

In the Scandinavian languages, sentential negation must be licensed outside VP, necessitating leftward movement of negative objects, *Negative Shift* (NegS). While string-vacuous NegS is possible in all Scandinavian varieties, there is a fair amount of cross-linguistic variation as to non-string-vacuous NegS. In particular, the varieties contrast in which constituents can be crossed by NegS and whether or not crossing of a certain constituent requires the presence of an intervening verb.

1 Introduction

In the Scandinavian languages, there are two ways of formulating the negative sentence in (1), either with a negation marker and an indefinite quantifier, (1)a, or with a negative object, (1)b. The example in (1) illustrates this for Danish; the same alternation is found in the other Scandinavian languages.

- (1) a. Per læste måske ikke nogen bøger. *Danish*
Per read maybe not any books
- b. Per læste måske ingen bøger.
Per read maybe no books

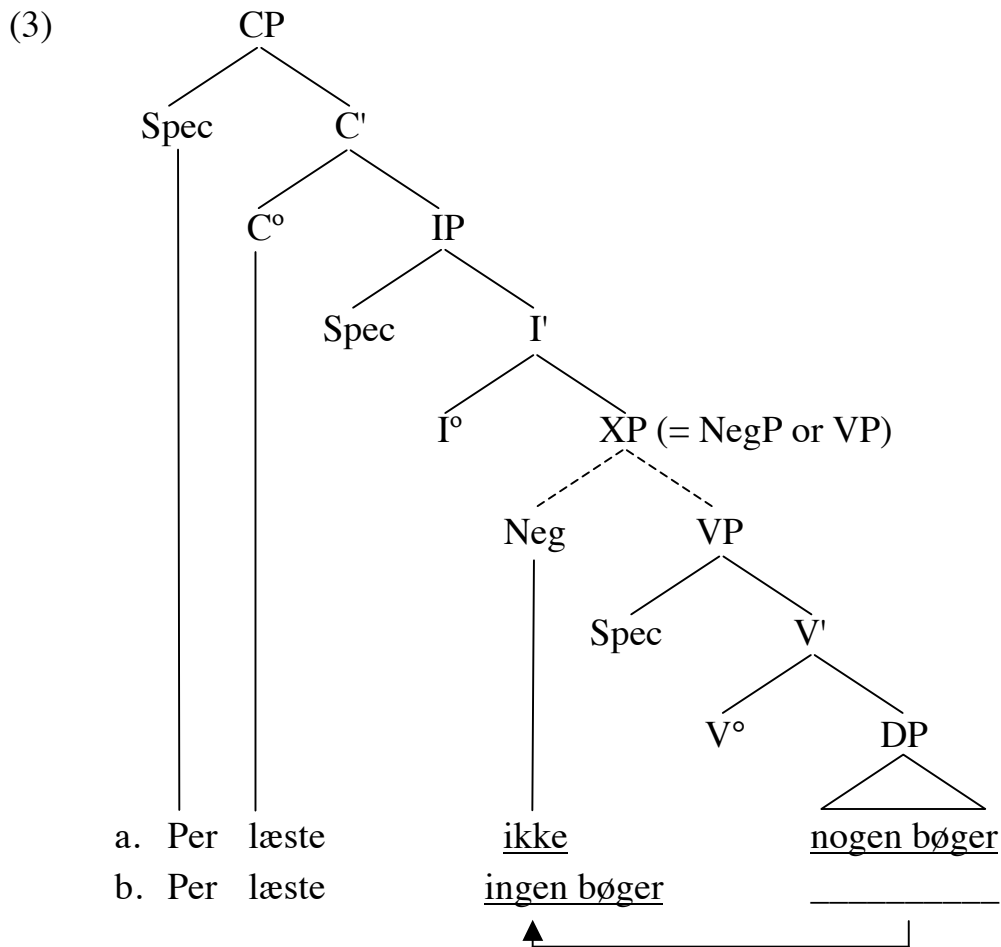
The paper focuses on the latter construction and investigates the variation across the Scandinavian languages as to the distribution of negative objects.

