

Research Article

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How large is the left periphery of Present-Day German? A unifying approach to multiply-filled-prefield configurations

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Abstract: In this article, it is proposed that different types of apparent “non-V2” arrangements in Present-Day German matrix clauses which are generally treated independently are similar in nature and derivable by means of a limited number of syntactic operations that do not challenge or put into question the classical account of German as a *structural* V2 language. The analysis reveals that an adequate formalization of all possible left-peripheral word orders must rest upon three basic assumptions: (i) V2 in Modern German main clauses can be neither movement to the head position whose specifier hosts a moved or base-generated XP nor (necessarily) movement to Force^o, but can be generalized to raising of the V_{fin} to Fin^o; (ii) German has a Split CP which is fundamentally similar, *mutatis mutandis*, to that of Romance languages; (iii) this language is subject to the bottleneck effect, which states that all movement into the CP passes through [Spec,FinP]. The theoretical approach pursued here attempts to account for left dislocation and other (frame-setting and non-frame-setting) topicalization phenomena by assuming that in German (differently from other Split-CP languages), XPs base-generated in the middle field move to their surface position by cyclical movement within the left periphery. This allows us to avoid *ad hoc* explanations, as well as violations of the bottleneck effect.

Keywords: multiply-filled prefield, German, verb second, verb third, split CP, bottleneck effect

1 Introduction

Present-Day German (PDG) has traditionally been regarded as a strict Verb-Second (V2) language in light of the assumption that its prefield (German *Vorfeld*), namely the left-peripheral area of the clause preceding the finite verb situated in C^o, can only be occupied by one XP in matrix clauses. According to this principle, only one constituent can (and must) move to [Spec,CP] to satisfy an EPP-like feature carried by C that requires that the pre-C^o position not be empty. This rule only applies to syntactically independent structures, since subordinate clauses introduced by an overt complementizer generally display a Verb-Final arrangement resulting from movement of the verb base-generated in the low-middle-field position V^o to T^o, where it surfaces at PF, to acquire the relevant inflectional traits. In this configuration, the access of the inflected verb to the CP head is blocked by the presence of the complementizer in the same position. For this reason, German is defined an “asymmetric V2 language”. The V2-matrix and the Verb-Final-embedded-clause constellations are exemplified in (1) (simplified illustrations):

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- (1)
- a. [CP Thomas_y [C° fährt_i] [TP ... [vP t_y nach Nürnberg t_i [T° t_i]]]].
 Thomas go-PRS.3SG to Nuremberg
- b. [CP [C° dass [TP ... [vP Thomas nach Nürnberg t_i [T° fährt_i]]]].
 that Thomas to Nuremberg go-PRS.3SG
 “(that) Thomas goes / is going to Nuremberg”.

That the V2-Verb-Final system exemplified in (1) constitutes the unmarked syntactic skeleton of PDG can certainly not be put into question. This pattern has been continuously attested since Old High German (approx. 750–1050 AD) and grammaticalized into the standard option to disambiguate main and embedded clauses from the Middle High German (approx. 1050–1350 AD) period (cf., among many others, Admoni 1990, Axel 2007, 2009, Axel-Tober 2012, 2015, Behaghel 1932, Dittmer 1992, Dittmer and Dittmer 1998, Greule 2000, Lippert 1974, Schlachter 2012, Szczepaniak 2013). Furthermore, this asymmetry does not seem to be in any way subject to change in PDG.¹

2 Four cases of multiply-filled prefield in PDG

In recent times, however, the descriptive idea of a rigid inviolability of the V2 constraint in main clauses has been challenged by the observation that the area of the clause immediately preceding the finite verb cannot consist of only one position. A wide range of phenomena, attested both in colloquial and Standard German and variously described and formalized in the syntactic literature (for an overview, cf. Müller 2003, 2005 or, more recently, Bunk 2020), seem to involve the activation of a larger portion of structure than the assumption of a single-position prefield would suggest.

Paradoxical as it may seem, V3-effects in which the finite verb seemingly surfaces in a non-second clause position are a general characteristic of Germanic V2-languages, as largely discussed in the literature (among many others, Kotsinas 1998 for Swedish, Quist 2008 for Danish, Freywald et al. 2013, 2015 for Norwegian, Haegeman and Greco 2018 for West Flemish, Sigurðardóttir 2019 for Icelandic, Meelen et al. 2020 for Dutch, Walkden 2017 for a comparative perspective). The notion of V2, indeed, is not to be understood in descriptive terms, but rather as the result of an obligatory syntactic operation moving the verb from a low (VP) position in which it is first-merged to a left-peripheral head (say, C° without

¹ In the last few decades, so-called “V2-subordinated constructions”, a typical feature of spoken German involving complementizer-introduced adverbial clauses with V2 word order (cf. (i)), have received a great deal of attention in the syntactic literature, on the one hand since they seem to contradict the general rule according to which an overt subordinating conjunction cannot co-occur with V-to-C movement, given that the complementizer and the finite verb compete for the same position; on the other hand because this phenomenon, which has been thoroughly studied especially for clauses introduced by *weil* (“because”), has been ascribed by some authors (e.g., Gaumann 1983, 152, Günthner 1996, 323, Helbig 2003, 6, Keller 1995, 221, Pasch 1997, Zifonun et al. 1997, 465) to a syntactically innovative mechanism of German consisting in a paratactization of originally hypotactic configurations, which in turn would very uneconomically imply that at least in spoken German two perfectly homophonous conjunctions are present for the expression of a “coordinative” and a “subordinative” causal content, respectively:

(i)	Maria	ist	müde,	weil	sie	{hat}	gestern	gefeiert	{hat}.
	Maria	be-PRS.3SG	tired	because	she-NOM.SG	AUX.PRS.3SG	yesterday	party-PTCP	AUX.PRS.3SG
	“Maria is tired because she partied yesterday”.								

Irrespective of whether the V2 option for *weil*-clauses is a paratactic or a hypotactic structure, it is to be noted that it has been attested in written texts (as a marked construction) at least ever since the beginnings of New High German (approx. from 1650 onward), the conjunction *weil* having emerged in the immediately preceding period (cf. Catasso 2017, Freywald 2018). This excludes the possibility that speakers of PDG might tend to “paratactize” the subordination system of this language.

committing to a more specific site in the Split-CP) in given clause-typing configurations, e.g., in declarative main clauses. In the present article, the general assumptions related to the V2 status of PDG will not be put into question. Rather, it will be shown that such V3 effects are derivable within a model in which only one constituent is moved into the left periphery of the clause.

In German, such phenomena include – but are not limited to – left dislocations (2) and embedded-clause topicalization (3) with resuming adverbs occurring in the pre-finite area of the CP, so-called post-initial topic particles associated with a fronted XP (4), multiple full XPs with framing function (5). Note that in all these cases, the preverbal elements must be located in a pre-C° (or, in more recent terms, pre-Fin°) projection:²

(2)	[Den the-ACC.SG gedroschen. beat-PTCP “I beat the living daylights out of that man”. (J. Ritschel (2015), <i>Barackencarlos</i> , p. 52)	Kerl], man that-ACC.SG	[den] that-ACC.SG	hab’ AUX.PRS.1SG	ich I-NOM.SG	grün green	und and	blau blue
(3)	[Wenn if ich I-NOM.SG “If that were the case, I would not say ‘no’”. ³ (variant with <i>dann</i> : <i>dasgelbeblatt.de</i> , Jun. 23rd, 2015)	es it-NOM.SG nicht NEG	so so Nein no	wäre], be-PST.SBJV.3SG sagen. say-INF	[dann/so] then so	würde AUX.PST.CND.1SG		
(4)	[Die the-NOM.SG “This issue, indeed, is very problematic”. (<i>zeit.de</i> , Feb. 9th, 2012)	Sache] thing	[nämlich] indeed	ist be-PRS.3SG	heikel. problematic			
(5)	[Gestern] yesterday Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL gezeigt. show-PTCP “Yesterday, guardsmen with gats at the airport were shown on TV”. (<i>spiegel.de</i> , Oct. 04th, 2001)	[im in-the-DAT.SG mit with	Fernsehen] TV Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	haben AUX.PRS.3PL im in-the-DAT.SG	sie they-NOM.PL Flughafen airport			

Given that the elements that appear in the prefield of the examples in (2)–(5) are flagged with different information-structural features, the preverbal sequences in these clauses must correspond to different CP “allocations”. In each of the constructions illustrated above, two elements occupy the left-peripheral space before the inflected verb. Intuitively, it is very implausible that the German prefield may have two positions

² For the sake of clarity, here and in what follows I will gloss *d*-pronominal resumptives as “that”, personal pronouns resuming hanging topics as “he/she/it” (in both cases: plus the corresponding morphological features) and adverbial resumptives such as *so*, *dann* and *da* as “so”, “then” and “there”, respectively.

³ In the standard language, the conditional and subjunctive forms of both lexical and auxiliary verbs are not morphologically distinct. In order to facilitate the readability of the examples, the corresponding forms (e.g., *wäre* and *würde* in (3)) have been glossed following non-morphological criteria, i.e., as “CND” in (semantically) conditional clauses (e.g., in the apodosis of a conditional construction) and as “SBJV” in (semantically) subjunctive clauses (e.g., in the protasis of the same structure).

available, be they two projections or only one projection hosting one element in its specifier and one element in its head, to be *randomly* filled with whatever head or non-head XP surfaces in the clause. It seems, instead, more accurate to assume that the left periphery of the German clause contains as many projections as are necessary for the expression of the different information-structural categories (simultaneously) occurring in this area, and that these projections are hierarchically ordered, so that all possible configurations can be properly derived and some sequences are automatically excluded. The Split-CP model originally proposed by, *inter alia*, Rizzi (1997, 2001, 2004) for the syntax of Italian (6) lends itself optimally for the treatment of the above mentioned configurations, since it provides a number of left-edge projections to accommodate material realizing (or signaling the presence of material that instantiates) information-structural categories such as topic and focus:

(6) ForceP > TopP* > IntP > TopP* > FocP > Top* > ModP* > TopP* > FinP > (TP...)

ForceP, the highest position in the left periphery, encodes clause-typing illocutionary force in matrix clauses and licenses the presence in the corresponding clause of any overt or covert features related to the expression of independent speech acts (i.e., the realization of modal particles, assertivity in declarative clauses, etc.). Its activation correlates with a speaker-oriented interpretation of the utterance. In Rizzi's model, the head position of ForceP hosts the complementizer in embedded clauses introduced by an overt subordinating conjunction like *that* in declarative direct-object clauses.⁴ Four TopicP positions are assumed for a language like Italian in which different kinds of topic (in a left-to-right hierarchy of discourse givenness where high left-peripheral topics are shifting or contrastive, low left-peripheral topics are familiar, cf. Rizzi 2004, and Frascarelli and Hinterhölzl 2007) may surface. IntP is the position in which causal interrogative pronouns such as “why” are base-generated in English, Italian, Romanian and other languages (cf. Shlonsky and Soare 2011 for a slightly different view). In ModP, fronted modifiers (generally, modal adverbs) are accommodated that are non-focused and non-topical. This position is, according to Rizzi (2004), recursive just as TopP (also cf. Abels 2012, 231).

At this point, the question arises as to what extent this model can be applied to PDG and in particular to the phenomena illustrated above. In this respect, different proposals have been made.

2.1 Left dislocation

As for structures like (2), Catasso (2015) and Speyer and Weiß (2018) have recently assumed (in the spirit of Ross 1967, and Cinque 1977) that the left-dislocated constituent, which is generally taken to be a shifting or contrastive topic (cf., e.g., Breindl 2008, 38–9), is moved from its Merge position in the middle field to [Spec,TopP] and that the resumptive pronoun must therefore surface in a lower specifier, arguably [Spec,FinP] (for similar observations on German based on binding effects, cf. Frey 2005a, 2005b). Grewendorf (2002) proposes that this linearization results from movement of a “big DP” consisting of a full nominal expression and a *d*-pronoun (in (2) above, this complex would be [DP *den Kerl* [D° *den*]]) to [Spec,FinP] and successive raising of the left-dislocated constituent to [Spec,TopP], so that the resumptive pronoun is left behind in the specifier of the right-most CP position and the surface word order can be properly derived (also cf. Belletti 2005, Cecchetto 2000 for a view from Romance). In this analysis, the *d*-pronoun is a trace spell-out, which is witnessed, *inter alia*, by the fact that it bears the same case as the dislocated topic.⁵

⁴ Haegeman (2002, 159), along the lines of Bhatt and Yoon (1992), assumes that the complementizer is realized in a different, higher position (SubP) in embedded clauses, thereby differentiating the position hosting the subordinating conjunction and the position e.g. hosting an abstract illocutive operator in its specifier not only functionally, but also topologically.

⁵ German left dislocation, indeed, is not to be confused with hanging topicalization, which may be very similar to the former in some cases since it also displays a clause-initial constituent, which is interpreted as some kind of topic, and a resumptive pronominal element occurring in preverbal position just like in left dislocation. However, the full XP in clause-initial position is not integrated in the basic syntactic computation of the clause (which is generally corroborated by the fact that a more or less

Authors like Scheutz (1997), and Frey (2004a) do not share this operationalization. In particular, Frey (2004a) argues that such a derivation encounters a number of problems related, for instance, to the fact that one should assume movement out of an adjunct island to account for the grammaticality of structures like *An seinem_i Geburtstag, an dem arbeitet wahrscheinlich jeder Linguist_i* (lit. ‘On his_i birthday, on that works probably each linguist_i’). Other authors (e.g., Hirschbühler 1975, Postal 1971, Riemsdijk and Zwarts 1997, Rodman 1974) propose that the left-dislocated constituent is first-merged in the left periphery. For reasons to become apparent below (Section 3.1.1), it is necessary to assume a movement rule for left dislocation in German, irrespective of the technical details of this operation.

