Definiteness Marking in Danish
A Corpus-Based Study of the Distribution of the Pre- and Postnominal
Definite Articles

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## Abbreviations

### In glosses

- **COM**: common gender
- **COMP**: complementizer
- **COMP MORPH**: compounding morpheme
- **DEF**: definite
- **EMPH REFL**: emphatic reflexive
- **GEN**: genitive
- **NEU**: neuter
- **PART**: particle
- **PAS**: passive (verb morphology)
- **PLU**: plural
- **REFL**: reflexive
- **RP**: relative pronoun
- **SING**: singular

### In HPSG

- **HFP**: Head Feature Principle
- **VaP**: Valence Principle
- **AVM**: Attribute Value Matrix
- **ADJ**: ADJUNCT
- **CAT**: CATEGORY
- **CONT**: CONTENT
- **DTR**: DAUGHTER
- **LOC**: LOCAL
- **PRD**: PREDICATIVE
- **RESTIND**: RESTRICTED-INDEX
- **det**: determiner
- **bse**: base (bare infinitive verb form)
- **fin**: finite
- **mark**: marker
- **prep**: preposition

### Bibliographical

- **H&T**: Hopper and Traugott (1993)
- **P&S**: Pollard and Sag (1994)
- **Z&P**: Zwicky and Pullum (1983)
Chapter 1

Introduction

This thesis is a case study of definiteness marking in Danish. I will primarily be concerned with the morphosyntactic aspects of definiteness marking, in particular the distribution of the pre- and postnominal definite articles with respect to other features of the noun phrase. I will be less concerned with the semantic, pragmatic and discourse properties of definiteness, though these issues invariably surface in various parts of the thesis.

The empirical basis of the thesis is a corpus study of definiteness marking in modern written Danish. The corpus data are subjected to quantitative and qualitative analysis, and the qualitative results are incorporated into a formal analysis of definite noun phrases presented in chapter 5. The formal analysis is developed within a feature-based framework, more specifically the Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar of Pollard and Sag (1987, 1994). Before presenting my own feature-based analysis I review the transformational approach to definiteness marking employed in recent formal analyses of Scandinavian noun phrase structure, and argue against it on theoretical and empirical grounds.

1.1 Why study definiteness?

Definiteness has received a great deal of attention in the linguistics literature, in particular the semantic, logical, philosophical and pragmatic aspects of definiteness (e.g. Russell (1905); Christophersen (1939); Strawson (1950); Donnellan (1966); Thorne (1972); Montague (1974); Chafe (1976); Karttunen (1976); Hawkins (1978); Grice (1981); Kamp (1981); Prince (1981); Heim (1982, 1983); Løbner (1985); Neale (1990), see also the survey article by Heim (1991) and the references cited there). These studies have contributed to our understanding of the relation between definiteness and such central linguistic concepts as reference, quantification, presupposition, anaphora, topic, focus, given vs. new information, co-reference, discourse referents, coherence etc. In particular it has been claimed that a theory of definiteness is needed to explain a number of specific phenomena known as definiteness effects or definiteness restrictions (Safir, 1987; Higginbotham, 1987; Heim, 1987).

Though most of the studies have used data from only one language (typically English) the arguments and conclusions advanced have often turned out to be of cross-linguistic, if not universal, relevance. Though the study of the morphosyntax of definiteness is likely to be more language specific, there are still interesting typological issues involved, see e.g. Krámský (1972) and Gil (1987). The most relevant example in the present context is the cross-linguistic variation in definiteness marking displayed across the Scandinavian languages, including Faroese and Icelandic (Delsing, 1993b). Though I will be exclusively concerned with the Danish data here, the second chapter on the historical development of the definite articles will at least give a historical background to the cross-linguistic
similarities and differences in definiteness marking observed in the modern Scandinavian languages.

Moreover, a detailed study of definiteness marking in its morphosyntactic context is likely to further the understanding of Danish noun phrase structure, since definiteness marking interacts with other parts and aspects of the noun phrase such as attributive adjectives, the form and function of postnominal modifier- and complement clauses, and demonstrative determination.

### 1.2 The basic data

Danish has two definiteness markers, a prenominal definite article and a postnominal definite affix. These are illustrated in (1.1) and (1.2) respectively:

(1.1) \textbf{den} gamle hest  
the old.DEF horse

(1.2) hest-en  
horse-DEF

As indicated in the gloss of (1.1), definiteness is also marked on the attributive adjective, a phenomenon similar to the distinction between strong and weak adjectival declension classes in German, cf. Diderichsen (1946: 46–7) and Zwicky (1986).

The basic distribution of the two definiteness markers can be accounted for by the two generalisations in (1.3) and (1.4):¹

(1.3) Prenominal and suffixed article are in complementary distribution.

(1.4) If an attributive adjective is present, only the prenominal article may be used.

The first generalisation captures the fact that Danish, in contrast to the other Scandinavian languages, does not allow double definiteness marking, cf. the ungrammaticality of (1.5) below. The second generalization implies that postnominal definiteness marking cannot co-occur with attributive adjectives. This is illustrated in (1.6):

(1.5) *den (gamle) hesten  
the (old) horse.DEF

(1.6) *gamle hesten  
old horse.DEF

The two generalisations also hold for plural noun phrases, but since I will only be concerned with singular definites in the corpus study as well as in the formal analysis, I will not present the plural data here.

In general, definiteness has to be marked by one of the articles, cf. the ungrammaticality of (1.7) where the adjective is in the definite (weak) form, but no definite article is present:

(1.7) *gamle hest  
old-DEF horse

¹Both traditional grammars (e.g. Diderichsen (1946) and Hansen (1967)), and more recent formal analyses (e.g. Delsing (1993b) and Jensen (1994)) assume that the two definiteness markers are semantically equivalent, and that the difference between them is purely distributional. I will not challenge this assumption here.
There are however exceptions to this rule. Certain adjectives, typically in the superlative, and some ordinals can occur without any overt definiteness marker in noun phrases that are semantically definite. These cases are problematic for most formal theories of definiteness, since they violate the standard assumption that definiteness has to be marked by a functional element (i.e. a determiner of some sort). I will not discuss these cases any further here, since the topic of the present thesis is the distribution of the two definite articles, and ‘definite’ noun phrases without any definite article are therefore not directly relevant. Instead I refer to the discussion in Börjars (1994: 281–285).

Overall I believe both of these generalisations to be correct, which is supported by the corpus study (see chapter 3, section 3.6.2.1). On the other hand, they leave several issues unresolved, some of which will be addressed in the corpus study: Is there free variation between the prenominal and suffixed articles, when no attributive adjective is present? How do postnominal complements and modifiers influence the choice of definiteness marker? Does the morphological derivation of the noun affect definiteness marking? Can we draw any semantic conclusions from the variation in definiteness marking across different lexical items and syntactic constructions?

A detailed corpus-based distribution analysis will tell us more about the factors that influence the use of the suffixed vs. prenominal article. Moreover, it will provide a sound empirical basis for the formal analysis developed in chapter 5.

1.2.1 Terminology

I will refer to the definiteness marker in (1.1) as the ‘lexical or ‘prenominal’ article, and to the construction as a ‘syntactic definite’. The definiteness marker in (1.2) will be referred to as the ‘suffixed’ or ‘postnominal’ article, and the construction as a ‘morphological definite’.

I will follow the practice of using lower case, ‘noun phrase’ or ‘np’, when I wish to talk about noun phrases without implying any particular syntactic analysis, and upper case ‘NP’ and ‘DP’ when talking about noun phrase analyses where a certain constituent (the noun and the determiner, respectively) is taken to be the syntactic head of the phrase.

I use ‘definite noun phrase’ to refer to both morphological and syntactic definites.

I will use the singular, common gender den as the lemma form of the prenominal definite article, and similarly I will use -en to refer to the suffixed article independent of specific number and gender inflection. This practice of using the singular, common gender form as the citation form further extends to the indefinite article, demonstratives, and possessive pronouns.

In glosses lower case is used for lexical items and small caps for morphological features (see the list of abbreviations (p. vi) for an explanation of the specific features used in the glosses).

1.3 The organisation of the thesis

In chapter 2, I discuss the historical development of the definite articles from Old Norse demonstrative pronouns. The main part of the chapter is concerned with the linguistic factors and processes involved, which will be discussed from the point of view of grammaticalization theory (Hopper and Traugott, 1993). The corpus study is presented in chapter 3. I first discuss the objectives of the corpus study, and the DANTAG corpus on which it is based. I then discuss how the definiteness data was extracted and marked up. The bulk of the chapter consists of a detailed examination of the tag set which was used in the structural mark up, and the last part of the chapter presents and analyses the results.

Chapter 4 is devoted to a detailed examination of transformational approaches to definiteness marking. In the first half of the chapter I review the GB analysis of definiteness marking in Danish
proposed in Delsing (1993b). In the second half of the chapter I present a detailed argument against one of the core assumptions of transformational analyses of definiteness; that the postnominal definiteness marker is a clitic element. In Chapter 5 I present a formal analysis of the definiteness data within the framework of Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG). In the analysis I try to bring together the results and conclusions arrived at in the other parts of the thesis, in particular I try to incorporate the qualitative results of the corpus study into a feature-based analysis of definiteness marking. Finally, the conclusions are summarised in chapter 6.
Chapter 2

The historical development of the Danish definite articles

In this chapter I will be concerned with the historical development of the definite articles in Danish. First I sketch the historical background for this development, primarily based on Hansen (1927). Then I give a more detailed account of the linguistic processes involved in the development of the modern definite articles articulated within the framework of grammaticalization theory (Hopper and Traugott, 1993).

2.1 The history of the Danish definite articles

The articles, including both definite articles and the indefinite article *en*, constitute the most recent parts of speech in Danish, as well as in the other Scandinavian languages, cf. Falk and Torp (1900: 60). As in most languages that have articles, the definite articles are developed from demonstrative pronouns, and the indefinite article from the numeral for *one* (Krámský, 1972). There has been some disagreement among historical linguists as to which demonstrative is in fact the source of the Danish definite articles, *hin*, *så*, or *then*, (cf. the discussion in Haugen (1976: 297–299) and Haugen (1982: 95–99)). Here I will concentrate on the account given in Hansen (1927: 119ff), which presents a detailed empirical argument based on an impressive range of text material.

Hansen argues that the situation we find in modern Danish – with two different definite articles in complementary distribution – is the result of two main factors: the relatively free word order of the older stages of Danish, and the existence of several demonstrative elements at these earlier stages. The free word order property is documented in Faarlund (1994: 54), which lists the seven possible orderings of “definite adjective-noun nuclei” in Old Scandinavian. Of special interest here are the orderings in (2.1) and (2.2):

(2.1) demonstrative (+ adjective) + noun

(2.2) noun + demonstrative (+ adjective)

Hansen investigates the distribution of the demonstratives *hin* and *then* with respect to the word order pattern in (2.1) in a number of important law texts such as *Skaanske lov* from 1162 AD, *Valdemars lov* from 1170 AD, and *Jyske lov* from 1241 AD, (see Skautrup (1944: 207-13) for a detailed account of the historical and linguistic significance of these texts). Hansen finds that *then* is predominant in prenominal position, both with and without an attributive adjective, except when the adjective is *anden* (Eng. ‘other’), in which case *hin* is preferred, a preference that has been lexicalised in the
modern Danish reciprocal *hinanden* (Eng. ‘each other’). The result of the distribution analysis leads Hansen to conclude that *then* is the source of the modern prenominal article *den*. This conclusion is supported by evidence from Western Jutlandic, a dialect of Danish which only has the pre-nominal definite article *æ*, which Hansen (1927: 137–44) shows to be a special phonetic development of the demonstrative *then*.1

The postnominal article is developed from the word order pattern in (2.2), where the demonstrative, as a result of stress loss, has become cliticised on the noun, from which the term ‘enclitic article’ derives. Which demonstrative is the source of the enclitic article is less clear, since both *hin* and *then* can occur in postnominal position, and phonetically both are equally likely to produce the suffix -en by loss of the initial consonant. Hansen does not provide a similar distribution analysis of the use of the demonstratives with respect to postnominal position, but other sources, e.g. Skautrup (1944: 138), give *hin* as the source for the suffixed article. This leads us to the following picture of the development of the present Danish articles:2

(2.3)  a.  *then* + adjective + noun ⇒ prenominal article
    b.  *then* *hælæghe bok* ⇒ *den hellige bog*
       DEM holy book the holy book

(2.4)  a.  noun + *hin* + adjective ⇒ suffixed article
    b.  *orm* (h)inn *frána* ⇒ *ormen* (*skinnende*)
       *worm* DEM shiny *worm-DEF* (shiny)

As indicated by the asterisk in (2.4b), postnominal attributive adjectives are no longer possible in Danish. This is just one example of the gradual loss of word order flexibility that has characterised the development of modern Danish, a development that was fuelled by the need to establish a standard national written language, cf. Skautrup (1944: 275–7).3

The development of the articles from their respective demonstrative sources can help us understand the present day distribution of the two articles. The postnominal article does not occur with prenominal attributive adjectives, because it started out as a demonstrative pronoun used in noun-demonstrative-adjective sequences, cf. (2.4). The prenominal article *den*, on the other hand, does occur with prenominal attributive adjectives, since this was in fact the specialised role of its demonstrative precursor *then*, cf. (2.3). If the orderings in (2.1) and (2.2) were the only ones possible in Old Scandinavian the complementary distribution of the articles would also be easily explicable: the modern articles *den* and -en do not co-occur, because their demonstrative sources *then* and *hin* never co-occurred in the first place. In fact Old Scandinavian did have double definiteness, as illustrated in (2.5)4:

(2.5)  demonstrative + adjective + noun + demonstrative

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1 Elsewhere in the literature, e.g. Falk and Torp (1900: 62) and Mikkelsen (1911: 207), the West Jutlandic prenominal article, and the use of the prenominal article without an attributive adjective in standard Danish, is explained as influence from German, which only has the prenominal article, and therefore uses it in all possible contexts.

2 The example in (2.3b) is taken from Hansen (1927: 124), who cites it from *Jyske lov*, and the example in (2.4b) is from Skautrup (1944: 138). In the gloss DEM stands for demonstrative, and DEF for definite.

3 A similar loss of word order flexibility has also taken place in the other Scandinavian languages, though they have retained a relatively free word order compared to Danish. One example is the position of possessive pronouns within the noun phrase: these can be placed both before and after the noun in all the Scandinavian languages, except Danish.

4 Note that in this construction the postnominal demonstrative is cliticised on the noun, cf. Faarlund (1994: 54).
This construction is preserved in the other modern Scandinavian languages, though it is more widespread in Swedish and Norwegian than in Faroese and Icelandic, only Danish lacks it completely. One possible way to explain this cross-linguistic variation, analogous to Hansen’s explanation of the development of the two Danish articles, would be to assume that the patterns of use of the various possible noun phrase configurations in each of the Scandinavian dialects (and the relative distribution of the various demonstrative elements in each of the possible configurations) were different, at the point in time when the demonstratives started to ‘grammaticalize’ into definite articles. The question of grammaticalization will be discussed in the next section.

2.2 Grammaticalization of the definite articles

In this section I will describe the historical development of the Danish definite article within the framework of ‘grammaticalization’ put forth in Hopper and Traugott (1993) (henceforth H&T). H&T do not discuss this development directly (except for a brief mention on p. 9), but they provide a coherent framework and useful terminology for characterising this development. In their framework, the development of the Danish definite articles can be demonstrated to be a typical example of grammaticalization, which proceed by the mechanisms typical of language change (generalization, abduction, and reanalysis), and display the characteristic semantic, syntactic, and morphophonemic changes (bleaching, erosion, and fusion).

According to H&T (p.7), grammaticalization is best described as left-to-right movement along a ‘cline’:

(2.6) content item > grammatical word > clitic > inflectional affix

Two things should be noted here. Firstly, that the individual points on the cline should not be thought of as hard-and-fast, mutually exclusive categories, but rather as “clusters” (H&T, p. 105), and secondly, that further grammaticalization processes can take place within any one of these categories without “pushing” the item further right on the cline (this latter point will be illustrated shortly).

In the case of the Danish definite articles there is no direct historical evidence for the lexical source of the demonstratives (i.e. the “content item” on the left end-point of the cline). As H&T (p.129) point out, this is general problem for the study of the grammaticalization of the Indo-European demonstratives:

Among the highly stable grammatical items with no known lexical origin is the Indo-European demonstrative to-. Given the unidirectionality hypothesis [that grammaticalization always proceeds from left to right on the cline LHM] we must hypothesise that to- originated in some currently unknown lexical item. We do not at this stage of our knowledge know what this item was. But neither do we know that there was none, or indeed that there might theoretically have been none. (H&T, p. 129)

One could speculate, along the lines of Lyons (1975), that there was no lexical source for the demonstrative, since the demonstrative provides the “primitive link between language and the world”, i.e. the demonstrative was just the linguistic routinization of the sound accompanying a pointing gesture, (Lyons, 1975: 65–7).

---

5 A similar kind of explanation is invoked by Hansen (1927: 127ff) to explain certain geographical/dialectal differences in the use of prenominal and suffixed article in Danish.

6 The term ‘cline’ was first introduced in Halliday (1961).
In any case the Old Norse demonstratives then and hin are to be placed as grammatical words on the cline in (2.6). How did they develop into definite articles? Following Laury (1997), I suggests that the grammaticalization of the demonstratives as definite articles, was brought about by a pragmatically motivated generalization of the meaning of the demonstratives from purely deictic to signalling general “identifiability”, (see Laury (1997: 29–51) for a detailed discussion of the concepts of deixis and identifiability). The demonstratives were originally used to point out and pick up salient discourse referents (in the physical, social or linguistic context), which was important to establishing coherence in discourse and text. By functional generalization (H&T, p.100–3) the demonstratives came to mark identifiability, and spatial information encoded in the demonstrative (distal vs. proximate) was lost in a classic case of “semantic bleaching” (H&T, p.87–93).

Semantic bleaching is often accompanied by phonetic attenuation, in the case of the Danish articles this is evidenced by loss of stress (contrary to the demonstratives, which are always stressed). I will discuss the further phonetic development of the postnominal article in the next section.\(^7\)

So far the developments of the two articles have proceeded in parallel, as illustrated in (2.7):

\[
(2.7) \quad \text{(unknown lexical origin)} \quad \text{> demonstrative > article} \\
\quad \text{> then (stressed) > then (unstressed)} \\
\quad \text{> hin (stressed) > hin (unstressed)}
\]

At this stage the developments of the two original demonstratives diverge: the prenominal article developed from the demonstrative then continues to be a grammatical word (on the cline in (2.6)), whereas the postnominal article developed from the demonstrative hin grammaticalizes further down the cline.

### 2.2.1 Further grammaticalization of the postnominal article

As argued at length in chapter 4, section 4.3, the postnominal definite article is an inflectional affix in modern Danish. In this section, following H&T chapter 6 (p.130–66), I characterise the development from a lexical definiteness marker hin to the affix marker -en, as a case of ‘morphologization’.

Morphologization is that part of grammaticalization that involves the right hand side of the cline:

\[
(2.8) \quad \text{autonomous lexical item > clitic > affix}
\]

In our case the autonomous lexical item is the full lexical form of the article, hin. Recall from (2.2) in section 2.1, that when hin occurred after the noun it would precede any postnominal (adjectival) modifiers. This word order facilitated the cliticization of the postnominal article hin onto the noun, since the article would always be adjacent to the noun. None of the sources on the history of the Danish articles consulted in the previous sections give direct evidence of a clitic stage in the development of the postnominal article, but according to H&T such a stage can legitimately be hypothesised on the basis of the existence of the end points of the cline. They write: “While there is not always evidence of a clitic pre-stage in the grammaticalization of affixes out of autonomous lexical words, the very loss of lexical autonomy involved in the process presupposes a clitic stage.” (H&T, p.132).

The final step in the grammaticalization process involves ‘univerbation’ whereby the grammatical marker becomes united with its host in the form of an (inflectional) affix (H&T, p.135–6). Univerbation is normally accompanied by various sort of phonological changes, typically of a reductive nature.

\(^7\)I do not regard the phonetic development of the initial consonant of the prenominal article, [th] \(\rightarrow\) [d], as evidence of further grammaticalization of the prenominal article, since this phonetic change seems to be a regular historical development, which also affected the original demonstrative then.
H&T (p.145–6) distinguish two main types of reductive changes which tend to accompany morphologization: a) quantitative (or “syntagmatic”) reduction, and b) qualitative (or “paradigmatic”) reduction. Since both of these processes are involved in the univerbation of the postnominal definiteness marker and the noun, I will briefly characterize them here. In a quantitative reduction forms become shorter as the phonemes that comprise them erode. This is illustrated by the loss of the initial [h] in hin. In a qualitative reduction “the remaining phonological segments in the form are drawn from a progressively shrinking set . . . [which] tends to reflect the universal set of unmarked segments.” (H&T, p.145). “Unmarked segments” should be understood in terms of textual frequency across a wide range of different languages. The change of the vowel from [i] to [a] in (h)in > -en is an example of a qualitative reduction, since schwa is an unmarked segment, both in the sense of being highly frequent, as well as in articulatory terms (Ladefoged, 1993: 33). In fact schwa is often elided in this position in normal speech or replaced by a ‘stød’, and the final n becomes syllabified [stol?n]. This last development shows the interaction and mutual facilitation of quantitative and qualitative reductions.

