extension Condition prevents a derivation where *man* in (15d) first merges with *left* because in this case *the* would have to be merged with *man* in a noncyclic manner. As a consequence, the computational system has to merge *man* with *the* in a separate derivation layer as seen in (15e).⁵

- (15) a. N = {the₁, man₁, left₁}
 b. N' = {the₁, man₁, left₀}
 K = left
 c. N'' = {the₁, man₀, left₀}
 K = left
 L = man
 d. N''' = {the₀, man₀, left₀}
 K = left
 L = man
 M = the
 e. K = left
 N = [the man]
 f. VP = [[the man] left]

In contrast to the ‘big’ PrtP in [_{PrtP} Prt⁰ [... [_{VP/VP} ...]]] where Prt⁰ obviously appears in its scope position, we claim that the ‘small’ particle phrase (SPrtP) involving the *wh*-element is derived in a separate derivational process in which Prt⁰ is merged with the *wh*-element, and the *wh*-phrase is obligatory moved to the specifier of Prt⁰ (cf. section 2.1 above). SPrtP is then merged into the unfolding V-projection, the step after which successive-cyclic movement of SPrtP, analogous to *wh*-movement, may apply. Both the DiP and the *wh*-element are operators that must be licensed in a scope position. Accordingly, in addition to serving as an argument, SPrtP must raise to a position where the DiP can take scope. This is the derivational point at which DiP/Prt⁰ is deactivated and thus ‘frozen in place’. The SPrtP as a whole cannot stop here, of course. The DiP is only one of the scope-taking operators involved. The other one is the *wh*-element. This has not been taken care of. Thus, as a final step, SPrtP must raise to a position where the *wh*-element can be licensed. This derivation sequence is summarized in (16).

⁵ N is the ‘numeration’ with which a derivation starts. The index number says how often a lexical item (LI) occurs in the numeration; the number is zero once the LI has been merged in the derivation; for details, cf. Chomsky (1995). K, L, M refer to projected or unprojected LIs.

(16) [SprtP [Force⁰/Fin⁰ ... [PrtP ~~SPrtP~~ [Prt⁰ ... [VP/vP... ~~SPrtP~~...]]]]]

Various reconstruction effects show that SPrtP must move through the VP/vP-related PrtP before it moves on to the checking destination of the *wh*-element. Crucially, DiPs have taken scope long before they make a physical appearance in SpecCP. The left edge of VP/vP, alias PrtP, is targeted in exactly the same way as the left edge of CP. In analogy with a silent C-head, the feature of a silent Prt-head is valued when SPrtP moves into its specifier. As (16) indicates, the lower copies of SPrtP are deleted in the phonological component.⁶ This analysis accounts for the irritating mobility of the DiP. It is easy to see now that the DiP has only been displaced for the reason of pied-piping. In the SPrtP, the DiP travels along with its *+wh* co-constituent. In semantic terms, however, it is as immobile as the traditional descriptive accounts say. In sum, the DiP lacks any core-grammatical role in the CP's left periphery. Although we cannot offer a discussion of focus particles here, a proper account of focus particles in SpecCP as seen in (7) above is likely to rest on the same mechanism, namely that the focus particle has reached a scope position in the middle-field before it has been pied-piped together with its focus-associate to SpecCP.⁷

⁶ Note that the pronunciation of multiple copies is not possible. A common restriction is that morphologically complex copies are less likely to be pronounced more than once (McDaniel 1986: 183; for discussion, cf. Nunes 2004).

(i) Wen glaubt Hans wen Jakob gesehen hat?
 whom thinks Hans whom Jakob seen has
 'Who does Hans think Jakob saw?'

(ii) *Wessen Buch glaubst du wessen Buch Hans liest?
 whose book think you whose book Hans reads
 'Whose book do you think Hans is reading?'

In section 3, however, we argue that SprtPs cannot appear in situ due to their interpretation in the semantic/pragmatic component.

⁷ If so, this could take care of the often-repeated argument that focus particles must take scope over CP because they take scope over QPs in CP. Consider the interpretation of (i).

(i) Nur Fleisch hat jeder gegessen
 only meat has everybody eaten
 a. For nothing but meat it is true that every person ate it.
 b. For every person it is true that (s)he ate nothing but meat.