2.2 Adverbial-clause preposing

The “big-XP” mechanism assumed to generate a structure like (2) might, *mutatis mutandis*, also be applied to constructions involving adverbial-clause (in this case, conditional-clause) topicalization with a resumptive element in preverbal position (3). As mentioned above, in German, adjunct clauses appearing in some left-peripheral position at PF can optionally be resumed by three classes of originally adverbial elements displaying different relations to the construction they immediately follow: (i) *da* (lit. “there”), which, in light of its original temporal-local meaning, reproduces exactly the semantic-deictic reference (*sensu lato*) of the preposed adverbial clause in terms of the localization of an event in space or time (7a); (ii) *dann* (lit. “then”), which introduces the apodosis in a material-conditional structure whose protasis is a topicalized *if*- or V1-clause. These originally adverbial elements, which convey a general “in-this-case”-semantics, basically replicate the conditional value of the fronted clause that they resume. It can, thus, be assumed that *dann* in (8) is also a trace spell-out like the resumptive pronoun *den* in (2) and, arguably, the adverb *da* in (7a); (iii) the originally only modal adverb *so*, which typically resumes conditional (9a) and concessive (9b) clauses in formal or written registers. Note that in structures like (9b), *so* cannot be treated as a concessive adverb with the meaning “however” or “nevertheless” responsible for an interpretation of the type “Although X, nevertheless Y”, since the main clause may – and does, in fact, often – contain explicit adverbs like *trotzdem* (‘anyway’) or adversative/mirative modal particles like *doch*. In previous

prominent phonological pause is inserted between the constituent and the clause) and bears “neutral” nominative case, i.e., the default case in languages like German in the great majority of cases (for a discussion of exceptional cases, see Section 3.4). This has traditionally been taken to imply that this phrase occupies a very high (or even extrasentential) position in the Split CP of German and of other languages. This projection is called DiscourseP e.g. in Benincà 2001 (also cf. Benincà and Poletto 2004, where this projection is labeled “FrameP”) and is located above ForceP:

(i)	[DiscP	(Der)	Hans,	[ForceP [...]	den	habe	ich	gestern
		the-NOM.SG	Hans		that.ACC.SG	AUX.PRS.1SG	I-NOM.SG	yesterday
	auf	dem	Markt	getroffen]].				
	on	the-DAT.SG	market	meet-PTCP				
	“As for Hans, (= Let me tell you something about Hans:) I met him yesterday at the market”.							

Note that if the hanging topic and the resumptive are both marked for nominative (or the same non-default case in exceptional cases, see Section 3.4), the resulting construction is formally identical to a left dislocation in which the shifting/contrastive topic is a subject and therefore ambiguous, at least in syntactic terms, between a hanging-topic and a left-dislocation interpretation, as in (ii):

(ii)	(Der)	Hans,	der	ist	ein	Netter.
	the-NOM.SG	Hans	that.NOM.SG	be-PRS.3SG	a-NOM.SG	nice-NOM.SG
	“Hans really is a nice guy”.					

historical stages of German and at least up to late New High German, *so*-resumption of other adverbial-clause types (e.g., causal and temporal clauses) was also possible and fully productive (cf. Catasso 2021):⁶

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- (7) a. Als ich jung war, (da) war mein
 when I-NOM.SG young be-PST.1SG there be-PST.3SG my-NOM.SG
 Lieblingsfilm *Dirty dancing*.⁷
 favorite-movie *Dirty dancing*
 “When I was young, my favorite movie was *Dirty dancing*”.
-
- (8) Wenn ich viel Geld hätte, (dann)
 if I-NOM.SG a-lot money have-PST.SBJV.1SG then
 würde ich aufhören zu arbeiten.
 AUX.PST.CND.1SG I-NOM.SG stop-INF to work-INF
 “If I won the lottery, I would stop working”.
 (variant with *dann* adapted from: S. Frank (2015), *Ärztin ohne Gewissen*, p. 47)
-
- (9) a. Wenn du jetzt das Geld nicht benötigst, so kannst
 if you-NOM.SG now the-ACC.SG money NEG need-PRS.2SG so can-PRS.2SG
 du es für spätere Zeiten sparen.
 you-NOM.SG it-ACC.SG for later-ACC.PL time-ACC.PL save-INF
 “If you don’t need the money now, you can save it for later”.
 (G. Raspel (2015), *Schatten über dem Enzianhügel*, p. 23)
-
- ⁶ Cf. e.g. the following examples, *so* in (i) resuming a causal and in (ii) resuming a temporal clause. Note that (ii) is given as an example of optional *so*-resumption in a textbook for the teaching of grammar to German students in vocational schools:
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- (i) Da es um 5 Uhr zu regnen aufgehört hatte,
 since it-NOM.SG at 5 h to rain-INF cease-PTCP AUX.PST.3SG
 so nahm ich von dem ehrlichen Wirth Abschied.
 so take-PST.1SG I.NOM.SG from the-DAT.SG honest-DAT.SG landlord farewell
 “Since it had ceased to rain at 5 in the morning, I said farewell to the honest landlord”.
 (A. J. Krickel (1831), *Wanderung von Wien über Pressburg und Tyrnau in die Bergstädte...*, p. 184)
-
- (ii) Als ich ankam, so war er schon da.
 When I-NOM.SG arrive-PST.1SG so be-PST.3SG he.NOM.SG already there
 “When I arrived, he was already there”.
 (Ch. F. Gockel (1837), *Anleitung zu deutschen Aufsätzen...*, p. 10)
-
- ⁷ Note that *da* does not mean “there” when it performs a correlate function, i.e., the example in (7a) is not interpretable as “When I was young, my favorite movie there (= in a place which has already been mentioned in the discourse and/or is well-known to both the speaker and the hearer) was *Dirty dancing*”. This is corroborated by the fact that it is possible to combine the correlate and the local *da* in the same clause, as in (i). While the correlate is absolutely optional in (i), the local *da* in the Middle Field is not, since a local specification is required by the predicate.
-
- (i) Als ich den Kopf wieder hob, (da) stand
 when I-NOM.SG the-ACC.SG head again raise-PST.1ST there stand
 da ein neues Haus.
 there a-NOM.SG new-NOM.SG house
 “When I raised my head, there was a new house”.
-

-
- (10) a. Peter, Maria und Hans waren wie jedes Jahr auf dem
 Peter Maria and Hans were like every-ACC.SG year at the-DAT.SG
 Sommerfest. Karl aber konnte nicht kommen.
 summer-party Karl however can-PST.3SG NEG come-INF
 “Peter, Maria and Hans were at the summer party like every year. Karl instead could not be there”.
- b. Maria hatte sich vorgenommen, dieses Jahr
 Maria AUX.PST.3SG REFL plan-PTCP this-ACC.SG year
 ihre Habilitationsschrift einzureichen. Ihr Mentor
 her-ACC.SG postdoctoral-thesis to-submit-INF her-NOM.SG supervisor
 aber hat ihr wie immer Sand ins
 however AUX.PRS.3SG she-DAT.SG as usual sand in-the-ACC.SG
 Getriebe gestreut.
 gearbox scatter-PTCP
 “Maria originally intended to submit her postdoctoral dissertation this year, but her supervisor – predictably – threw a wrench in her plans”.
-

Assuming Frascarelli and Hinterhölzl’s (2007) well-known typology of CP topics (cf. (11)), it is easy to observe that such particles systematically correlate with one of the higher left-peripheral topic types (i.e., contrastive or shifting topics), while familiar topics are too little salient in discourse (or display too low a grade of communicative dynamism, to use Bech’s 1998 notion), which is reflected by their lower position in the Split CP, and do not represent good candidates for topic-particle constructions.

-
- (11) ForceP > ShiftP > ContrP > FocP > FamP* > FinP
-

In (10a), the presence of the particle *aber* coincides with a contrastive topic in the left periphery of the clause. While Peter, Maria and Hans attended the fête mentioned in the first conjunct of this asyndetic coordination, Karl didn’t. The referent “Karl”, thus, is contrasted to the referents introduced in the first clause (which are presumably to be categorized as aboutness topics) with respect to the same content, namely their going to the summer party. This contrastive interpretation would also be possible if *aber* did not appear in the second clause, but the presence of this element (in light of the context into which the utterance is embedded) unambiguously forces the reading of “Karl” as a contrastive topic. In (10b), instead, the same particle signals that the DP which immediately precedes it is interpreted as a shifting topic. In this case, indeed, no contrast is introduced between the referent followed by the particle in the second clause and the topic(s) mentioned in the preceding sentence. In particular, the topic introducing the second clause, *ihr Mentor* (“her supervisor”), is not opposed e.g. to *Maria* with regard to the same event or circumstances, e.g., the submitting of a thesis, as would instead be the case if the second sentence read *Peter aber wird erst nächstes Jahr abgeben* (“Peter, instead, plans on submitting [his thesis] next year”). In the second clause, a new (in this case: contextually retrievable, but not familiar) topic is introduced which does not elicit a contrastive reading, and this shift is disambiguated by the presence of *aber*.

The syntax and information-structural correlates of this construct, in which a topic and a particle surface in the preverbal area of a matrix clause giving rise to a V3-effect, have been considered in a number of works, especially in the last two decades (cf. e.g. Breindl 2008, Breitbarth 2020, Catasso 2015, Métrich and Courdier 1995, Pasch et al. 2003, Speyer and Weiß 2018, Volodina and Weiß 2010). Volodina and Weiß (2010) assume that the particle is a head base-generated in the middle field in a position higher than the XP (12a). The XP moves then to [Spec,PrtP], and the whole complex is eventually raised to the left-peripheral specifier in which it surfaces at PF (12b), counting, thus, as *one* constituent.

- (12) a. [CP [C°] [TP ... [PrtP ↑ [Prt° *aber*] [vP *Karl* ...]]]]
- b. [CP [*Karl aber*] [C°] [TP ... [PrtP *Karl* — [Prt° *aber*] [vP *Karl* ...]]]]

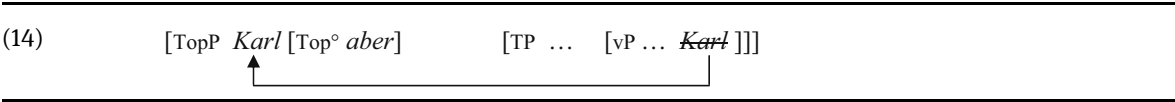
More recently, it has been proposed that topic particles in German are first-merged in the Split-CP, thereby lexicalizing the head of the corresponding TopP (ShiftP or ContrP), to whose specifier the relative topic moves to occur in a Spec-head configuration with the particle and to obtain the correct linearization (cf. Catasso 2015, Speyer and Weiß 2018). Differently from what is implied in Volodina and Weiß' (2010) proposal, in this derivation, the particle and the topic do not form a complex constituent assembled in some TP/VP position, but the relative linear order of XP and particle applies at PF, so that the visible syntax of the corresponding clauses does instantiate a “violation” of the V2 constraint (as we have seen, V3 is to be seen as a special case of V2). This idea follows from a number of arguments taken to show that a base-generation analysis for topic particles is more advantageous than a movement-based one, i.e., the fact that elements like *aber* cannot be reconstructed in a lower position with the same function (they always take scope over the whole VP if they appear in the middle field); the interaction between topic particles and complex DPs (nominal expressions modified by a relative clause, a genitive, etc.), which generates a limited number of possible structures occurring in the left periphery of the clause, also shows that a PF derivation is more plausible. The interested reader is referred to Catasso (2015) for the technical details. An additional argument in favor of a left-peripheral base generation of the topic particle is that apparently, such elements can also follow hanging topics in PDG (cf. (13)), which are standardly assumed to be first-merged in a very high position above the CP:

- (13) Respekt für die Bärenkraft des Vaters.
 respect for the-ACC.SG bear-strength of-the-GEN.SG father-GEN.SG
 Die Tochter hingegen... über die sollen
 the-NOM.SG daughter-NOM.SG however about she-ACC.SG have-to-PRS.3PL
 Gerichte und Psychologen entscheiden.
 tribunal-NOM.PL and psychologist-NOM.PL decide-INF
 “Respect for the father’s Herculean strength. As for the daughter, however... Well, tribunals and psychologists will have to decide about her future”.
 (youtube.com, user’s comment, Sept. 30th, 2017)⁹

⁹ An anonymous reviewer points out that in this example, *hingegen* functions just like *aber*, but – differently from *aber* – cannot be used as a coordinating conjunction. I agree with that. However, the fact that an item exhibiting the form [ʔa:be] can be used as a conjunction or a topic particle does not necessarily imply that the elements performing the single functions are syntactically identical. In particular, I assume that the conjunction *aber* and the topic particle *aber* look alike because they are etymologically related and certainly share a common “adversative” semantics, but are different syntactic objects. The same goes for a number of further elements, which can function as topic particles, but only have counterparts in other syntactic classes (among many others, *zum Beispiel* “for instance”, *freilich* “indeed”; cf. Breindl 2008 for an overview). Note, additionally, that these elements can generally also appear in the middle field, where they perform variable functions depending on the context. In (i), for instance, *aber* could, in principle, be a modal particle (in which case the sentence would have an exclamative prosody and the particle would be used to express that the content of the sentence is unexpected for the speaker, cf. Coniglio 2011, 18) or an adverb with the meaning “though, in spite of that” (in which case the intonation of the utterance would be falling). For this reason, this word is glossed as “aber” in (i):

- (i) Die Sache ist aber heikel.
 the-NOM.SG thing be-PRS.3SG aber problematic

I will adopt this view in what follows. For the sake of convenience, no intermediate steps are represented in the derivation in (14), i.e., only the “big movement” of the XP from the middle field to the relevant specifier is sketched:¹⁰



As will be shown in the next sections, this assumption reveals itself as particularly convenient when analyzing more complex structures that involve the interaction of a split-DP configuration, a topic particle and left dislocation in the CP of the same clause.