2.2.2 Summary and further issues

The results of the previous sections are summarised in the figure below (see also (2.6) and (2.7) in section 2.2):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(2.9)content item</th>
<th>&gt; grammatical word</th>
<th>&gt; (more) gramm. word</th>
<th>&gt; clitic</th>
<th>&gt; affix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(unknown origin)</td>
<td>&gt; demonstrative</td>
<td>&gt; article</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; then (stressed)</td>
<td>&gt; then (unstressed)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; hin (stressed)</td>
<td>&gt; hin (unstressed)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-hin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-en</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As illustrated in (2.9), only the postnominal article has “gone all the way”, and grammaticalized as a affix (on the noun), whereas the prenominal article is preserved as an autonomous lexical form. This is, however, not counter evidence to the grammaticalization of the prenominal article. As H&T write (p.95): “Changes do not have to occur. They do not have to go to completion, in other words, they do not have to move all the way along a cline”. Here H&T are promoting a non-deterministic view of language change, which is well-supported by the empirical data they cite. On the other hand, they do not think of language change as completely arbitrary, neither in the shape of semantic and functional change, nor in the shape of phonetic change. Instead H&T speak of ‘enabling factors’ (pp. 63ff) which in the context of semantic and functional changes include pragmatic, conversational and conventional inferencing, and metaphorical and metonymic processes. In the context of phonetic change enabling factors include word order, prosody, and general morphotactic rules and strategies.

Enabling factors in the development of a suffixed postnominal article  The concept of ‘enabling factors’ can help us to understand why it was the postnominal article rather than the prenominal article that “went all the way” to become an inflectional affix. In section 2.2, I presented what I take to be the enabling factors for the functional change from demonstrative to definite article; the pragmatically motivated generalization from deictic demonstration of discourse referents to grammatical marking of identifiability (see Laury (1997: 58–128) for a detailed discussion of this point in the context of the grammaticalization of the Finnish demonstrative se). I naturally believe this motivation to be common to both the development of the prenominal and the postnominal definite article, and as such it cannot help us understand the difference in degree of grammaticalization evidenced in (2.9) above. Instead I

---

8The development from demonstrative pronoun to definite article is not a development from lexical to grammatical, but rather a development from grammatical to “more” grammatical, cf. the comments to (2.6) in section (2.2), and H&T (p.27).
believe that the explanation is to be sought in the phonetic enabling factors — this is no surprise since the right-hand side of the cline, at least in this case, mainly has to do with phonetic change, whereas the grammatical function remains fairly stable across these categories (more grammatical word > clitic > affix). More specifically I propose that the following three factors played an ‘enabling’ role in the morphologization of the postnominal article:

(2.10) a. The typical morphological process in Danish is suffixation (rather than pre- or infixation).
b. The postnominal article was always adjacent to (i.e. immediately after) the noun (cf. (2.2) in section 2.1).
c. Word stress is assigned on a left to right basis in Danish, and inflectional affixes tend not to affect stress assignment.9

As I will show below these factors all favour the morphologization of the postnominal article over the prenominal article.10 The first factor favours the postnominal article hin, because hin (qua its postnominal position) is in a suitable position to potentially suffixate on the noun. The prenominal article, on the other hand, is phrase initial, and as such disfavoured by (2.10a), since it could only suffixate on an element outside the noun phrase (i.e. on the rightmost element of the immediately preceding phrase), and since definite noun phrases can occur sentence initially, this would be further disfavoured by the prospect of cliticizing across sentence boundaries.

The second factor favours the morphologization of the postnominal article, since the noun is the “morpho-syntactic locus” of the noun phrase (Zwicky, 1985), and as such a privileged host/stem for clitics and affixes. The prenominal article on the other hand, could at most pro-cliticize onto the adjective, which as an adjunct does not enjoy any privileged morphosyntactic status within the noun phrase.

The third factor favours the morphologization of the postnominal article in that a suffixed article is less likely to interfere with stress assignment (of the word it attaches to), compared to a prefixed definite article (though see fn. 9).

The persistence of the demonstrative source of the prenominal article Another issue that sets apart the grammaticalization patterns of the two definiteness markers, is the fact that the demonstrative source for the prenominal article is still functioning as a demonstrative in modern Danish, whereas the postnominal demonstrative hin is no longer an available grammatical marker (as noted above the full form is now only found as a residual morpheme in the lexicalised reciprocal hinanden).

Not only are the prenominal article and its demonstrative source coexisting, they have also stayed very close in actual form, which makes it difficult to distinguish the two on formal grounds, except in speech where they are distinguished by stress, cf. (2.7). H&T describe this kind of situation as ‘layering’ (pp. 124–6). They write:

9Notable exceptions to this generalization are multi-syllabic (loan) words with a strong vowel in the second syllable, e.g. traktor, motor, radiator, where inflectional affixes (of number and/or definiteness) can (in certain dialects of Danish, including my own) shift the regular stress pattern (main stress on the first syllable, secondary stress on the third syllable) one syllable forward to produce the free allomorphs trakTorer(ne), moToer(ne), radiaTOrer(ne).

10It is possible that the three factors are related, and possibly even reducible to one complex condition, at some higher level of abstraction. Here I present them as separate factors mainly for ease of exposition. See also H&T (p.139–40) for a related discussion of the enabling factors of the morphologization of the postnominal possessive adjectives rather than the prenominal possessive adjectives in Classical Mongolian.
Within a broad functional domain, new layers are continually emerging; in the process
the older layers are necessarily discarded, but may remain to coexist with and interact
with new layers ... Layering is the synchronic result of successive grammaticalization
of forms which contribute to the same domain (H&T, p.124)

This description seems adequate to the situation at hand: articles and demonstratives function within
the same broad functional domain (of noun phrases marking), they evidently coexist, and, as I will
discuss in more detail below, they can be shown to interact, albeit indirectly, with each other.

The interaction I am going to focus on here concerns the expression of 'emphatic definiteness', as
illustrated with the English example in (2.11) (small caps illustrate emphatic pronunciation):

(2.11) That is THE book everybody is reading at the moment

The corresponding Danish sentence is given in (2.12) below:

(2.12) Det er bogEN alle læser for tiden

That is book.DEF everybody reads for time.DEF

Note that emphatic definiteness is achieved by stressing the suffixed article in Danish, not the prenom-
inal lexical article. From a purely prosodic point of view this is surprising, since inflectional affixes
are less likely to receive emphatic pronunciation than autonomous function words (Nina Grønnum,
p.c.). Moreover, the noun is followed by a reduced restrictive relative clause (alle læser for tiden),
which is normally strongly disfavoured with an (unstressed) morphological definite (cf. chapter, 3
section 3.6.1.1).

If we look at this construction in the context of layering however, the construction can be mo-
tivated as the result of functional interaction within the domain of noun phrase marking: since the
demonstrative and prenominal definite article coexist with only stress to distinguish between them, it
is not possible to express emphatic definiteness by stressing the prenominal article, since this expres-
sion device is already “occupied” by the demonstrative. The conflict is resolved by transferring the
emphatic definiteness marking to the suffixed article which is otherwise always unstressed, and where
there is no contemporary, stressed postnominal demonstrative to compete with.

Further developments Since grammaticalization in the view of H&T is an ongoing process, with
renewal and creation countering the forces of semantic and phonetic erosion, it makes sense to
ask what the possible future developments of the Danish definite articles might be. In an influential
paper based on extensive cross-linguistic data Greenberg (1978) proposes that definite articles are
only the second stage in a four-stage process in which demonstratives develop into pure category
markers via an article stage, and a gender marking stage (see also Lehmann (1995: 38–9)). Could this
be happening in Danish too, could the suffixed article be loosing its definite meaning, and come to
signify only the gender of the noun it attaches to, and eventually only the category of its stem? At
the present this question cannot be given a qualified answer, but it is telling that the suffixed article
seems to be more idiomatic in its use than the prenominal article (cf. chapter 3, section 3.6.1.2), and
that it is often obligatory in constructions where a closely related language, like English, has a bare
singular noun or an autonomous functional item, e.g. i stedet for, Eng. ‘in stead of’ and i løbet af,
Eng. ‘during’.
Chapter 3

The corpus study

3.1 Objective of the corpus study

The objective of the corpus study is to provide a more detailed account of the distribution of suffixed and prenominal definiteness marking in Danish noun phrases. There are two ways in which a corpus study can contribute to this aim. Firstly, it can provide quantitative data about significant correlations between definiteness marking and various other aspects of noun phrase structure. Secondly, it can provide qualitative data on various morphosyntactic constraints on definiteness marking which can serve as the empirical basis for testing and developing a formal analysis of definiteness marking in Danish.¹ I will attempt to do both.

Before extracting the data from the DANTAG corpus I had to decide which data to include in the study. Since the purpose of the thesis is to examine the distribution of morphological and syntactic definiteness, the basic idea was to construct a subcorpus consisting of all the definite noun phrases contained in DANTAG, which could then be subjected to structural mark-up.

For various reasons I decided to exclude plural noun phrases, possessives, and proper nouns from the data sample. The main reason I decided to exclude plurals was to avoid the complex issues surrounding the syntax and semantics of plurals (see the survey article by Link (1991)). In a different context, I do believe that a well-designed corpus study could shed some light on some of these issues (e.g. the use of ‘bare plurals’, and the much discussed distinction between collective and distributive readings of plurals), but these are separate issues from the main purpose of this thesis: to investigate the distribution of morphological and syntactic definiteness in Danish noun phrases.

I chose to leave out possessive phrases, such as den nye eleve’s desk, ‘the new pupil’s desk’, because their categorial status as noun phrases is controversial. They have been analysed as Genitive Phrases (GP) by Jensen (1994), Possessive Phrases (PossP) by Delsing (1993b), and instances of a general Functional Phrase (FP) by Giusti (1995).

Finally, I excluded proper nouns² because their behaviour with respect to definiteness marking is intricately tied up with long-standing problems in formal semantics, theories of reference, and philosophy of language (see Lerner and Zimmermann (1991) and the references cited there). Again these


²I have only excluded proper nouns to the extent these were tagged as such in the DANTAG corpus (with the tag EGEN). There were in fact a significant number of noun phrases which were picked up by the XKWIC queries which I judged to be proper noun phrase and they were tagged as proper noun phrases in the manual mark-up, see section 3.5.2.2.4.5. On the distinction between common and proper nouns in the DAN-TWOL tag set, see Bilgram and Keson (1998: 132–4).
are interesting problems that could quite possibly benefit from corpus research, but also problems that it would be impossible to do justice to within the scope of this thesis.

Although these restrictions limit the empirical scope of the investigation, I think that they will ultimately be beneficial to the thesis as a whole, since they allow me to concentrate on a smaller, but well-defined area of definiteness marking, which will hopefully enable me provide a more detailed and revealing analysis of the phenomena within this domain.

Taking these revisions into account the objective of the corpus study can be restated as follows: i) to extract all singular, non-possessive, definite common noun phrases from the DANTAG corpus, using the morphological and parts-of-speech information provided by the DAN-TWOL tagger, and ii) to mark up the syntactic structure of the extracted noun phrases with respect to the presence, and nature of prenominal modifiers, postnominal complements and adjuncts.

### 3.2 The DANTAG Corpus

The corpus data used for this study was extracted from DANTAG, a 100 000 word corpus of written Danish collected and tagged by Thomas Bilgram, Department of Linguistics, Aarhus University.\(^3\) The corpus is documented in Bilgram (1994) and Bilgram and Keson (1998).

The text material in DANTAG “is composed of a random selection of approx. 1600 excerpts containing one or more consecutive paragraphs (each excerpt totalling approx. 150–180 words) extracted partly from the 40 mill. word corpus of the Danish Dictionary at DSL” (Bilgram and Keson, 1998: 129).\(^4\) The corpus was tagged automatically using a two-level description of Danish morphology, the so called DAN-TWOL tagger described in Bilgram and Keson (1998). The automated tagging was followed by a manual disambiguation process, where the correct parse was selected among all possible morphosyntactic analyses. The DAN-TWOL tagger is based on work by Koskenniemi (1983), and provides each word in the corpus with a list of possible morphosyntactic analyses. The tag set includes parts of speech information, feature-based morphological information (in the case of nouns the following tags are applicable: gender, number, case, and definiteness), and various syntactically oriented information (mainly more detailed parts of speech tags, and “other kinds of distributional and textual information” (Bilgram and Keson, 1998: 132)).

A human tagger then evaluated all the analyses given for each word (the cohort), and marked the correct parse with a special tag. According to Bilgram and Keson (1998: 2) “more than half of the words in the corpus were ambiguous, and the average level of ambiguity is approx. 2 analyses for every word”. After the manual disambiguation process it was estimated that the selected analysis was correct in 99-99.5% of the cases (Thomas Bilgram p.c.).

### 3.3 Extracting the data

The data was extracted using the XKWIC query system documented in Christ (1995). XKWIC is a graphical user interface for running queries on a corpus and manipulating the query results. The

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\(^3\) I wish to thank Thomas Bilgram for giving me access to the DANTAG corpus, and for his extensive help in answering questions about the DANTAG corpus and the DAN-TWOL tag set.

\(^4\) The 40m word corpus referred to here was collected by Det Danske Sprog- og Litteraturselskab (DSL) as part of a recent dictionary project (Den danske Ordbog). The corpus consists of excerpt from Danish newspapers, novels, magazines, etc. from the period 1983–92. Of the 40m words, almost 7m are transcribed speech, but all speech-based excerpts were explicitly filtered out in the process of collecting DANTAG (Thomas Bilgram p.c.). Further information about the DSL corpus is available (in Danish) at http://coco.ihi.ku.dk/ ddo/ddokorpd.htm.
underlying query processor of XKWIC is CQP, which stands for Corpus Query Processor. The regular expressions syntax of CQP is described in Schulze and Christ (1996: 12ff).

I extracted the morphological and syntactic definites separately, creating two subcorpora dubbed SynCorpus and MorphCorpus.

### 3.3.1 Extracting the morphological definites

Extracting the morphological definites was relatively easy, since DAN-TWOL marks all nouns (and adjectives and pronouns) for definiteness, number, and case (Bilgram and Keson, 1998: 132). Translated into the regular expression syntax of XKWIC and the tag set of DAN-TWOL, I searched for nouns (pos="N") that were definite (best="BEST"), singular (!number="PL"), and not genitive (!case="GEN"). Since the search result was later to be marked up syntactically, I wanted the matching expressions displayed in their sentential context, which was obtained by setting the context parameter of XKWIC to S (for sentence).\(^5\) Adding these requirements together, I arrived at the following query:

\[(3.1) \quad [\text{pos}="N" \& \text{best}="BEST" \& !\text{number}="PL" \& !\text{case}="GEN"];\]

This query had 4608 matches in the DANTAG corpus.

### 3.3.2 Extracting the syntactic definites

In extracting the syntactic definites I had to deal with the fact that, in principle, an unlimited number of words can intervene between the prenominal article and the noun, and though they are most often adjectives, other parts of speech can be found there as well, such as adverbs and numerals. The boundaries of the search pattern, on the other hand, were easy to specify: the leftmost boundary is the definite article, in either of its singular gender forms, ("[Dd]e[nt]"), and the rightmost boundary is the singular, indefinite, non-genitive noun \((\text{pos}="N" \& \text{best}="UBEST" \& !\text{number}="PL" \& \text{case}="GEN")\).\(^7\)

To characterise the string that can occur between the article and the noun in a (definite) noun phrase, two possibilities were explored. I first tried to specify which elements can appear between the article and the noun, on the simplest possible assumptions about Danish noun phrase structure (cf. Jensen (1994: 61–2))\(^8\):

\[(3.2) \quad \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{Det} \text{N}'\]
\[\text{N}' \rightarrow (\text{AP}) \text{N}'\]
\[\text{N}' \rightarrow \text{N}\]
\[\text{AP} \rightarrow (\text{Adv}) \text{A}\]

To spell out these assumptions in a search query, I exploited the fact that the syntax of the XKWIC search tool allows you to specify any regular expression in your query as optional and possibly iterated

\(^5\)This also prevents the search query from matching strings that cross sentence boundaries, which is a desirable effect when searching for phrases.

\(^6\)Since the DAN-TWOL tagger does not carry a separate pos tag for articles, I had to specify the definite articles directly in the query as regular expressions, and to further allow for the fact that the definite article may occur sentence initially, I had to include both upper and lower case spellings of both gender forms.

\(^7\)This is of course not the boundaries of the definite noun phrase itself: pre-determiners can precede the definite article, and various kinds of modifier phrases and clauses can follow the noun, but all of these had to be tagged manually after the extraction had taken place, since they were practically impossible to specify within the DAN-TWOL tag set.

\(^8\)Optional elements are enclosed in brackets. Det, N, A, and Adv abbreviate determiner, noun, adjective, and adverb, respectively.
by use of the so-called Kleene star ‘⋆’ (Schulze and Christ, 1996: 13–16). To allow an arbitrary number of adverbs ([func="adv"]), and adjectives ([pos="A"]) to occur between the article and the noun the Kleene star is added to each of these expressions, which are then strung together in the order given by the rewrite rules in (3.2) above:

\[(3.3) \quad \text{"[Dd]e[nt]" [func="adv"]* [pos="A"]* [pos="N" & best="UBEST" \& !case="GEN" \& !number="PL"];}\]

This query had 946 matches. The problem is that it is too restrictive, adjective phrases can be complex structures themselves and contain almost any part of speech as a sub-constituent, cf. the typological analysis in Diderichsen (1946: 221-230). On the other hand, allowing anything (\([]\)*) to occur between the article and the noun, as in:

\[(3.4) \quad \text{"[Dd]e[tn]" []* [pos="N" & best="UBEST" \& number!="PL" \& case!="GEN"];}\]

clearly overgenerates with 2299 matches. The overgeneration is mainly due to the ambiguity of the article forms den and det, which can also function as demonstrative pronouns, third person personal pronouns and expletive subjects. These overgeneration effect are illustrated with the non-phrases is (3.5) – (3.7), (where the full matching expression is enclosed in angle brackets, and bold face is used to highlight the lexical items that (erroneously) matched the descriptions of the definite article and the head noun).

\[(3.5) \quad \ldots <\text{det sker under en debat}> \ldots \]
\[\ldots <\text{that happens during a debate}> \ldots \]

\[(3.6) \quad \ldots <\text{den er kun i funktion}> i \text{ det omfang det er nødvendigt.} \]
\[\ldots <\text{it is only in function}> \text{ to the extent it is necessary.} \]

\[(3.7) \quad \ldots \text{fordi <det på et tidspunkt> var umuligt for mig at se med det.} \]
\[\ldots \text{because <it at some point> was impossible for me to see with it.} \]

The alternatively is to try to specify which elements cannot (or only rarely) occur between the article and the noun in a noun phrase. Based on Diderichsen (1946: 221-230), I decided to exclude nouns and verbs. To implement this constraint in XKWIC, I in effect asked it to accept any string (\([]\)), any number of times (\([]\)*) between the article and the noun, except for verbs and nouns (\(!\text{pos="V" \& !\text{pos="N"}}\)):

\[(3.8) \quad \text{"[Dd]e[tn]" \[!\text{pos="V" \& !\text{pos="N"}}\]* [pos="N" \& best="UBEST" \& !\text{case="GEN" \& !\text{number="PL"}}];}\]

This query had 1240 matches. Though there was still some overgeneration, as illustrated in (3.9), and some undergeneration, as illustrated in (3.10), I decided to use this query result as the basis for the manual tagging, during which I could then correct these errors.10

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9 An illustration: adding numerals ([pos=NUM]*) to the above query resulted in an increase of 35 matches (to a total of 981). Since the search is restricted to singular noun phrases, the increase mainly consists of ordinals which function like adjectives in examples like den syvende svømmer ‘the seventh swimmer’.

10 Note that (3.10) would still be picked up by the query in (3.8), though the search target would be wrongly delimited. This kind of undergeneration is therefore fairly harmless since the full string is available in the manual mark-up, where any misplaced brackets could be corrected.
3.4 Marking up the data

For the syntactic mark-up I used the Standardized Generalized Mark-up Language (SGML). The main advantages of using SGML is that its syntax is both extremely simple and highly flexible, which makes it ideally suited for data-driven mark-up, cf. McKelvie et al. (1997, to appear).