Reading b. is only possible under heavy stress of the universal quantifier. The dominant reading is a. But this cannot be an argument for *nur* taking wide scope because it occupies the highest position at PF. Under the assumption that the small particle phrase *nur Fleisch* moves through a pre-*vP* scope position, it attains scope over the *vP*-internal QP at ✓.

(ii) [Nur Fleisch] hat ... [PrtP [~~nur Fleisch~~] Prt⁰✓ [vP jeder [~~nur Fleisch~~] gegessen]]

2.3. Stacked left peripheral particles

Through the work of Thurmair (1989) and Coniglio (2011) it is widely known that in German DiPs can co-occur in a simplex clause, and if they do, they tend to follow a strict hierarchy, much in analogy to the hierarchy of adverbs that Cinque (1999) has uncovered.

- (17) a. Wo bist du **denn bloß** gewesen? (denn < bloß)
 where are you PART PART been
 ‘Where on earth have you been (I am wondering).’
- b. * Wo bist du **bloß denn** gewesen? *(bloß < denn)
- c. Wo bist du **denn** gestern **bloß** gewesen? (denn < bloß)
 where are you PART yesterday PART been

Given the fact that they can be non-adjacent as in (17c), we can exclude the idea of a lexically reanalyzed ‘super particle’. Each DiP seems to head its own phrase.

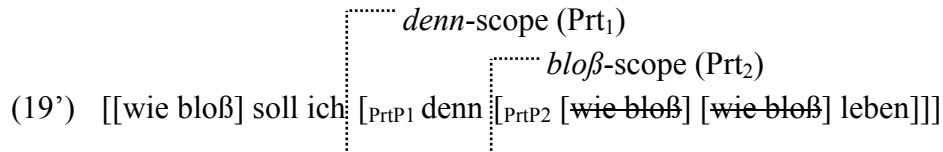
Notice now that DiPs can also be stacked in the SPrtP-construction as shown in (18), and if they are, they occur in the very same order as in the regular construction in which particles are merged with VP/vP or its extensions.

- (18) a. [Wie **denn bloß**] soll ich leben (denn < bloß)
 how PART PART should I live
 ‘How on earth should I live?’
- b. * [Wie **bloß denn**] soll ich leben? *(bloß < denn)

At first sight, there seem to be counterexamples. Notice well-formed examples that seem to violate the ordering restriction. Consider (19), which appears to violate the order *denn < bloß*.

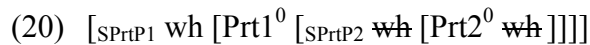
- (19) [Wie **bloß**] soll ich **denn** leben? (bloß < denn)

However, one should not be deceived by linear order. Since in the present account linear order as such is irrelevant, (19) is no counterexample to the particle hierarchy we see in (17) and (18). The DiP *bloß* (Prt₂) has taken scope in a Spec-Prt₂P position below Prt₁P of which *denn* is the head. In fact, the well-formedness of examples such as (19) gives strong support to our account, according to which the DiP’s occurrence in SpecCP is independent of its scopal property.



What matters for LF is the ‘reconstructed’ site in which the DiP has undergone scope freezing.

Notice now that our account in section 2.2 faces a serious problem when we want to account for constituents such as [*wie denn bloß*] in the left periphery of the clause. The problem with (18a) is that the order of the DiPs should actually be the reverse of what we see in the particle hierarchy in (18). As we saw in (19’), Prt_2 (*bloß*) needs to acquire scope before Prt_1 (*denn*). But in order to do so, Prt_2 has to be the head of the phrase that is inserted in the developing V-projection and not Prt_1 , as is the case in (20).⁸



In a minimalist system, however, we can solve this problem without any extra assumptions. In section 2.2, we already saw that the computational system has to operate with more than one root syntactic object at a time. If we understand movement as the interaction between the more basic operations Copy and Merge (Chomsky 1995), the operation of ‘sideward movement’ becomes a logical possibility within the computational system and its basic tools (cf. Bobaljik 1995; Nunes 1995; and Nunes 2012 for a recent overview). As (21) demonstrates, the stacked cases of left peripheral particles are empirical instantiations of sideward movement (we adopt the notational convention to annotate copies by superscripted indices).