Negative objects are peculiar as they do not occur in the canonical object position under a sentential negation reading in Scandinavian. As shown in (2)b, a negative object cannot follow a non-finite main verb.¹

¹ Occurrence of a negative object in VP-internal position is possible if a narrow scope reading can be constructed; see Svenonius (2002).

- (2) a. Per har måske ikke [_{VP} læst nogen bøger] Danish
 Per has maybe not read any books
- b. *Per har måske [_{VP} læst ingen bøger]
 Per has maybe read no books

The above data suggest that a negative object must undergo leftward movement out of VP, henceforth *Negative Shift* (NegS); cf. K. K. Christensen (1986, 1987), Rögnvaldsson (1987), Jónsson (1996), Svenonius (2000, 2002), and K. R. Christensen (2005). The present analysis takes NegS to be triggered by the need to license sentential negation outside VP. In the generative literature, the target position of NegS has been considered to be the specifier position of NegP (XP=NegP) or a position adjoined to VP (XP=VP); cf. (3). The exact structural position of negative objects will be left open as it does not matter here.



While string-vacuous NegS as in (1)b/(3)b is possible in all Scandinavian varieties, there is a considerable amount of cross-linguistic variation as to non-string-vacuous NegS. In particular, the varieties contrast in (a) which constituents may be crossed by NegS and (b) whether crossing of a certain constituent requires the presence of a main verb *in situ*. NegS across a verb, indirect object, preposition, and infinitive is discussed in section 2.1-2.4, respectively. The paper concentrates on the data, touching only briefly on the source of this variation and the difficulties for syntactic analysis that arise from this variation.

2 Non-string-vacuous Negative Shift

2.1 NegS across a verb *in situ*

As shown in (4), NegS of a direct object is permitted in all Scandinavian varieties (Ic=Icelandic, Fa=Faroese, Da=Danish, Sw=Swedish, No=Norwegian) if the verb has undergone V^o-to-I^o-to-C^o movement.

- (4) a. Ég sagði ekkert ______v ______o. Ic
- b. Eg segði einki ______v ______o. Fa
- c. Jeg sagde ingenting ______v ______o. Da
- d. Jag sa ingenting ______v ______o. Sw
- e. Jeg sa ingenting ______v ______o. No
 I said nothing

However, NegS across a verb *in situ* is subject to cross-linguistic variation. In the Insular Scandinavian languages (ISc), a negative object may occur to the left of a non-finite verb *in situ*; cf. (5).²

² Certain non-negative quantified objects may optionally move to the left of VP in Ic as well; cf. Rögnvaldsson (1987), Jónsson (1996), and Svenonius (2000).

- (5) a. Ég hef engan séð _____. *Ic*
 I have nobody seen (Rögnvaldsson 1987: 37)
- b. Petur hefur einki sagt _____. *Fa*
 Peter has nothing said

For the Mainland Scandinavian languages (MSc), in contrast, NegS across a verb is usually claimed in the literature to be stylistically marked (see K. K. Christensen 1986, Faarlund et al. 1997, Svenonius 2000 on No, Holmes & Hinchliffe 2003 on Sw, and K. R. Christensen 2005 on Da). It is found in literary or formal styles, referred to as Scan1, (6)a, but is ungrammatical in colloquial speech (Scan2), (6)b. Since NegS cannot take place, (2)b, the *ikke...nogen*-variant, which is always acceptable, must be used in case NegS is blocked, (7).