2.4 Multiple frames

The conclusions that can be drawn with respect to the derivation of structures like (5) (repeated in (15) for ease of reference), in which two phrases realizing frame(-like) information surface in preverbal position, are at the same time more simple and more speculative than those presented in the previous sections of this article.

10 To be sure, some of the items that may appear in post-initial position, e.g., *übrigens* (“apropos”) can also function as genuine prefield fillers (i.e., as elements with a non-particle status), as illustrated in (i)–(ii). In other cases, however, the post-initial particle does not have a fully adverbial counterpart that is allowed to surface in a left-peripheral specifier. For instance, *nämlich* (“indeed”) cannot generally surface in that position (cf. (iii)–(iv)):

(i)	Übrigens	ist	Hans	ja	in	Berlin.
	by-the-way	be-PRS.3SG	Hans	PRT	in	Berlin
	“By the way, Hans is in Berlin”.					
(ii)	Hans	übrigens	ist	in		Berlin.
	Hans	by-the-way	be-PRS.3SG	in		Berlin
	“Hans, by the way, is in Berlin”.					
(iii)	??*Nämlich	war	Hans	gestern	in	Berlin.
	indeed	be-PST.3SG	Hans	yesterday	in	Berlin
(iv)	Hans	nämlich	war	gestern	in	Berlin.
	Hans	indeed	be-PST.3SG	yesterday	in	Berlin
	“Hans, indeed, was in Berlin yesterday”.					

For such elements, I assume that the possibility or impossibility of appearing in the prefield depends on independent reasons and more specifically on the fact that e.g. the form *übrigens* may correspond to (at least) two different lexical entries realizing different parts of speech, one that is fully adverbial (and capable of movement into the prefield) (i) and one that has particle nature (ii) (also cf. fn. 9 above). The latter has arguably grammaticalized out of the former. In the case of *nämlich*, an homophonous item that belongs to the class of adverbs and may hence occupy the prefield (iii) simply does not exist in the lexicon. A crucial consequence of this assumption is that the information-structural function of these elements is basically responsible for their syntax (e.g., their position in the clause) and morpho-syntactic class (e.g., adverb vs. particle). Whether the middle-field counterparts e.g. of *übrigens* and *nämlich* (*Hans war übrigens/nämlich in Berlin gestern* “By the way/Indeed, Hans was in Berlin yesterday”) are adverbial or particle-like in nature is left to future research.

(15)	[Gestern] yesterday Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL gezeigt. show-PTCP “Yesterday, guardsmen with gats at the airport were shown on TV”.	[im in-the-DAT.SG mit with	Fernsehen] TV Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	haben AUX.PRS.3PL im in-the-DAT.SG	sie they-NOM.PL Flughafen airport
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They are, at least in principle, more simple because they result from the direct observation of a pattern that is fully productive in spoken and, to some extent, even written German ((5)/(15), for instance, is from a newspaper article), i.e., the ascertainment of the presence of two different phrases in this sentence is not theory-driven. It is uncontroversial that the adverb *gestern* and the PP *im Fernsehen* perspectivize the eventuality described here by making reference to two distinct categories, time and space, respectively, which in turn localize the situation in two different dimensions. These two pieces of information may, indeed, optionally be distributed in a more uniform way in the clause by generating a structure in which the first frame surfaces in the CP and the second frame in the middle field, irrespective of which frame appears in that position (16a)–(16b); alternatively, they can both surface in the middle field (17). Note that a frame is generally considered as such only if the corresponding phrase occurs in clause-initial – or at least in a left-peripheral – position:

(16)	a.	[Gestern] yesterday Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL gezeigt. show-PTCP	haben AUX.PRS.3PL mit with	sie they-NOM.PL Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	[im in-the-DAT.SG im in-the-DAT.SG	Fernsehen] TV Flughafen airport
	b.	[Im in-the-DAT.SG Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL gezeigt. show-PTCP	Fernsehen] TV mit with	haben AUX.PRS.3PL Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	sie they-NOM.PL im in-the-DAT.SG	[gestern] yesterday Flughafen airport

(17)	Sie they-NOM.PL Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL gezeigt. show-PTCP	haben AUX.PRS.3PL mit with	[gestern] yesterday Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	[im in-the-DAT.SG im in-the-DAT.SG	Fernsehen] TV Flughafen airport
------	--	-------------------------------------	---	---	--

This observation, however, is also quite speculative, since there does not seem to be any substantial empirical evidence that speakers interpret or, more importantly, *produce* the two frames as one complex or two separate pieces of information. From a theoretical point of view, the relevant question is whether *gestern* and *im Fernsehen* are both moved to the left periphery of the clause and, if so, whether they are base-generated in the middle field and merged into a complex frame-like constituent before being moved to the CP. In any case, if we take these two constituents to be first-merged in the middle field, we cannot ignore the fact that they can also be linearized discontinuously, i.e., another constituent may intervene between them, as in (18):

(18)	Sie they-NOM.PL Maschinenpistolen gat-DAT.PL	haben AUX.PRS.3PL	[gestern] yesterday [im in-the-DAT.SG	Nationalgardisten guardsman-ACC.PL Fernsehen] TV	mit with gezeigt. show-PTCP
------	---	----------------------	--	---	--------------------------------------

These examples suggest that two adjuncts like *gestern* and *im Fernsehen* can be moved independently into the left periphery. In the next section, however, it will be shown that there is evidence supporting an analysis in which both constituents appear in the CP in combination with topic particles and that originally autonomous adverbials like these, which have a similar reference in that they both localize one and the same event in the spatio-temporal continuum, can also be merged and interpreted as one “big XP” and raised into the preverbal area as a block. This formalization accounts for the empirical observations made so far and allows us to avoid a *structural* violation of the V2 constraint.

3 How “split” is the CP of PDG?

3.1 Evidence from contrastive topics and non-clausal frames

3.1.1 Contrastive topics

If the assumptions made above are on the right track, the left periphery of PDG must at least contain a TopP that hosts topics in its specifier and topic particles in its head (19a) and a FinP in which the EPP-like feature of constituents entering the CP is checked (19b). The head of FinP can also be taken to be the position into which the finite verb is moved in main clauses:

-
- (19) a. [TopP die Sache [Top° nämlich [FinP [Fin° ist [TP heikel]]]]].
 b. [TopP den Kerl [Top°] [FinP den [Fin° hab'] [TP ich grün und blau gedroschen]]].
-

Note that, along these lines, arguing for finite-verb movement into the head of the projection in whose specifier the clause-initial constituent appears (as proposed e.g. in Fanselow 2009, 90, Frascarelli and Hinterhölzl 2007, 113, Frey 2004b, Frey 2005a) would be problematic, since the – inelegant and uneconomical – postulation should be accepted that the verb is raised to a different head position depending on whether e.g. in (19a) Top° is lexically occupied by a topic particle or not. The corresponding clause, indeed, would not mean something different if the particle were deleted. More importantly, the DP *die Sache* would still – at least potentially – be a topic, i.e., it would be linearized in [Spec, TopP] with or without the particle, as illustrated in (20):

-
- (20) a. [TopP die Sache [Top° nämlich [FinP [Fin° **ist**_i [TP heikel [VP [V° t_i] [T° t_i]]]]]]].
 b. [TopP die Sache [Top°] [FinP [Fin° **ist**_i [TP heikel [VP [V° t_i] [T° t_i]]]]]]].
-

Moreover, if Rizzi’s Split-CP is to be conceived of as an information-structurally-oriented system, then the question arises as to why the finite verb should check a [+TOP] feature in Top° after acquiring its phi-features in lower positions. In fact, V2 – intended as language-internal grammaticalized finite-verb movement to some C head – in main clauses is not sensitive to and does not depend in any way on the type of constituent that occupies the prefield. A theory in which the inflected verb has one and the same position (in this case, FinP, which is clearly related to finiteness) as its landing site in matrix clauses, therefore, appears to be descriptively more adequate.

Also note that if it is true that the single projections of a Split CP are endowed with specific information-structural features, the dedicated position hosting moved *wh*-phrases base-generated in some VP-internal position must be different from TopP. This assumption must be accepted even if there is no empirical evidence – as is the case for PDG – for sequences of the type “(topic) > *wh*P > (topic)”.

If we further proceed on the premise that frames are elements that appear in a left-peripheral specifier hosting frame-setting topics (as proposed e.g. by Rizzi (1997), and Rizzi (2001) for adjuncts like *domani* “tomorrow” in Italian, as well as, *inter alia*, Jacobs 2001 for German), then we may assume, for the moment,

that a second TopP is needed to accommodate the lower frame in a structure like (5)/(15) (formalization including the label “TopP” for the surface position of *gestern* and *im Fernsehen* adapted from Rizzi 1997, 295–6):

- (21) [TopP *gestern* [Top°]] [...] [TopP *im Fernsehen* [Top°]] [FinP [Fin° *haben*]] [TP *sie* ...]

These observations are corroborated by further evidence. As Speyer and Weiß (2018) show, left dislocation in German unambiguously corresponds to some kind of topicalization, as in the following example (Speyer and Weiß 2018, 79–80):

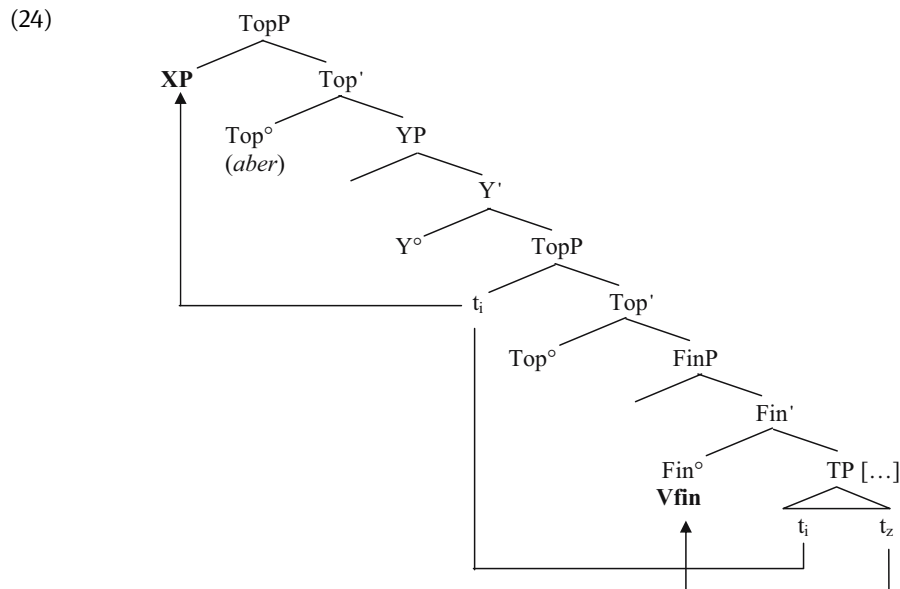
- | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------------------|----------|-------------|--------------|------------|---------|
| (22) | Peter | nämlich, | der | liebt | die | Gefahr. |
| | Peter | Indeed | that-NOM.SG | love-PRS.3SG | the-ACC.SG | danger |
| | “Peter, indeed, loves the danger”. | | | | | |

In (22), the DP *Peter* is at the same time a topic and a left-dislocated phrase. Indeed, the same sentence without either the topic particle *nämlich* (“indeed”) or the resumptive pronoun *der* would convey the very same meaning. What is crucial here, however, is the syntactic derivation. Given that it is uncontroversial that *der* in [Spec,FinP] resumes *Peter* and that the particle *nämlich* disambiguates the topic status of the same element by appearing in a Spec-head configuration with it, it must be assumed that the left-peripheral position of *Peter* is not base-generated, but results from movement of this constituent from some middle-field position to TopP. The pronoun *der*, indeed, is a trace spell-out of *Peter* and witnesses its movement through [Spec,FinP]. Intuitively, it is to be excluded that *Peter* has been first-merged in FinP. A further, hitherto undiscussed piece of evidence in favor of a movement analysis of *Peter* in a structure like (22) comes from sentences like (23). This example is taken from a forum in which users share their personal experience with traveling with children and talk about the places they visited and the hotels they stayed in. The (pre-)context is given in italics:

- (23) *Die Besitzer waren, wenn ich mich recht entsinne, Bruder und Schwester. Die Schwester (Laure oder Laura) war sehr nett und entgegenkommend. Die haben wir sehr gemocht.*
 (“The owners were brother and sister, if I remember correctly. The sister (Laure or Laura) was really nice and cooperative. We liked her very much”.)
- | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------|-----|--------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Den | Bruder | aber | von | Laura, | den | haben | wir |
| the-ACC.SG | brother | however | of | Laura | that-ACC.SG | AUX.PRS.1PL | we-NOM.PL |
| am | ersten | | Tag | gar | nicht | zu | Gesicht bekommen... |
| on-the-DAT.SG | first-DAT.SG | | day | PRT | NEG | to | face receive-PTCP |
- “However, we didn’t set eyes on Laura’s brother on the first day...”
(rund-ums-baby.de, May 22nd, 2018)

In this example, which exemplifies a natural construction of conceptually oral (in Koch and Oesterreicher’s 1985 sense) German, the constituent *der Bruder von Laura* (lit. ‘the brother of Laura’) is discontinuous, and a topic particle intervenes between the DP *der Bruder* and its PP-modifier *von Laura*. This DP is clearly a contrastive topic and occupies therefore the specifier position of the higher TopP. As we have said, topic particles may be taken to be base-generated in the head position of the TopP hosting the relevant shifting/contrastive topic in their specifier, i.e., their position is not derived by movement (Catasso 2015). At the same time, it can be excluded here that this nominal expression, whatever the position of *aber* might be, is a hanging topic, given that it displays the same (non-default) case as the resumptive pronoun *den*. At this point, we have enough evidence to assume that contrastive topics (or at least contrastive topics like that in (23)) not only must be base-generated in the middle field, but may optionally undergo cyclic movement to their landing site by leaving a modifier in a deeper left-peripheral position which I assume is the lower TopP given the topic status of the whole DP and in the absence of another projection displaying the relevant features (also cf. the discussion in 3.2.3). If this line of reasoning is correct, the following important consequences ensue:

(i) at least this type of topic is not first-merged in the left periphery, but rather in some position below C, and then cyclically raised to its PF site, as schematically illustrated in (24) (for the sake of clarity, the intermediate movement of the topical constituent through [Spec,FinP] is not illustrated).