- (21) a. K = $[[\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$
 L = **denn**
- b. K = $[[\text{wie blo\ss}]^i \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$
 L = **denn**
 M = $[\text{wie blo\ss}]^i$
- c. K = $[[\text{wie blo\ss}]^i \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$
 P = $[\text{wie denn } [\text{wie blo\ss}]^i]$
- d. $[[\text{wie denn blo\ss}] \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$
- e. $[\text{Prt}_1^0 [\text{wie denn blo\ss}] \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$
- f. $[[\text{wie denn blo\ss}] \text{ Prt}_1^0 [\text{wie denn blo\ss}] \text{ Prt}_2^0 \text{ ich } [\text{wie blo\ss}] \text{ leben soll}]$

In the derivation given in (21), SPrtP_n is copied (21b,M) and merged not with the syntactic object containing the source of the copy, but with another root syntactic object (Prt_{n-1}) in a separate

⁸ Omitting some details, the derivation seen in (20) is what had been proposed in Bayer & Obenauer (2011: §4).

workspace (21c,P). Since Prt_{n-1} (*denn*) needs a constituent it can take scope over, this copying operation complies with the general economy principle that every computational operation must be motivated as regards its interpretational result(s) at the interfaces ('Last Resort', cf. Chomsky 1995: 28). The output of merging SPrtP_n (*wie bloß*) with Prt_{n-1} (SPrtP_{n-1}) is now inserted at the root of the syntactic derivation in (21d), in accordance with the Extension Condition and in contrast to non-cyclic operations as proposed by, e.g., Lebeaux (1991). Provided $\text{P}_{n-1} \neq \text{Prt}_n$, Prt_{n-1} does not agree with the head of the PrtP whose specifier hosts SPrtP_{n-1} at this stage. Accordingly, SPrtP_{n-1} (*wie denn bloß*) contains an active operator feature. This feature will be deactivated upon merger of a new silent Prt -head (Prt^0) with the (now) extended $\text{VP}/\nu\text{P}$ -projection and raising SPrtP_{n-1} to its specifier (21e-d). Prt_{n-1} (*denn*) undergoes scope freezing at this point and takes scope higher than Prt_n (*bloß*), as required by the attested hierarchy (*denn* < *bloß*). The process is summarized in Fig. 1.

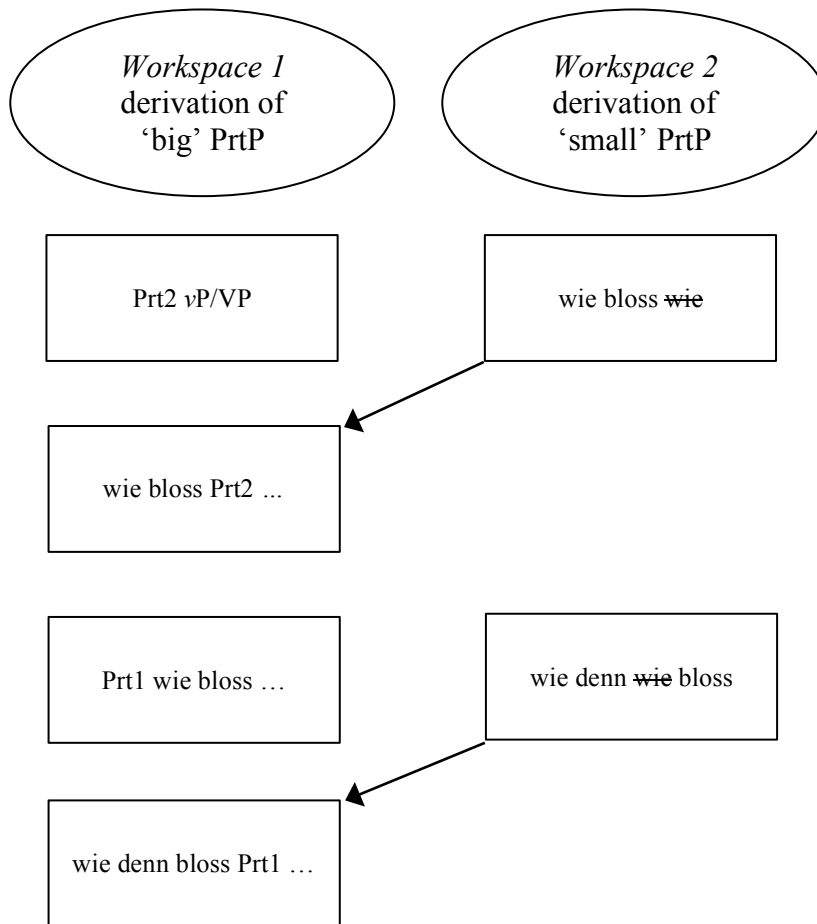


Fig. 1: Two derivation layers involved in the computation of stacked left peripheral particles.

