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accent -- 4.1.3. Contrastive uses of focus particles -- 4.2. Syntactic analyses of focus particle constructions -- 4.2.1. Focus particles as adverbials -- 4.2.2. Focus particles as crosscategorical operators -- 4.2.3. The role of information structure -- 4.2.4. Summary -- 4.3. An alternative proposal -- 4.4. Focus particles as adjuncts to VP and AP -- 4.4.1. The syntactic status and the position of focus particles -- 4.4.2. Association with the sentence focus -- 4.4.3. Movement of (parts of) a focus particle's domain -- 4.4.4. An argument against adjunction to the root CP -- 4.4.5. Focus particles as adjuncts to AP -- 4.4.6. Summary -- 4.5. Stressed additive focus particles -- 4.5.1. Previous analyses -- 4.5.2. A movement account of stressed auch. -- 4.5.3. Arguments against a movement account -- 4.5.4. Summary -- 4.6. Focus particles as adjuncts to XP -- 4.6.1. Adjunction to DP, PP, and CP -- 4.6.2. Arguments against adjunction to XP -- 4.6.3. Adjunction to XP and information structure -- 4.6.4. Summary -- 4.7. Summary -- The scope of focus particles -- 5.1. Syntactic restrictions on the scope of focus particles -- 5.2. Relative scope of focus particles and other scope-bearing elements -- 5.2.1. Negation -- 5.2.2. DPs and adverbials -- 5.2.3. Multiple focus particles -- 5.3. The (no) reconstruction argument against adjunction to XP -- 5.4. Summary and consequences -- The prosody of sentences with stressed additive focus particles -- 6.1. Starting points and first observations -- 6.2. Corpus study -- 6.2.1. The corpus -- 6.2.2. Syntactic description of the corpus material -- 6.2.3. Intonational analysis -- 6.2.4. Discussion -- 6.3. Experimental pilot study -- 6.3.1. Hypotheses -- 6.3.2. Experiment 1: Speech production -- 6.3.3. Experiment 2: Speech perception -- 6.3.4. General discussion -- 6.4. Experiment 3: Stressed auch in speech production -- 6.4.1. Hypotheses -- 6.4.2. Data elicitation -- 6.4.3. Data analysis -- 6.4.4. Qualitative results -- 6.4.5. Quantitative results -- 6.4.6. Discussion -- 6.5. Experiment 4: The perception of utterances containing stressed auch (1) -- 6.5.1. Hypotheses -- 6.5.2. Method -- 6.5.3. Results and discussion -- 6.6. Experiment 5: The perception of utterances containing stressed auch (2) -- 6.6.1. Hypotheses -- 6.6.2. Method -- 6.6.3. Results and discussion -- 6.7. General discussion and summary -- Focus particles and contrast -- 7.1. Focus particles, the focus-background partition, and contrast -- 7.2. Prosodic correlates of contrastive focus -- 7.3. Experiment 6: Focus particles and contrast in speech production -- 7.3.1. Experimental conditions and hypotheses. -- 7.3.2. Data elicitation -- 7.3.3. Data analysis -- 7.3.4. Results: Control conditions -- 7.3.5. Results: Conditions with focus particles -- 7.3.6. Discussion -- 7.4. Experiment 7: Contrast in speech perception -- 7.4.1. Hypotheses -- 7.4.2. Method -- 7.4.3. Results and discussion -- 7.5. General discussion and summary -- Conclusion -- Appendix -- a. 1. Sources of the spoken language corpus analyzed in Section 6.2 -- a. 2. Materials of Experiment 1 -- a.2.1. Critical items -- a.2.2. Filler items -- a.3. Materials of Experiment 2 -- a.4. Materials of Experiment 3 -- a.4.1. Critical items -- a.4.2. Filler items -- a.5. Materials of Experiment 4 -- a.6. Materials of Experiment 6 -- Bibliography -- Name index -- Subject index -- The series Linguistik Aktuell/Linguistics Today.

Sommario/riassunto

This study explores the grammar of focus particles in German. It gives a thorough description and analysis of focus particle constructions and links their syntactic, semantic, and information structural properties to their prosodic characteristics. The study also shows that focus particles present a particularly well-suited subject for the investigation of the modularity of grammar in general.