(ii) a violation of a freezing constraint must be assumed to account for the data presented above. Indeed, we are confronted with the inevitable assumption that, taken the DP *den Bruder von Laura*, it is possible to extract *den Bruder* even after the complex nominal has been moved. Note that the only way to avoid this problem would be, in principle, to postulate that the base-generation position of this constituent be the projection in which *von Laura* surfaces in (23). This position, however, is higher than FinP, which is, in turn, the projection in whose specifier we assume the raised DP to have left a trace lexicalized as a pronoun bearing the same phi-features as the nominal itself. This tentative solution, thus, would not be advantageous. Also note that only the contrastively interpreted part of the DP can be moved further to the higher TopP, while an operation in which *den Bruder* remains in the lower specifier and *von Laura* is raised to [Spec,ContrP], which generates a structure like **Von Laura aber den Bruder haben wir nicht gesehen*, would lead to ungrammaticality. There does not seem to be any other plausible solution to operationalize the structure discussed above if one does not accept the idea – which would be based on very unsolid grounds – that topic particles are generated in the middle field and undergo, at some point of the derivation, VP/TP-to-CP movement.¹¹ Although the labeling of the lower specifier in which the topic constituent

¹¹ Criterial Freezing (Rizzi 2006, 2010) is a mechanism according to which – in its general formulation – a constituent that enters into a configuration related to the realization of a scope-discourse-property (for instance, a left-peripheral topic position), becomes unavailable (“frozen”) to further movement operations. While this mechanism can explain a number of phenomena, there seems to be cross-linguistic evidence for the existence of configurations in which it is possible for a moving constituent to strand a subconstituent at an intermediate stop-off point. See, for instance, phenomena like *all-stranding* in West-Ulster English (McCloskey 2000) and *exactly-stranding* in standard English (Stroik 2009, Urban 1999), which appear to go in the same direction. One of the reviewers also suggests that the theoretical problems that may possibly emerge from assuming subextraction from a DP could be solved by contemplating an account in terms of a partial deletion of copies (see, e.g., Hinterhölzl 2002). Of course, this would be a possible alternative analysis. However, apart from all individual persuasions, I find that the core of a proposal including subextraction from a DP can be preserved to illustrate the different left-peripheral positions targeted by XP-movement in the phenomena addressed here: in particular, I find that subextraction and copy deletion are two realizations of the same mechanism, the latter often being a good candidate for replacing the former in cases in which this kind of extraction might be perceived as an undesirable operation.

may optionally leave a modifier must be speculative for the time being, it is advantageous to assume that it is the lower TopP proposed by Rizzi (1997).

Furthermore, note that the structure shown in (23) would also be possible with a range of other modifier types, e.g., relative clauses. In (25), the clause-initial nominal expression *den Mann*, for which a contrastive reading is assumed, is also followed by a topic particle and resumed by a CP-internal pronoun matching in case, number and gender with the N-head. Sticking to the “big-DP” idea that this constituent has reached its surface position by movement via [Spec,FinP] and assuming that the relative clause is part of the nominal group, one has to conclude that three left-peripheral specifiers are activated here as hosts for the syntactic operation that generates a PF arrangement like (25):

(25)	Den	Mann	aber,	der	uns	empfang,
	the-ACC.SG	man	however	REL.NOM.SG	we-ACC.PL	receive-PST.3SG
	den	fand		ich	schon	ziemlich
	that-ACC.SG	find-PST.1SG		I-NOM.SG	PRT	very
						creepy
	“The man who received us I found very creepy”.					

This possibility is not limited to PDG. In (26), two examples from New High German (1650–1900) are given in which exactly the same pattern occurs. For the sake of consistency, in both cases the preverbal sequence consists of an inflected form of the pronoun *d-jenige* (“the one”), the topic particle *aber*, a restrictive relative clause (the pronoun *d-jenige* is obligatorily modified by a relative construction), and a resumptive *d*-pronoun. In (26a), the dislocate *diejenigen* bears nominative morphology just as the pronoun in [Spec,FinP]; in (26b), the CP-internal position of the topic is disambiguated by the fact that both the clause-initial pronoun and the resumptive in [Spec,FinP] display accusative inflection, which is characterized by an exclusive, non-syncretic *n*-termination in the singular paradigm of German. The configuration resulting from the insertion of a topic particle after *denjenigen*, the fact that the DP is case-marked and the presence of a “CP-internally stranded” modifier makes it very implausible that the constituent in first clause position is a hanging topic (but see Section 3.4 for an exceptional case). Crucially, the relative clauses modifying the DP in (26a)–(26b) are restrictive modifiers (which is further supported by the fact that the antecedent *diejenigen* “those”/“the ones” can only occur in combination with a defining relative clause) and are to be regarded as an extension (and thus as *part*) of the fronted (pro)nominal projection. For this reason, it can reasonably be excluded that they are parenthetically inserted into the structure:

(26)	a.	Diejenigen	aber	die	da	fündigen.	Die
		the-ones-NOM.PL	however	REL.NOM.PL	there	sin-PRS.3PL	that-NOM.PL
		find	feinde	ihres	eigenen	lebens.	
		be-PRS.3PL	enemy-PL	their-GEN.SG	own-GEN.SG	life-GEN.SG	
		“Those who commit sins are enemies of their own lives”.					
		(J. Athias et al. (1712), <i>Biblia pentapla, das ist: die Bücher der Heiligen Schrift des Alten und Neuen Testaments</i> [...], p. 233)					
	b.	Denjenigen	aber,	den	er	vorher	in
		the-ones.ACC.SG	however	REL.ACC.SG	he-NOM.SG	before	in
		seiner	wehmüthigen	Jammer	Klage	seinen	
		his-DAT.SG	wistful-DAT.SG	lamentation	grievance	his-ACC.SG	
		GOTT	genennet,	den	nennet	er	in
		Gott	call-PTCP	that-ACC.SG	call-PRS.3SG	he-NOM.SG	in
		ersten	und letzten	Wort	seinen	Vater.	dem
		first-DAT.SG	and last-DAT.SG	word	his-ACC.SG	father	the-DAT.SG
		“The one whom he previously called his God in his wistful lamentation, he calls in his first and last word his father”.					
		(J. J. Rambachs (1751), <i>Betrachtungen über das gantze Leyden Christi</i> [...], p. 76)					

At this point, the question arises as to whether – and, if so, how – frame-setting topics interact with particles like *aber* (in the function addressed here).

3.1.2 Non-clausal frames

As we have seen, deictic adverbs and PPs like *gestern* (“yesterday”) and *im Fernsehen* (“on TV”), respectively, may co-occur in the preverbal area, but they can also be raised independently. Now, cf. the example in (27) (the pre-context is given in italics):

- (27) *Es gab Zeiten, da wurden Mitarbeiter noch mit Weihnachts- und Urlaubsgeld, vielleicht einem Betriebskindergarten oder einem Dienstwagen, zumindest aber mit berechenbaren Aufstiegschancen geködert.*
 (“There was a time when employees could still be lured with Christmas bonuses and vacation allowances, perhaps even with a company-run kindergarten or a caboose, in any case at least with predictable opportunities for advancement”.)
- | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Heute | aber, | in | der | Flut | von | kostenlosen |
| today | however | in | the-DAT.SG | flood | of | complimentary-DAT.PL |
| Angeboten | wie | Yoga | in | der | Mittagspause, | Hundesittern |
| offer-DAT.PL | like | yoga | in | the-DAT.SG | lunch-break | dog-sitter-DAT.PL |
| oder | Bällebad | im | | Foyer, | wird | es |
| or | ball-pit | in-the-DAT.SG | | foyer | become-PRS.3SG | it-NOM.SG |
| immer | schwerer, | die | | Attraktivität | eines | Unternehmens |
| always | difficult-COMP | the-ACC.SG | | attractivity | a-GEN.SG | company-GEN.SG |
| wirklich | zu | beurteilen. | | | | |
| really | to | judge-INF | | | | |
- “But it’s getting harder and harder to judge the attractivity of a company today – because of all the offers such as yoga in the lunchbreak, dog-sitting or ball pits in the lounge”.
 (*süddeutsche.de*, Jul. 04th, 2018, “Berufsbild: Prügelnabe”)

In this example, two XPs with frame-setting function, a temporal adverb and a PP, occur in the preverbal area.¹² The pre-context shows, however, that only for one of these two constituents a contrastive reading is licensed. *Heute* is clearly opposed to *Zeiten, da...* in that: (i) the passage it opens up describes a situation that is supposed to be interpreted as diametrically different from the one depicted above; (ii) it is accompanied by the topic particle *aber*. The second constituent contains, by contrast, information that is presented in a stylistically very evoking way, but is not as salient in this utterance in that it is part of the (assumed) common ground shared by the journalist and the reader of this article.

¹² Note that, again, this is not an option limited to PDG, but a pattern that was already attested in Early New High German. Cf. e.g. the following example:

- (i)
- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Heute | aber | im | Neuen | Testament/ | ist |
| today | however | in-the-DAT.SG | New-DAT.SG | Testament | AUX.PRS.3SG |
| der | ander | Adam/ | der | Herr | der |
| the-NOM.SG | other-NOM.SG | Adam | the-NOM.SG | lord | the-GEN.SG |
| im | Mutterleibe | | empfangen | wordē. | |
| in-the-DAT.SG | maternal-body | | conceived | AUX.PTCP | |
- “But today, in the New Testament, the other Adam, the lord of righteousness, was conceived in the maternal womb”.
 (M. Moller (1651), *Praxis Evangeliorum* [...], p. 76)

As for constructions in which a frame-setting topic receives a contrastive reading, however, the structure in (27) is not the only licit configuration. It is, indeed, also possible to have two frames followed by a topic particle, as in (28). The pre-context is given in italics:

- (28) *Aber der eine, der Ich-Erzähler, den es nach Anklam verschlagen hat, ist Lehrer geworden, [...], genießt nun seine Pension, [...] und betreibt nebenher ein Antiquariat. Der andere mit dem Spitznamen “Euler” ist im Abfallgewerbe tätig, [...] und verhandelt gerade mit der Stadt Anklam über eine ökologisch korrekte, topmoderne Deponie.*

“But he, the *I*-narrator, who arrived in Anklam, became a teacher and is now enjoying his retirement and running a second-hand bookshop. The other one, who was called “Euler”, is currently working in the garbage industry and negotiating the realization of an eco-friendly, very modern landfill with the city of Anklam”.

Damals	in	München	aber	hatten	sie
back-then	in	Munich	however	AUX.PST.3PL	they-NOM.PL
immer	in	der Kantine	einer	Versicherung	gesessen...
always	in	the-DAT.SG cafeteria	a-GEN.SG	insurance	sit-PTCP

“Back then in Munich, however, they always sat in the cafeteria of an insurance company”.

(tagesspiegel.de, Mar. 7th, 2011, “Muntere Sechziger”)

This suggests that these two constituents, a temporal and a local deictic expression, respectively, must be operationalized together. For such constructs, I propose that at some point of the derivation, the two XPs, which are first-merged in the lower clausal domain, are moved into the left periphery as a unit, so that the whole complex serves as *one* “big frame” that refers to the same event and can be treated as a contrastive frame. In fact, the positive and solid state of affairs described in this sentence is clearly opposed – in its entirety – to the more unstable situation addressed in the pre-context. In consideration of the data illustrated in (27) und (28), it is thus plausible that these XPs merge into one complex constituent before being moved to the CP. This follows from the premise that although *damals* and *in München* formally refer to different dimensions (time and space), they may be assumed to build a complex unit in delimitating (in Krifka’s (2006) spirit) the domain within which the sitting took place in the depicted situation.

There is another argument that underpins this hypothesis. Even when two frame-setters, either separated by an intervening topic particle or not, surface in the prefield, an optional correlative adverb like *da* (lit. ‘there’) may resume the complex they build, as in (29b). Expectedly, the same element can also resume a left-peripheral frame in non-multiply-filled-prefield configurations (29a):

- (29) a. Wenn ich jetzt darüber nachdenke, kommt
 if I now about-it reflect-PRS.1SG seem-PRS.3SG
 mir alles irgendwie komisch vor [...], aber damals,
 me-DAT.SG all somehow strange V.PRT but back-then
 da war es eben einfach so.
 there be-PST.3SG it-NOM.SG PRT simply so
 “If I think about it now, it seems funny, but that’s just the way it was at that time”.
 (faz.net, Jul. 6th, 2018, “Wer was erzählt, ist ein Verräter”)
- b. Damals in Berlin, da hat die Europäische
 back-then in Berlin there AUX.PRS.3SG the-NOM.SG European-NOM.SG
 Union den richtigen Weg in eine
 Union the-ACC.SG right-ACC.SG path in a-ACC.SG
 gute Zukunft eingeschlagen.
 good.ACC.SG future taken-PTCP
 “The European Union walked the right path to a good future back then”.
 (n-tv.de, Mar. 25th, 2007)

In (29b), the overt correlative element *da*, which could, in principle, refer to a temporal (as is the case in (29a)) or to a local frame in PDG, resumes the whole “big frame” *damals in Berlin*. An interpretation in which it refers only to one of the two constituents is not possible. Therefore, this sequence must be read as describing one frame that is deictically indexed to one and the same temporal-local situation in the past.