In sum, by generalizing successive-cyclic *wh*-movement and by adopting the standard assumptions of generalized transformations (section 2.2) and sideward movement (this section), we can account for the syntactic distribution of DiPs in the left periphery of the clause. After having pro-

vided the derivational details of configurations involving left peripheral particles, let us now turn to the interpretation we observe in the context of these constructions.

3. Left peripheral particles and emphasis

In this section, we address the interpretation of left peripheral occurrences of DiPs in German. In section 2.2, we showed that DiPs fulfill their discourse-semantic function already in the middle field of the clause by taking scope in a VP/ ν P-related position. Up to this point, it looks as if the formation of a SPrtP lacks semantic or pragmatic motivation and rather appears to be an optional quirk of the grammar of German. This is highly unlikely. But what is the function of the discourse particle in the left periphery then? In what follows, we claim that the left peripheral occurrence is associated with an extra touch of the speaker's emphasis, and we build on the notion of 'emphasis for intensity' as proposed by Trotzke & Turco (submitted). In the literature, we sometimes find DiP-specific claims concerning this extra pragmatic effect. For instance, for the DiP *nun* (lit. 'now') in constructions such as *Wann nun wird...* ('When PRT will...'), Hinterhölzl & Munaro (this volume) claim that the additional pragmatic effect can be characterized as the speaker's expression of a "strong exhortation to an immediate answer." This, however, is a DiP-specific interpretation and obviously does not hold for other cases, e.g. *schon* in [*wh+schon*]-constructions, which yields a rhetorical question. Obviously, [*wh+Prt*] retains the semantic contribution that Prt makes to the illocutionary meaning in the 'big' PrtP but adds an extra pragmatic effect that is absent in the 'big' PrtP.

3.1. The notion of emphasis for intensity

Turning to the literature that discusses grammatical reflexes of emphasis, we find early proposals by Bierwisch (1966) and Kiefer (1967) that introduce the term 'emphasis' into research at the syntax-pragmatics interface.⁹ Kiefer (1967: 8) suggests to "conceive of emphasis as a device which consists of contrasting a particular constituent or constituents of the sentence with the corresponding constituents or constituents of another sentence." As should be clear from this definition, these proposals refer to word order options that are captured in terms of information structure in current research. A more useful notion of emphasis, for our purposes, is provided by the phonetic literature. There we find a clear-cut distinction between two types of emphasis: 'emphasis for contrast' and 'emphasis for intensity' (first mentioned by Coleman 1914). Emphasis for

⁹ Although the notion 'emphasis' was not used in his work, Otto Behaghel almost certainly identified it with the type of his *Bedarfsstellungen* ('positions on purpose') that serves to syntactically express the speaker's excitement (cf. Behaghel 1932: 8).

contrast is typically associated to contrastive or corrective focus (cf. Umbach 2004). For instance, in the example *John ate BANANA for breakfast* (and not apples, pears, etc.), the contrasted element is singled out from a set of alternatives (Rooth 1992). Emphasis for intensity, on the other hand, has to do with expressive and attitudinal evaluation by amplifying the meaning of the emphasized constituent, as in *There was an eNORMous queue waiting at the theatre* (Niebuhr 2010). By highlighting the stressed syllable *-NOR-* of *enormous*, the speaker evokes a remarkability ranking, that is, an ordering of different crowd sizes, and, on this scale, he points to the upper portion of this scale, thereby expressing that the size of the queue was remarkable.

In the syntactic literature on left peripheral word order options in German, we find a similar notion of emphasis. Bayer (1984, 2001) shows that in Bavarian complement and also in certain adjunct CPs an XP can be fronted to SpecCP, and that this fronting endows the CP with an emphatic interpretation and forces it to undergo movement to the left periphery where it has access to the Force projection of the root clause.¹⁰ Frey (2010) discusses the observation that in German the question *Wo ist Hans?* ('Where is Hans?') can in principle be answered by (i) *Er ist im KINO* ('He is in the cinema') as well as by (ii) *Im KINO ist er* ('In the cinema is he'). He argues that choices such as (ii) yield a pragmatic effect that should not be analyzed in terms of information structure (i.e. in terms of emphasis for contrast). Rather, this effect goes beyond information structural interpretations by adding the evaluative dimension of speaker attitude to the meaning of an utterance (i.e. emphasis for intensity). Evaluating the fact that Hans is in the cinema as remarkable parallels the case involving the remarkable queue, where speakers express their subjective attitude, namely, according to Niebuhr (2010: 172), "either their admiration for the grandiose theatre performance or their irritation about the long waiting time."