My starting point was the XKWIC search results, extracted from DANTAG, and stored as two separate text files. These extracts contained valuable information from the XKWIC query processor, such as sentence boundaries, and the starting and ending points of the matching expressions. This information was converted automatically into SGML mark-up by a number of small perl programs, which took each of the relevant XKWIC markers (s, <., >), and replaced them with the corresponding SGML tags (<S>, <NP>, <NP>). This gave me a very simple document structure, which I encoded in a so-called DTD (Document Type Declaration).

Every SGML document needs a DTD, which defines which structures are permissible. The DTD is used when compiling the SGML document, and in the context of syntactic mark-up, it can be thought of as a rule-based syntactic parser, where the rules are in the form of basic phrase structure rules, as defined in Chomsky (1957). Before I go on to discuss the tag set encoded in the actual DTDs, let me briefly review the basic structure of a DTD.

3.4.1 The basic structure of a DTD

The basic building blocks of a DTD are ‘elements’, which are declared to be of a certain ‘type’. Elements consist of other typed elements and/or unspecified data. These elements in turn consist of other elements and/or unspecified data, etc. Each element can carry a number of ‘attributes’, which can be obligatory (#REQUIRED), which means that the value of the attribute must be specified for each occurrence of that particular element in the document, or optional (#IMPLIED), which means that the value of the attribute may be specified for any given occurrence of the element in question.

A DTD is defined top-down by first declaring the type of the whole document, and then the types of the elements it in turn consists of. In my case the document is of the type CORPUS, which consists of sentences (S). Then S is declared as an element, which consists of other elements, which again consists of other elements, etc. The “bottom-out” element is DATA, which corresponds roughly to terminal strings in the theory of generative grammar (Chomsky, 1957). To allow for partial mark up,

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11SGML is ISO-8879, and the local software I used is LT XML, which is documented at http://www.ltg.ed.ac.uk/software/xml/ and http://www.w3.org/TR/1998/REC-xml-19980210. See also Goldfab (1990) for detailed documentation on SGML. I wish to thank Simone Teufel of the Language Technology Group at the Human Communication Research Centre, University of Edinburgh for invaluable help with the formatting and automated tagging of the corpus data.

12Each SGML tag consists of a start tag, <"tag name">, and an end tag, </"tag name">, which are positioned at the beginning, respectively, end of the matching expression. See for instance examples (3.16) and (3.17) in section 3.5.2.1 for illustration.
there is a cognate of DATA called PCDATA (for “Possibly Complex Data”), which covers untagged strings as well as tagged strings.

Since I was only concerned with noun phrase structure in this study, I defined sentences as consisting of NPs (noun phrases) plus PCDATA. This very simple DTD is given in (3.11) below.13

\[
\text{(3.11)}\quad \text{<!ELEMENT MORPH-CORPUS - - (S)+ >} \\
\text{<!ELEMENT S - - (#PCDATA|NP)+ >}
\]

This was the starting point for the manual tagging process. Recall that the XKWIC information on sentence boundaries and the boundaries of the matching expression had been automatically converted into the SGML tags \(<S>\ldots</S>\) and \(<NP>\ldots</NP>\). Since this was the only structural mark-up in the corpora, the DTD in (3.11) parsed both corpora document files successfully.

### 3.4.2 Expanding the DTD

From this very simple starting point I gradually expanded the DTD as I started tagging the actual data. There are basically two ways of expanding a DTD: i) by adding and declaring new elements and ii) by adding attributes to already existing elements. There is no built-in, rigid division of labour between elements and attributes in SGML, but from a linguistic point of view one can think of \textit{elements} as (categories of) constituents, and \textit{attributes} as features that describe these constituents and divide them into subclasses. A linguistic example would be the category (= element) \textit{verb} with the feature (= attribute) \textit{transitivity}, with the possible values \textit{intransitive}, \textit{transitive}, and \textit{ditransitive}.14

Whenever I encountered a new syntactic construction or distinction within the NP domain, which seemed relevant, I created a new tag or feature, and declared it (as an element or attribute) in the DTD. The question of relevance was always approached from a task specific point of view: could this be potentially relevant for the distribution of definiteness marking? The three most obvious consequences of this task-orientedness are i) the shallow level of mark-up (the internal structure of the various modifier phrases and (complement) clauses is left completely unspecified), ii) the fairly flat structure assigned to noun phrases (no attempt to distinguish theoretically motivated constituents like N-bar or AgrP), and iii) the fairly heterogeneous tag set; most of the tags are defined on the basis of their form, e.g. AP (adjective phrase), PP (prepositional phrase), and AC (at-clause), but some are defined on the basis of their function within the noun phrase, e.g. APOS (appositive) and ADVP (adverbial phrase). The individual tags are presented and discussed in section 3.5.

### 3.4.3 Formatting the corpora

I decided to keep the two sub corpora as separate files (MorphCorpus and SynCorpus) rather than merging them, and to declare separate DTDs, hoping that some of the syntactic differences between the two sets of data would suggest themselves from the DTDs. The full DTDs are given in appendix A, and the two corpora in appendices M and N.

Since the number of morphological definites was substantially larger than the number of syntactic definites (4609 vs. 1019), I decided not to extend the manual mark-up to the full MorphCorpus. Instead I aimed at completing a sample that was comparable in size to the number of syntactic definites.

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13 The “+” has the same function here as in the CQP syntax underlying XKWIC: to indicate that the expression it modifies can occur one or more times (Schulze and Christ, 1996: 13–4).

14 In actual SGML mark-up attributes are encoded as feature-value pairs in the start tag of the element it is an attribute of, i.e. < “tag name” “attribute”=“value” \ldots > \ldots < “tag name”> (examples from the corpus study are given in section 3.5.2.2).
in SynCorpus. To do this I had to take into account that the proportion of ‘marked’ NPs (see section 3.5.2.2) was substantially larger among the morphological definites than among the syntactic definites. Of the 1405 morphological definites in the final MorphCorpus 366 were marked NPs (= 26.0%). In comparison only 103 of the 1019 syntactic definites in SynCorpus were marked NPs (= 10.1%). In this way I ended up with roughly comparable numbers of unmarked NPs in each of the corpora: 1039 unmarked morphological definites (in MorphCorpus) and 919 unmarked syntactic definites (in SynCorpus), cf. appendix B.

After the manual mark-up was completed, I added a unique ID number to each definite noun phrase in the two corpora. The ID was prefixed with either ‘Syn’ or ‘Morph’ depending on the type of definiteness marker. I also converted the punctuation mark-up found in DANTAG (e.g. - -komma, - -semikolon, - -anfrsl) back into normal punctuation signs (i.e. , ; “ ”).

3.5 The tag set

In this section I present the individual tags, and discuss some of the issues that came up in the process of applying the tags to the corpus data. The results of the corpus study are presented in section 3.6.

3.5.1 Sentences

The tag <S> … </S> was used to mark up sentence boundaries. As mentioned above, these were converted automatically from the XKWIC mark-up via a small perl program, and adjusted when necessary in the course of the manual SGML mark-up.

If there is more than one matching expression, i.e. singular, definite noun phrase, within the search space, i.e. the individual sentence, XKWIC will produce one copy of the sentence for each matching expression in the query output. In the manual tagging process, I got rid of the duplicates and marked up all matching expressions in a single copy of any given sentence. (This is why there are more NPs than S(entence)s in both corpora; 1019/892 and 1405/908 for SynCorpus and MorphCorpus respectively.)

3.5.2 Noun Phrases

The tag <NP> … </NP> was used to mark up the boundaries of the noun phrase. As described in section (3.4) above, I converted the XKWIC mark-up of the boundaries of the matching expression into SGML tags, as a first approximation of the actual noun phrase boundaries. As expected, the start tags marking the beginning of each noun phrase were largely correct, except for 28 cases where the determiner or definite noun was preceded by a predeterminer (see section 3.5.3 below), and in each of these cases the position of the initial <NP> tag was corrected to include the predeterminer. As for the end tag </NP>, the automatic conversion turned out to be a lot less helpful. Again, this was largely what I had expected, given that there had been no attempt to capture postmodification in the original XKWIC queries (cf. sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.2 above).

15 I should point out here that a number of proper noun phrases were erroneously removed from SynCorpus during the initial stages of the manual mark-up (when I had not yet decided how to treat proper nouns in the mark-up). For this reason the quantitative data on proper noun phrases cannot be compared across the two corpora, and they are therefore discounted in the quantitative analysis.
3.5.2.1 Constituency tests

The main problem that came up in positioning the NP end tag, was to decide whether a given prepositional or adverbial phrase that appeared after the noun, was part of the noun phrase or not. Examples involving prepositional phrases include (3.12) and (3.13) (where the prepositional phrases are highlighted with bold face):

(3.12) ... vice-præsident George Bush, der fører feltet på landsplan
... vice-president George Bush, who leads field at country.level
‘... Vice president George Bush, who leads the field nationwide’

(3.13) Om forholdet til Filiz Bayraktar siger han ...
About relationship Filiz Bayraktar says he ...
‘About the relationship with Filiz Bayraktar, he says ...’

In cases like these I applied various constituency tests, adapted from Radford (1988: 69–105), to determine whether the PP was part of the NP or not. In the case of (3.12) above, a test of preposing (as illustrated in (3.14)) indicates that the PP is not part of the NP, since it can be preposed independently of the noun phrase. The same test applied to (3.13) shows that the PP is part of the NP, cf. the ungrammaticality of (3.15).

(3.14) ... vice-præsident George Bush, der på landsplan fører feltet
... vice-president George Bush who at country.level leads group

(3.15) *til Filiz Bayraktar om forholdet siger han
for Filiz Bayraktar about relationship DEF says he

This led me to assign the structures in (3.16) and (3.17) for these sentences:

(3.16) <S> ... vice-præsident George Bush, der fører <NP ID=MORPH-230 type=Morph> feltet <N></NP> på landsplan </S>

(3.17) <S> Om <NP ID=MORPH-345 type=Morph><N> forholdet </N><PP> til Filiz Bayraktar </PP></NP> siger han ... </S>

The situation is similar with postnominal adverbial phrases (ADVP). Again the main problem is to distinguish adverbials that modify the noun from adverbials that modify the verb phrase, or are part of a phrasal verb construction. The distinction is illustrated with the corpus data in (3.18) and (3.19) below (where the postnominal adverbials are in boldface):

(3.18) Da jeg åbnede øjnene fik jeg øje på et krucifiks, der var strategisk anbragt på væggen
When I opened eyes got I eye on a crucifix which was strategically placed on wall.DEF
overfor
opposite
‘When I opened my eyes, I noticed a crucifix which was strategically placed on the wall opposite (me)’

(3.19) For at spare skæres antallet ned til 8.000
To save cut.PAS number.DEF down to 8.000
‘To save money the number is cut down to 8.000’
Here I used the ability to prepose the noun with or without the adverb as a diagnostic of constituent structure. As shown in (3.20) below, the adverb overfor, ‘opposite’, has to move with the noun, when the noun is topicalised (as part of the prepositional phrase på væggen . . .).16

(3.20) a. På væggen overfor fik jeg øje på et krucifiks . . .
    On wall.def opposite got I  eye on a crucifix . . .
  b. *På væggen fik jeg øje på et krucifiks overfor . . .
    On wall.def got I  eye on a crucifix  opposite . . .

In contrast, the adverbial in (3.19) cannot be preposed with the noun, but has to stay in situ as part of the verb phrase (note that the infinitival purpose clause (for at spare penge) has to move to the end of the sentence when the noun is topicalised, cf. fn.16):

(3.21) a. *Antallet ned skæres til 8.000 for at spare
    Number.def down cut.PAS to 8.000 to COMP save
  b. Antallet skæres ned til 8.000 for at spare
    Number.def cut.PAS down to 8.000 to COMP save

On the basis of these tests, I assigned the structures in (3.22) and (3.23):

(3.22) <S> . . . fik jeg øje på et krucifiks, der var strategisk anbragt på <NP ID=MORPH-632 type=Syn><N> væggen </N><ADVP> overfor </ADVP></NP> </S>

(3.23) <S> For at spare skæres <NP ID=MORPH-294 type=Morph><N> antallet </N></NP> ned til 8.000 </S>

3.5.2.2 NP attributes

In the DTDs I distinguish four NP attributes: type, demo, coord, and marked. I will describe each of these in turn below.

3.5.2.2.1 The type attribute  The first attribute is ‘type’, which is an obligatory attribute with the values ‘syn’ and ‘morph’. This attribute was used to distinguish between noun phrases with syntactic (i.e. prenominal) definiteness marking, and noun phrases with morphological (i.e. postnominal) definiteness marking.

3.5.2.2.2 The demo attribute  The second attribute is ‘demo’, which is an optional attribute with the single value ‘YES’. This attribute was only declared in the DTD for SynCorpus (see appendix A), since was used to mark noun phrases where the prenominal determiner den receives a demonstrative interpretation (see section 3.5.5). Since demo is an optional attribute, the non-demonstrative interpretation can be thought of as the implicit default value of this attribute (demo=NO). The demonstrative reading typically arises if there are no modifiers (prenominal or postnominal) present, as in (3.24) below.

16Note that the temporal subordinate clause (da jeg åbnede mine øjne) has to move to the end of the sentence, since normally only one constituent can occur before the finite verb in Danish, (in the so called ‘forfelt’, cf. Diderichsen (1946: 162ff)).
Recall from chapter 2, that the prenominal article is homographic with the demonstrative pronoun corresponding to English that, while the two are distinguished prosodically: the article is always unstressed, and the demonstrative always stressed. I used this prosodic difference as a criterion for the value of demo attribute by reading the sentence aloud with first the determiner unstressed (article), then stressed (demonstrative). In all cases the prosodic evidence for a demonstrative interpretation was supported by the English gloss for the determiner (that instead of the). The mark-up for (3.24) is given in (3.25):

(3.25) \[<S> <NP ID=SYN-149 \text{type=Syn demo=\text{YES}}><DD> den </DD><N> lyd </N> </NP> får mig altid til at tænke på ... </S>\]

3.5.2.2.3 The coord attribute  The third attribute is ‘coord’, which is an optional attribute with the single value ‘YES’. As shown in (3.26) – (3.28), it was used to mark coordination at various levels within the noun phrase (see also section 3.5.13 on conjunction). In (3.26) it marks conjunction at the sub-lexical level: two nominal compounds which share the rightmost element of the compound (tilstanden) are coordinated, and the shared constituent is left out in the first compound. In (3.27) the coordination is at the lexical level: two nouns sportsmanager and mangemillionær are conjoined, and in (3.28) the coordination is at the phrasal level.

(3.26) a. sundheds- og ernæringstilstanden health- and nutrition.state
    b. \[<NP ID=MORPH-6 \text{type=Morph coord=\text{YES}}><N> sundheds- <C> og </C> ernæringstilstanden </N></NP>\]

(3.27) a. den kontroversielle sportsmanager og mangemillionær Frank Boyd the controversial sports.manager and multi.millionaire Frank Boyd
    b. \[<NP ID=SYN-441 \text{type=Syn Coord=\text{YES}}><D> den </D><AP> kontroversielle </AP><N> sportsmanager </N><C> og </C><N> mangemillionær </N><AP> Frank Boyd </AP></NP>\]

(3.28) a. både det systoliske og det diastoliske tryk both the systolic and the diastolic (blood).pressure
    b. \[<NP ID=SYN-697 \text{type=Syn coord=\text{YES}}><C> både </C><D> det </D><AP> systoliske </AP><C> og </C><D> det </AP> diastolske </AP><N> tryk </N></NP>\]

The structure in (3.27b) is actually underspecified with respect to the projection level of the conjuncts. It could be further specified as either of the structures in (3.29).17

(3.29) a. \([_{NP} \; _{D \; \text{den}} \; [_{N}\; _{AP \; \text{kontroversielle}} \; [_{N}\; _{N \; \text{sportsmanager}} \; _{C \; \text{og}} \; [_{N} \; \text{mangemillionær}]])\]

17In delimiting the alternative analyses I follow the common theoretical assumption that only like categories can be coordinated, though see Gazdar et al. (1982a; 1985, 169–181), Sag et al. (1985), and Partee and Rooth (1983) for detailed discussion and modification of this assumption.
Since I do not distinguish the intermediate projection level N’ in the mark-up (see section 3.4.2) I have made no attempt to distinguish or indeed choose between the analyses in (3.29) in the structural mark-up.

3.5.2.2.4 The marked attribute  The fourth attribute is ‘marked’, which was used to capture the various ‘marked’ subtypes of definite NPs that I encountered in the corpus. ‘Marked’ is an optional attribute with the following possible values: ‘Date’ for date NP, ‘Measure’ for measure phrase, ‘Idio’ for idiomatic NP, ‘Part’ for partitive NP, and ‘PN’ for proper noun phrase. ‘Date’ and ‘Part’ were only relevant for the syntactic definites, while the rest of the values were declared for both corpora. I exemplify and discuss each of these attribute values in turn below.

3.5.2.2.4.1 Date NPs  The attribute value ‘Date’ was used to mark noun phrases which adhered to the schema in (3.30) (brackets indicate optionality):

(3.30) Definite article + ordinal + name of month + (year)

If ordinals are analysed as adjectives the string in (3.30) can be given a syntactic analysis within standard assumptions about Danish noun phrase structure (cf. Jensen (1994: 61–2)), as illustrated in (3.31):

(3.31) \lt;NP \ldots \gt;\lt;D\gt;\text{den} \lt;/D\gt;\lt;AP\gt; 23. \lt;/AP\gt; \lt;N\gt;\text{juni} \lt;/N\gt; \lt;/NP\gt
\lt;NP \ldots \gt;\lt;D\gt;\text{the 23rd} \lt;/D\gt;\lt;AP\gt; \lt;/AP\gt; \lt;/NP\gt

‘the 23rd of June’

The reason I choose to mark the date NPs, despite their seemingly non-deviant syntax, is that their semantics is radically different from that of non-date NPs of a similar syntactic structure, exemplified by the noun phrase in (3.32):

(3.32) \lt;NP \text{type=}\text{Syn}\gt;\lt;D\gt;\text{den} \lt;/D\gt;\lt;AP\gt; \text{fjerde} \lt;/AP\gt;\lt;N\gt;\text{deltager} \lt;/N\gt;\lt;/NP\gt

‘the fourth participant’

On the assumption that the noun deltager is the head of the noun phrase in (3.32), (see chapter 5, section 5.2 for detailed motivation of this assumption), the phrase conforms to the ‘kind of’ principle of McGlashan (1993), which says that a phrase denotes the same kind of entity as the head of the phrase denotes (semantic endocentricity), see also Jespersen (1992: 96) for a slightly different formulation of this principle. The role of the adjective is to restrict the set of possible referents of the head noun to just one, to justify the use of the definite article, which implies uniqueness of reference (within a given context or universe of discourse, Neale (1990); Reimer (1998)). \footnote{I ignore the so called non-extensional adjectives here, see Kamp (1975: 124-7) for a formal definition of extensional and non-extensional adjectives.} The principle of semantic endocentricity does not hold for date NPs. The head noun of the construction in (3.31) refers to a month, whereas the overall construction refers to a \textit{day} (of the month referred to by the head noun). If (3.31) was interpreted similarly to (3.32) it would have to mean the month that i) was a “June”, and ii) the 23rd in a ordered row of “Junes”, which is not the meaning conventionally associated with (3.31).
3.5.2.4.2 Idiomatic phrases  The attribute value ‘Idio’ was used to mark all idiomatic uses of noun phrases. This included not only genuine idioms, as exemplified in (3.33), but also fixed spatial and temporal adverbial phrases (3.34) and (3.35), metaphorical expressions (3.36), and phrasal prepositions (3.37).

(3.33) Og når deres repræsentanter er parate til at gå i struben på hinanden...
And when their representatives are ready to go in throats.DEF on each other...

(3.34) Jeg ville bare ikke snakke med ham, hvis der var andre i nærheden
I would just not talk with him if there were others in nearness.DEF

(3.35) ... landskendt fra den ene dag til den anden
... country known from the one day to the other

(3.36) ... der end ikke på det sorte marked har mulighed for at købe billetter ...
... who even not on the black marked has possibility to buy tickets ...

(3.37) ... rigtige hænder i stedet for de sakse og knive, han først blev udstyret med ...
... real hands instead of the scissors and knives he was first equipped with ...

This might seem a somewhat heterogeneous group, but the distinction between idiomatic and non-idiomatic was set up in this way to capture the fact that all of these (idioms, fixed expressions, metaphors and phrasal prepositions) are constructions where the choice between the two definiteness markers is severely constrained. This is illustrated in (3.38) – (3.42) below, where the original definiteness marker in each of (3.33) – (3.37) has been replaced by the alternative definite article. In (3.38),(3.39),(3.40) and (3.42) this leads to ungrammaticality, with or without an interposed attributive adjective. In (3.41) the suffixed article is ungrammatical in construction with the attributive adjective sorte, and without the article the noun phrase loses its metaphorical reading.