- (6) a. Manden havde ingenting sagt _____. *Scan1*
- b. *Manden havde ingenting sagt _____. *Scan2*
 man-the had nothing said
- (7) Manden havde ikke sagt noget. *Scan1/Scan2*
 man-the had not said anything

However, NegS across a verb *in situ* is not only a matter of style but also subject to dialectal and inter-speaker variation. Thelander (1980) observes differences between Northern (Västerbotten, Umeå) and Southern Swedish (Eskilstuna, Örebro) in the distribution of negative objects. Moreover, in a dialect study on Western Jutlandic (WJ), 15 out of my 16 informants judged NegS across a verb *in situ* as unmarked.³ In contrast, the vast majority of my Norwegian informants did not accept it at all, not even in formal style.

In addition, in the *BySoc Corpus* of spoken Da 7% (= 8 out of 114) of the matches on the lexical items *ingenting/intet* 'nothing' are clause-medial objects preceding a verb *in situ*, indicating that the construction in (6) is in fact used in spoken language. Furthermore, a Google blog search (Google web for Fa) on

³ The study was carried out within the NORMS Dialect Workshop in Western Jutland January 2008.

certain clauses, negated by *ingenting/intet* to the left of a VP-internal main verb or by *ikke...nogen*, produced the results in Figure 1: While clause-medial negative objects preceding a main verb *in situ* were quite frequent in ISc and possible in Da and Sw, there was no hit for this construction in No (Bokmål).

Figure 1: Percentage of *negative object* < *main verb* orders

	<i>Ic</i>	<i>Fa</i>	<i>Da</i>	<i>Sw</i>	<i>No</i>
<i>segja/siga/sigel/ säga/si</i> ('say')	100,0% (1/1)	63,6% (14/22)	7,7% (1/13)	17,4% ⁴ (8/46)	0,0% (0/3)
<i>heyra/hoyra/høre/ /</i> <i>höra/høre</i> ('hear')	88,9% (16/18)	90,0% (63/70)	55,6% (35/63)	11,3% (6/53)	0,0% (0/7)
<i>sjá/síggja/se/ se/se</i> ('see')	83,3% (10/12)	13,6% (8/59)	22,2% (4/18)	13,2% (5/38)	0,0% (0/7)
<i>fá/fáa/få/ få/få</i> ('receive')	50,0% (1/2)	43,5% (10/23)	19,2% (5/26)	14,3% (5/35)	0,0% (0/2)
<i>gera/gera/gjøre/ göra/gjøre</i> ('do')	20,0% (1/5)	48,1% (13/27)	15,2% (5/33)	18,4% (9/49)	0,0% (0/7)
Total	76,3% (29/38)	53,7% (108/201)	32,7% (50/153)	14,9% (33/221)	0,0% (0/26)

(including sentences of the format

(auxiliary) *subject*_{ISG} (auxiliary) *negative object* *verb*_{present/past/participle} and

(auxiliary) *subject*_{ISG} (auxiliary) *negation marker verb*_{present/past/participle} *object*)

The cross-linguistic variation as to NegS is illustrated in Figure 2. NegS may apply string-vacuously in all of the Scandinavian varieties under discussion. Moreover, NegS across a verb *in situ* is possible in WJ, Ic, Fa, and Scan1 whereas it is ungrammatical in Scan2 and No.⁵

⁴ Instances of the Swedish saying *Jag säger ingenting/inget så har jag ingenting/inget sagt* ('I could say a lot about this but I won't.') are excluded.

⁵ On the basis of the fact that a negative object cannot follow a non-finite verb within VP, NegS is taken here to be obligatory. NegS must take place in the languages under discussion even if it is string-vacuous; see (3)b. See K. K. Christensen (1986, 1987) and Fox & Pesetsky (2005b: 240-242) for an alternative approach according to which an *ingen*-object is licensed under adjacency to sentential negation which may be established by movement in all varieties except No/Scan2.

