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1.

	 2.4 Type A and traditional Type C adverbs (good vs. well); 2.5 Comparative and superlative; 3. The diachrony of Type A and Type B in Romance and English; 3.1 Romance 3.2 English3.2.1 Internal linguistic development in Old and Middle English; 3.2.2 The way to Modern English: External influence and linguistic norm; 4. The Old-World-New-World gap; 5. One or two word-classes?; 6. Conclusion; References; The position proper of the adjective in Middle English; 1. Introduction; 2. Postposition of the adjective in Old French and Middle English; 2.1 Old French; 2.2 Middle English; 3. Language contact and multilingualism in ME; 4. Conclusion; References; Strong and weak adjectives in Old Swedish*; 1. Introduction; 2. Prerequisites
	 2.1 The inflection of adjectives in Old Swedish and Modern Swedish2.2 The concept of definiteness; 2.3 The structure of definite noun phrases in Modern Swedish; 3. Theoretical presumptions and a hypothesis; 4. The structure of semantically definite noun phrases in Old Swedish - a first glimpse; 5. Sources; 6. Investigation 1; 7. Investigation 2; 8. Conclusions and comments; References; The resilient nature of adjectival inflection in Dutch*; 1. Introduction; 2. Preliminaries: The history of the adjectival inflection and the structure of the noun phrase in Dutch; 3. Acquisition 4. The rise of inflection in the adjectival zone4.1 Reanalysis of the derivational ending on material adjectives; 4.2 Cooptation of non- adjectival schwa in numerals; 4.3 Proleptic inflection; 5. The demise of inflection in the determiner zone; 5.1 Loss of inflection on possessive
	pronouns; 5.2 Reduction of inflection on zulk; 5.3 Reduction of inflection on determiner-quantifiers ieder(e), elk(e) and sommig(e); 5.4 Accommodating inflectional patterns of quantifiers veel and weinig; 5.5 Reduction of inflection on anaphoric adjectives; 6. Conclusion; References; Appendix: Corpora On the properties of attributive phrases in germanic (and beyond)
Sommario/riassunto	The Germanic languages display cross-linguistic variation with respect to whether predicative adjectives agree. This paper attempts to determine which component of the grammar is responsible for this variation. In order to do so, it examines three different options: the variation has a lexical source, a syntactic source, or is due to an interaction between syntax and morphology. The conclusion the paper reaches is that the variation is either situated in the lexicon or has a morphosyntactic source. A purely syntactic source will, however, be excluded.