What is more, topic particles apparently do not exclude the resumption of a clause-initial frame by means of a resumptive of the *da*-type in [Spec,FinP], as shown in (30a). In this sentence, *damals* (“back-then”) is contrastively opposed to *heute* (“today”) (cf. the pre-context given in italics). Crucially, complex structures like (30b), in which two frame-setting XPs – here *damals* “back then” and *an der Uni Potsdam* “at the University of Potsdam” – followed by a topic particle and resumed by *da* in the specifier of FinP, are also possible. The sequence *damals an der Uni Potsdam* (“back then at the University of Potsdam”) functions as a contrastive frame-setting topic, as inferable from the context into which this utterance is embedded. Following the assumption that topic particles are located in the head position of the projection whose specifier is occupied by an XP which they linearly follow at PF, which is the projection arguably hosting aboutness/contrastive topics, it must be concluded that both *damals* and *an der Uni Potsdam*, two separate XPs at the beginning of this syntactic derivation, surface in the specifier of a left-peripheral projection as one constituent. Given that the complex XP *damals an der Uni Potsdam* is also resumed by *da* in FinP, it can be further assumed that this “big frame” is not first-merged in the left periphery of the clause, but has rather been base-generated in the middle field and has moved to the CP via movement through [Spec,FinP], thereby leaving a trace in that position that surfaces as *da*.

-
- (30) a. *Heute kannst du ja Ringelblumensalbe und solche Dinge überall kaufen.*
 “Today, you can buy marigold unguents and similar things everywhere”.

Damals	aber,	da	hat	diese	alte
back-then	however	there	AUX.PRS.3SG	this-NOM.SG	old-NOM.SG
Frau	all diese		Salben	und	Tinkturen
woman	all this-ACC.PL		unguent-ACC.PL	and	tincture-ACC.PL
selbst	hergestellt.				
herself	produce-PTCP				

 “In the past, however, this old woman produced all these unguents and tinctures on her own”.
 (Eva Bothe et al. (2016), *Das wendländische Hexen-Volk. Hexen, Heiden, Heiler und Schamanen im Wendland - gestern und heute*, p. 39)
- b. *Ja, stimmt, jetzt ist alles bzw. man ist nur in Treskowallee. Nicht gerade der schönste Ort in Berlin [...].*
 “Yes, it’s true, now all classes are at Campus Treskowallee. Not really the most beautiful place in Berlin”.

Damals	an	der	Uni	Potsdam	aber,	da	waren
back-then	at	the-DAT.SG	University	Potsdam	however	there	be-PST.1PL
wir	am		C. Griebnitzsee	—	grandios!		
we-NOM.PL	at-the-DAT.SG		Campus Griebnitzsee		great		

 “Back then at the University of Potsdam, however, we were at Campus Griebnitzsee – beautiful!”
 (studis-online.de, Jul. 26th, 2018, “Berlin – Campus HTW – Wirtschaftsinformatik”)
-


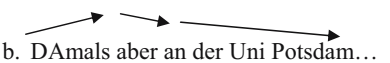
In (30b), both frame-setting pieces of information occur to the left of the contrastive topic particle *aber*. Apparently, however, another preverbal sequence would also be possible in which the particle intervenes between the temporal and the local XP, as in (31):

-
- (31)

Damals	aber	an	der	Uni	Potsdam,	da	waren
back-then	however	at	the-DAT.SG	University	Potsdam	there	be-PST.1PL
wir	am			C. Griebnitzsee	—	grandios!	
we-NOM.PL	at-the-DAT.SG			Campus Griebnitzsee		great	

 “Back then at the University of Potsdam, however, we were at Campus Griebnitzsee – beautiful!”
-

In this sentence, parallel to example (27), only one of the two frame-setting adverbs appears in the specifier position dedicated to aboutness/contrastive topics, which is witnessed by the fact that the particle *aber* surfaces to the right of the temporal adverb but to the left of the locative PP. Given this configuration, indeed, *an der Uni Potsdam* is less salient than *damals*. If we compare the natural prosodic contour of (30b) and (31), we notice that in the first case the two XPs build a continuous, ascending prosodic unit, the pitch contour peaking on the first syllable of *Potsdam* (32a). The particle marks a sudden fall of the pitch contour; in the latter case, instead, only *damals* receives a contrastive intonation, while the left-peripheral material including the particle and the locative XP (which are generally separated by a very short phonological pause, just as *damals* and *aber*) displays a descending prosodic contour (32b):

- (32)
- a. 
- b. 

Arguably, (30b) and (31) provide optimal continuations for slightly different pre-contexts. In the contexts in which (31) can possibly be uttered, the temporal localization of the event described in the clause is the information that is contrastively opposed to some deictic expression (e.g., “today” or “in the future”) occurring in the preceding utterances, while *an der Uni Potsdam* need not be part of the contrastive phrase in the higher CP projection. The specific interpretive implications of this construct are left to future research. The crucial point here is that both structures in (30b) and (31) are possible in PDG.¹³

On the basis of the evidence presented here, I will contend that the CP domain contains (at least) two projections that may host frame-setting phrases. Following the current information-structurally-oriented terminology and for the sake of clarity, I will call both projections “FrameP” and assume they may be realized in these different positions of the left periphery of PDG, i.e., that they instantiate a recursive category (as is assumed e.g. by Rizzi and Bocci (2017, 4) for Italian, although they use the more general label “TopP”).¹⁴

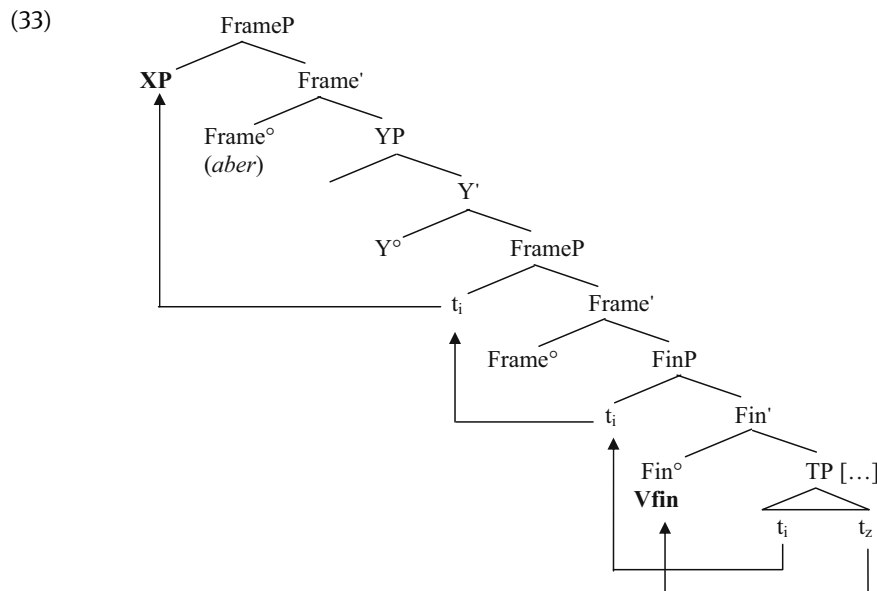
It seems that at least the frame-setting constituents at stake here are base-generated in the middle field, where they are perfectly reconstructable, build a syntactic unit before being raised to the left periphery, enter the CP via the specifier position of FinP, where the “big frame” leaves a trace that may optionally be spelled out as a correlative adverb, and may then surface in either a “compact” (as in (30b)) or in a “split” (as in (31)) configuration which becomes visible e.g. when a topic particle overtly intervenes between the two XPs.

As for the syntactic account of the arrangements in (30b) and (31), I assume this state of affairs not to be very different, *mutatis mutandis*, from the data illustrated in (23)–(26) above. The only relevant difference to be acknowledged between structures of the type in (23) (DP > topic particle > DP modifier > resumptive

¹³ Of course, the constructions at stake here are very marked as compared to standard surface V2 structures like *In Potsdam waren wir am C. Griebnitzsee* (lit. “In Potsdam were we at-the Campus Griebnitzsee”). Furthermore, to the best of my knowledge, they have not been the object of any thorough investigation so far. In order to ascertain their degree of acceptability, I asked 20 native speakers of German to rate the naturalness of eight sentences involving a multiply-filled prefield (plus two “genuine” V2 sentences with a frame and a direct object in clause-initial position, respectively, to function as distractors). The test persons had to judge the acceptability using a scale from 1 (ungrammatical) to 5 (perfectly acceptable). Two of these sentences were (30b) and (31). The test persons were explicitly asked to rate the naturalness of these structures not on the basis of a putative frequency with which they would hear them, but rather according to whether they would accept them as possible structures of spoken language. The two sentences received similar rates of acceptability: no participant judged any of the two examples as ungrammatical, and both (30b) and (31) were rated with 3–5 by all informants. As for (30b), the average score was 3,85/5; (31) received an average score of 3,45/5.

¹⁴ One might object that the contrastive reading of such configurations implies that the corresponding projections be more vaguely labeled “KontrP” (in Frey’s (2004b) spirit). Indeed, as also shown by Krifka (2008), contrastive topics and frame-setters share a number of common features. For reasons to become apparent below in this section and in Section 3.2, the categorical distinction made here for illustrative purposes seems to be more adequate to make sense of the German data.

pronoun) and structures like (31) (frame > topic particle > frame > resumptive adverb) is that in the latter, the two XPs are less tightly bound to each other in the original computation of the clause. The fact that in (23) the resumptive element is a pronoun and in (31) it is an originally adverbial element is just a detail that correlates with the inherent properties of the fronted XPs. Given these premises, I will assume that the word orders in (30b) and (31) are derived by pretty much the same syntactic process as (23) (*Den Bruder aber von Laura, den haben wir am ersten Tag gar nicht zu Gesicht bekommen*), namely one in which the “big frame” cyclically moves through a lower CP-internal specifier specifier on its way to the position in which it surfaces (a higher FrameP). It can be postulated that the two frame-setting XPs are assembled in a separate workspace and are then raised to the CP as a unit. After the intermediate movement of this constituent through [Spec,FinP], the big frame raises to the higher FrameP via the lower FrameP, where the non-contrastive part of the XP can be left before the constituent further moves to the higher TopP specifier.¹⁵ Cf. (33):



The movement of the frame XP via the specifier position of the lower FrameP can be assumed to be obligatory in any case (i.e., irrespective of whether a part of this complex XP is stranded in the lower FrameP or not, or whether the frame-setting topic is made up of two XPs or not). The cyclic character of this derivation can possibly be explained in terms of specific features that need to be checked/acquired by the constituent before reaching its landing site. The determination of the nature of these features is left to future research.

Note that this derivation not only accounts for the fact that the temporal and the locative parts of this big frame can appear in a continuous or discontinuous configuration in the examples above, but also provides an explanation for the ungrammaticality – at least in Standard German (but see the discussion in 3.2.3) – of sequences like (34) if we assume an operationalization in which an adjunct and an argument are both *moved* into the left periphery:

¹⁵ An anonymous reviewer points out that irrespective of the assembling of the two XPs in a separate workspace, it is not excluded that in *damals an der Uni Potsdam*, the local constituent may modify the temporal one by adjunction, given that they are reminiscent of similar patterns (e.g., *gestern früh*, lit. “yesterday morning”) that are independently attested in PDG. This is not a possibility that I rule out, since it does not clash with an analysis in which one of the two XPs is “stranded” in some lower specifier of the CP.

This configuration is also possible in cases in which the reference of the preposed clause is interpreted metaphorically. In (37a) and (37b), a conditional antecedent is resumed by originally local (and – as a derived form – temporal) *da* by virtue of the fact that the fronted constituent receives a “within-this-frame”-reading. After all, such adverbials refer to an event or state of affairs believed to be or to have been true in the actual or in a close-by possible world that constitutes the set of (deictic or conditional) coordinates in which the content described in the main clause is to be interpreted. Furthermore, there does not seem to be any apparent reason to assume that the frames in (37a) and (37b) on the one hand and (38a) and (38b) on the other hand, which are, respectively, clausal and non-clausal, should differ in any way affecting the semantic interpretation of the utterance if they refer to one and the same content:

(37)	a.	Wenn	sowas	passieren	würde,	(da)			
		if	something-like-this	happen-INF	AUX.PST.SBJV.3SG	there			
		würde	ich	bestimmt	Hans	anrufen.			
		AUX.PST.CND.1SG	I-NOM.SG	definitely	Hans	call-INF			
		“If that happened to me, I would definitely call Hans”.							
	b.	In	diesem	Fall	(, da)	würde	ich		
		in	this-DAT.SG	case	there	AUX.PST.CND.1SG	I-NOM.SG		
		bestimmt	Hans	anrufen.					
		definitely	Hans	call-INF					
		“In that case, I would definitely call Hans”.							
<hr/>									
(38)	a.	Als	Hans’	Roman	veröffentlicht	wurde,	(da)		
		when	Hans-GEN	novel	publish-PTCP	AUX.PST.3SG	there		
		lebte		ich	in	Oslo.			
		live-PST.1SG		I-NOM.SG	in	Oslo			
		“When Hans’ novel was published, I was living in Oslo”.							
	b.	2015	/Damals	(, da)	lebte	ich	noch	in	Oslo.
		2015	back-then	there	live-PST.1SG	I-NOM.SG	still	in	Oslo
		“In 2015/at that time, I was still living in Oslo”. ¹⁶							

In (37a), the *wenn*-clause expresses a condition which is necessary for the conclusion stated in the apodosis to follow. The same is true of *in diesem Fall*, which realizes the same content, but by means of a non-clausal construct. In (38a), the temporal clause localizes the event described in the matrix, and so do the adjuncts *2015* and *damals* in (38b). Preposed adverbial clauses – at least those with a non-clausal counterpart – should therefore be treated as (clausal) frames. Given that these structures can be resumed by a correlative element, it can be argued that they are moved to the CP and that the resumptive is a trace spell-out of their movement through the specifier of FinP.