(3.38) *... er parate til at gå i den (forhadte) strube på hinanden
... are ready to go in the (detested) throat of each other

(3.39) *... hvis der var andre i den (intime) nærhed
... if there were others in the (intimate) nearness

(3.40) *... landskendt fra (ene) dagen til den anden
... country known from (one) day.DEF to the other

(3.41) (*)... der end ikke på (sorte) markedet har mulighed for at købe billetter ...
... who even not on (black) marked.DEF has possibility of buy tickets ...

(3.42) *... rigtige hænder i det (rigtige) sted for de sakse og knive ...
... real hands in the (right) place of the scissors and knives ...

On the basis of these results I assigned the structures in (3.43) – (3.47):
Og når deres repræsentanter er parate til at gå i struben på hinanden, så stopper en jernnæve det.

Jeg ville bare ikke snakke med ham, hvis der var andre i nærheden, så stopper en jernnæve det.

... landskendt fra den dag til den anden.

... rigtige hænder i for de sakse og knive, han først blev udstyret med.

3.5.2.2.4.3 Measure phrases

The attribute value ‘Measure’ was used for constructions which expressed some kind of measurement (quantities, prices, points in time). Often these have a special or deviant syntax as exemplified in (3.48)-(3.50):

(3.48) det samme antal madrasser pr. mand
the same number mattresses per man
‘the same number of madrasses per person’

(3.49) 10-14 kr. potten
10-14 kroner (flower).pot-DEF
‘10-14 kroner a pot’

(3.50) klokken otte tirsdag morgen
clock.DEF eight tuesday morning
‘at eight a’clock on Tuesday morning’

I will not discuss the syntax and semantics of these constructions in any detail, since the problems they pose are well beyond the scope of this thesis. Let me just point to one specific syntactic feature which is directly relevant to the distribution of definiteness (see section 3.6.2.3). In (3.48) the ‘measurer’ *antal* is followed directly by the ‘measured’ *madrasser*. Alternatively the ‘measured’ NP can be introduced in a prepositional phrase headed by *af*, as in (3.51) below:

(3.51) antallet af fejl
number.DEF of errors
‘the number of errors’

The phrases in (3.48)–(3.51) were assigned the structures in (3.52)–(3.55) respectively:

(3.52) <NP ID=SYN-32 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> det <D><AP> samme <AP><N> antal <N><N> madrasser <N><ADVP> pr. mand <ADVP> . . . <NP>

I have not marked up *for* as an independent preposition (with the nominal complement de sakse og knive han første blev udstyret med), since *for* seems not to function as a normal autonomous lexical preposition here, but rather as part of the phrasal preposition *i stedet for*.
3.5.2.2.4 Partitives  The attribute value ‘Part’ was used for constructions like the one in (3.56):

(3.56)  det ene af børnene
        the one of children-DEF
        ‘one of the children’

These were tagged as marked, because their syntax clearly deviates from the syntax of normal noun phrases, as illustrated by the contrast between (3.57a) and (3.57b) below: 20

(3.57)  a.  <NP type=Syn marked=Part><D> det </D><AP> ene </AP><PP> af børnene </PP></NP>

       b.  <NP type=Syn marked=Part><D> det </D><AP> ene </AP><N> barn </N></NP>
            <NP type=Syn marked=Part><D> the </D><AP> one </AP><N> child </N></NP>

3.5.2.2.4.5 Proper nouns  The attribute value PN was used to mark noun phrases which functioned like proper nouns. Some examples are given in (3.58) – (3.62).

(3.58)  Folketinget
        people’s-thing 21.DEF
        ‘The Danish Parliament’

(3.59)  Socialdemokratiet
        social.democracy.DEF
        ‘The Social Democratic Party’

(3.60)  Melonen
        melon.DEF
        ‘The Melon’ (a nightclub)

(3.61)  Suezkanalen
        Suez.canal.DEF
        ‘the Suez Canal’

(3.62)  Det kongelige Teater
        the royal theatre
        ‘The Royal (Danish) Theatre’

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20 The syntactic structure assigned to the partitive construction in (3.57a) is primarily intended to highlight the syntactic differences between partitive and non-partitive constructions, (cf. the contrast phrase in (3.57b). I do not wish to imply that this is necessarily the correct syntactic analysis of partitive constructions. See Hoeksema (1996) for a detailed discussion of the syntax and semantics of partitive constructions.
These were all marked with the PN attribute value as shown in (3.63) through (3.67):

(3.63)  \(<\text{NP ID}=\text{MORPH-7 type=Morph marked=PN}>\text{Folketinget} </\text{N}> </\text{NP}>\)

(3.64)  \(<\text{NP ID}=\text{MORPH-28 type=Morph marked=PN}>\text{Socialdemokratiet} </\text{N}> </\text{NP}>\)

(3.65)  \(<\text{NP ID}=\text{MORPH-57 type=Morph marked=PN}>\text{Melonen} </\text{N}> </\text{NP}>\)

(3.66)  \(<\text{NP ID}=\text{MORPH-469 type=Morph marked=PN}>\text{Suezkanalen} </\text{N}> </\text{NP}>\)

(3.67)  \(<\text{NP ID}=\text{SYN-401 type=Syn marked=PN}>\text{Det} </\text{D}> </\text{AP}> \text{kongelige} </\text{AP}> </\text{N}> \text{Teater} </\text{N}> </\text{NP}>\)

Note that these were all noun phrases that had matched the XKWIC query in (3.8) (see section 3.3.2 for details), i.e. definites containing nouns that the DAN-TWOL tagger had analysed as common nouns (see Bilgram and Keson (1998: 132–4) for a discussion of the criteria used to distinguish proper nouns from common nouns in the DANTAG corpus).\(^{22}\)

I used two criteria in assigning the PN attribute value: a semantic criterion and an orthographic criterion. I will briefly explain these below.

Traditionally the proper and common nouns are distinguished on semantic grounds: a proper noun (phrase) is a noun (phrase) “whose only function is to refer to a designated entity” (Trask, 1993: 222), while a common noun refer by means of its descriptive or classificatory content. But this distinction is often blurred in actual language usage, as exemplified in (3.68) and (3.69) below:

(3.68)  \text{Den Danske Bank}
the Danish bank

(3.69)  \text{Der er to Annaer i min klasse}
There are two Anna.plu in my class

Even though the noun phrase in (3.68) functions as a proper noun (referring to a major Danish bank) its form is not devoid of descriptive content in the way a proper name like “Peter” is. In (3.69) the proper noun “Anna” is inflected for number, and refers descriptively to ‘people called Anna’. These issues are discussed at length in Thomsen (1997b), and she proposes a general type-shifting account to allow for the fact that proper nouns sometimes exhibit the compositional semantics assumed for common nouns (in the Montague tradition, and elsewhere), and secondly, that proper nouns can sometimes be used as common nouns, with the default interpretation ‘who is called X’ (where X is the proper noun), as illustrated in (3.69) above. I will not adopt Thomsen’s formal analysis here, since proper nouns are marginal to this study (cf. section 3.1). I will, however, make use of the general idea that the distinction between proper nouns and common nouns is not a fixed lexical distinction, but instead a functional distinction that applies to the individual occurrences of noun phrases in a given linguistic and social context.

The second criterion is based on the ortographical convention that proper nouns have their initial letter capitalised. Sometimes this is the only feature which distinguishes a proper from a common noun, as illustrated in (3.70) below:

\(^{21}\)In the old sense of the word meaning “political gathering”.

\(^{22}\)The DANTAG corpus contained 4813 items that were given the proper name tag ‘EGEN’ by these criteria.
Sometimes the two criteria conflict, as illustrated in (3.71) where the proper noun Iowa appears as the first part of the ad hoc compound Iowa-afstemningen:

(3.71) Kandidater, der ikke opnår at komme med i redningsbåden . . . , risikerer efter Iowa-afstemningen hurtigt at gå til bunds
Candidates who not achieve to come with in lifeboat . . . , risk after Iowa-vote.DEF quickly to go to bottom
‘Candidates who do not make it to the life boat . . . risk going down quickly after the Iowa vote’

Here the ortographic criterion would classify Iowa-afstemningen as a proper noun, whereas I would argue that it comes out as a common noun by the semantic criteria established above, since it functions as a descriptive term in (3.71).23 This argument is supported the fact that (3.71) can be paraphrased as in (3.72):

(3.72) Kandidater . . . , risikerer efter afstemningen i Iowa hurtigt at gå til bunds
Candidates . . . risk after vote.DEF in Iowa quickly to go to bottom

In cases like this the semantic criterion was given priority over the ortographic criterion, and the noun phrase was not marked up as a proper noun, (cf. (3.73):

(3.73) 〈S〉 . . . risikerer efter 〈NP ID=MORPH-229 type=Morph 〉〈N〉 Iowa-afstemningen 〈/N〉 〈/NP〉 hurtigt at gå til bunds 〈/S〉

3.5.3 Pre-determiners

The tag 〈PD〉 . . . 〈/PD〉 is used for words like hele, selve, and al(t) (see glosses in examples below) when they occur before the definite article, which occupies the determiner position, hence the name pre-determiner (cf. Quirk et al. (1985: 257–8)). In the examples below the pre-determiners are in boldface:

(3.74) Der har været uro i hele den indre by . . .
There has been disturbance in whole the inner city . . .
‘There has been disturbance in all of the inner city . . .’

(3.75) Eller også lander de i selve lejren
Or else land they in EMPH.REFL camp.DEF
‘Otherwise they land in the camp itself’24

(3.76) Hvorfor ikke bruge al ventetiden til at hjælpe de syge . . .
Why not use all.COM waiting.time.DEF to COMP help the sick . . .
‘Why not use all the time spend waiting to help the sick (people) . . .’

23One could perhaps argue that the ortographic criterion does not apply to the compound Iowa-afstemningen as a whole apply, since it is hyphenated, but only to the first (pre-hyphen) part of the word. This strategy will not work, however, for non-hyphenated examples such as Sovjetfavoritten (ID=MORPH-419) and FDBchefen (ID=Morph292), which would also come out as descriptive common nouns on the semantic criterion.
(3.77) ... og med alt det salt der sprøjtes på vejene i dag ...
... and with all the salt that is being sprayed onto the roads these days ...

Note that in the case of the morphological definites in (3.75) and (3.76) the distributional criterion for pre-determiners (i.e. of occurring before the determiner) reduces to occurring before the noun, since the definite article is suffixed on the noun. That hele, selve, and all(t) should still be analysed as pre-determiners (and not adjectives) in this situation is supported by the fact that adjectives in general cannot occur before morphological definites (cf. chapter 1, section 1.2):

(3.78) *store lejren
big camp.DEF

3.5.4 Definite articles

The tag <D> ... </D> was used for the definite articles den og det (except when these were interpreted demonstratively, cf. section 3.5.5 below). Examples from the SynCorpus are given in (3.79) (the (a) sentences give the gloss and the (b) sentences the structural mark-up):

(3.79) a. Det danske sprog
the Danish language
   b. <NP ID=SYN-155 type=Syn><D> Det </D><AP> danske </AP><N> sprog
   </N></NP>

(3.80) a. den sovjetiske hovedstad
the Soviet capital
   b. <NP ID=SYN-105 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> sovjetiske </AP><N> hovedstad
   </N></NP>

3.5.5 Demonstrative Determiners

The tag <DD> ... </DD> was used when the determiners den and det were interpreted demonstratively, and this tag therefore always co-occurs with a positive specification for the demo attribute, cf. section 3.5.2.2.2. As pointed out in that section, the demonstrative interpretation typically arises when there is no pre- or postnominal modifiers present:

(3.81) a. Om lidt ringer den telefon, sagde jeg
   In a little phone rings, I said
   ‘In a little while that phone is going to ring, I said’
   b. <S> Om lidt ringer <NP ID=SYN-558 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> telefon
   </N></NP> , sagde jeg </S>

(3.82) a. Det råd fulgte jeg i 1953
   That advice followed I in 1953
   That advice, I followed in 1953
   b. <NP ID=SYN-523 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> Det </DD><N> råd
   </N></NP> fulgte jeg i 1953 </S>

24 In this sentence de ‘they’ refers to food drops from an airlift.
3.5.6 Adjective Phrases

The tag `<AP>` . . . `</AP>` was used to mark up adjective phrases. As illustrated in the examples below, this tag was used for all kinds of adjective phrase, without distinguishing any semantic or syntactic subtypes, or any phrase internal structure:

(3.83)  

a. den **nye kvinde**  
the new woman  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-5 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nye </AP><N> kvinde </N></NP>`

(3.84)  

a. den **almindelige nyfigne**  
tilfredsstillelse  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-18 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> almindelige nyfigne </AP><N> tilfredsstillelse </N> . . . </NP>`

(3.85)  

a. den **meget fremherskende** "jeg-følelse"  
the very dominant I-feeling  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-287 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> meget fremherskende </AP><N> " jeg-følelse " </N></NP>`

(3.86)  

a. den **over fire timer lange** tur  
the over four hours long trip  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-769 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> over fire timer lange </AP><N> tur </N> . . . </NP>`

(3.87)  

a. den **300 år gamle restaurerede** alterkalk  
the 300 year old restored chalice  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-684 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> 300 år gamle restaurerede </AP><N> alterkalk </N></NP>`

(3.88)  

a. det **dårligst tænkelige** tidspunkt  
the worst thinkable time  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-822 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> dårligst tænkelige </AP><N> tidspunkt </N></NP>`

(3.89)  

a. den **tyske besættelse af Danmark**  
the German occupation of Denmark  
b. `<NP ID=SYN-1010 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> tyske </AP><N> besættelse </N><PP> af Danmark </PP></NP>`

The very crude mark-up of adjective phrases is partially justified by the fact that it is primarily the actual presence (vs. absence) of an adjective phrase which seems to be relevant to definiteness marking, whereas the nature or complexity of the adjective phrase plays seems to play less of a role in the distribution of definiteness marking (though see chapter 5, section 5.4.2.1).  

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26Though the nature of the adjective phrase arguably plays a role in determining whether a definite article is needed or not. The definite article can sometimes be left out before superlative adjectives, ordinals, and other adjectives of “ordering” (e.g. første, ‘first’; næste, ‘next’; sidste, ‘last’). Though this is an interesting topic, it falls outside the scope of this thesis.
The tag `/BO
N
/BQ` was used to mark up nouns as they appeared in definite noun phrases. No subdivisions within this category were made, since the only distinction which seemed relevant to definiteness marking was that between proper and common nouns, and this distinction had already been encoded in the mark-up at the phrasal level (as a value for the marked attribute on NPs, cf. section 3.5.2.2.4.5, where it is argued that the distinction between proper noun and common noun should be made at the phrasal level, rather than at the lexical level of the noun itself).

That none of the other traditional distinctions within the category of nouns, such as count vs. mass, concrete vs. abstract, lexical nouns vs. nominalizations, are relevant to the distribution of syntactic vs. morphological definiteness is illustrated with examples from both corpora below:27 (The clausal paraphrases of the nominalizations in (3.96) and (3.97) are given in italics below the gloss.)

(3.90) a. Den fantastiske **stemning** (mass, abstract)
    the **fantastic** atmosphere
b. `<NP ID=SYN-201 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> fantastiske </AP><N> stemning </N></NP>`

(3.91) a. **sandheden** (mass, abstract)
    **truth.DEF**
b. `<NP></NP><NP ID=MORPH-572 type=Morph><N> sandheden </N></NP>`

(3.92) a. det mønstrede **dynevår** (count, concrete)
    the **patterned** **bed.sheet**
b. `<NP ID=SYN-351 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> mønstrede </AP><N> dynevår </N></NP>`

(3.93) a. **bilen** (count, concrete)
    **car.DEF**
b. `<NP ID=MORPH-484 type=Morph><N> bilen </N></NP>`

(3.94) a. Den store **sten** (lexical)
    the **big** **stone**
b. `<NP ID=SYN-547 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> store </AP><N> sten </N></NP>`

(3.95) a. **døren** (lexical)
    **door.DEF**
b. `<NP ID=MORPH-56 type=Morph><N> døren </N></NP>`

(3.96) a. den dramatiske **nedskydning af lastbilchaufføren** (nominalization)
    **the dramatic down.shooting of truck.driver.DEF**
    `the dramatic shooting of the truck driver’
    ‘the truck driver was shoot down (in a dramatic way)’

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27This is not to say that these distinctions do not matter for the actual presence of a definite article. It is, for instance, a well known fact that mass nouns can occur without any article in contexts where a (singular) count noun would require an article, see Mikkelsen (1998: 6–10) for discussion.
b. <NP ID=SYN-98 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> dramatiske </AP><N> nedskydning </N><PP> af lastbilchaufføren </PP></NP>

(3.97)  
a. nedkastningen af tæpper, telte og mad  
\textit{(nominalization)}

down.\textit{throwing\_DEF} of \textit{blankets, tents and food}
‘the dropping of blankets, tents and food’
‘\textit{blankets, tents and food were dropped}’

b. <NP ID=MORPH-1073 type=Morph><N> nedkastningen </N><PP> af tæpper , telte og mad </PP></NP>

Note that in the morphological definites (i.e. (3.91), (3.93), (3.95), and (3.97) above) the definiteness marker is included within the noun tag (<N> . . . -en <N>), since the article is suffixed on the noun (see also the lexical treatment of morphological definites proposed in the formal analysis, chapter 5, section 5.4).

\textbf{3.5.8 Appositives}

The tag <APOS> . . . </APOS> was used to mark up appositives. I followed the definition of appositive given in Trask (1993): “A noun phrase which immediately follows another noun phrase of identical reference, the whole sequence behaving like a single noun phrase with respect to the rest of the sentence.” (Trask, 1993: 19). No attempt was made to distinguish restrictive from non-restrictive appositives, since this distinction did not seem to interact with definiteness marking (see Trask (1993: 19) on the difference between restrictive and non-restrictive appositives). As illustrated in the examples below there was a variety of noun phrases which served as appositives: names (3.98), titles (3.99), common noun phrases (3.100), and abbreviations (3.101).

(3.98)  
a. guldvinderen \textit{Hayley Lewis}
\textit{gold\_winner\_DEF Hayley Lewis}

b. <NP ID=MORPH-383 type=Morph><N> guldvinderen </N><APOS> Hayley Lewis </APOS></NP>

(3.99)  
a. det nye magasinprogram \textit{“Skør med Klatten”}
the new \textit{magazine\_program crazy } \textit{with dot\_DEF}

b. <NP ID=SYN-136 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> nye </AP><N> magasin-program </N><APOS> ” Skør med Klatten ” </APOS></NP>

(3.100)  
a. det seneste regnskab, \textit{halvårsmeddelelsen for de første seks måneder af 1991}
the latest accounts \textit{half\_year\_announcement\_DEF for the first six months of 1991}

b. <NP ID=SYN-290 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> seneste </AP><N> regnskab </N><APOS> , halvårsmeddelelsen for de første seks måneder af 1991 </APOS></NP>

(3.101)  
a. det amerikanske miljøministerium \textit{(EPA)}
\textit{the american environment\_ministry (EPA)}

b. <NP ID=SYN-333 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> amerikanske </AP><N> miljøministerium </N><APOS> ( EPA ) </APOS></NP>
3.5.9 Adverbial Phrases

The tag `<ADVP>` . . . `</ADVP>` was used to mark up postnominal adverbial phrases. As mentioned in section 3.4.2 the AP tag was applied on a functional rather than a formal basis; anything that served an adverbial function with respect to the rest of the noun phrase was tagged with the ADVP tag (cf. Trask (1993: 10)). As illustrated in the examples below, this included intransitive (uses of) prepositions (3.102), *som*-phrases (3.103), directional phrases (3.104), ‘complex’ prepositions (3.105), genuine adverbs (3.106), temporal expressions (3.107), and subjectless relative clauses28 (3.108).