Figure 2

NegS across	<i>WJ/Ic/Fa/Scan1</i>	<i>Scan2/No</i>
Ø (= string-vacuous)	+	+
V	+	-

Notice that object movement across a verb is not permitted/prohibited as such in these varieties. Rather, different types of movement contrast in whether or not they may cross a verb in VP-internal position. On one hand, Object Shift presupposes movement of the main verb, as captured by Holmberg's generalization (Holmberg 1986, 1999). It cannot apply across a verb in any of the Scandinavian languages; cf. the contrast between (8) and (9).

- (8) a. *Jeg læste ikke dem. *Da*
 b. Jeg læste dem ikke ____.
I read them not

- (9) a. Jeg har ikke læst dem. *Da*
 b. *Jeg har dem ikke læst ____.
I have them not read

On the other hand, *wh*-movement, topicalization, passivization, and subject raising can apply across a verb even in Scan2/No; cf. (10).

- (10) a. Hva har du **solgt** _____. *No*
what have you sold
- b. Bøkene har jeg **solgt** _____.
books-the have I sold
- c. I går ble bøkene **solgt** _____.
yesterday were books-the sold
- d. Etter min mening har Pål alltid **sett ut til** ____ å være intelligent.
in my opinion has P always looked out to to be intelligent

Accordingly, occurrence of a negative phrase in topic or subject position is acceptable. (Since definite phrases are better topics, an *ingen*-phrase with definite NP is used in (11)a.)

- (11) a. Ingen av bøkene har jeg **solgt** _____. *No*
 none of books-the have I *sold*
- b. I går ble ingen bøker **solgt** _____.
 yesterday *were no books* *sold*

Figure 3 summarizes the acceptability of movement across a verb *in situ* in the various varieties. The contrast between NegS on one hand and *wh*-movement, topicalization, passivization, subject raising, and Object Shift on the other hand as regards the emergence of cross-linguistic variation as to the ability to cross an intervening verb might have to do with the fact that there is an alternative expression for sentential negation, namely the *ikke...nogen*-variant, whereas there are no equivalent alternative options for the latter constructions. Thus, the variation found with non-string-vacuous NegS might be considered to reflect contrasts as to which extent the *ingen*-variant may arise alongside the alternative *ikke...nogen*-variant, which is always acceptable.

Figure 3: Movement across a verb *in situ*

	<i>WJ/Ic/Fa/Scan1</i>	<i>Scan2/No</i>
<i>wh</i> -movement	+	+
topicalization	+	+
passivization	+	+
subject raising	+	+
Negative Shift	+	-
Object Shift	-	-

Finally note that in other languages, NegS need not take place overtly. For instance, a negative object may appear in VP-internal position in English (En), following the main verb.

- (12) a. Peter probably didn't [VP read any books] *En*
 b. Peter probably [VP read no books]

Similarly, *in situ* occurrence of a negative object was apparently possible in Finland Swedish (FS) around 1900 (see Bergroth 1917), but the sentences in (13) seem to be ungrammatical in present-day FS (Caroline Sandström, p.c.). Instead, like in Standard Sw, licensing of sentential negation must be carried out by overt NegS or usage of the *ikke...nogen*-variant; cf. (14).

- (13) a. Jag har **haft** ingenting att skaffa med den saken. *FS*
I have had nothing to do with this affair
 b. Han hade **haft** ingen aning om hela saken.
he had had no knowledge about the whole case
 (Bergroth 1917: 173)

- (14) a. Jag har ingenting **haft** att skaffa med den saken. *FS*
I have nothing had to do with this affair
 b. Jag har inte **haft** någonting att skaffa med den saken.
I have not had anything to do with this affair

However, as pointed out to me by Caroline Sandström (p.c.), an *ingen*-object may appear *in situ* in the presence of a VP-external negation marker in the Sibbo dialect of FS (Eastern Nyland). The sentence in (15) gives rise to a negative concord reading ('I haven't had anything to do with this affair.').⁶

- (15) Jag har inte **haft** ingenting att skaffa med den saken. *Si*
I have not had nothing to do with this affair
 (Caroline Sandström, p.c.)