In most cases, the raising of an adverbial clause to the left periphery does not allow any other XP to enter this area. Therefore, there are basically two possible configurations in main clauses involving adverbial-clause topicalization:

(39)	a.	adverbial clause > Vfin
	b.	adverbial clause > resumptive element > Vfin

¹⁶ It is to be noticed that the grade of acceptability of correlative resumption in preposed adverbial clauses and in non-clausal frames, however, is not (always) exactly the same in PDG. At least up to the end of the Early New High German period (1350–1650), both adverbial clauses and PP-/non-clausal adverbial frames in sentence-initial position occurred in correlative constructions much more often even in official written texts (cf. Catasso 2021). In today’s German, adverbial-clause resumption is still very productive at all levels – although it is no longer a phenomenon attested systematically –, while correlative configurations involving non-clausal XPs resumed by an adverb in [Spec,FinP] have survived especially in spoken language.

I assume (39a) and (39b) to be two instantiations of exactly the same structure, (39b) lexicalizing the movement of the embedded clause through [Spec,FinP] overtly. As for (39a), it can be assumed that the adverbial clause has left a trace in the same position, but this trace is not spelled out phonetically. Given that preposed adverbial clauses basically do the same job as non-clausal frames, it may be assumed that they occupy the higher FrameP specifier. Note that at least in spoken German, some adverbial clauses surfacing in clause-initial position can be interpreted contrastively – just as non-clausal frames –, and this reading can be disambiguated by the presence of an overt topic particle that may exclusively appear to the right of the clause and to the left of an optional correlative adverb. In the following example, in which a temporal clause is followed, in linearization terms, by the topic particle *aber* and the correlative adverb *da*, a pre-context is given to make the contrastive interpretation immediately retrievable:

(40)	Die	meisten		Kinder	haben		heutzutage	ein
	the-NOM.PL	most-NOM.PL		child-NOM.PL	have-PRS.3PL		nowadays	a-ACC.SG
	einfaches	Leben.	Als	ich	klein	war	aber,	da
	easy-ACC-SG	life	when	I-NOM.SG	little	be-PST.1SG	however	there
	war	alles		anders.				
	be-PST.3SG	everything		different				
	“Most children have an easy life today. When I was little, instead, everything was different”.							

In the run-of-the-mill case, thus, it seems that adverbial-clause preposing can be operationalized as in (41). Movement via [Spec,FinP] applies in any case, but the trace need not be pronounced. It goes without saying that, when the clause is followed by a topic particle in the left periphery, this particle is base-generated in that position (Frame°) just like in any other case:

(41)	[FrameP	adv. clause	[Frame° (TopPrt)]	[FinP (correl. adverb)]	[Fin° Vfin]	[TP [...]]]]]]].
		↑		↑			

As will be shown in what follows, however, it is not the case that all instances of adverbial clauses surfacing in a correlative structure in the left periphery of German may be derived via movement *from the middle field*.

3.2.2 Irrelevance, presupposed and biscuit conditionals

Irrelevance-conditional *ob...oder*-clauses of the type in (42a), in which the preposed adverbial structure is reprised by the adverbial resumptive *so*, do not seem to be compatible with a middle-field base generation, given that they cannot appear in that position (42b) and even lead to ungrammaticality if forced into a standard V2 configuration (42c), modeled on example (14) in D'Avis (2004, 147–8):

(42)	a.	Ob	es	regnet	oder	schneit,	so	gehen
		whether	EXPL	rain-PRS.3SG	or	snows-PRS.3SG	so	go-PRS.1PL
		wir	doch	spazieren.				
		we-NOM.PL	PRT	walk-INF				
		“Whether it rains or snows, we’re going for a walk anyway”.						
	b.	*Wir gehen, ob es regnet oder schneit, doch spazieren.						
	c.	*Ob es regnet oder schneit, gehen wir doch spazieren.						

Resting on the cartographic assumption that left-peripheral adverbials may occupy different structural positions according to their interpretive features (cf. e.g. Munaro 2005, Munaro 2010), I assume (at least a

subclass of) such conditionals to be positioned in the outer left periphery of the clause, i.e., above ForceP, at PF, but to be first-merged prefield-internally at LF, leaving a trace spell-out in the [Spec,FrameP] in which the clause is base-generated, as in (43). The fact that *ob...oder*-clauses may sometimes be resumed by a CP-internal *so* qualifies them as weakly integrated (but not fully disintegrated) constituents:

(43) $[_{XP} \text{ ob...oder-clause } [_{\text{ForceP}} [_{\text{TopP}} [+ \text{Frame}]] \text{ ob...oder-clause } \text{so } [_{\text{Top}^0}]] [_{\text{FinP}} [_{\text{TP}} \dots]]]]^{17}$

The existence of weakly integrated adverbials becomes apparent if we consider such types of non-integrated (fully presupposed) pseudo-conditional clauses as (44), which are compatible – for independent reasons – with adverbial resumption (the correlative element generally being *dann*) and the presence of a prefield-internal *wh*-interrogative:

(44) Wenn du so gut bist, {dann} warum {dann}
 if you-NOM.SG so good be-PRS.2SG then why then
 hast du es nicht geschafft?
 AUX.PRS.2SG you-NOM.SG it-ACC.SG NEG succeed-PTCP
 “If you are really as good (as you say), then why didn’t you make it?”

In (44), the resumptive adverbial *dann* can be spelled out to the left or to the right of the specifier in which the *wh*-interrogative *warum* surfaces, which I assume is [Spec,FocP] following Rizzi (1997). The projections immediately above and immediately below this specifier, respectively, are those dedicated to topical constituents, of which frame-setting (*sensu lato*) adverbial clauses are an instantiation. For this construction, in which the presupposed pseudo-conditional does not verbalize a premise for the interpretation of the utterance’s content, it can therefore be assumed that the *wenn*-clause is first-merged in one of these two specifiers and then obligatorily moved into a specifier higher than ForceP for interpretive reasons, as in (45). I will here abstract away from the relative position of the two types of “conditional” illustrated in (42) and (44), which arguably occupy two distinct sites above ForceP since they receive different interpretations, by stipulating that they both occupy a prefield-external position at PF:

(45) $[_{XP} \text{ wenn...} [_{\text{ForceP}} [_{\text{FrameP}} \{ \text{wenn... dann} \}] [_{\text{FocP}} \text{ warum } [_{\text{FrameP}} \{ \text{wenn... dann} \}] [_{\text{FinP}} [_{\text{TP}} \dots]]]]]]]$

¹⁷ Also in this case, it must be pointed out that a version of this construct in which the *ob...oder*-clause is completely disintegrated (i.e., has “hanging-topic” status) is possible and productively used (Reis and Wöllstein 2010, 118):

(i) Ob es regnet oder nicht – wir gehen spazieren.
 whether EXPL rain-PRS.3SG oder NEG we-NOM.PL go-PRS.1PL walk-INF
 “Whether it rains or not, we are going for a walk anyway”.

After all, this is a possibility with which we are often confronted when considering adverbial elements in first clause position:

(ii) Gestern – meine Güte, war das eine Nacht!
 yesterday my goodness be-PST.3SG that a-NOM.SG night
 “What a night yesterday!”

(iii) Als ich Student war – ach, ich war damals so naiv!
 when I-NOM.SG student be-PST.1SG oh I-NOM.SG be-PST.1SG back-then so naïve
 “When I was a student – man, I was so naïve back then!”

The difference between run-of-the-mill adverbials and *ob...oder*-clauses is that the former directly interact with the V2 syntax of the clause when they are integrated, whereas the maximum degree of integration exhibited by the latter consists in being CP-internally resumed by a correlative particle.

This operationalization allows us to account both for the resumption of such “conditionals” in the left periphery – although it is all about structures interpreted differently from standard frame-setters – and the optional variability of the surface position of adverbial *dann* in (45).¹⁸ A further possible analysis, which also points to a special status of *wenn*-clauses like that in (44), would have the adverbial structure base-generated in a lower position and then “invisibly” moved into the left periphery. In other words, the structure would be insensitive to this special type of adverbial clauses by virtue of their semantics. This would account for the undeniable V3 configuration resulting from the *dann*-resumption illustrated above, but also the fact that some speakers accept (as a more marginal possibility) a placement of the resumptive in the middle field even when the semantics of the (pseudo-)conditional clause is fully presupposed (as in *Wenn du so gut bist, warum hast du es dann nicht geschafft?*). In any case and irrespective of the specific take on its syntacticization, it seems sensible to assume that the special interpretive features of this construction must correspond to a different derivation from that of standard conditionals – and at the same time to make sense of the optional presence of a resumptive.

Another piece of evidence in favor of a differentiation between correlative structures like (40) on the one hand and constructions like (42a) on the other hand comes from a third class of adverbial clauses, so-called “biscuit conditionals” (a term derived from Austin’s (1956) famous example *There are biscuits on the sideboard if you want them*). These clauses look like conditional clauses in that they are introduced by the standard subordinating conjunction meaning “if” (German *wenn*), but they do not verbalize a necessary condition for the interpretation of the situation described in the main clause. Rather, they behave like syntactically unintegrated (i.e., clause-external) adverbials that introduce *a possible world* in which a certain situation α is true, while in the main clause it is asserted that another situation β holds *in the actual world*, whereby β might be relevant if α were the case (Ebert et al. 2009, 276–7). In such cases, *so*-resumption is illicit in German, which indicates that the *wenn*-structure is presumably not merged in the matrix clause:

(46)	a.	Wenn	du	Durst	hast,	Bier	ist
		if	you-NOM.SG	thirst	have-PRS.2SG	beer	be-PRS.3SG
		im		Kühlschrank.			
		in-the-DAT.SG		fridge			
	b.	*Wenn du Durst hast, ist Bier im Kühlschrank.					
	c.	*Wenn du Durst hast, dann/so ist Bier im Kühlschrank.					

A comparison of examples (40), (42)–(44) and (46) shows that: (i) irrelevance and presuppositional on the one hand and biscuit conditionals on the other hand are not “equally disintegrated”, and; (ii) the corresponding structures imply a continuum of integration into the main clause. For constructions like (46), I will therefore contend (differently than for (42)) that the *wenn*-clause is base-generated clause-externally, as is usually assumed for hanging topics:

(47)	[_{XP} wenn du Durst hast, [_{ForceP} Bier ist im Kühlschrank]].
------	--

¹⁸ Indeed, genuine frame-setting adverbial clauses (i.e., adverbial clauses that I assume are base-generated in the middle field and moved into the left periphery) do not seem to be compatible with a pre-finite-verb sequence of the type “adverbial clause > *wh*-interrogative”. In this case, the *wh*-element has moved through the specifier of FinP, thereby blocking the movement of a further constituent (in this case: the adverbial clause):

(i)	? *Als	du	ankamst,	was	sahst	du?
	when	you-NOM.SG	arrive-PST.2SG	what	see-PST.2SG	you-NOM.SG
(int.)	“What did you see when you arrived?”					

Of course, the structure in (i) is to be considered strictly ungrammatical only if we assume it to result from movement of the adverbial clause and of the *wh*-interrogative into their surface positions. If the *als*-clause is taken to be completely unintegrated (as is potentially the case with virtually any constituent that may appear in first clause position) and separated from the rest of the utterance by means of a prominent prosodic pause, then a sequence like (i) is also possible (see fn. 19 and 25).