(3.102) a. Året *efter*
year.DEF after

b. `<NP ID=MORPH-223 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> Året </N><ADVP> efter</ADVP></NP>

(3.103) a. rollen *som halvdum lillepige*
part.DEF as half.stupid little.girl

b. `<NP ID=MORPH-75 type=Morph><N> rollen </N><ADVP> som halvdum lillepige</ADVP></NP>

(3.104) a. området *nord for Rom*
area.DEF north of Rome

b. `<NP ID=MORPH-1098 type=Morph><N> området </N><ADVP> nord for Rom</ADVP></NP>

(3.105) a. det seneste eksempl *herpå*
the latest example hereof

b. `<NP ID=SYN-62 type=Syn><D> Det </D><AP> seneste </AP><N> eksempl</N><ADVP> herpå</ADVP></NP>

(3.106) a. den lange togrejse *hjem til moderen*
the long train.journey home to mother.DEF

b. `<NP ID=SYN-893 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lange </AP><N> togrejse</N><ADVP> hjem til moderen</ADVP></NP>

(3.107) a. generalforsamlingen *den 26. januar*
general.meeting.DEF the 26th January

b. `<NP ID=MORPH-335 type=Morph><N> generalforsamlingen </N><ADVP> den 26. januar</ADVP></NP>

(3.108) a. den socialistiske republik *baseret på arbejder- og soldaterråd*
the socialist republic based on worker- and soldier.councils

b. `<NP ID=SYN-555 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> socialistiske </AP><N> republik</N><ADVP> baseret på arbejder- og soldaterråd</ADVP></NP>

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28I use the ad hoc term ‘subjectless relative clause’ to refer to a relative clause which lacks both a relative pronoun and a finite verb. Normally, this construction is referred to as a reduced relative clause (Trask, 1993: 231), but since I use the term ‘reduced relative clause’ with a slightly different meaning in the mark-up of relative clause (cf. section 3.5.11) I need to use a different term here.
3.5.10 Prepositional Phrases

The tag `<PP>` . . . `</PP>` was used to mark up prepositional phrases. The optional attribute ‘type’ with the single value ‘Sentential’ was used for PPs with a sentential complement (whether finite or non-finite):

(3.109)  a. Utrygheden hos de ledige (nominal object) 
insecurity.DEF among the unemployed
   b. `<NP ID=MORPH-274 type=Morph><N> Utrygheden </N><PP> hos de ledige </PP></NP>`

(3.110)  a. den bane mellem København og lufthavnen . . . (nominal object)
         the track between Copenhagen and airport.DEF . . .
   b. `<NP ID=SYN-130 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> bane </N><PP> mellem København og Lufthavnen </PP> . . . </NP>`

(3.111)  a. æren af at være den første leder i Vesten der opdagede Gorbatsjovs kvaliteter (sentential, finite)
         honour.DEF of COMP be the first leader in west.DEF who discovered Gorbachev’s qualities
   b. `<NP ID=MORPH-1005 type=Morph><N> æren </N><PP type=Sentential> af at være den første leder i </PP><NP>`
         `<NP ID=MORPH-1006 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Vesten </N></NP>`
         , der opdagede Gorbatsjovs kvaliteter `</NP>`

(3.112)  a. Slagsmålet om at komme i TV (sentential, non-finite)
         ‘The fight for getting on TV’
   b. `<NP ID=MORPH-255 type=Morph><N> slagsmålet </N><PP type=Sentential> om at komme i TV </PP></NP>`

(3.113)  a. den blodige konsekvens af at den københavnske TV-station ikke – som lovet
         the bloody consequence of COMP the Copenhagen TV-station not – as promised
         – får lov til . . . (sentential, finite)
         – gets permission to . . .
   b. `<NP ID=SYN-467 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> blodige </AP><N> konsekvens </N><PP type=Sentential> af, at </NP>`
         `<NP ID=SYN-468 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> københavnske </AP><NP> TV-station </NP>`
         `<NP ID=MORPH-468 type=Morph><N> ikke – som lovet – får lov til . . . </NP>`

The syntactic function of the prepositional phrase, i.e. whether it served as a complement of the noun or an adjunct of the noun phrase, was not marked up, since this did not seem to interact with the distribution of definiteness marking.

3.5.11 Relative Clauses

The tag `<RC>` . . . `</RC>` was used to mark up relative clauses. Within this category I included modifying phrases headed by any one of the following relative pronouns or adverbials: som, ‘which’/‘that’ (3.114); der, ‘which’/‘that’ (only subject of RC) (3.115); hvis, ‘whose’ (3.116); hvor, ‘where’ (3.117); hvorpå, ‘on. which’ (3.118); and da, ‘when’ (3.119). (In the gloss RP abbreviates relative pronoun.)
(3.114) a. Forklaringen som rutechefen ikke kendte, er, at Urd i går havde vovet explanation.DEF RP rute.chief.DEF not knew, is, that Urd yesterday had ventured sig mod Kalundborg REF to Kalundborg ‘The explanation, which the route inspector did not know, is that Urd (a Danish ferry) had ventured to go to Kalundborg yesterday’
b. <S> <NP ID=MORPH-766 type=Morph><N> Forklaringen </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , som <NP ID=MORPH-767 type=Morph><N> rutechefen </N> ikke kendte </RC></NP> , er , at Urd i går havde vovet sig mod Kalundborg </S>

(3.115) a. Donnaen, der henrykkede flere generationer af mænd, har forvandlet sig Pirmadonna.DEF, RP delighted several generations of men, has changed REFL til en italiensk matrone … into an Italian matron ‘The diva who delighted several generations of men, has changed into an Italian mamma’
b. <S> <NP ID=MORPH-318 type=Morph><N> Donnaen </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , der henrykkede flere generationer af mænd </RC></NP> , har forvandlet sig til en italiensk matrone … </S>

(3.116) a. … den belgiske folkeretsekspert, professor Charles de Visscher, hvis indlæg var … the Belgian people’s law.expert, Professor Charles de Visscher, whose speech was en præstation af høj rang, både indholdsmæssigt og oratorisk an achievement of high rank, both content-wise and rhetorically ‘… the Belgian international law expert, Professor Charles de Visscher, whose speech was a grand performance, both content wise and rhetorically’
b. <S> … <NP ID=SYM-570 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> belgiske </AP><N> folkeretsekspert </N><APOS> , professor Charles de Visscher </APOS><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , hvis indlæg var en præstation af høj rang , både indholdsmæssigt og oratorisk </RC><NP> </NP></S>

(3.117) a. Det eneste område, hvor man kunne forstille sig en retssag om de danske undtagelses-regulations, er på spørgsmålet om unionsborgerskab …the only area RP one could imagine REF a law.suit about the Danish exception, bestemmelser, er på spørgsmålet om unionsborgerskab … regulations, is on question.DEF about union.citizenship … ‘The only area where one could imagine a law suit in connection with the Danish exemptions, is on the question of EU citizenship …’
b. <S> <NP ID=SYM-22 type=Syn><D> Det </D><AP> enområde </AP><NP> , hvor man kunne forestille sig en retssag om de danske undtagelsesbestemmelser , </NP></S>

(3.118) a. Overraskende var også den næsten venlige måde hvorpå han bød vice-Surprising was also the almost friendly way, in which he asked vice-criminal.commissioner.REF into the little flat ‘Surprising was also the almost friendly way in which he asked the vice superintendent in in the little flat’
The relative clause tag carried two obligatory attributes: ‘restrictive’ and ‘reduced’. I will describe each of these in turn below, and give examples of each type.

### 3.5.11.1 Restrictedness

The ‘restrictive’ attribute was used to mark up the semantic contribution of relative clauses (henceforth RC) to the interpretation of the noun phrase it attaches to, more specifically, whether the RC was restrictive or not. The attribute carried three possible values: YES for restrictive relative clauses (RRC), NO for non-restrictive (NRRC), and AMB for relative clauses that were ambiguous between a restrictive and non-restrictive interpretation.

I adopted the definition of restrictedness given in Bache and Jakobsen (1980), according to which a restrictive relative clause forms an informational (and intonational) unit together with the noun phrase it modifies, whereas a non-restrictive relative clause forms an informational (and intonational) unit on its own.\(^{29}\)

In most cases the semantics of the relative clause and the semantics of the rest of the noun phrase were sufficient to assign the appropriate interpretation, but to clarify semantic intuitions I used the possibility of inserting the adverbials *forresten*, ’by.the.way’ and *desuden*, ’besides’/’moreover’ as a test of restrictedness, cf. Börjars (1994: 77ff). If *forresten* or *desuden* can be inserted without altering the referential interpretation of the NP, the relative clause is non-restrictive, cf. (3.120b) below, and if it cannot be inserted the relative clause only allows a restrictive interpretation, cf. (3.121b).

(3.120) a. KV-regeringen har udover finansloven, **som kommer til første-behandling på torsdag**, fremlagt 22 lovforslag . . .

   the KV-government has, apart from the Budget, which is first discussed Thursday, presented 22 law.suggestions . . .

b. . . . finansloven, som **forresten** kommer til førstebehandling på Thursday . . .

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\(^{29}\)The same basic insight lies behind the definition given in Trask (1993: 238), in which restrictedness is tied in with reference, and more specifically the role that the relative clause plays in determining the referent of the NP: If the content of the relative clause is essential to identifying the referent of the NP (or the referent set, for plural NPs), it is restrictive. If the referent of the NP is established independently of the relative clause, it functions non-restrictively. See section 3.6.1.1.1 for further discussion.
c. <S> KV-regeringen har udover <NP ID=MORPH-324 type=Morph><N> finansloven</N> <RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> som kommer til første-behandling på torsdag </RC></NP>, fremlagt 22 lovforslag . . . </S>

(3.121) a. Majors forgænger, Margaret Thatcher, som har æren af at være den første leader i Vesten, der opdagede Gorbajovs kvaliteter, . . .

b. *Majors forgænger, Margaret Thatcher, som har æren af at være den første leader i Vesten, som forresten opdagede Gorbajovs kvaliteter . . .

c. <S> Majors forgænger, Margaret Thatcher, som har æren af at være <NP ID=SYN-223 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> første </AP><N> leader </N> <PP> i Vesten </PP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, der opdagede Gorbajovs kvaliteter </RC></NP> . . . </S>

Note that the difference between a restrictive interpretation and a nonrestrictive interpretation may affect the truth conditions of the sentence. This is most clearly illustrated in (3.121) above, which on the indicated restrictive interpretation of the RC claims that Margaret Thatcher is the person x, such that i) x was a leader in the West, ii) x discovered Gorbachov’s qualities, and iii) x was the first among Western leaders to discover G.’s qualities. On a non-restrictive interpretation, however, the sentence would claim that Margaret Thatcher (MT) is the person x, such that i) x was the first leader in the West, and ii) x discovered G.’s qualities. These two interpretations lead to different truth conditions for the sentence the RC is embedded in: on the RRC interpretation the sentence could be true in a model where MT is not the first leader in the West (but only the first to discover G’s qualities), whereas the sentence would be false in this model on the second (NRRC) interpretation. Conversely, the NRRC interpretation of the sentence could be true in a model where MT was the first leader in the West, but not the first Western leader to discover G.’s qualities (she did not discover G’s qualities right away, and some y who had become a leader in the West after MT, discovered G.’s qualities before MT did), whereas the RRC interpretation would make the sentence false in this model.

The semantic test for restrictedness (cf. above) worked in the majority of cases, but there was a residue of 10 cases (out of a total of 227 RCs), where both interpretations were equally possible, within the available sentential context, and I tagged these as ambiguous. The ambiguity is exemplified in (3.122) below.

(3.122) a. Hovedindkomsten er fiskeri af den kloøse hummer, som lever i de varme vande omkring øen

b. Hovedindkomsten er fiskeri af den kloøse hummer, som forresten lever i de varme vande omkring øen

c. Hovedindkomsten er fiskeri af <NP ID=SYN-235 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> kloøse </AP><N> hummer </N> <RC restrictive=AMB reduced=NO>, som lever i de varme vande omkring øen </RC></NP> . . . </S>

30 In speech the restrictedness distinction is marked by prosodic means; a non-restrictive relative clause is typically preceded by a pause, whereas there is no pause preceding a restrictive relative clause. I tried to exploit this prosodic difference to resolve the 8 ambiguous cases, by reading them aloud, but all 8 sentences could be read either with or without the pause, so I left these 8 cases as ambiguous in the final mark-up, cf. appendix B, table 2.
In (3.122) you could either construe the RC restrictively (they fish for that particular kind of clawless lobster that lives around the island) or non-restrictively (what they fish for is a kind of lobster called the clawless lobster, and that kind happens to live around the island).

3.5.11.2 Reduced

The attribute ‘reduced’ was used to mark up whether the RC contained a relative pronoun (RP) or not, and it carried the values YES (for RCs lacking a RP) and NO (for RCs containing a RP). Note that I am using the term ‘reduced’ in a slightly idiosyncratic sense here. Normally the term ‘reduced relative clause’ refers to “Any of various constituents which function like relative clauses but which lack both a relative pronoun and a finite verb” (Trask, 1993: 231, emphasis added). Here I used ‘reduced’ to signify just a lacking relative pronoun, whereas relatives lacking both the pronoun and the finite verb was tagged as adverbial phrases (cf. section 3.5.9, example (3.108)).

(3.123) a. Den avis, jeg stod med i hænderne, . . . the (news)paper I stood with in hands.DEF . . .
   ‘The (news)paper I was holding (in my hands) . . . ’
   b. <S> <NP ID=SYN-530 type=Syn><D> Den </D><N> avis </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, jeg stod med i hænderne </RC><NP> . . . </S>

(3.124) a. Enhver har den plads som Vorherre har sat ham på, siger madmor
   Everybody has the place that our.Lord has put him on, says mum
   ‘Everybody has the place that the Lord has given him, says mum’
   b. <S> Enhver har <NP ID=SYN-510 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> plads </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> som Vorherre har sat ham på </RC><NP>, siger madmor </S>

3.5.12 At-clauses

The tag <AC> . . . </AC> was used to mark up complement clauses introduced by the complementizer at. The AC tag carried an obligatory attribute ‘type’, with the possible values ‘finite’, for at-clauses containing a finite verb plus a subject, and ‘non-finite’, for infinitival at-clauses. Both types are illustrated below:

(3.125) a. . . . den kendsgerning, at i enhver pause var vidner, tilhørere og tiltalte i een
   . . . the fact, that in every break were witnesses, audience and accused in one
   stor blanding i rettens venteværelse
   big jumble in court.DEF.GEN waiting.room
   b. <S> . . . <NP ID=SYN-230 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> kendsgerning </N><AC type=FINITE>, at i en hver pause var vidner, tilhørere og tiltalte i een stor blanding i rettens venteværelse </AC><NP> </S>

(3.126) a. . . . løber den risiko at blive taget til indtægt af dem, der holder klapjagt på det
   . . . runs the risk to be taken to income by those who hold battue on the
   anderledes different
   b. <S> . . . løber <NP ID=SYN-314 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> risiko </N><AC type=NONFINITE> at blive taget til indtægt af dem, der holder klapjagt på det anderledes ” </AC><NP> </S>
3.5.13 Conjunctions

The tag <C> . . . </C> was used to mark up conjunctions in co-ordinate NPs. See section 3.5.2.2.3 for illustration and discussion.

3.6 The results

In this section I present the results of the corpus study. First I present the quantitative results based on exhaustive automated searches on the tag set employed in the structural mark-up. Then I present some of the quantitative results, and show their statistical significance. Finally I discuss the qualitative results, some of which will be incorporated into the formal analysis presented in chapter 5.

3.6.1 The quantitative results

The quantitative analysis of the corpus data was carried out using the Unix search tool ‘grep’ (see Morgan and McGilton (1987: 160–171) for documentation). The results are presented in appendix B. Here I will concentrate on the quantitative data on relative clauses and idioms. The relevant data will be given in the individual sections.

The statistical analysis was based on the chi-square test (as described in Howell (1992: 122-158) and Bohrstedt and Knoke (1988: 114–127), see appendix C for details). I chose the chi-square test over other tests of significance (such as the t-test, Wilcoxon’s rank sum test, etc.) because i) it is more sensitive than e.g. the t-test, ii) it does not assume that the data are ‘normally distributed’ — and this is often true of linguistic data (McEnery and Wilson, 1996: 70) — , and ii) the chi-square test has been used in corpus studies similar to the present one (e.g. de Haan’s (1989) corpus-based study of postmodifying clauses in English noun phrases). Furthermore, the chi-square measure is commonly calculated using cross-tabulated contingency tables, and the corpus data I will be analysing here are well suited for this kind of representation (see appendix D for illustration). The main disadvantage of the chi-square test is that it is unreliable with very small frequencies. In particular, if the expected frequency is below 5 for a given cell, one has to apply certain corrective measures (cf. Howell (1992: 135–6)).

One word of caution about the interpretation of the quantitative results. Since my corpus data (i.e. the corpora SynCorpus and MorphCorpus) are extracts from DANTAG, which again consists of excerpts from the 40m word corpus collected at DSL, (see section 3.2, fn.3 for details), the representativeness of these data is quite difficult to assess. One obvious restriction is that only written Danish is included in my sample (see again fn. 3), but apart from that it is difficult to make claims about representativeness, except for the rather negative one, that SynCorpus and MorphCorpus can at most be as representative as their base source (i.e. the DSL corpus) and most likely are less representative than the source due to the multiple sampling, selection, and considerable down-sizing (40m words in DSL, 100 000 in DANTAG, and 40 691 in SynCorpus and MorphCorpus collectively). On the other hand, McEnery and Wilson (1996: 66), citing a study by Biber (1993), notes that “frequent items are stable in their distribution, and hence small samples are adequate for these. Rarer features on the other hand show more variation in their distribution and consequently require larger samples if they are to be fully represented in the corpus”. I think it would be fair to say that the kind of noun phrases targeted in this corpus study (i.e. definite, singular, non-possessive common noun phrases) are frequent, in the sense of the quote above, (there were on average 1.347 NPs of this kind per sentence in the corpora, though some of the observed frequencies are very small (see tables in section 3.6.1.1 below), all of the expected frequencies are actually above the required level of 5 (see appendices D, E, and F for details).
see appendix H for details). Moreover, the constructions and noun phrase features that will be subjected to quantitative analysis (relative clauses (interpretation and form) and idiomaticity) are fairly frequent in both corpora (see appendix B tables 3 and 4), whereas other less frequent phenomena such as at-clauses, predeterminers, and sentential PPs are left to a qualitative analysis.

3.6.1.1 The interaction of definiteness marking and relative clause attributes

Recall from section 3.5.11 that relative clauses (RC) carry two obligatory attributes: restrictive and reduced. As I will show in this section both of these attributes displayed interesting correlations with the choice of definiteness marker.

3.6.1.1.1 Restrictedness and definiteness marking

Syntactic definites favoured a restrictive relative clause interpretation, while morphological definites favoured a non-restrictive interpretation. The numerical interaction between restrictedness and definiteness marking is presented in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Ambiguous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic definiteness</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphological definiteness</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This interaction is statistically significant (for p < .0001). This result was obtained using the Chi-Square test; see appendix D for details of the calculations.

Moreover, manual inspection of the 26 non-restrictive relative clauses with syntactic definiteness marking, showed that 24 of these contained an attributive adjective (AP), which means that the choice of definiteness marker was not semantically free, but syntactically determined (cf. chapter 1, section 1.2). In the remaining two cases of a syntactic definite with a non-restrictive RC attached, the RC was either preceded by a restrictive RC (ID=SYN-923) or preceded by other restrictive modifiers (ID=Syn-130). As for the 5 morphological definites occurring with a restrictive RC (ID=MORPH-404, ID=MORPH-808, ID=MORPH-812, ID=MORPH-953, ID=MORPH-1041), there did not seem to be anything unusual about these. All 5 RCs occur immediately after the definite noun they modify, and in 4 out of the 5 cases the RC is the only postnominal constituent (in ID=MORPH-404 the RC is followed by an appositive).

To sum up: the correlation between restrictive interpretation and syntactic definiteness marking seems to be stronger than the correlation between non-restrictedness and morphological definiteness marking (modulo 'hard' syntactic constraints like that fact that attributive adjectives cannot appear in morphological definites, and the resulting fixed choice of definiteness marker in these constructions.)

There are several perspectives one can apply to this result. From a fairly neutral, pretheoretical point of view one could say that definiteness marking is used as a formal indicator of RC interpretation, much as the choice of relative pronoun (which/that) and presence vs absence of comma is used to signal RC interpretation in English (Bache and Jakobsen, 1980: 243–4). The problem with this kind of generalization is that it is often closely connected to a normative statement about proper language usage and its status as a theory independent observation is therefore fairly dubious.
A different kind of perspective can be found from within Generalized Quantifier Theory (GQ) (Barwise and Cooper, 1981; Keenan and Stavi, 1986; Barwise, 1987). GQ is a formal semantics framework in the Montagovian tradition. It is model theoretic and type-driven, and it specializes in noun phrase interpretation. GQ attempts to treat all noun phrases as generalized quantifiers, and this aim is primarily achieved by consistent typing of quantifiers and nouns, which leads to general statements about the function of each type. The generalizations most important to the present discussion are that i) nouns denote sets, ii) adjectives denote sets, and iii) determiners (including articles) are functions from noun denotations (sets of things) to noun phrase denotations (sets of sets). In particular the definite article ([\textit{the}]) is treated as “a function with domain the set of sets with exactly one element” (Barwise and Cooper, 1981: 166). To see how this relates to relative clause interpretation, we have to think about the semantics of the RC and how the RC may combine with the rest of the noun phrase.