⁶ Thereby, an additional negation marker to the immediate left of the *ingen*-phrase sometimes emerges, emphasizing negation (Caroline Sandström, p.c.).

- (i) Han vill inte se inte ingenting. *Si*
he will not see not nothing (Caroline Sandström, p.c.)

Likewise, VP-internal occurrence of an *ingen*-object is possible in Övdalian (Öv) if the negation marker *it* is present, (16). In addition, the object may undergo NegS. In this case, co-occurrence of *it* is optional, as shown by the example in (17); see Garbacz (2008).

- (16) a. *Ig ar si'tt inggan. Öv
 b. Ig ar it si'tt inggan.
I have not seen no one (Garbacz 2008: 198)

- (17) a. Ig ar inggan si'tt _____. Öv
 b. Ig ar it inggan si'tt _____.
I have not no one seen (Garbacz 2008: 198)

Given that sentential negation is expressed by VP-external *it*, which licenses *in situ* occurrence of the *ingen*-object in (16)b, the question arises why the object may optionally undergo NegS in the presence of *it* at all, (17)b. In other words, the acceptability of *in situ* occurrence and the negative concord reading seem to indicate that the *ingen*-object itself does not have any negative impact in the presence of a VP-external negation marker. This in turn gives rise to doubts regarding the trigger for optional NegS. These issues are connected to the question of how negative concord is to be analyzed, which cannot be discussed here (see Haegeman 1995, Haegeman & Zanuttini 1991, 1996, Zeijlstra 2004, and Giannakidou 2005 on this issue).

Summing up, this section showed that there is cross-linguistic and diachronic variation as to the distribution of negative objects. While a negative object can occur in VP-internal position in En and former stages of FS, sentential negation must be expressed outside VP in present-day Scandinavian, necessitating NegS. While an intervening verb blocks NegS in No and Scan2, NegS across a verb *in situ* is possible in the other Scandinavian varieties under consideration. As discussed in the following section, NegS across an indirect object even requires the presence of a main verb *in situ*.

2.2NegS across an indirect object

NegS of a direct object (DO) across an indirect object (IO) is possible in those and only those varieties which permit NegS across a verb *in situ*. In Scan2 and No, where a verb *in situ* blocks NegS, NegS across an IO is not acceptable either, (18). In Ic, Fa, WJ, and Scan1, in contrast, it is possible, (19).

- (18) *Jeg har ingen bøker lånt barna _____. Scan2/No
 I have no books lent children-the

- (19) a. Jón hefur ekkert sagt Sveini _____. Ic
 Jón has nothing said Sveinn (Rögnvaldsson 1987: 46)

- b. Petur hefur einki givið Mariu _____. Fa
 Peter has nothing given Mariu

- c. Jeg har ingen bøger lånt børnene _____. WJ/Scan1
 I have no books lent children-the

However, NegS of the DO across the IO gives rise to a so-called *Inverse Holmberg Effect* (Fox & Pesetsky 2005a): It is acceptable if the main verb stays *in situ*, (19), but it is ungrammatical if the main verb undergoes leftward movement as well, (20).⁷ (Holmberg's generalization, in contrast, states that movement of the main verb must take place for Object Shift to be possible, cf. examples (8) and (9) above.)

⁷ Note that NegS of the DO is compatible with movement of the main verb if the IO undergoes leftward movement as well. In this case, NegS of the DO is string-vacuous and, accordingly, it is possible even in Scan2 and No.

- (i) a. Jeg lånte dem faktisk ingen bøker. Scan2/No
 I lent them actually no books
 b. Barna lånte jeg faktisk ingen bøker.
 children-the lent I actually no books

At first glance, the fact that an intervening main verb cancels out the blocking effect would seem to indicate that the Inverse Holmberg Effect has to do with the target position of NegS to the left/right of the main verb (see Svenonius 2000 for an analysis along these lines). Apart from cross-linguistic variation, however, there is also variation across constructions as to the dependence of NegS on verb position, discussed in the following sections. This points out that the target position to the left/right of the main verb itself cannot be decisive for the acceptability of NegS either.