3.2.3 Frames are moved constituents in V2 configurations

As correctly pointed out by an anonymous reviewer, in the recent literature (e.g., in Hinterhölzl 2017, 212), it has been proposed that clausal and non-clausal frames must be assumed to be base-generated in their surface C-position in German on account of the apparent lack of Principle-C effects (48a) and pronoun binding (48b) in cases of preposed adverbials (adopting Frey's 2005b take on left dislocation):

-
- (48) a. Als Peter_i nach Hause kam, hat er_i seine
 when Peter to home come-PST.2SG AUX.PRS.3SG he-NOM.SG his-ACC.SG
 Freundin angerufen.
 girlfriend call-PTCP
 "When Peter arrived home, he called his girlfriend".
- b. *Als er_i Maria anrief, hatte jeder Student_i
 when he-NOM.SG Maria call-PTCP AUX.PST.3SG every-NOM.SG student
 die Prüfung schon beendet.
 the-acc.sg exam already finish-PTCP
 "When he called Maria, every student had already finished his exam".
-

Hinterhölzl (2017, 211) goes on to propose that *all* clause-internal full XPs surfacing above FocP, including framing, aboutness and contrastive topics in Frascarelli and Hinterhölzl's (2007) spirit, are first-merged in their spell-out position. If this were the case, the assumptions made above about the cyclic derivation of complex frames would have to be ruled out. With respect to this objection, a premise must be made before briefly turning to the technical details of this intricate question: the ungrammaticality judgments referred to the examples in (34) (e.g., *Gestern ich bin zum Arzt gegangen*) pertain to *standard* PDG. In fact, structures like these do marginally occur in spoken interaction (cf. Bunk 2020, Breitbarth (to appear)), although they are less prominent than in Kiezdeutsch in the speakers' representation of their own I-language. Cf., e.g., the following corpus attestation (adapted from Bunk 2020, 17):

-
- (49) [Im Gehirn] [das Sprachverstehen] ist
 in-the-DAT.SG brain the-NOM.SG speech-comprehension be-PRS.3SG
 wechselseitig organisiert.
 two-way organize-PTCP
 "Speech comprehension results from interactivity in the brain".
-

I find that Hinterhölzl's proposal is very appealing (or better: the only possible option) if applied to V3 structures like (49), as well as to Kiezdeutsch and to all violations of the V2 constraint in which a genuine frame-setting constituent occurs in utterance-initial position.¹⁹ That this analysis is on the right track is corroborated by recent empirical work by Breitbarth (to appear) in which it is shown that the corresponding

¹⁹ In fact, I also assume (more rarely attested, but still productive) V3 configurations in which two adverbials that do *not* refer to the same entity or state of affairs (i.e., that cannot be assumed to build one "big frame", differently from the patterns discussed in Sections 2.4 and 3.1.2) simultaneously occur in the left periphery to be derived by base generation of one of the constituents in the left periphery, as proposed by Hinterhölzl (2017). Cf. e.g. the following sentence (fieldnotes), in which the two XPs are not directly related to the same reference and cannot plausibly be assumed to modify each other. The same goes for the configuration illustrated in fn. 25, ex. (iii):

-
- (i) Heute, mit dem Wissen, dass alles digital ist, kann man
 today with the-DAT.SG knowledge that all digital be-PRS.3SG can-PRS.3SG one
 nicht mehr erwarten, dass Kinder einen Brief schreiben oder so!
 NEG more expect-INF that kid-NOM.PL a-ACC.SG letter write-INF or so
 "Today, since we know that everything is digital, one can no longer expect that kids are willing to write letters or something like that!"
-

(i)	Ich I-NOM.SG	gebe admit-PRS.1SG	zu, V.PRT	dass that	ich I-NOM.SG	keine no-ACC.SG	Ahnung idea	davon there-of	habe. have-PRS.1SG	
<hr/>										
(ii)	[Da] _i there	geb admit-PRS.1SG	ich I-NOM.SG	zu, V.PRT	dass that	ich I-NOM.SG	keine no-ACC.SG	Ahnung idea	[t _i von] of	hab. have-PRS.1SG

“I admit that I have no clue about it”.
((ii) from: chopperforum.de, Sept. 14th, 2011)

ungrammaticality of (48b) above might have to be at least in part motivated by other factors. Moreover, binding between a pronominal anaphor in a preposed frame-setting PP and a quantified expression in the main clause seems to be licit at least in some cases (54). As this example shows, this phenomenon, which is referred to as “backward binding” in the literature, is not limited to psych-verbs (cf. Temme and Verhoeven 2017 for German):

(53)	Wenn	er _i	könnte,	würde	[jeder	Sevillaner] _i	in
	if	he-NOM.SG	can-SBJV.3SG	AUX.CND.3SG	every-NOM.SG	Sevillian	in
	dem	Viertel	leben,	wo	er	geboren	ist.
	the-DEM.SG	neighborhood	live-INF	where	he-NOM.SG	bear-PTCP	AUX.PRS.3SG
	“Every Sevillian would love to live in the neighborhood in which they were born”.						
	(C. Schwab (2013), <i>Texturen einer Stadt: Kulturwissenschaftliche Lektüren von Sevilla</i> , p. 159)						

(54)	[Bei	seiner _i	Ankunft]	muß	sich	[jeder	Offizier] _i
	at	his-DAT.SG	arrival	must-PRS.3SG	REFL	every-NOM.SG	officer
	beim		Kommandanten				
	at-the-DAT.SG		commander-DAT.SG				
	“Every officer must present themselves at the commander’s office upon arrival”.						
	(K. B. Beaton 2001, <i>A Practical Dictionary of German Usage</i> , p. 38)						

In sum, I take the combination of these facts to indicate that frames are not (necessarily) first-merged into the left periphery in V2 clauses, but that this assumption is particularly compelling when applied to genuine V3 patterns of the “Kiezdeutsch type”.

In the next section, a configuration is addressed which apparently poses a problem for any generative analysis of surface non-V3 in PDG.

3.3 A more complex case: the sequence “DP > adverbial clause”

So far, cases of multiple filling of the prefield have been discussed that may be analyzed in compliance with the bottleneck effect (Cardinaletti 2010, Haegeman 1996, Hsu 2017, Roberts 2004, for an account of the bottleneck effect in German in terms of phase conditions, see Hinterhölzl 2017). This constraint claims that in V2 languages, while all projections in the Split CP are potentially activatable, only one constituent can be raised to the left periphery moving through [Spec,FinP] and making the movement of any other XP through that specifier – and, more in general, to the left periphery – impossible: (i) left-dislocated XPs have been argued to move to the higher [Spec,TopP] from the middle field; the fact that they may cyclically reach their surface position through the lower TopP does not violate the bottleneck effect; (ii) topic particles can be assumed to be base-generated in the CP area, and their presence in Top° does not result from movement; (iii) both frame-setting topics (of the clausal, as well as of the non-clausal type) and non-frame-setting topics (which include, *inter alia*, left-dislocated topics) are *moved* to their landing site. In these configurations, the moved element may (or must) leave an overt trace in [Spec,FinP], thereby giving rise to (*linear*, but crucially, not *structural*) “non-V2” word orders.

There is, however, at least one case in which the claims made above are problematic, namely the structure exemplified in (55), which has been mostly neglected in the literature so far:

- (55) Mein Bruder, als er klein war, hat
 my-NOM.SG brother when he-NOM.SG little be-PST.3SG AUX.PRS.3SG
 auch erzählt, dass er mit einem alten
 also told-PTCP that he-NOM.SG with a-DAT.SG old-DAT.SG
 Mann gespielt hätte.
 man play-PTCP AUX.PST.SBJV.3SG
 “Also my brother (once) said he had played with an old man when he was a kid”.
 (*mamiweb.de*, May 13th, 2009, “Voll unheimlich”)

In this sentence, two constituents occupy the preverbal area: the DP subject and a preposed temporal adverbial clause. At this point, one has to admit that the prefield of the clause in (55), which is a productive construction both in spoken and written language, contains two XPs. This structure has already been discussed in Catasso (2015, 350–1), where it is assumed that both phrases are moved to the left periphery, but the bottleneck effect is not considered. Different pieces of evidence support the view that *mein Bruder* and *als er klein war* occupy a CP-internal position, i.e., that neither the DP nor the CP appear in some specifier above ForceP. In the first place, *mein Bruder* is the subject of the clause, thus it cannot be taken to be an extra-sentential hanging topic, since it is not resumed by or co-indexed with a pronoun below C°. ²³ In fact, the DP in (55) performs the very same (syntactic) function that it would perform in the absence of the temporal clause. If this is true, then the embedded clause must necessarily be situated in a CP-internal position. Furthermore, the subject must be an aboutness or a contrastive topic in this construction, which can be disambiguated by adding a topic particle in the position immediately to the right of the corresponding constituent. This topic can be realized by a full DP or by a pronoun, but it can in no case be a familiar topic:

- (56) a. Die Eltern aber, als sie das
 the-NOM.PL parent-NOM.PL however when they-NOM.PL the-ACC.SG
 Gespräch suchten, meinten nur, er
 dialogue look-for-PST.3PL say-PST.3PL only he-NOM.SG
 wäre zu faul [...].
 be-PST.SBJV.3SG too lazy
 “The parents instead only said he was too lazy [...] when they talked to me”.
 (*nannynanny.blog*, Oct. 23rd, 2015, “Enuresis...”)
- b. Sie aber, als sie das Gespräch
 they-NOM.PL however when they-NOM.PL the-ACC.SG dialogue
 suchten, meinten nur, er wäre zu
 look-for-PST.3PL say-PST.3PL only he-NOM.SG be-PST.SBJV.3SG too
 faul.
 lazy
 “They instead only said he was too lazy [...] when they talked to me”.

²³ The corresponding structure in which the clause-initial DP functions as a hanging topic and can be identified as a prefield-external XP is of course possible in spoken/colloquial German, as shown in (i). In this case, it is clear that the only constituent which has been moved to the left periphery is the adverbial-clause CP, since the real grammatical subject of the clause surfaces in the middle field. *Der Hans*, instead, has been first-merged in a dedicated pre-ForceP projection (see Section 2.1) and has no impact on the syntax of the clause it introduces in linearization terms:

- (i) Der Hans, als er angekommen ist, hat
 the-NOM.SG Hans when he-NOM.SG arrive-PTCP AUX.PRS.3SG AUX.PRS.3SG
 er sofort gesagt, er will weg.
 he-NOM.SG immediately say-PTCP he-NOM.SG want-PRS.3SG away
 “When Hans arrived, he immediately said that he wanted to go”.

At this point, the question arises as to the status of the adverbial clause. A possibility to consider would be to treat this constituent as a parenthetical structure, i.e., as a complex clausal constituent inserted at PF or base-generated in its surface position that does not affect the syntax of the sentence. If that were the case, we would envisage the element in first clause position to behave as any other topic (e.g., with respect to the possibility to be resumed by a correlative pronoun in [Spec,FinP], i.e., to be a left-dislocated topic), irrespective of the presence or absence of the adverbial clause. If the adverbial clause, instead, were to be analyzed as a constituent moved there from a lower domain of the clause, then we would have an undesirable violation of the bottleneck effect with which we would have to cope. In fact, the first, and not the second option seems to be given, at least in spoken German: the aboutness/contrastive topic in first position can also be a left-dislocated constituent co-indexed with a trace spell-out in FinP. In (57a), the topic *die Maria* bears nominative morphology and is resumed by the nominative pronoun *die* in the FinP specifier. In order to be sure that the DP in (57a) is not a hanging topic,²⁴ an even more convincing example is given in (57b), where the initial XP is an accusative object resumed by a pronoun in the same case. Note that the grammaticality of the sentences in (57) provides *two* pieces of evidence in favor of a “regular” movement-based analysis of *die Maria* and *den Hans*: apart from the above-mentioned fact that the topic is taken up by a pronoun, at least (57b) provides unambiguous evidence that this constituent must have been assigned case in a lower (middle-field) position and then moved to the CP. The (only speculative) assumption that a topic in the accusative case resumed by a pronoun in FinP is base-generated in the left periphery would undoubtedly bring up more problems than it would solve. I will exclude this possibility.

(57)	a.	Die	Maria,	als	sie	das	erfahren	
		the-NOM.SG	Maria	when	she-NOM.SG	that-ACC.SG	find-out-PTCP	
		hat,	die		ist	völlig	ausgeflippt.	
		AUX.PRS.3SG	that-NOM.SG		AUX.PRS.3SG	completely	freak-out-PTCP	
		“Maria completely went nuts when she found out”.						
	b.	Den	Hans,	als	wir	das	erfahren	haben,
		the-ACC.SG	Hans	when	we-NOM.SG	that-ACC.SG	find-out-PTCP	AUX.PRS.1PL
		den	haben	wir	grün	und	blau	gedroschen.
		that-ACC.SG	AUX.PRS.1PL	we-NOM.PL	green	and	blue	beat-PTCP
		“We beat the living daylight out of Hans when we found out”.						

Both in (57a) and (57b), the DP and the adverbial clause cannot be reasonably assumed to form a constituent in the middle field that is raised as a complex to the higher CP area via [Spec,FinP], since they have no relevant feature in common, and the adverbial clause is not a modifier of the DP. This implies that a “big-XP” analysis cannot be taken into consideration to account for this arrangement. At the same time, the (at least at first sight attractive) assumption must be dispensed with that the two constituents are moved independently of each other to the left periphery, since this would imply a violation of the bottleneck effect.

What is more, the adverbial clause in constructions like those in (57) can never be taken up by an adverbial resumptive in [Spec,FinP], which is, however, not the case in all other configurations in which an adverbial clause (or any other type of frame setter) with deictic reference surfaces in the CP. Consider (58), a variant of (57b) in which the pronoun has been replaced by a deictic correlative adverb co-indexed with the temporal clause. The result of this substitution is completely ungrammatical:

(58)	*Den	Hans,	als	wir	das	erfahren	haben,
	the-ACC.SG	Hans	when	we-NOM.SG	that-ACC.SG	find-out-PTCP	AUX.PRS.1PL
	da	haben	wir	grün	und	blau	gedroschen.
	there	AUX.PRS.1PL	we-NOM.PL	green	and	blue	beat-PTCP
	“We beat the living daylight out of Hans when we found out”.						

²⁴ This double check would actually be unnecessary, since we already know that a left-peripheral sequence of the type “frame setter > pronoun” is not part of the syntactic inventory of (Standard) PDG (see Section 3.1).

a consequence, *der Hans* is base-generated in some clause-external position above ForceP, i.e., in a projection that does not influence the linear syntax of the clause. As we will see in the next section, this observation can also be applied to some exceptional cases in which the leftmost DP is case-marked.