It has been proposed in the formal semantics literature (see e.g. Heim and Kratzer (1998: 86ff) and references cited there) that relative clauses are really clause-level adjectives, since they seem to function analogously to adjectives in the ways they can contribute to noun phrase interpretation. On this assumption a RC denotes a set, namely the set of things that satisfy the description expressed in the RC. Furthermore, simplifying somewhat, we can say that the semantic difference between restrictive and non-restrictive RCs corresponds to the semantic difference between attributive and predicative adjectival phrases. In attributive position an adjective functions to restrict reference, whereas in predicative position (e.g. after a copula) it functions as a predicate; i.e. it predicates something about the object referred to by the noun phrase. I suggest that this is parallel to the semantic difference between restrictive and non-restrictive RC interpretation, except that (in Danish) the difference is not overtly signalled by word or constituent order, but rather by intonation and (where the syntax allows it) by choice of definiteness marker.33

From a GQ point of view attribute adjectives restrict reference by set intersection: the set denoted by the noun is intersected with the set denoted by the adjective.34 Here I suggest that this extends to restrictive relative clauses, which entails that restrictive RCs must combine with the noun before the noun combines with the determiner (to get the types right for function application, cf. above), whereas a non-restrictive RC must combine with the noun after it has combined with the determiner since it does not restrict reference, but instead predicates something about the referent determined by the noun + determiner. Now we are in a position to see why the interaction between definiteness marking and RC interpretation is not surprising from a GQ perspective: if the postnominal definite article is treated as an affix (as I will argue at length in chapter 4, section 4.3.7 that it should be) it necessarily combines with the noun before any postnominal modifiers35 (including RCs), and a non-restrictive interpretation arises.36 The prenominal definite article, on the other hand, is a lexical element, and it can therefore

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32 Thomsen (1997a) provides a comprehensive and thorough analysis of Danish definite noun phrases (including possessives and proper nouns) within the CQ framework. Unfortunately, she does not discuss the difference between prenominal and postnominal definiteness marking.

33 As pointed out to me by Barbara Partee (p.c.) there are languages e.g. Chinese, where the distinction between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clause interpretation is signalled by constituent order, see Krifka (1995) for details.

34 This is only true for so called extensional adjectives like \textit{red}, but for the purposes of this discussion I ignore the complications raised by non-extensional adjectives like \textit{alleged}, which are clearly not intersective, see fn. 18 and the reference cited there.

35 On the standard assumption that morphological processes (like stem+affix combination) has to be completed before syntactic processes (like adunction), see Börjars (1994: 75) for details and discussion.

36 I will not go into detail about the semantic contribution of non-restrictive RCs. The general consensus seems to be that they are complete propositions, which by some means or other end up being interpreted as conjoined to the whole sentence, possibly by virtue of the co-reference between the relative pronoun and the DP it attaches to (Barbara Partee, p.c.). See also
combine with the rest of the noun phrase after the RC has attached. This is more clearly illustrated in noun phrases with attributive adjectives where the adjective always intervenes between the article and the noun.

I will not attempt to work out this proposal in detail here, since it would require a substantial amount of formal machinery, and, more importantly, a fully compositional, coherent semantics for definite noun phrases, which is clearly outside the scope of this thesis. See Bach and Cooper (1978) for a comprehensive discussion of the issues involved, and Fabb (1990) for an analysis of English relative clauses which exploits the same basic idea (that relative clause interpretation is related to “attachment site”) to develop a formal analysis within the framework of GB (though see Borsley (1992) for a critical review of the technical aspects of Fabb’s analysis).

As for the cross-linguistic potential of this approach, let me just point out that there is some support for this interaction of definiteness marking and relative clause interpretation from Swedish, where a definite noun phrase “loses” its morphological definiteness when followed by a restrictive relative clause (data from Kersti Börjars, p.c.):

(3.128) den bok som jag köpte
the book that I bought

Where *den bok* is an illegal noun phrase on its own, since Swedish noun phrases has obligatory ‘double definiteness’ as illustrated in (3.129):

(3.129) *den boken*
the book.DEF

One problem for this analysis, though, is the fact that not all RCs in constructions with morphological definiteness receive a nonrestrictive interpretation (cf. table 3.127 above), which suggests that the formal analysis sketched here will have to be modified in some way to allow for some morphological definites to take a restrictive RC (perhaps under certain pragmatic and semantic conditions). On the other hand, it has been suggested to me by Hans Arndt (p.c.) that the correlation between morphological definiteness and nonrestrictive RC interpretation was once stronger, and possibly absolute (at least for some speakers). If this is indeed that case, it might be argued that there has been (and possibly continues to be) a gradual relaxation of the bond between morphological definiteness and nonrestrictive interpretation. In the context of the previous chapter on the grammaticalization of the definite articles, this could be interpreted as support for the further grammaticalization of the post-nominal article (away from functioning as a strictly compositional definiteness marker and towards a general marker of nounhood).

### 3.6.1.1.2 Definiteness marking and reduced RCs

As for the second attribute, ‘reduced’, both definiteness markers occurred more often with non-reduced than reduced relative clauses, but the tendency was stronger for the morphological definites, as evidenced in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reduced</th>
<th>Non-reduced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syntactic definiteness</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morphological definiteness</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This interaction was significant (for $p < .01$), i.e. reduced RCs occurred significantly less often with morphological definites than with syntactic definites (see appendix E for details).

Manual inspection showed, however, that there was an even stronger correlation between restrictedness and reducedness across the two corpora (i.e. independent of the choice of definiteness marker). The relevant figures are given in tables (3.131) – (3.133) below:

(3.131)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SynCorpus</th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Ambiguous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3.132)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MorphCorpus</th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Ambiguous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(3.133)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall</th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Ambiguous</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This interaction is statistically significant for $p < .0001$ (see appendix F for details).

So it seems that we should not try to account for the interaction between definiteness marking and reducedness directly, but rather via the correlations between definiteness marking and restrictedness, and restrictedness and reducedness. In the previous section I advanced a view of RC interpretation according to which restrictive RCs are modifiers of the noun phrase which restrict the reference of the NP, whereas nonrestrictive RCs are complete propositions which predicate something about the referent picked out by the rest of the noun phrase. In this view the correlation between restrictedness and reducedness can be explained as follows: the relative pronoun is the element which is coindexed with the head of the noun phrase (see Fabb (1990) for details and discussion), and as such it helps establish the semantic relationship between the RC and the rest of the noun phrase by securing coreference between the referent of the relative pronoun and the referent of the noun phrase (in other words: the relative pronoun takes the head noun as its antecedent). Since a restrictive RC has a tighter semantic and syntactic relationship with the rest of the noun phrase than a nonrestrictive RC (see above), it is less dependent on formal coreference marking (i.e. on the presence of the pronoun), than a nonrestrictive RC whose only relation to the rest of the noun phrase, according to Fabb (1990), is the antecedent relationship between the relative pronoun and the head noun, as expressed in the formal co-indexing.

### 3.6.1.2 Idioms and definiteness marking

‘Idio’ is the attribute value used to mark up idiomatic noun phrases (see section 3.5.2.2.4.2 for details). As shown in table (3.134) below, there were more idiomatic phrases among the morphological definites, than among the syntactic definites. (Since the attribute ‘marked’ is an optional attribute, non-idiomatic phrases were not marked up directly. The number given for non-idiomatic phrases in
the table below was obtained by subtracting the number of idiomatic phrases from the total number of NPs. (This operation rests on the assumption that idiomaticity is a binary feature, which I will adopt for present purposes, though I do not believe it to be generally defendable.)

(3.134)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idiomatic</th>
<th>non-idiomatic</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>1405</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This interaction was significant (for p < .0001), see appendix G for details.

I will not attempt a formal analysis of idioms and idiomatic phrases here (though see Nunberg et al. (1994), Riehemann (1997), and Copestake (1994)), but just point to the fact that in so far as idiomatic phrases are semantically characterized by non-compositionality: the meaning of an idiom “cannot be simply predicted from the meanings of its constituent parts” (Trask, 1993: 132), the higher proportion of idiomatic phrases among morphological definites could be tied in with the conjecture made in the chapter on grammaticalization (section 2.2.2) that the suffixed article might be starting to lose its function as a strictly compositional marker of definiteness.

3.6.2 The qualitative results

In this section I present some of the qualitative results of the corpus study which will be incorporated into the formal analysis presented in chapter 5. I will concentrate on the following topics: prenominal adjective phrases and definiteness marking, marking of at-clauses, and measure phrases.

3.6.2.1 Adjective phrases and definiteness marking

It is one of the basic generalizations about definiteness marking in Danish that prenominal attribute adjectives cannot occur with postnominal definiteness marking (cf. chapter 1, section 1.2). In this section I discuss whether the corpus data present any counter evidence to this claim, i.e whether there were any instances of prenominal APs in morphological definites. The only two possible candidates are given in (3.135) (= ID=MORPH-359) and (3.136) (= ID=MORPH-788) (COMP MORPH, short for ‘compounding morpheme’, is used to gloss the so-called “fuge-s” (lit. ‘jointing-s’) which is often inserted between the first and second part of a compound (Becker-Christensen and Widell, 1995: 138–9)):

(3.135) . . . den første danske pige under 2 minutter på 200 m distancen
        . . . the first Danish girl under 2 minutes at 200 m distance.DEF

(3.136) Op mod 3000 danskere under 60 år dør i dag af hjertetilfælde, heraf dør ca.
        Up to 3000 Danish(.people) under 60 years die today of heart.attack, here.of die approximately
        500 i 20-30-40-års alderen
        500 in 20-30-40-year.COMP MORPH age.DEF

I will in fact argue that neither of the highlighted items should be analysed as adjectival phrases, and that they therefore do not present counter evidence to the above generalization. The argument is slightly different for each of the cases so I will go through them in turn.

First note that the potential AP in (3.135), 200 m, consists solely of a numeral and a noun abbreviation (m for meter); no adjective is present. Note also that this expression cannot occur in the AP position of a syntactic definite:
(3.137) * den første danske pige under 2 minutter på den **200 m distance**
the first Danish girl under 2 minutes at the **200 m distance**

To convey the same meaning with a syntactic definite, the adjective *lang*, ‘long’ has to be inserted (and inflected appropriately for definiteness, cf. section 1.2):

(3.138) den første danske pige under 2 minutter på **den 200 m lange** distance
the first Danish girl under 2 minutes at the **200 m long.** distance

Finally, note the existence of compounds like *timetervippe*, ‘ten.meter.(dive)board’ and *tremilelegense*, ‘three.mile.boarder’ (both taken from *Retskrivningsordbogen*), which show that it is possible in Danish to compound a sequence consisting of a numeral, a unit of measurement, and a common noun into a single orthographical unit, (provided that the numeral is written out in letters rather than numbers and that the unit of measurement is unabbreviated).

Based on these observations I would argue that the expression **200 m distancen** should not be analysed as adjective + noun, but instead as a compound which has failed to compound overtly due to orthographic factors (**200mdistancen** is hard to decipher, and **200-m-distancen** looks somewhat clumsy).

As for the potential AP in (3.136), **20-30-40-år**s, it in fact contains the compounding morpheme -s, which is very productive in noun compounding in Danish (Becker-Christensen and Widell, 1995: 138–9). Note again that the expression (with or without the compounding -s) cannot occur in the typical AP position:

(3.139) * i **den 20-30-40-år(s)** alder
in the **20-30-40-year.** age

Note also the existence of overt compounds like as **hundredeårsdag**, ‘hundred.year.COMP-MORPH.day’, and **femogtyveårskøbning**, ‘twentyfive.year.COMP-MORPH.anniversary’, which consist of a numeral, followed by år, followed by the compounding morpheme -s, followed by a common noun.

Again I would argue that these characteristics go against an AP analysis of **20-30-40-år**s, and instead favour an analysis which treats **20-30-40-år alderen** as a compound which has failed to compound overtly. If these arguments are valid, we have removed the potential counter evidence to the generalization that morphological definites never take prenominal attributive adjectives.

Let us now look at the ‘opposite’ configuration: do syntactic definites occur without adjectival modifiers? The answer is yes, though the majority of syntactic definites (79 %) did contain a prenominal AP.37 As for the remaining 21 %, manual inspection showed, that they either contained one or more postnominal modifiers (typically a restrictive relative clause or an at-clause) or received a demonstrative interpretation (demo=YES) based on the tests described in section 3.5.2.2.2.

In chapter 5 (section 5.4.4), I will discuss what to make of this pattern – that, on the one hand, morphological definites do not occur with attributive adjectives, whereas syntactic definites, on the other hand, seem only to occur with some sort of modifier (pre- or postnominal), otherwise the definite article receives a demonstrative interpretation. In this section (5.4.4), I suggest, that this pattern could be understood in terms of ‘function specialisation’ or ‘morphosyntactic competition’ in the sense of Bresnan (to appear).

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37 This percentage was calculated in the following way: There was a total of 808 APs in the SynCorpus (cf. appendix B). Recall from section 3.5.6 that all adjective phrases, no matter how complex, were marked up as one constituent. This means that there could not be more than one AP per NP, except in coordinated noun phrases. Manual inspection of the coordinated NPs show that only in 3 cases (ID=SYN-697, ID=SYN-744, ID=SYN-965) did the coordinate NP contain two APs. These 3 ‘doubles’ were subtracted from the original number of APs, leaving 805 which divided by the total number of NPs (1019) yields 79.00 %.
3.6.2.2 At-clauses

In this section I will discuss the interaction between definiteness marking and a certain type of at-clause, for which I will use the term ‘appositive at-clause’, following Quirk et al. (1985: 1260–2). I will focus on the fact that syntactic definites are able to take a bare appositive at-clause, while morphological definites require a prepositional marker to precede the appositive at-clause. I will not attempt to discuss the internal structure or semantics of at-clauses, though see Diderichsen (1946: 205–208) for a brief discussion of the Danish data, and de Haan (1989: 57–9) on the corresponding English construction (appositive that-clauses). Though Diderichsen mentions (p. 207) that “Eksplicative sætninger [Diderichsen’s term for subordinate clauses introduced by either at or an interrogative pronoun, LHM] kan paa mange maader indgaa forbindelse med Præpositionerne”, he does not discuss the specific interaction between definiteness marking, and appositive at-clause marking that I will be concerned with below.

The distinguishing feature of appositive at-clauses is that the semantic relationship between the head noun and the appositive clause is intense (de Haan, 1989: 58), which implies that it can be paraphrased using the copula as illustrated below (the English example in (3.140) is from Quirk et al. (1985: 1260–1) and the Danish example in (3.141) is from the SynCorpus, ID=SYN-230):

(3.140) a. The fact that he wrote a letter to her suggests that he knew her
   b. The fact is that he wrote a letter to her

(3.141) a. Skygjemorellen har den store fordelp at den er selvbøtøvende
   shadow.cherry.DEF has the big advantage that it is self.pollinating
   b. Den store fordelp er at den (= skygjemorellen) er selvbøtøvende
   the big advantage is that it (= shadow.cherry.DEF) is self.pollinating

There are at-clauses which are not appositive by this criterion, and these are introduced by a preposition which is lexically selected for by the head noun. This is illustrated in (3.142) below, where (3.142b) is not an appropriate paraphrase of (3.142a) (= ID=Syn-467):

(3.142) a. den blodige konsekvens af at den københavnse TV-station ikke – som lov –
   the bloody consequence of that the Copenhagen TV-station not – as promised –
   får lov til at producere morgen-TV i det landsdækkende TV2-net fra
   is allowed to COMP produce morning-TV on the nationwide TV2-net(.work) from
   januar
   January
   b. den blodige konsekvens er at den københavnse TV-station ...
   the bloody consequence is that the Copenhagen TV-station ...
   (≠ 3.142a)

As evidenced in table 1 of appendix B the tag AC (for at-clause) was only used in the SynCorpus. The way I defined the AC tag (see section 3.5.12) it was only used for complement clauses that were directly introduced by the complementizer at, and these only occurred with syntactic definiteness marking. When at-clauses occurred in morphological definites, they were always preceded by a preposition and therefore tagged as prepositional phrases with a sentential complement (<PP type=Sentential> ... </PP>). Some of these ‘prepositionally embedded’ at-clauses were appositive by the criterion given above:

38Explicative sentences can in many ways combine with [lit. enter relation with] prepositions.
a. planen **om** at flytte Martin fra 1. sal til det ubenyttede værelse i stueetagen
   plan.DEF about COMP move Martin from 1st floor to the unused room in ground.floor.DEF.
   (= Morph-279)

b. planen **er** at flytte Martin fra 1. sal til ... (= 3.143a)
   plan.DEF is to move Martin from 1st floor to ...

Others were not:

(3.144) a. prisen **for** at forsøre landets enhed (= Morph-705)
   price.DEF for COMP defend country.DEF.GEN unity
   ‘The price of defending the country’s unity’

b. prisen **er** at forsøre landets enhed (≠ 3.144a)
   price.DEF is to defend country.DEF.GEN unity

This test was applied systematically to ACs and the relevant sentential PPs in the two corpora, and the results is given in appendix I. The generalizations that can be drawn from these data are summarised below:

- The head nouns of the NPs that take a postnominal **at**-clause (whether appositive or not) are all abstract nouns like **virkning**, ‘effect’; **kendsgerning**, ‘fact’; **krav**, ‘demand’; **risiko**, ‘risk’; **ære**, ‘honour’; **tanke**, ‘thought’.
- Syntactic definites take a bare appositive **at**-clause, while morphological definites take a prepositionally marked **at**-clause. Non-appositive **at**-clauses are always preceded by a preposition, irrespective of definiteness marking.
- **At**-clauses can be either finite or nonfinite. A finite **at**-clause contains a subject and a finite verb, a nonfinite **at**-clause has no overt subject and the verb is in the infinitive. Both kinds were found in either corpus, and the generalization that syntactic definites take bare **at**-clauses and morphological definites prepositionally marked **at**-clauses holds for both finite and nonfinite appositive **at**-clauses.

These data will be given a formal analysis in chapter 5, section 5.4.2

### 3.6.2.3 Measure Phrases

In this section I discuss the interaction of definiteness marking and a certain type of nominal construction, which I will call a measure phrase. A measure phrase is any noun phrase which conforms to the schema in (3.145):

(3.145) noun 1 (+ af) + noun 2

Where ‘noun 1’ is a noun which in some way measures, classifies, orders or partitions the entity denoted by noun 2. The brackets around the preposition **af** indicates optionality. For ease of reference I will refer to noun 1 in this construction as the ‘measurer’ and noun 2 as the ‘measured’. The full list of measure phrases in the two corpora are given in appendix J.

The interaction between definiteness marking and measure phrases is illustrated in (3.146) and (3.147) below:
As (3.146) shows a morphological definite measurer \( \text{antallet} \) combines with a PP \( (af + \text{measured}) \) to form a measure phrase, while a syntactic definite \( (\text{det antal}) \) may combine directly with the measured noun as shown in (3.147).

Morphological definites only allow the construction \textit{with} the preposition \( af \) as evidenced by the ungrammaticality of (3.148):

\[
(3.148) \quad * \text{antallet fejl i indberetningerne}
\]

\[
(3.149) \quad \text{den komplette række af originale indspilninger fra Elvis’ produktion i 50’erne}
\]

Note that this NP contains a prenominal adjective, which means that the choice of definiteness marker was syntactically fixed. The measure phrase data will be further discussed in connection with the formal analysis provided in chapter 5, section 5.4.3).
Chapter 4

Transformational Approaches

A number of transformational analyses of Scandinavian noun phrase structure have been proposed in the literature, mainly within the Government and Binding (GB) framework of Chomsky (1981, 1986). Some of these analyses have concentrated on (specific aspects of) noun phrase structure in one of the Scandinavian languages e.g. Taraldsen (1990) for Norwegian, Holmberg (1987) and Santelmann (1993) for Swedish, and Siggurthsson (1993) for Icelandic. Others have tried to give a more comprehensive analysis of Scandinavian noun phrases that accounts for the observed variation between the languages, especially in the area of definiteness marking, e.g. Giusti (1995, 1997) and Delsing (1988, 1993b,a). Since my aim here is to examine the arguments for and against a transformational account of definiteness marking in Danish, I will concentrate on the analysis proposed in Delsing (1993b: 68–100, 115-6), as this is the most thorough GB treatment of the Danish data that I know of (I have not been able to locate any GB work based exclusively on Danish noun phrase structure), and it is furthermore recognised as the standard GB work on Scandinavian noun phrases, cf. Haider et al. (1995: 25–29).

In this chapter I first present Delsing’s analysis, specifically his treatment of pre- and postnominal definiteness marking in Danish. I then summarise the arguments he gives in favour of this analysis, before going on to discuss some theoretical and empirical problems that it poses. Then in section 4.3 I examine one of the central assumptions of Delsing’s analysis: that the postnominal definiteness marker is a clitic, based on the tests for clitic vs. affix hood proposed in Zwicky and Pullum (1983).