However, many approaches, including Frey's (2010), analyze these speaker-related emphatic interpretations by a certain explication of the notion of contrast and thereby use the term 'emphasis' as an inclusive term encompassing different information structural interpretations (cf. also Hartmann 2008; Zimmermann 2008). They therefore readopt Kiefer's (1967) early proposal to use 'emphasis' as an umbrella term that includes all kinds of information structural meanings. In what follows, we will briefly illustrate that the notion of emphasis for intensity builds on information structure, but should not be identified with contrast. In this respect, we concur with recent work on Romance showing that evaluative meaning going beyond information structure in certain grammatical constructions can be analyzed as a focus-based implicature (Bianchi, Bocci & Cruschina 2014).

3.2. *Emphasis for intensity in the left periphery*

In the context of the distinction between emphasis for contrast (information structural emphasis) and emphasis for intensity (expressing the speaker's emotional commitment), we observe an in-

¹⁰ For an extension to the syntax of Bangla, cf. Bayer & Dasgupta (in press).

structive case involving particle elements in the left periphery when we turn to restrictions in topicalization patterns of particles in non-transparent particle-verb constructions. Given certain pragmatic conditions, verb particles can appear in the left periphery of the German clause. Müller (2002) and Zeller (2001) provide several examples, partly based on corpus evidence.

- (22) (An der Haltestelle stiegen hübsche Frauen ein.) (Zeller 2001: 89)
 at the bus-stop climbed pretty women in.PART
 AUS stiegen nur Männer.
 out.PART climbed only men
 ‘At the bus-stop, pretty women got in. Only men got off.’

Based on such examples, Zeller (2001: 93) concludes “that topicalization is restricted to phrases that are contrastively focused. This means that topicalization of a prepositional particle requires the existence of an alternative that this lexical element can be contrasted with” (in our case: *einsteigen* ‘in-climb’). However, we observe several cases of topicalization where a verb-particle cannot be contrasted, such as (23a), backed up by corpus evidence and an acceptability study (Trotzke, Quaglia & Wittenberg submitted). In (23), neither *raus* in *rausfliegen* (cf. **reinfliegen*) nor in *rausbringen* (cf. **reinbringen*) can be contrasted.

- (23) a. (Stell Dir vor:) RAUS ist er gestern geflogen!
 (‘Guess what!’) out.PART is he yesterday flown
 ‘He got kicked out yesterday.’
 b. *(Stell Dir vor:) RAUS hat die Band ihr Album gebracht!
 (‘Guess what!’) out.PART has the band their album brought
 ‘The band published their new album.’

A natural account in terms of information structure (emphasis for contrast) would be to analyze such configurations as ‘pars-pro-toto-constructions’ (Fanselow 2003). That is, elements that do not fulfill any discourse-semantic function in the left periphery alone can appear in the prefield ‘pars-pro-toto’, thereby highlighting the whole predicate. This is certainly the case in (23). However, this account cannot fully explain the difference we see in (23). Notice that while *rausfliegen* entails that someone has been dismissed in a harsh way, *rausbringen* does not refer to any such intensity scale that could serve as basis for expressing evaluation of the speaker: either the band published or did not publish. The option of topicalizing the particle in (23a) seems to depend on the lexical aspect of the verb and its aspectual composition with degrees (Caudal & Nicolas 2005). This is also corroborated when we use a degree modifier such as *regelrecht* (‘downright’) in these constructions (for such diagnostics, cf. Kennedy & McNally 2005), cf. *Regelrecht raus ist (...) geflogen!* vs. **Regelrecht raus hat (...) gebracht!* In the context of these cases, we thus see that when a non-contrastable element occurs in the left periphery, the emphatic interpretation of the utterance rests on the lexical aspect of the verb, expressing a scale of intensity and, there-

by, expressive content that can serve as a basis for the expression of the speaker’s emphasis. Adopting a syntactic framework that attempts at encoding all semantic/pragmatic distinctions in the syntactic representation (Rizzi 2014), we could thus propose a Split-CP representation where the particle *raus* in the case of *rausfliegen* (23a) first moves to a Focus position ‘pars pro toto’ and then moves to an even higher projection that syntactically encodes the non-focal emphasis licensed by the expressive/evaluative predicate *rausfliegen*.¹¹ This derivation is summarized in (24).