2.3 NegS across a preposition

According to K. R. Christensen (2005), NegS of the complement of a preposition is not permitted in MSc at all, neither in Scan1 nor in Scan2.

- (22) a. *Jeg har ingen peget på _____. Scan1/Scan2
 I have nobody pointed at
- b. *Jeg pegede ingen på _____.
 I pointed nobody at (K. R. Christensen 2005: 131)

However, my Danish informants, linguists at the University of Aarhus from different regions of Denmark, referred to as DaL below, showed an Inverse Holmberg Effect with NegS of a prepositional complement: They marginally accepted NegS across a preposition if the main verb occurred *in situ*, (23)a, but rejected NegS just across the preposition, (23)b.⁸

- (23) a. ?Jeg har ingen peget på _____. DaL
 I have nobody pointed at
- b. *Jeg pegede ingen på _____.
 I pointed nobody at

⁸ I found the same pattern with two of my six Swedish informants. In contrast, the other four informants rejected NegS across a preposition altogether, (22), although they accepted NegS across a verb, (6), reflecting the Scan1 pattern.

Likewise in Fa, NegS across a preposition was judged acceptable in the presence of a verb *in situ* whereas it was rejected by the majority of my informants if the main verb had undergone finite verb movement; cf. (24).⁹

- (24) a. Í dag hefur Petur ongan **tosað** **við** _____. *Fa*
 today has Peter nobody spoken with
- b. *Í dag tosaði Petur ongan **við** _____.
 today spoke Peter nobody with

Moreover, Svenonius (2000) claims that NegS of the complement of a preposition in Ic improves if the movement also crosses the verb, though this contrast is not that strong, (25)b is degraded but not ungrammatical.¹⁰

- (25) a. Ég hef engan **talað** **við** _____. *Ic*
 I have nobody spoken with
- b. ?Ég talaði engan **við** _____.
 I spoke nobody with (Svenonius 2000: 272)

Finally in WJ, NegS just across the preposition is not even marked. NegS of the complement of the preposition is possible, independent of verb position.

- (26) a. Måske har hun ingen **snakket med** _____. *WJ*
 maybe has she nobody spoken with
- b. I går snakkede hun ingen **med** _____.
 yesterday spoke she nobody with

Summing up, there is not only cross-linguistic variation as to which constituent can be crossed by NegS (verb, IO, preposition) but also variation as

⁹ The Faroese data was collected during the NORMS Dialect Workshop in the Faroe Islands August 2008.

Actually, in the absence of a verb *in situ*, NegS of a complement of a preposition seems to be subject to dialectal and inter-speaker variation as regards preposition stranding and pied-piping; see Engels (submitted-b).

¹⁰ Depending on the verb-preposition combination, the preposition is stranded or pied-piped in Icelandic; see Jónsson (1996) and Svenonius (2000).

to whether crossing of a certain constituent requires the presence of a main verb *in situ* (see Figure 5).

Figure 5

NegS		<i>WJ/Ic</i>	<i>Fa/DaL</i>	<i>Scan1</i>	<i>Scan2/No</i>
across	∅ (= string-vacuous)	+	+	+	+
	V	+	+	+	-
	IO	verb <i>in situ</i>	+	+	+
		verb moved	-	-	-
	P	verb <i>in situ</i>	+	-	-
		verb moved	+	-	-

2.4 NegS out of an infinitival clause

NegS out of a control infinitive is only acceptable in Ic if it also crosses the matrix main verb (cf. Svenonius 2000).¹¹

¹¹ Though slightly more marked (possibly for pragmatic reasons), long NegS out of two infinitival clauses is possible as well:

- (i) a. Jeg har ingen penge **planlagt** **at opdrive** _____ ... *Da*
I have no money planned to find
 'I didn't plan to find any money ...'
- b. Jeg har ingen penge **prøvet** **at opdrive** _____ ...
I have no money tried to find
 'I didn't try to find any money ...'
- c. ?Jeg har ingen penge **planlagt at prøve** **at opdrive** _____ ...
I have no money planned to try to find
 'I didn't plan to try to find any money ...'
 ... til at fortsætte projektet.
for to continue project-the
 '... to continue the project.' (Henrik Jørgensen, p.c.)
- (ii) a. Pétur hefur engu bréfi **lofað** **að svara** _____ . *Ic*
Petur has no letter promised to reply
 'Petur didn't promise to reply to any letter.'
- b. Pétur hefur engu bréfi **reynt** **að svara** _____ .
Petur has no letter tried to reply
 'Petur didn't try to reply to any letter.'
- c. Pétur hefur engu bréfi **lofað** **að reyna að svara** _____ .
Petur has no letter promised to try to reply
 'Petur didn't promise to try to reply to any letter.' (Ásgrímur Angantýsson, p.c.)

- (27) a. Hún hefur engan lofað að kyssa _____. *Ic*
she has nobody promised to kiss
- b. *Hún lofaði engan að kyssa ____, var það nokkuð?
she promised nobody to kiss was it rather
 'She didn't promise to kiss anybody (did she?)' (Hlíf Árnadóttir, p.c.)

Some of the DaL (DaL1) and WJ (WJ2) speakers show an Inverse Holmberg Effect with NegS out of an infinitival clause, too.

- (28) a. Han har ingen kager lovet at købe _____. *DaL1/WJ2*
he has no cakes promised to buy
- b. *Han lovede ingen kager at købe ____, vel?
he promised no cakes to buy well
 'He didn't promise to buy any cakes (did he?)'

The other DaL speakers (DaL2) do not permit long NegS at all, (29). Similarly, NegS out of a control infinitive seems to be ruled out altogether in Scan1 and Scan2; cf. see Christensen & Taraldsen (1989: 72).

- (29) a. *Han har ingen kager lovet at købe _____. *DaL2*
he has no cakes promised to buy
- b. *Han lovede ingen kager at købe ____, vel?
he promised no cakes to buy well
 'He didn't promise to buy any cakes (did he?)'
- (30) a. *Han har ingen bøger prøvd å lese _____. *Scan1/Scan2*
he has no books tried to read
- b. *Han prøvde ingen bøger å lese _____.
he tried no books to read
 'He didn't try to read any books.'

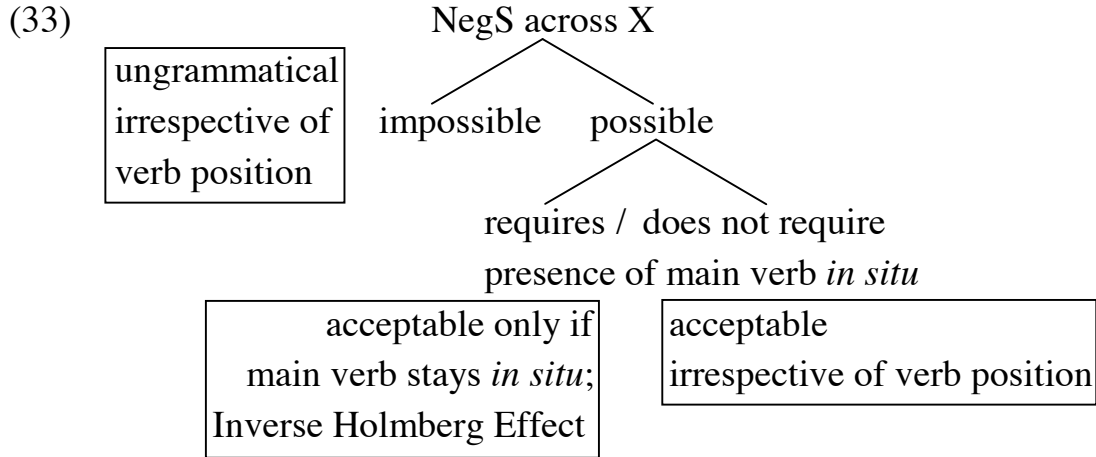
In contrast, the other WJ speakers (WJ1) permit NegS out of the infinitival clause, irrespective of the position of the matrix main verb; cf. (31). Likewise, NegS out of an infinitival clause is possible in Fa, independent of verb position, (32).