4.1 Delsing’s SpecA-analysis

Following work by Szabolcsi (1983), Hellan (1986) and Abney (1987), Delsing assumes that noun phrases are headed by a determiner taking an NP complement, as illustrated in (4.1).¹

¹The empty XP positions are generated in accordance with general X-bar theory (cf. Jackendoff (1977)), as specifier of D, specifier of N, and complement of N, respectively. None of these play a role in the part of Delsing’s analysis that we will be considering here, and I will simply leave them out where possible. Throughout this section I use specifier, complement and adjunct in their standard X-bar theoretic interpretation, and I occasionally employ the short hand notation [Spec, XP] or simply SpecXP as explained in Haegeman (1991: 105).
On Delsing’s analysis the postnominal position of the definiteness marker, -et, comes about through leftward movement of the noun. Definiteness is base-generated in D, and in structures like (4.1), the noun moves to D, leaving a co-indexed trace in N. As a result of this movement, the noun appears in the D position at S-structure, with the definiteness marking realised as a clitic on the head noun. This raising of N to D is an instance of head movement, which will become important when we consider noun phrases with attributive adjectives, as in (4.2).²

(4.2) (adapted from Delsing (1993b), p.81, (28))

On Delsing’s analysis the fact that hus does not raise to D in (4.2), (to create the ungrammatical *husi-et gamle t), is explained by appeal to the notion of ‘blocking’: ‘the intervening adjective ...

²Delsing further assumes a functional projection between A and D, the so called DegP (Degree Phrase), which is selected for by D, selects an AP complement, and contains comparison and degree elements like mere, ‘more’ and meget, ‘much’ or ‘very’, see Delsing (1993b: 93–100). As the DegP projection is not relevant for the issue at hand, I have left it out in (4.2), and I ignore it throughout this section.
blocks head movement, and ... the D-position has to be lexicalised in another way, namely by spelling out definiteness in D as an independent definite article”, (Delsing, 1993b: 115). And, as Delsing notes, “this kind of blocking of head movement can only be explained if the adjective itself is a head. In the analyses where the adjective is an adjunct or a specifier, we would not expect any blocking effects”, (Delsing, 1993b: 91).

There is another adjective-noun sequence which is relevant in this connection, namely *gamle huset, where an attributive adjective precedes a noun in the definite form. This construction is ungrammatical in Danish, but grammatical in Icelandic (Thr´ a insson, 1994: 166ff), Swedish (in certain semantically constrained contexts, see Delsing (1993b: 118ff)), and Faroese (Barnes and Weyhe, 1994: 207).

Delsing relates this cross-linguistic variation to a GB-theoretic difference between Danish and the other Scandinavian languages. In Danish, definiteness is base-generated in D, and can therefore only ever show up as a suffix on the noun as a result of the noun moving to D. In the other languages, however, definiteness may be base-generated in N, which explains the grammaticality of this construction in these languages (Delsing, 1993b: 132). The prenominal article occurring in so-called ‘double definiteness constructions’ in these languages is analysed as an expletive definiteness marker which fills the D-position at S-structure, whereas the genuine definiteness marker is always the postnominal article base-generated in N, (pp. 128ff).

Delsing dubs his analysis the SpecA-analysis (p. 81), presumably to highlight the position of the NP (in Spec of A), which distinguishes his analysis from most other DP analyses in the GB literature, including Abney (1987) and Kester (1993), where NP is the complement of A, Santelmann (1993), which has AP as an adjunct of NP, Siggurthsson (1993), where A is adjoined directly to N, and Holmberg (1993b), where AP is in SpecNP. As Holmberg himself notes in the preface to the 1993 theme issue of Studia Linguistica, where most of the articles referred to above are published, “From the point of view of syntactic theory it is slightly worrying that the theory [GB] ... allows for so many distinct analyses of one and the same phenomena.” (Holmberg, 1993a: ii). I share Holmberg’s worry, and I will therefore concentrate on the distinguishing feature of Delsing’s SpecA-analysis, i.e. the fact that the NP is analysed as a specifier (and subject) of A, both in my presentation of Delsing’s arguments, and in the theoretical discussion that follows.

4.1.1 Arguments in favour of the SpecA-analysis

In this section I briefly summarise the arguments Delsing gives (section 3.2, pp. 77–93) for preferring the SpecA-analysis over other GB analyses of noun phrase structure, specifically the ones listed above. Unless indicated otherwise, all page references are to Delsing (1993b):

- Attributive adjectives may take objects and adjuncts in Scandinavian and other languages, but never subjects. Instead the head noun seems to function as the subject of the adjective, in so far as “the head noun always corresponds to the subject in the predicative paraphrase, whereas the object of transitive adjectives, like trogen, stolt [faithful, proud] may never be the ‘head noun’ of an attributive adjective.”, p. 82. This fact is readily accommodated in the SpecA-analysis,

3Delsing also claims that this construction is possible in Norwegian (Delsing, 1993b: 117–8). Since this claim is not supported by Askedal (1994: 247–8), I have left out Norwegian in the above characterisation.

4In principle the suffixed form could also arise from rightward movement of D to N. Delsing does not discuss this possibility directly, but I would assume that this alternative movement analysis is not possible within the GB framework, either due to the general principle that (head) movement cannot be rightward (Kayne, 1994) or ‘lowering’ (Caroline Heycock p.c.), or due to universal movement constraints on functional categories (Delsing, 1993b: 110), or, in the construction we are considering here, due to the blocking properties of the intervening adjective.

5Delsing does not explicitly explain the use of single quotes around the expression ‘head noun’. I would assume that the
where the ‘head noun’ figures as the specifier of A, on analogy with the received GB view of clausal structures, where (sentential) subjects occur in specifier position.⁶

- Attributive adjectives show agreement with the ‘head noun’ for gender and number. On the SpecA-analysis this is analysed as an instance of standard specifier-head agreement (Haegeman, 1991: 118). On the further assumption that subject noun phrases are also generated in SpecA in predicative constructions (and raise to SpecIP to get Case), this allows for a unified analysis of noun-adjective agreement across attributive and predicative uses of the adjective, pp 83-4.

- Attributive adjectives may be used ‘independently’, without an overt ‘head noun’, while retaining their categorial status as adjectives, as evidenced by standard adjectival inflection. If nouns are analysed as specifiers (i.e. subjects) of A, this phenomenon becomes analogous to dropping a pronominal sentential subject, a phenomenon that has received a lot of attention in the GB literature, see e.g. Haegeman (1991: 412–420) and the references cited there. Delsing further makes the interesting typological observation that the ability to leave out the noun (in the context of a pre-nominal adjective), without the use of an expletive ‘prop word’, like English one, correlates with rich adjectival and nominal morphology, in the same way as the possibility of dropping a pronominal subject correlates with rich verbal morphology.⁷

- Attributive adjectives may be recursively stacked. On a more traditional GB analysis this is analysed as recursive adjunction of AP to N’, but Delsing argues that this analysis does not explain why the order of stacked adjectives matters to the semantic interpretation of the phrase. Instead he argues that the hierarchical interpretation of recursively stacked adjectives lends further support to the SpecA-analysis.

- The blocking effects of an attributive adjective predicted by the SpecA-analysis, and observed in Danish with respect to N-to-D movement, are also found with proper names in German and Italian (p.90-1), and a similar phenomenon seems to play a role in the distribution of definiteness marking in the Balkan languages, p.92.

- Finally, the SpecA-analysis is supposed to give “a straightforward account of the binding relations inside attributive APs”, p. 92. Delsing’s examples of ‘binding relations within the AP’ are all taken from Swedish, and since the status of similar constructions in modern Danish is unclear to me (I have not been able to find any examples in the DANTAG corpus), I will not discuss this argument any further.

In the next section, I discuss some theoretical problems with Delsing’s SpecA-analysis, and show how these problems affects the status of arguments listed above.

⁶There are two competing analyses of subjects in the GB literature. On the more traditional view subjects are base-generated in the specifier position of I(nfl), (Haegeman, 1991: 104ff), where they may also surface in S-structure or they may (vacuously) move to SpecCP, (Haegeman, 1991: 361-4). Alternatively, it has been argued that subjects are base-generated in SpecVP (the so called VP-internal subject hypothesis of Sportiche (1988)), from where they may then move to SpecIP and/or SpecCP, see Haegeman (1991: 324–9) and Vikner (1995: 177). I will not distinguish between the two analyses here, since the generalization that sentential subjects are specifiers is sufficient to bring out the intended analogy between clausal and nominal structure.

⁷This suggestion is further developed in Kester (1996).
4.1.2 Theoretical problems with the SpecA-analysis

In the previous section, I emphasised two features of Delsing’s analysis: the head status of the attributive adjective and the specifier status of the noun. Whereas Delsing shares the analysis of adjectives as heads with a number of other proposals in the GB literature, e.g. Abney (1987), the analysis of nouns as right-hand specifiers of A is more controversial, and I will concentrate on this issue here, though I will have something to say about adjectives as heads towards the end of this section.

I will argue that the analysis of nouns as right-hand specifiers of A is problematic from a GB perspective. First I show how righthand specifiers conflict with a development of GB theory known as ‘antisymmetry theory’, and secondly how it goes against the general word order pattern of Danish.

The strongest argument against right-hand specifiers in GB comes from Richard Kayne’s work on antisymmetry, (Kayne, 1994). Kayne’s work has been very influential in GB syntax and, with some technical modifications, the antisymmetry hypothesis has also been adopted by Chomsky in The Minimalist Program, (cf. Chomsky (1995: 334–8)).

The basic tenet of Kayne’s antisymmetry theory is that word order is not separable from hierarchical structure, as has been assumed in most previous work in GB syntax: “the human language faculty is in fact highly rigid when it comes to the relation between hierarchical structure and linear order. Heads must always precede their associated complement position. Adjunction must always be to the left, never to the right. ... This inflexibility extends to specifiers, too, which I argue to be an instance of adjunction. Hence specifier positions must invariably appear to the left of their associated head, never to the right”, (Kayne, 1994: xiv, emphasis added). Kayne dubs this strict correspondence between hierarchical structure and linear ordering, the Linear Correspondence Axiom (LCA), and the remainder of his book is devoted to justifying this axiom, and exploring its consequences for syntactic theory.

On the antisymmetry view Delsing’s right-hand specifier analysis becomes impossible: specifiers can never appear on the right of their heads, and this is exactly the configuration of noun and adjective in the SpecA-analysis. The only way to save Delsing’s analysis would be to show that the noun, at the relevant level(s) of syntactic representation, is on the left side of the adjective, and that it only ends up on the ‘wrong’ side of the adjective due to some independently motivated movement. Kayne (1994) does not discuss the analysis of head-specifier (surface) order directly, but below I examine what assumptions about phrase structure and movement within the noun phrase one must (minimally) adopt to accommodate Delsing’s SpecA-analysis within Kayne’s antisymmetry theory.

First consider the tree in 4.3 as a possible underlying structure for (4.2) (inessential details omitted):

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*Cf. the review article by Cinque (1996), where Kayne (1994) is hailed as the latest ‘Kuhnian revolution in generative linguistics’. Note that although The Antisymmetry of Syntax was not published until 1994, the major contents of this work were presented and circulated widely in the GB community from 1991 and onwards, according to the acknowledgements in Kayne (1994).*
In (4.3) the adjective and noun are in the ‘correct’ head-specifier configuration, with the specifier (the noun) to the left of its head (the adjective). Next we have to consider how the surface structure and linear ordering found in (4.2) can be obtained from the structure in (4.3), or a similar structure augmented with potential landing sites for the NP and AP, cf. (4.5). Basically, we need the adjective to end up to the left of the noun, which could either result from the noun moving rightwards (and downwards) past the adjective, or from the adjective moving leftwards (and upwards) past the noun. Since rightwards, downwards movement is generally disallowed in GB (cf. fn. 4), the former is not an attractive solution, and we instead have to consider an analysis where the adjective moves upwards and past the noun. There are two ways this could take place within Kayne’s theory: either the lexical adjective head performs head movement to a specifier position above the noun, or the NP moves out of the specifier position of the AP (to the specifier position of a higher functional projection), and the rest of the AP performs remnant movement to a specifier position of another functional projection higher up in the tree. The only other possibility would be for the A’ to move past the NP, but A’ is not an element of the right kind to perform movement (only heads and maximal projections may move according to Kayne (1994)).

To choose between the two possible movement analysis (head movement vs. remnant XP movement) we have to consider how much of the AP is affected by the movement. In fact complements and modifiers of the adjective always occur with the adjective (i.e. to the left of the noun) in surface structure, cf. the structure in example (53) of Delsing (1993b: 93), which would not be explained on a head movement analysis where any complements and modifiers of the adjective would be left behind to the right of the noun together with the trace of the adjective head. Instead it seems that the movement operation has to affect the whole AP, except for its NP specifier. This leads us to consider an analysis like that in (4.5) where the NP first moves out of the AP to the specifier position of a functional projection FP1 below the DP, leaving a coindexed trace behind in the spec of AP. Then the rest of the AP performs remnant movement to the specifier position of another functional projection FP2, between DP and FP1. As illustrated in (4.5) below this gets the correct surface order:

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As pointed out to me by Caroline Heycock (p.c) this analysis resembles the analysis proposed for ‘remnant topicalization’ in German. This phenomena is illustrated with the sentence in (4.4), where the direct object seiner Mutter, ‘his mother’ has scrambled out of the VP, and only the past participle gesprochen, ‘spoken’ is moved to sentence initial position (data provided by Simone Teufel, small caps in free translation indicate emphatic pronunciation):

(4.4) Gesprochen hat er seiner Mutter nicht
     Spoken  had he REFLECT mother not
     He had not spoken to his mother (but only heard heard from her indirectly . . . )

---
There are several problems with the analysis depicted in (4.5) above. First of all it postulates two functional maximal projections (FP1 and FP2) which both lack empirical and theoretical motivation. Secondly the trace of the NP \( t_i \) ends up being unbound, since the antecedent \( (NP_i) \) sits lower in the tree than its trace, and the NP does therefore not c-command its trace which violates the crucial condition for antecedent-trace binding in GB; that the antecedent (a-symmetrically) c-commands its trace. Normally a structure with an unbound trace is ungrammatical, except if the unbound trace is the result of certain kinds of A’-movement (Caroline Heycock, p.c.). A’-movement is movement to a non-argument position (Haegeman, 1991: 76ff), which is a relatively clear notion in clausal structures, whereas it is not quite clear to me how to distinguish A (argument) form A’ (non-argument) positions within the DP. And even if the specifier position of FP1 could be argued to be an A’-position, there is still the issue of how to justify the two functional projections (FP1 and FP2), which to my knowledge lacks both empirical support and independent theoretical motivation.

This concludes the discussion of the problems involved in accommodating Delsing’s SpecA-analysis within Kayne’s antisymmetry theory.

Even if we do not accept Kayne’s antisymmetry theory, right-hand specifiers are still problematic, given the basic word order pattern in Danish. As the rest of the Scandinavian languages, Danish is standardly classified as a type II language in the basic word order typology of Greenberg (1966: 76–80), i.e. a language with Subject-Verb-Object as the unmarked word order.\(^\text{10}\) In GB terms this translates as specifier-head-complement order, under the standard assumption that subjects are specifiers, (cf. fn. 6, and Stowell (1983)). The specifier-head-complement order is also generally observed in Delsing’s SpecA-analysis: the specifier of DP precedes D, and its complement follows (p. 72, figure (8)), SpecDegP precedes DegP and its AP complement follows (p. 97, figure (69)), SpecNP precedes N and its complement follows (p. 81, figure (28)), and likewise for the functional projection PossP (p. 167, figure (66)) that Delsing proposes to account for possessive constructions. The only exception is the projection of A, which has its specifier (the noun) on the right and its complement on the left,

\(^{10}\)This is a very rough classification, which amongst other things fails to account for the fact that the Danish verb almost invariably appears in second position, even when it is not the subject that fills the initial position. Accordingly, it would be more accurate to characterise Danish as \((S)V(S)O + V2\) (verb second). I will not go into the matter here, as I believe that my critique of the SpecA-analysis is still valid under the \((S)V(S)O + V2\) characteristic, but see Vikner (1995) for a detailed GB account of Danish word order.
cf. Delsing’s example (52), p.93. So even without accepting Kayne’s antisymmetry hypothesis, right-hand specifiers are anomalous, both in light of the general word order characteristics of Danish, and compared with the rest of Delsing’s analysis, which observes the expected specifier-head-complement order.

If the right-hand specifier analysis of nouns in constructions with attributive adjectives cannot be maintained on theoretical grounds, where does this leave Delsing’s SpecA-analysis and the arguments advanced in favour of it (cf. section 4.1.1)?

If we insist on keeping the adjective as a head, the noun could be reanalysed as either a complement or a (non-specifier) adjunct of A. As Delsing points out himself there are problems with both of these. If the noun is analysed as a complement of A it becomes very difficult to explain i) how the adjective can simultaneously take a left-hand complement (cf. Delsing’s example (53), p.93), ii) how agreement between noun and adjective is licensed (Danish is normally assumed to lack object agreement), and iii) how the reflexive *sin* can be bound by the noun complement, given that *sin* can only be bound by subjects (i.e. specifiers) in other constructions, cf. Vikner (1985: 8–9).

If the noun is analysed as a non-specifier adjunct of A things look even worse: i) adjuncts do not normally function as subjects, but as Delsing argues (pp.82–3), that is exactly the thematic relation between the noun and an attributive adjective, ii) the observed noun adjective agreement for gender and number would have to be analysed as a case of adjunct-head agreement, which is, to my knowledge, otherwise unattested, iii) *sin* can only be bound by subjects, not by adjuncts, and iv) adjuncts are optional, but even though it is possible to leave out the noun after an attributive adjective, I would argue that this is really a case of ellipsis, and not a sign of the noun being a truly optional constituent, see Zwicky (1985: 13) for a more elaborate discussion of this point.

If the noun cannot be analysed as a specifier, or a complement, or an adjunct of A, it is difficult to see how A can be preserved as the head of the adjective-noun sequence. But if A is not the head of NP, the blocking argument falls through, and there is really nothing left to explain the differences in definiteness marking in noun phrases with and noun phrases without attributive adjectives, which was in fact one of the main empirical motivations for the SpecA-analysis in the first place (Delsing, 1993b: 75ff, 130ff).

There are other problems with Delsing’s SpecA-analysis. Most of these have already been pointed out and thoroughly discussed in Börjars (1994: 195–6, 218–21, 242–6, 311–3, 330–8), so here I will just mention one further objection to the SpecA-analysis. Consider the noun phrases in (4.6a–c):

(4.6) a. huset 
   house-the

b. det gamle hus 
   the old house

c. det meget gamle hus 
   the very old house

On Delsing’s analysis they will receive the analyses in (4.7a–c):

(4.7) a. $[DP [D [hus]et] [NP t]]$

b. $[DP [D det] [AP gamle [NP hus]]]$

c. $[DP [D det] [DegP meget [AP gamle [NP hus]]]]$

In (4.7a) D takes an NP complement, in (4.7b) an AP complement, and in (4.7c) the complement of D is a DegP (a degree phrase). This is a necessary consequence of the SpecA-analysis: the A
and Deg projections are only generated when A and Deg are lexically filled, otherwise the A position would block N-to-D movement in (4.6a). To generate the structures in (4.7), we will have to assume that the determiner det subcategories for either an NP, or an AP, or a DegP.\textsuperscript{11}

The problem with this analysis is that it ‘dislocates’ the optionality: the reason that all three structures in (4.7a–c) are grammatical, is not that the determiner allows three different kinds of complementation, but rather that gamle is an optional modifier of hus, and meget an optional modifier of gamle. This intuition could still be captured within a DP analysis, if AP and DegP were adjuncts of N’ (possibly NP) and A’ (possibly AP), respectively, and D subcategorised uniquely for an NP (with the possibility of N being empty under referential recoverability, as argued in Zwicky (1985) and (Börjars, 1994: 160–2)).

4.2 General problems with transformational analyses

From the specific problems with Delsing’s SpecA-analysis discussed above, I now turn to a more general problem with transformational analyses of postnominal definiteness marking. Transformational analyses, Delsing’s included, assume that the postnominal definiteness marker is a clitic, i.e. a syntactic element, and not an (inflectional) affix, i.e. a morphological element. This assumption is necessary to any transformational account, since movement is a syntactic operation, operating on syntactic structures, and constrained by syntactic principles. On the other hand, there is a long tradition within transformational grammar of “mixing” syntax and morphology, going back to Chomsky’s rule of affix hopping (Chomsky, 1957: 38-42), which was intended to deal with the distribution of inflection in verb phrases, in particular verb phrases containing an auxiliary.\textsuperscript{12} Another, more recent way of “doing morphology in the syntax” is in terms of functional projections, starting with the IP (Inflectional Phrase) of Chomsky (1981).

This approach has since spread to other areas of syntax, and the number of functional categories has increased rapidly: AgrP for Agreement Phrase and TP for Tense Phrase (both in the “exploded Infl” analysis of Pollock (1989)), DP for Determiner Phrase (the noun-phrase equivalent of Infl, see Abney (1987: 169–225) and references cited there), KP for Kase Phrase (Szabolcsi, 1983), PlacePhrase and PathPhrase (in Koopman (1998)’s analysis of (Dutch) prepositional phrases), etc.\textsuperscript{13}

This development is the historical and theoretical background for Delsing’s treatment of the Scandinavian definite articles in terms of a unitary functional D projection, despite the variations in surface realisation (prenominal vs postnominal), and the attempt to account for the surface variation in terms of movement and (principled) constraints on movement.

