Background

Danach wir können darüber diskutieren!

- traditionally V2 is considered a rigid constraint in German syntax
- V3 appears in multilingual contexts in different Germanic languages (cf. FREYWALD et al. 2015) e.g. in Kielerdeutsch (cf. WESE 2006): Danach die Fäul ist so ausgerieben... afterwords the woman is so skinned.
- V3 is attested for monolingual informal Standard German (SCHAUßLÖFER 2015, 2017): dann wir reservieren zwei Einzelzimmer.
- V3 displays grammatical properties: adverbial is a discourse marker or a discourse linker; subject appears in the second position before the verb; subject is realized as a pronoun in the majority of the occurrences.

Method

- Self-paced reading experiment
- Stimuli were built following the grammatical properties of V3
- context sentences preceded all sentences — topicalized readings possible
- 45 stimuli, 90 fillers
- 25% of all sentences were followed by a content question

Overall reading times

- AO-V3 is read significantly faster than all the other structures
- V2 is read significantly faster than all the other structures
- V3 is read significantly faster than all the other structures
- AO-V2 is read significantly slower than all the other structures

Cognition


Participiants

- 29 participants, 22 female, average age: 23.3; SD=5.32
- students from the University of Potsdam
- from monolingual German families

Results

- The verb in AO-V3 is read significantly slower than the verb in all other conditions
- AO-V3 is only read significantly faster than the verb in S-V2
- VO-V2 AO-V3 AS-V3

AO-V3

AS-V3

O-V2

S-V2

V3 resembles V2 in sentence processing, AO-V3 does not

The parser prefers V3 in the form of Adv-Subj-Vf

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The limits of left peripherally variation in German

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