(24) [_{EmpP} raus [_{Emp⁰} ... [_{FocP} raus [_{Foc⁰} ... [_{VP/vP...} raus...]]]]]

After having illustrated the notion of emphasis for intensity in the context of particle-verb constructions, we now turn to the cases of left peripheral DiPs again.

3.3. Emphasis for intensity and left peripheral particles

In this section, we combine our remarks concerning emphasis for intensity with a reconsideration of configurations involving left peripheral DiPs. In this context, we already saw in section 2.1 that only DiPs can co-occur with the *wh*-element in the left periphery and not adverbs. An instructive case is the following ambiguity where we see that the adverbial reading is excluded as soon as *schon* appears as a co-constituent of a *wh*-element in the left periphery (Meibauer 1991: 227-228).

- (25) a. Wer ist schon für die Wiedervereinigung?
 who is ADV/PART for the reunification
 ADV: ‘Who already advocates the reunification?’
 PART: ‘Who on earth advocates the reunification? Nobody!’
- b. Wer schon ist für die Wiedervereinigung?
 who PART is for the reunification
 ‘Who on earth advocates the reunification? Nobody!’

This demonstrates that only DiPs can show up as a co-constituent of a *wh*-element in the left periphery and not adverbs. Crucially, adverbs, as semantically contentful elements expressing parts of the proposition, can occur in the left periphery alone, but DiPs never occur alone in the pre-field (see section 2.1). But what is the function of the DiP in the left periphery?

¹¹ The licensing of exclamative utterances by evaluative modality is a well-known phenomenon in the literature, cf., e.g., Munaro & Obenauer’s (1999) discussion of ‘surprise-disapproval questions’ and the modal licensing of non-argumental *was* (lit. ‘what’) in this context.

First, in contrast to higher adverbs, the DiP does not appear in the left periphery to fulfill the V2-requirement of German (for so-called ‘formal movement’, cf., e.g., Fanselow 2002). In this context, the *wh*-element suffices to yield a grammatical sentence. Accordingly, there must be a different reason why the DiP occurs in the left periphery. As is clear from our discussion in section 2.2 and 2.3, the DiP has no discourse-semantic function in the left periphery because it takes scope over the proposition in the middle field of the clause and, usually, stays in its base position where it takes scope. In fact, as we saw in section 2.3, [*wh*+Prt]-constructions involving stacked particles provide important evidence for the common assumption that the particle fulfills its discourse-semantic function in the middle field. Our account demonstrates that, as soon as we assume that particles are interpreted in a reconstruction position in the middle field, we correctly predict the grammatical orderings we saw in (19), repeated here for convenience as (26).

(26) [Wie **bloß**] soll ich **denn** leben? (*bloß* < *denn*)

(26') [[wie bloß] soll ich: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{denn-scope (Prt}_1) \\ \text{PrtP1} \end{array} \right.$ denn: $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{bloß-scope (Prt}_2) \\ \text{PrtP2} \end{array} \right.$ [~~wie bloß~~] [~~wie bloß~~] leben]]]

Accordingly, *bloß* in (26) does not fulfill any particle-specific semantic function in the left periphery. We hypothesize that these constructions show an emphatic effect, and that this effect can be accounted for in line with the patterns we saw in section 3.2. We thus claim that the derivation given in (16) must be extended by adding an extra step involving movement of the SPrtP to the specifier of EmpP. EmpP, as already suggested above, is located in the Force domain of the clause, but should not be identified with the function of clausal typing (cf. Abraham 2014; Haegeman 2014 for other Split-Force accounts that distinguish clausal typing from further illocutionary components).

(27) [SprtP [Emp⁰ [~~SprtP~~ [Force⁰/Fin⁰ ... [_{PrtP} ~~SPrtP~~ [Prt⁰ ... [VP/vP... ~~SPrtP~~...]]]]]]]]