- (31) a. Han har ingen kager lovet at købe _____. WJ1
 he has no cakes promised to buy
- b. Han lovede ingen kager at købe _____, vel?
 he promised no cakes to buy well
 'He didn't promise to buy any cakes (did he?)'
- (32) a. Allarhelst hevur Petur einki roynt at eta _____. Fa
 probably has Petur nothing tried to eat
- b. Allarhelst royndi Petur heldur einki at eta _____.
 probably tried Petur also nothing to eat
 'Petur probably didn't try to eat anything.'

Hence, as with NegS across a preposition, there is cross-linguistic variation as to whether or not NegS out of a control infinitive is possible at all and, if so, whether it depends on the position of the matrix main verb. In addition, Figure 6 shows that there is variation across constructions with regard to these parameters. For instance, both Fa and DaL display an Inverse Holmberg Effect with NegS across a preposition. In contrast, NegS out of an infinitival clause gives rise to an Inverse Holmberg Effect in DaL1 whereas it is permitted in Fa and prohibited in DaL2, irrespective of verb position. These facts point to the conclusion that the target position to the left/right of the matrix main verb cannot be decisive for the availability of NegS as such.¹²

¹² However, NegS just across the infinitive is not prohibited altogether; it is possible under a narrow scope reading of negation in Da.

- (i) a. Han har lovet ingen kager at købe _____. WJ/DaL
 he has promised no cakes to buy
- b. Han lovede _____ v ingen kager at købe _____, ikke?
 he promised no cakes to buy not
 'He promised not to buy any cakes (didn't he?)'



Contrary to the widely held belief, non-string-vacuous NegS in MSc is not only a matter of style but it is also subject to dialectal and inter-speaker variation. While Scan2/No only permits string-vacuous NegS, the presence of a main verb *in situ* does not block NegS in Scan1, DaL, Fa, Ic, and WJ, and is even required during NegS across an IO (Inverse Holmberg Effect). In contrast, NegS across a preposition and NegS out of an infinitive are not necessarily dependent on the presence of a verb *in situ*; they may be permitted or prohibited, irrespective of the position of the matrix main verb; cf. Figure 6 above.

Furthermore, it was laid out that neither the intervening elements (main verb/indirect object/preposition/infinitive) nor the base position of the negative phrase (as complement of transitive/ditransitive verb/preposition/infinitival verb) or its target position (to the left/right of the matrix main verb) may capture the observed variation by themselves. An intervening verb makes NegS possible in some cases but not in others. Engels (submitted-a) accounts for Scandinavian NegS within Fox & Pesetsky's (2003, 2005a,b) cyclic linearization model. Under this approach, non-string-vacuous movement must proceed through the left edge of Spell-out domains. As a consequence, variation across languages and constructions as to the acceptability of non-string-vacuous NegS may be derived from differences in the availability of these intermediate positions.

Finally, the large range of variation as to the distribution of negative objects in Scandinavian was considered to be connected to the fact that there is an alternative expression for sentential negation, namely *ikke...nogen*. Thus, the variation found with non-string-vacuous NegS might be taken to mirror contrasts as to which extent the *ingen*-variant may arise alongside the alternative *ikke...nogen*-variant, which is always acceptable.

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