As observed e.g. by Lühr (1985), Müller (2003, 33–4), and Speyer (2008, 456), the same linear position in which an adjunct clause may appear in the sentences discussed in this section can be occupied by non-clausal adverbials such as PPs. Cf. (60), adapted from Müller (2003, 33):

(60)	Die	Derivate		auf	-e	neben	denen	auf	-ung...
	the-NOM.PL	derivation-NOM.PL		in	-e	besides	those-DAT.PL	in	-ung
	haben	sich	teilweise	zu	Resultats-	und konkreten		Sachbezeichnungen	
	AUX.PRS.3PL	REFL	partially	to	result-	and concrete-DAT.PL		appellation-DAT.PL	
	weiterentwickelt		oder	sind		idiomatisiert.			
	further-develop-PTCP		or	be-PRS.3PL		idiomatized			
	“Some derivations in -e, besides those in -ung ..., have developed into resultative or concrete nouns are are idiomatized”.								

In this sentence, the PP adjunct *neben denen ... Niederlegung* occurs in second position to the right of the subject and immediately precedes the verb in Fin°. The adjunct clauses addressed above and this type of adverbials seem to only differ with respect to the fact that the former are fully-fledged clauses, while the latter are non-clausal. Syntactically, they do exactly the same job, and they have the same general information-structural function (i.e., they are frame-setters). Thus, if a base-generation analysis like the one proposed here for adverbial clauses in second position is on the right track, then it should also be applicable to non-clausal adverbials in second position.

Based on these facts and given the discussion about complex frames in 3.1.2 and in 3.2.2, I propose that the position in which clausal and non-clausal adverbials are base-generated and appear in the pattern addressed in this section is the lower of the two left-peripheral FrameP specifiers assumed above. Base-generation (or parenthetical insertion) into this position does not interfere with the movement of an XP to its landing site via [Spec,FinP] and accounts for three crucial facts: (i) such adverbials may appear between a *wh*-interrogative and the finite verb; (ii) they cannot be taken up by a resumptive in [Spec,FinP]; (iii) the structure can be even more complex and include a contrastive topic accompanied by a topic particle, an adverbial clause and a pronominal resumptive taking up the reference of the topic, as in (61) (modeled on (57a)):

(61)	a.	Die	Maria	aber,	als	sie	das	erfahren
		the-NOM.SG	Maria	however	when	she-NOM.SG	that-ACC.SG	find-out-PTCP
		hat,	die		ist		völlig	ausgeflippt.
		AUX.PRS.3SG	that-NOM.SG		AUX.PRS.3SG		completely	freak-out-PTCP
		“Maria, however, completely went nuts when she found out”.						
	b.	[ForceP [FrameP [TopP Die Maria [Top° aber] [FrameP als-clause [FinP die [Fin° ist] [TP ...]]]]]]]						

Note that the operationalization assumed here does not clash with the assumptions related to V2, since in structures like (61), which may be assumed to at least approach the spatial limits of the German left periphery, only one constituent has been moved into the CP domain. The presence of base-generated material, as well as trace spell-outs does not jeopardize the validity of this constraint.

3.4 The strange case of “case-marked hanging topics”

A subset of data that has not directly been addressed so far concerns cases like the following, in which a case-marked DP in first clause position is followed e.g. by a *wh*-interrogative in the left periphery of the clause and taken up by a resumptive element in some lower (middle-field) position:

(63)	a.	Den the-ACC.SG diesen that-ACC.SG	Hans, Hans Idioten idiot-ACC.SG	warum why	hast AUX.PRS.2SG	du you-NOM.SG	ihn/ he-ACC.SG
	b.	*Den Hans, warum hast du geküsst? “Why did you kiss Hans/that idiot?”					
(64)	a.	Den the-ACC.SG geküsst. kiss-PTCP	Hans Hans (,den) that-ACC.SG	habe AUX.PRS.1SG	ich I-NOM.SG	mit with	Leidenschaft passion
	b.	*Den Hans, ihn habe ich mit Leidenschaft geküsst. “I kissed Hans passionately”.					

For these reasons, I will assume Samo's (2019) recent proposal that the structures observed above (in which a case-marked DP interacts with a *wh*-element in the left periphery and is resumed in the middle field) are, in fact, a subclass of hanging topicalization. These types of “case-marked” hanging topics differ from the standard cases in that they bear non-default case (i.e., they are not in the nominative case). In Samo's approach, this is accounted for by assuming that this special type of hanging topicalization involves a (case-assigning) verb that is deleted at PF. Accordingly, the complex formed by the DP hanging topic and the verb is merged in a position higher than ForceP that is labeled “Hanging Topic” in Samo (2019, 211). The derivation of this construction is given in (65):²⁷

(65)	a.	[_{Hanging Topic} Den Hans einladen [_{ForceP} [_{FocP} wer [_{FinP} [_{Fin°} hat [_{IP} den eingeladen]]]]]]?]					
------	----	--	--	--	--	--	--

Samo's (2019) proposal is convincing in that it accounts for two crucial facts: (i) that in such configurations, the co-indexed element in the middle field is not necessarily a *d*-pronoun, but can also be realized by a personal pronoun or an epithet (63a), and; (ii) that the resumptive element is not obligatory. What is more, it permits to circumvent a violation of the bottleneck effect. Indeed, if cases like (62) and (63a) were to be explained in terms of a “standard” left dislocation, one would have to postulate that it is occasionally possible to violate this constraint (i.e., to let two different XPs enter the CP domain without both passing through [_{Spec,FinP}]). Such *ad hoc* violations, however, would be difficult if not impossible to operationalize in other terms. Alternatively, a bottleneck-effect-based non-hanging-topic derivation would imply that in a sentence like (62a), *den Hans* should be base-generated in a clause-internal left-peripheral specifier in which it may not receive case from the lower verb, thereby leaving unsolved the question of why this DP exhibits accusative morphology. Additionally, there is no evidence that the leftmost DP in such constructions receives a left-dislocation interpretation: proceeding from the assumption that left dislocation in PDG is generally licensed by an aboutness/contrastive-topic interpretation of the DP (as is the case e.g. in (64a)), in a sentence like (62a) this is not the case. On the contrary, *den Hans* is better interpreted as a clause-external element just as its default-case-marked counterpart in a structure like *Der Hans, wann hast du den gesehen?*. Of course, the middle-field element resumes only the hanging topic and not the complex

²⁷ This derivation is adapted to the one sketched by Samo (2019, 211) and differs from it in that I assume the finite verb to move to *Fin°* irrespective of the information-structural properties of the constituent occupying the preverbal position, while the author moves the verb into the head position of *FocP*, in whose specifier the *wh*-interrogative surfaces. This, however, is not relevant for the present discussion. For the time being, I remain agnostic as to whether the projection in which the hanging-topic-plus-verb complex is first-merged is the same in which non-case-marked hanging topics appear or not. In fact, the relative position of default-case and non-default-case hanging topics cannot be so simply determined, since multiple hanging topics are generally not allowed. What is crucial here is that such constructs instantiate cases similar to hanging topicalization and are base-generated in a clause-external position above *ForceP*.

grammaticality of sentences like (63a), since the hanging topic is first-merged in the position in which it surfaces and hence does not interfere with the syntactic derivation of the clause. Additionally, it has been shown that in the linear sequence “DP > adverbial clause”, the DP can always (optionally) be resumed by a pronoun in [Spec,FinP] and the adverbial clause need not have a co-indexed adverbial counterpart in the TP/VP, and in such cases the clause-initial DP is therefore to be classified as a left-dislocated topic, while the adverbial clause has parenthetical status; if, instead, it is the adverbial clause that is resumed in [Spec,FinP], then the DP preceding it is obligatorily resumed by a co-referential phrase in the middle field. In this case, the DP – which can exhibit default- or non-default-case morphology – is a hanging topic.³⁰

(ii)	Dass that *(das) that-ACC.SG	hier here	LD LD ernsthaft seriously	vorliegt, be-present-PRS.3SG bezweifeln? doubt-INF	wer who-NOM.SG	würde AUX.PST.CND.3SG	
“Who in their right mind would doubt that this is a case of left dislocation?”							
(iii)	Arbeiten, work-INF	OK/*(das) that-ACC.SG	sollte ought-to-PST.CND.3SG	er he-NOM.SG	jedenfalls anyway	mehr more	als than bisher. so-far
“He should work more than he did so far anyway”.							
(iv)	Morgen, tomorrow wollen want-PRS.1PL	an at	der the-DAT.SG wir we-NOM.PL	Uni, university uns REFL	nach after *(da) there meet-INF	dem the-DAT.SG	Seminar, seminar wo where
“Where are going to meet tomorrow at the university after the seminar?”							
(v)	Dem who-DAT.SG man one-NOM.SG	die the-NOM.PL denn, PRT	Reporter reporter-NOM.PL dass that	da there *(das) that-NOM.SG	nachlaufen, run-after-PRS.3PL Kommissar the-NOM.SG inspector	woran from-what ist? be-PRS.3SG	erkennt recognize-PRS.3SG
“How is one supposed to realize that the man that the reporters are running after is the inspector?”							

According to the assumptions spelled out above, cases like (i) and (ii), in which the resumption is obligatory, are to be analyzed as hanging topicalizations which do not imply a violation of the bottleneck effect. Sentences like (iii), instead, are always ambiguous between a left-dislocation and a hanging-topic interpretation if submitted in written form. For such constructions, it should be established on the basis of independent (e.g., prosodic) evidence whether the leftmost constituent (here, the infinite verb *arbeiten*) is a left-dislocated (i.e., moved) or a hanging (i.e., base-generated) topic. In (iv), the resumptive *da* is obligatory if we assume that the reciprocal verb *sich treffen* (“meet”) is a bivalent verb implying a plural subject and a location. In this case, the stacked adverbials can be assumed to be akin to (i.e., to behave like) hanging topics. I take the relative clause in (v), which displays a covert (i.e., unrealized) antecedent, to be exactly like any other DP. Here, the resumptive is obligatory, and therefore the DP in first clause position is to be classified as a hanging topic.

30 In this respect, it should be stressed that the points made here do not (and *cannot*) be merely based on the linear word order of the elements surfacing in the (clause-internal or clause-external) left periphery. Of course, there are a number of variables to be considered. Even in cases in which the conditions discussed above “superficially” apply, an utterance-initial constituent (or even more than one constituent) can *always* be realized as a clause-external XP, i.e., as a constituent/as constituents that exhibit(s) the same behavior as a hanging topic. For instance, a structure of the type in (i) could, in principle (i.e., depending on its prosody, on the speaker’s intention, on the context in which it is spelled out, etc.), also result from a succession of two false starts (*Peter* and *gestern*), the sequence immediately following them (*den habe ich nicht gesehen*) being the “CP-internal” part of the utterance (the notation “(-)” refers to a possible prominent phonological pause). Alternatively, *Peter* and *gestern* could be assumed to form a complex “situational” constituent (approximately meaning “(in) the situation that took place yesterday and involved Peter doing/saying something”, as in the more explicit structure in (ii)):

(i)	Peter (-) Peter	gestern (-) yesterday	den that-ACC.SG	habe AUX.PRS.1SG	ich I-NOM.SG	nicht NEG	gesehen. see-PTCP
(int.)	“I didn’t see Peter yesterday”.						

According to the assumptions spelled out above, cases like (i) and (ii), in which the resumption is obligatory, are to be analyzed as hanging topicalizations which do not imply a violation of the bottleneck effect. Sentences like (iii), instead, are always ambiguous between a left-dislocation and a hanging-topic interpretation if submitted in written form. For such constructions, it should be established on the basis of independent (e.g., prosodic) evidence whether the leftmost constituent (here, the infinite verb *arbeiten*) is a left-dislocated (i.e., moved) or a hanging (i.e., base-generated) topic. In (iv), the resumptive *da* is obligatory if we assume that the reciprocal verb *sich treffen* (“meet”) is a bivalent verb implying a plural subject and a location. In this case, the stacked adverbials can be assumed to be akin to (i.e., to behave like) hanging topics. I take the relative clause in (v), which displays a covert (i.e., unrealized) antecedent, to be exactly like any other DP. Here, the resumptive is obligatory, and therefore the DP in first clause position is to be classified as a hanging topic.

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position of the CP projection hosting a XP in its specifier nor as systematic raising of V_{fin} to Force°. The former option would make it difficult to determine the exact surface position of the finite verb in structures of the type *Den Bruder aber von Maria habe ich heute getroffen* (lit. “The brother.ACC however of Maria have I today met”), given that: (i) this sequence containing a topic particle intervening between a DP and its modifier cannot reasonably be derived as *one* complex constituent; (ii) there is no apparent difference between this sentence and the corresponding structure with a resumptive pronoun in [Spec,FinP] (*Den Bruder aber von Maria, den habe ich heute getroffen*). The latter option, instead, would imply that, irrespective of what kind of elements surface to the left of the finite verb in multiply-filled-prefield configurations, any of the complex arrangements discussed above would have multiple elements linearized before the finite verb moved to some extra-sentential position above ForceP. For instance, in the sentence *Den Bruder aber von Maria, den habe ich heute getroffen*, one should assume that the whole string *den Bruder aber von Maria* surfaces outside of the CP, which would, in turn, force us to answer the question as to how this word order has been obtained.

Thus, it seems that in the left periphery of PDG, a larger amount of projections may potentially be activated than the idea of a rigid one-specifier configuration would suggest. This basically corresponds to an extension of Frey’s (2004b) proposal that the PDG left periphery is a tripartite layer consisting of a CP, a ContrastiveP and a FinP.

The approach proposed in this article is a preliminary attempt at understanding the relative complexity of the German CP from a perspective in which the idea is adopted that different types of linear “non-V2 phenomena” can be accounted for assuming the same basic mechanisms of syntax. Of course, more research is needed to establish, for instance, whether categories like TopP, FrameP and FinP can really be taken to be the ones responsible for the above-mentioned arrangements, or new dedicated projections must be stipulated in order to make sense of these data.

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