If we analyze the [*wh*+Prt]-construction as another instance of emphatic word order options involving the Force domain of the clause in the sense given in (27), then an important prediction is made: As in other cases of speaker-related syntactic configurations, we should observe a root/non-root asymmetry in the licensing of [*wh*+Prt]-constructions. This prediction is in fact borne out. In particular, the [*wh*+Prt]-construction seems to be restricted like English *wh-the-hell* questions (Den Dikken & Giannakidou 2002; Pesetsky 1987). That is, while a regular *wh*-phrase can stay in situ (cf. *Wer kauft was?* ‘Who bought what?’), it is impossible that [*wh*+Prt] occurs in this position (cf. **Wer kauft was bloß?*). In contrast to both the *wh*-element and the particle, the [*wh*+Prt]-constituent must occur in the left periphery of the matrix clause.

As for clausal complements, there is evidence that such complements can have all the signatures of speech acts as long as they are embedded under a matrix predicate that licenses reported speech. To see this, consider the following minimal pair from Bayer (2012: 15).

- (28) a. Christine fragte, warum der Klaus denn so blass ist
 Christine asked why the Klaus PART so pale is
 b. *Christine weiß, warum der Klaus denn so blass ist
 Christine knows why the Klaus PART so pale is

In (28a), the attitude of wondering/being concerned is ascribed to Christine and not to the speaker of the utterance because the verb *fragen* allows in its complement the report of a speech act. The epistemic verb *wissen* in (28b) does not license reported speech. Thus, the DiP *denn* cannot be linked to Christine's mental attitude. It cannot be linked to the actual speaker's attitude either because the speaker utters a declarative, a mood that is incompatible with this DiP. The same is true for emphatically marked *wh*-expressions of the type [*wh*+Prt].¹²

- (29) a. Die Skifahrer fragen sich, wo nur der Winter bleibt.
 the skiers ask themselves where PART the winter remains
 'The skiers wonder where on earth winter has gone hiding.'
 b. *Die Skifahrer wissen, wo nur der Winter bleibt.

Both the frustration impact of *nur* and the emphasis impact of the word order in *wo nur* must be ascribed to the attitude of the skiers, not to the attitude of the speaker who utters (29a). (29b) fails because the complement is not in the scope of a predicate that allows for a reported speech act.¹³

In sum, the [*wh*+Prt]-construction belongs to a class of constructions in which the speaker adds an extra touch of emphasis for intensity. Trotzke & Turco (submitted) provide experimental phonetic evidence that substantiates this claim by demonstrating that the *wh*-element in the [*wh*+Prt]-construction shows core distinct characteristics in comparison with a *wh*-element in clauses in which the DiP has remained in its lower base position. The phonetic side of [*wh*+Prt] is typical of emotive speech.

¹² Since many examples of this kind can be found in corpora, Thurmair's (1989: 26) conclusion that the [*wh*+Prt]-construction cannot occur in indirect questions must be rejected.

¹³ It is unclear so far why other examples of emphatic topicalization are less tolerant with respect to embedding. As Bayer (1984, 2001) has shown for the Bavarian dialect of German and Bayer & Dasgupta (in press) have in addition shown for Bangla, there is emphatic topicalization to SpecCP in these languages which prevents the CP from remaining in its post-verbal position, irrespective of the selecting matrix predicate. In order to escape the problem, the emp-marked CP invariably undergoes movement to the matrix-clause and thus arguably enters the domain of the root's Force projection.

So far it is unclear whether a grammatical notion of emphasis for intensity can be a common denominator of different examples including cases in which the *wh*-element is necessarily fronted and is necessarily unfocused as well. There is an interesting class of *wh*-questions in which the non-argumental *wh*-element *was* ('what') gains a *why*-like interpretation, whence the expression '*why*-like *what*'. According to Munaro & Obenauer (1999) and Obenauer (2004), these questions are notoriously associated with a critical attitude of the speaker ('surprise-disapproval questions'), and the speaker does not actually ask for information (although giving an answer in the sense of providing a reason would still be felicitous).

- (30) a. Was stehst du hier herum?!
 what stand you here around
 'Why are you hanging around here?! (Get lost!)'
 b. Was lachst du so blöd?!
 what laugh you so stupidly
 'Why are you laughing so stupidly?! (Stop it!)

As we argued in section 3.2, the emphatic implicature builds on a set of alternatives by expressing an ordering of entities among the members of a set or a specific scale. That is also true for emphatic *wh*-questions; the emphatically marked *wie* in *wie bloß* ('how only') from example (19) ranges over a set of manners (properties of events) whose identification is thought to be out of reach. When we turn to surprise-disapproval questions of the kind in (30), we see that the *wh*-element obviously fails to range over a set of alternative values for reasons. Unlike the *wh*-item *warum* ('why'), *why*-like *was* cannot be focused and cannot occur in-situ in multiple questions.

- (31) a. *WAS stehst du hier herum?! / *Wer steht hier WAS herum?!
 b. WARUM stehst du hier herum?! / Wer steht hier WARUM herum?!

 (32) a. *WAS lachst du so blöd?! / *Wer lacht WAS so blöd?!
 b. WARUM lachst du so blöd?! / Wer lacht WARUM so blöd?!

As Bayer & Obenauer (2011: 481-483) have shown, pseudo-questions of this kind are not only compatible with question-sensitive DiPs like *denn* but occasionally even require the DiP in order to derive the intended interpretation.¹⁴ The examples in (30) seem to even improve in idiomaticity when *denn* is added.

¹⁴ This is the case in surprise-disapproval questions with *wie* as in

- (i) Wie siehst DU denn aus?!
 how look you PART out
 'You look weird!'

Without *denn*, the utterance is likely to be interpreted as an information-seeking question.

- (33) a. Was stehst du denn hier herum?!
b. Was lachst du denn so blöd?!

This is in contrast with the sharp ungrammaticality of emphatic topicalization as in (34).

- (34) a. * [Was denn] stehst du hier herum?!
b. * [Was denn] lachst du so blöd?!

The emphatic *wh*-construction shows that contrastability is a precondition for emphatic marking and emphatic topicalization. Although surprise-disapproval questions as in (30) and (33) are highly emotionally loaded and therefore surely emphatic in some sense, they are very different from those involving pied-piping of the DiP.¹⁵ We see that grammar encodes emphasis in a highly specialized form that can be associated but certainly not identified with a more general notion of emphasis that rests on a mix of phonetic intensity, voice quality, lexical choice, and other means.

4. Conclusion

In this chapter, we addressed the following two issues: (i) How can we derive the exceptional word order of constructions where DiPs show up in the left periphery? (ii) Do the different word orders of placing the particle in situ or in the left periphery correspond to different interpretations at the level of semantics/pragmatics? In order to address these questions, we based our analysis on the architectural properties of minimalist syntax. In particular, we assumed derivational cyclicity as constrained by the Extension Condition and by the copy theory of movement. In section 2, we provided a successive-cyclic movement derivation for the distribution of German DiPs in the left periphery, and we demonstrated that our approach accounts for the problematic cases of stacked particles appearing in the left periphery. In section 3, we turned to the internal order of the *wh*-element and the DiP in the small particle phrase (SPrtP) and proposed the notion of emphasis for intensity and emphatic topicalization to account for the interpretation of merging the SPrtP at the clausal level.

In our paper, we had to leave some issues open, both regarding the grammatical reflexes of emphasis in general and concerning the characteristics of the [*wh*+Prt]-constructions in particular. As for the grammatical reflexes of emphasis in general, it is an open issue how exactly our notion of emphasis for intensity connects to the more recent work on syntactic constructions expressing ‘mirativity’ (e.g. Cruschina 2011). This work also focuses on marked word orders that cannot (solely) be explained in terms of information structure. However, there are two reasons why we

¹⁵ The same may be true for the cases of non-argumental (expletive) pronouns in European Portuguese which are in the service of emphatic marking according to Carrilho (2008).

think that our notion of emphasis for intensity and emphatic topicalization is more appropriate to discuss the phenomena mentioned in our paper. As shown by Trotzke & Turco (submitted), the pragmatic notion of mirativity, referring to unexpectedness/surprise of the speaker, may be too narrow to account for all cases that cannot be explained by referring to information structural categories. Second, and as a point concerning terminological choice, the term ‘mirativity’ stems from the typological literature investigating the mirative use of certain evidential markers. Crucially, as pointed out in this literature, “the mirative use doesn’t participate in interrogative flip; in questions, the ME [= mirative evidential] cannot receive a mirative interpretation” (Rett & Murray 2013: 461). Thus, the term ‘mirativity’ may be misleading when we want to account for the additional pragmatic effect observed also in the context of non-assertive speech acts such as *wh*-questions. A broader notion of speaker-related emphatic interpretations may be more appropriate to account for the variety of phenomena we observe cross-linguistically (Bayer & Dasgupta in press; Kandybowicz 2013; Poletto & Zanuttini 2013).

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