I believe that there are good reasons for not wanting to treat the postnominal definite article as a clitic, and in general for not wanting to “do morphology in the syntax”, (see also Pullum and Zwicky (1991), Miller (1991), and Miller and Sag (1997) for detailed criticism and discussion). I will base my argument on a detailed examination of the properties of the postnominal definite article with respect to the set of criteria for clitic- vs affix-hood argument proposed in Zwicky and Pullum (1983). The outcome of these tests will provide evidence against a transformational account of definiteness marking, and in favour of a feature-based analysis, that treats the postnominal definiteness marker as

\textsuperscript{11}Or in fact a PossP, as argued by Delsing (1993b: 166ff). To keep things simple, I have left out the discussion of possessive phrases, but if anything they only make the problem worse.

\textsuperscript{12}The rule of affix hopping has been widely criticised, both on theory internal grounds, (cf. Sampson (1979), who shows that the rule cannot be formulated within the formal theory of transformational grammar put forth in Chomsky (1975)), and from an theory external point of view, e.g. by Pullum and Wilson (1977) and Gazdar et al. (1982b: 613–6).

\textsuperscript{13}The trend has also been exported into GB’s successor, the Minimalist Program (Chomsky, 1995), as exemplified in the analysis of noun phrase concord proposed in Mallen (1997).

The Pullum-Zwicky tests have been applied to the Swedish definiteness marker by Börjars (1994) and I refer to her detailed discussion and cross-linguistic comparison (Börjars, 1994: 61-125).

4.3 Testing the clitic vs affix hood of the postnominal definiteness marker

Zwicky and Pullum (1983), henceforth Z&P, give the following six criteria for distinguishing clitics from affixes.\(^\text{15}\)

1. **Selectivity**: Clitics can exhibit a low degree of selection with respect to their hosts, while affixes exhibit a high degree of selection with respect to their stems.

2. **Irregularities**: Arbitrary gaps in the set of combinations are more characteristic of affixed words than of clitic groups.

3. **Morphophonological idiosyncrasies**: Morphophonological idiosyncrasies are more characteristic of affixed words than of clitic groups.

4. **Semantic idiosyncrasies**: Semantic idiosyncrasies are more characteristic of affixed words than of clitic groups.

5. **Participation in syntactic rules**: Syntactic rules can affect affixed words, but cannot affect clitic groups.

6. **Relative order**: Clitics can attach to material already containing clitics, but affixes cannot.

In the following sections I apply each of these criteria to the Danish postnominal definiteness marker -en. In each case I contrast the behaviour of -en with that of the genitive marker ’s, which Jensen (1985: 101–3, 1994: 66) has argued convincingly to be a clitic element in Danish.

4.3.1 Selectivity

The postnominal definiteness marker -en can only attach to nouns, as illustrated in (4.8)-(4.12).\(^\text{16}\)

\[(4.8)\]
\[
a. \text{bil-}en \text{ foran} \\
\text{car-DEF in.front} \\
\]
\[
b. \ast \text{bil foran-}en \\
\text{car in.front-DEF} \\
\]

\[(4.9)\]
\[
a. \text{bil-}en \text{ jeg købte} \\
\text{car-DEF I bought} \\
\]
\[
b. \ast \text{bil jeg købte-}en \\
\text{car I bought-DEF} \\
\]

\(^{14}\)See also the related discussion of feature-based vs derivation-based approaches to agreement in the context of German noun phrases in Pollard and Sag (1994: 64-5, 371-4).

\(^{15}\)Some terminological conventions: In the following, ‘host’ refers to the element to which a ‘clitic’ attaches, ‘stem’ to the element to which an ‘affix’ attaches, ‘clitic group’ to the clitic plus its host, and ‘affixed word’ to the affix plus its stem.

\(^{16}\)In the gloss of the Danish example sentences the following abbreviations are used: \text{DEF} (definite), \text{GEN} (genitive), and \text{COMP} (complementizer).
In contrast, the genitive marker ’s can attach to all parts of speech, as long as it attaches to the rightmost constituent of the phrase it marks:\textsuperscript{17}

\begin{itemize}
\item[(4.10)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] bil-\textbf{en} der skred ud
car-DEF that skidded out
\item[b.] *bil der skred ud-\textbf{en}
car that skidded out-DEF
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.11)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] bil-\textbf{en} der var helt ny
car-DEF that was brand new
\item[b.] *bil der var helt ny-\textbf{en}
car that was brand new-DEF
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.12)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] par\textbf{-et} der gik fra hinanden
couple-DEF that left each other
\item[b.] *par\textbf{-et} der gik fra hinanden-\textbf{en}
couple that left each other-DEF
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.13)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] *bilen-\textbf{s} foran
car-DEF-GEN in front
\item[b.] bilen foran-\textbf{s}
car-DEF in front-GEN
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.14)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] *bilen-\textbf{s} jeg købte
car-DEF-GEN I bought
\item[b.] bilen jeg købte-\textbf{s}
car-DEF I bought-GEN
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.15)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] *bilen-\textbf{s} der skred ud
car-DEF-GEN that skidded out
\item[b.] bilen der skred ud-\textbf{s}
car-DEF that skidded out-GEN
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.16)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] *bilen-\textbf{s} der var helt ny
car-DEF-GEN which was brand new
\item[b.] bilen der var helt ny-\textbf{en}
car-DEF which was brand new-GEN
\end{itemize}
\item[(4.17)]
\begin{itemize}
\item[a.] *parret-\textbf{s} der gik fra hinanden
couple-DEF-GEN that left each other
\item[b.] parret der gik fra hinanden-\textbf{s}
couple-DEF that left each other-GEN
\end{itemize}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{17}In (4.13)-(4.17) I have used the definite form of the head noun throughout. This is partly because the phrases seemed more natural with the nouns in the definite form, partly to anticipate the discussion of the sixth criteria, which concerns the relative ordering of clitics and affixes. Nothing essential hinges on this choice, the relevant contrasts could be reproduced with indefinite noun forms.
As the data in (4.8)-(4.12) show, the definiteness marker -en exhibits a high degree of selectivity with respect to the parts of speech it can attach to, attaching only to the (head) noun, independent of its position in the phrase. The highly selective behaviour of the definiteness marker contrasts with the unselective behaviour of the genitive marker s in (4.13)-(4.17). The genitive marker consistently attaches at the right boundary of the noun phrase, indiscriminately of the part of speech of the host word. According to Z&P this is evidence for the affix status of the definiteness marker, and for the clitic status of the genitive marker.

4.3.2 Irregularities

Following Z&P, Börjars (1994: 77) argues that irregularities, in the form of arbitrary gaps, are more characteristic of morphological paradigms, than of syntactic patterns. Surely, there can be irregularities in the syntax, but these tend to be of a more general nature, and in principle explicable on syntactic, semantic, or pragmatic grounds.

I will give two examples of irregularities in the distribution of the definiteness marker, and show that none of these are observed with the genitive marker. The first example is adapted from Börjars (1994: 77-82), and concerns the definiteness marking of proper nouns. The second example discusses some lexical gaps in postnominal definiteness marking, based on data from Retskrivningsordbogen (the official Danish orthographical dictionary, published by Dansk Sprognævn (1988)).

4.3.2.1 Definiteness marking of proper nouns

As established in the corpus study, the interpretation of a relative clause modifying a definite noun phrase (without any prenominal adjectival modifiers), partly depends on the definiteness marker used (cf. chapter 3, section 3.6.1.1.1 for details). As shown in (4.18) below, a common noun with the postnominal definiteness marker can be followed by either a restrictive (4.18a) or a non-restrictive (4.18b) relative clause (though the former is strongly dispreferred, statistically speaking, cf. section 3.6.1.1.1). In the examples, restrictive interpretation is indicated by the possibility of continuing with a contrastive men-clause, whereas non-restrictive interpretation is indicated by the possibility of inserting forresten immediately after the complementizer som:

(4.18) a. Musen som ikke havde spist af østen overlevede, men den anden døde
   Mouse.DEF COMP not had eaten of cheese.DEF survived, but the other died
   ‘The mouse which had not eaten any of the cheese survived, but the other one died’

b. Musen som forresten ikke havde spist af østen overlevede
   Mouse.DEF COMP by.the.way not had eaten of cheese.DEF survived

With the prenominal definiteness marker den on the other hand, only the restrictive interpretation is possible:

(4.19) a. Den mus som ikke havde spist af østen overlevede, men den anden døde
   the mouse COMP not had eaten of cheese.DEF survived, but the other died

b. *Den mus som forresten ikke havde spist af østen overlevede
   the mouse COMP by.the.way not had eaten of cheese.DEF survived

Proper nouns, and in particular names of people, can occur with a non-restrictive relative clause without any definiteness marker:
Here the proper noun *Eva* functions as a singular referring term (in the sense of Russell (1905)), i.e. as a non-property denoting, non-quantificational term with direct singular reference to a unique object in the world. As pointed out in Thomsen (1997b), this is not the only possible use of a proper noun. Proper nouns can also function as set- or property-denoting terms, in the terminology of extensional and intensional first-order predicate logic, respectively. In this use proper nouns can occur with restrictive relative clauses, when preceded by the definite article:

(4.21)  
\[
\text{Den Eva som jeg kender elsker ost}  \\
\text{the } \text{Eva COMP I know loves cheese}  \\
\text{‘The Eva that I know loves cheese’}  
\]

Börjars (1994: 77) suggests that “In such cases, one might want to say that the proper noun is reanalysed as a common noun, since it behaves in certain respects as a common noun.”¹¹⁸ Not only can proper nouns be restrictively modified, they also allow quantification, and the use of the plural suffix -er:

(4.22)  
\[
\text{Alle Eva-er som jeg kender elsker ost}  \\
\text{All Eva-PLU COMP I know love cheese}  
\]

We might therefore reasonably expect proper nouns, when reanalysed and used as common nouns, to behave like common nouns with respect to definiteness marking, and reproduce the pattern in (4.18) and (4.19) above. This expectation is not met however, as evidenced by the ungrammaticality of (4.23):

(4.23)  
\[
\text{*Eva-en som forresten lige har fået en lille pige elsker ost}  \\
\text{Eva-DEF COMP by.the.way just has had a little girl love cheese}  
\]

This can be considered an arbitrary gap in the distribution of postnominal definiteness, and therefore evidence for the affix status of -en, especially since plural proper nouns seem to pattern with normal common nouns (thereby making the gap with singular proper nouns “even more arbitrary”):

(4.24)  
\[
\text{Alle Eva-er-ne som (forresten) sidder på forreste række elsker ost}  \\
\text{All Eva-PLU-DEF COMP (by.the.way) sit in the front row love cheese}  \\
\text{‘All the Evas, who happen to sit in the front row, love cheese’}  
\]

One weakness of this argument, which Börjars does not address, is that one could imagine a principled explanation for the difference between singular and plural proper nouns in this respect: a plural proper noun with explicit plural morphology, like *Eva-er* in (4.24) above, has already been reanalysed as a common noun, (that denotes the set of all objects, in the contextually restricted domain of discourse, that stand in the *hedde*-relation to the linguistic expression *Eva*) in the process of combining with the plural marker -er. In the case of singular proper nouns, there is no (overt) inflectional morphology to reveal that the proper noun has been reanalysed, and the definiteness marker has to do the job of reanalysis all by itself, so to speak. On the other hand there is no a priori reason why

---

¹¹⁸ This is essentially an informal statement of the formal analysis put forth in Thomsen (1997b), where ‘reanalysis’ is formalised as a shift in interpretative relation; from a *be*-relation to a *hedde*-relation, cf. Thomsen (1997b: 102ff)
the prenominal definiteness marker should be more suited to do this job (cf. (4.21)), though some processing account could be imagined along the lines of Hawkins (1994).

In contrast the genitive marker * can attach to proper nouns in both their readings, and independently of (explicit) number and/or definiteness morphology:

(4.25)  Evas lille pige elsker ost  
Eva.GEN little girl loves cheese

(4.26)  En Evas største drøm er at finde en Adam  
An Eva.GEN biggest dream is to find an Adam

(4.27)  Alle Eva-er-s drøm er at finde Adam  
All Eva-PLU-GEN dream is to find Adam

(4.28)  Alle Eva-er-ne-s fædre tog del i festlighederne  
All Eva-PLU-DEF-GEN fathers took part in celebrations.DEF

This concludes the first illustration of arbitrary gaps in the distribution of postnominal definiteness marking. Next I discuss some individual lexical gaps.

4.3.2.2 Some lexical gaps in postnominal definiteness marking

In appendix K, I give a (non-exhaustive) list of nouns, that according to Retskrivningsordbogen (Dansk Sprogævn, 1988) do not combine with the postnominal definiteness marker (cf. Retskrivningsordbogen p.19, where this practice is explained).

The nouns in appendix K are listed in ten groups, which represent the main generalizations (semantic, morphological or other) that can be made about the nouns that do not combine with the postnominal definiteness marker. There are however exceptions to most of these groups, and these are given (non-exhaustively) at the end of each group.

Though most of the nouns that do not combine with the postnominal definiteness marker can be classified into one of these ten groups, there is still a considerable number of nouns left, where I would argue that the lack of postnominal definiteness marking cannot be given any principled explanation, since it fails to generalise to other nouns that are semantically, morphologically or phonologically similar.

In this section I will examine some of these cases, and in each case show that the lack of postnominal definiteness marking cannot be explained by appeal to the (derivational) history of the word, its meaning, or morphological and phonological structure. I will do this by contrasting the word in question with words that are similar to it in one or more of these aspects (see the list below). This leads me to conclude that these cases are all instances of (lexical) arbitrary gaps in the distribution of the postnominal definiteness, and as such evidence in favour of the affix status of this element.

- **eje, *eje-t**: ‘possession’, inherited from Old Norse, main stress on first syllable.
  - Semantic contrast word: besiddelse, besiddelse-n ‘possession’
  - Historical contrast word: øje, øje-t ‘eye’
  - Phonological contrast word: leje, leje-t

- **indre, *indre-t**: ‘interior’, ‘mind’ or ‘heart’, derived from the spatial adverb ind ‘in’, main stress on first syllable.
– Semantic contrast words: *indhold, indhold-et ‘content’; *sjæl, sjæl-en ‘soul’
– Derivational contrast word: *ydre, ydre-t ‘exterior’ or ‘appearance’ (derived form the spatial adverb *ud ‘out’ in the same way as *indre was derived from *ind)
– Phonological contrast word: *ydre, ydre-t

• *blu, *blu-en: ‘shame’, derived from the verb *blues ‘to feel ashamed’ (Old Norse).
  – Semantic contrast word: *skam, skam-men ‘shame’
  – Historical/derivational contrast word: *syn, syn-et ‘sight’ (from the verb se ‘see’)
  – Phonological contrast word: *gru, gru-en ‘horror’

• *druk, *druk-ken: ‘drinking’, derived from the verb *drikke ‘to drink’ via the adjectival form *druken ‘drunk’.
  – Semantic contrast word: *misbrug, misbrug-et ‘abuse’
  – Derivational contrast word: *sang, sang-en ‘song’ (from the verb *syngle ‘sing’)
  – Phonological contrast word: *snak, snak-ken ‘talk’

• *id, *id-en: ‘deed’ or ‘action’, inherited from Old Norse.
  – Semantic contrast word: *gerning, gerning-en ‘action’
  – Historical contrast word: *od, od-(d)en ‘point’
  – Phonological contrast word: *od, od-(d)en

• *myr, *myr-et: ‘small person’, derived from *myre ‘ant’.
  – Semantic contrast word: *splejs, splejs-en ‘little or weak person’
  – Historical/derivational contrast word: ??
  – Phonological contrast word: *fyr ‘chap’

• *skæg, *skæg-(g)en: ‘fun’, inherited from Old Norse (via skæg ‘something that sticks out’)
  – Semantic contrast word: *morskab, morskab-en ‘amusement’
  – Historical contrast: *ting, ting-en (from Old Norse ting, ting-et ‘political gathering’
  – Phonological contrast word: *skæg, skæg-get ‘beard’

In contrast, all of these words, with the possible exception of *eje, can occur with the genitive marker *-s; e.g. *for skæg skyld ‘just for a laugh’; *det indres ukendte veje ‘the unknown ways of the heart’; *det lille *myr eneste chance ‘the little guy’s only chance’.

4.3.3 Morphophonological idiosyncrasies

In this section I give examples of how the postnominal definiteness marker sometimes affects the internal morphophonological structure of the noun it attaches to. According to Z&P this feature is highly uncharacteristic of clitics, but normal for affixes. They write:
No morphophonological idiosyncrasies exist within clitic groups...—no cases where some particular host-clitic combination shows an unexpected phonological form. Hosts are unaffected by these clitics, and the clitics themselves have allomorphs distributed by general rules referring to phonological and morphological properties of the host. For inflectional formations, morphophonological idiosyncrasies are very common: we find arbitrary groupings into paradigm sets, sub-regular and irregular forms for both stems and affixes, and suppletion. (Z&P, p.505, emphasis added)

I will discuss two examples: two- and three-syllable words ending in -el, -en or -er, and Latin loan words ending in -um and -us. The first example shows how the postnominal definiteness marker can change the syllabification of the word it attaches to, and the second example illustrate “arbitrary groupings into paradigm sets”.

4.3.3.1 Words ending in -el, -en or -er

As described in Retskrivningsordbogen, p. 554-6, words ending in -el, -en or -er can exhibit a change in the base form when combining with the postnominal definiteness marker: artikel ‘article’ ⇒ artikl-en, fersken ‘peach’ ⇒ ferska-en, finger ‘finger’ ⇒ fngr-en.

Here I will try to show that this phenomenon can be explained phonologically in terms of the structural impact of the postnominal definiteness marker on the syllabification of these words. I will illustrate the general argument with respect to the word artikel: Assume that the underlying phonological structure of artikel is in fact artikl, i.e. the form we see with the postnominal definiteness marker (artikl-en). This underlying form is not a permissible phonological word in Danish due to the consonant cluster kl in the coda of the second syllable, so the unmarked vowel [ə] ‘schwa’ (written as e in the official orthography) is inserted to obtain a permissible phonological word with the standard syllabification by the regular phonological process of epenthesis. What happens when the postnominal definiteness marker is present? Then the underlying structure is artikl+en, and no epenthesis is necessary, since the l can syllabify as the onset of the third syllable, yielding the permissible syllable structure: ar-tik-len.19

In contrast, the genitive marker s never affects the internal structure of the element it attaches to. The phonetic variation we observe in the realisation of the genitive marker (after coronal affricates, e.g. Hans ⇒ Hanses) only affects the genitive marker itself, never the element it attaches to, and this variation is therefore better described as a phonetically determined allomorph of the genitive marker, cf. Diderichsen (1946: 111).

4.3.3.2 Loan words in -(i)um and -(i)us

Within this group of Latin loan words, we observe exactly the kind of arbitrary subgroupings within paradigms that Z&P mention as a characteristic of inflectional affixes in the quote above.

Among these words there are two competing realisations of the postnominal definiteness marker, or rather two competing stems for the definiteness marker to attach to: either -en attaches to the normal stem form, with a possible consonant doubling of the m or s (e.g. radius ⇒ radius-(s)en) or it attaches

19 To generalise this explanation we have to take into account that for some -el/n words the change is optional: fersk(e)n-en, neg(e)r-en, for others it is obligatory: *artikel-en, and for others still it is not allowed: helgen ‘saint’ ⇒ helgenen, *helgenen.
to a shorter form of the stem, leaving out the -um- or -us- (e.g. radius ⇒ radi-en). This shorter stem can also be used with the plural suffix, but never on its own (as an alternative to the -um/-us form). Some words, like radius, cyklus, femininum and metrum, allow both forms, others, like pensum, serum and talkum allow only the long form, and still others, including refugium, postludium, and suspensorium, allow only the short form.

4.3.4 Semantic idiosyncrasies

I will discuss two instances where the postnominal definiteness marker exhibits idiosyncratic semantics. The first concerns the word verden, ‘world’, which seems to have the definiteness marker ‘built into’ its base form verd-en. The second concerns the definite noun forvejen, as it occurs in the fixed adverbial expression i forvejen, ‘already’.

4.3.4.1 ‘Verden’

Outside compounds, like kunsterverden ‘artist’s world’, the word verden functions both as a normal morphological definite, as in (4.29), and as the base form of the word combining with the indefinite or definite article, as shown in (4.30) and (4.31), respectively (examples are taken from the DANTAG corpus):

(4.29) Verden ville være fattigere uden The Stones World.DEF would be poorer without The Stones

(4.30) Men for den, der har bivånet to verdenskrige og som nu oplever en verden But for the one, who has experienced two world.wars and who now experiences a world i angst for den tredie og sidste in fear of the third and last

(4.31) Der er tendenser til ny puritanisme — især i USA og Sovjetunionen for ikke at There are tendencies of new puritanism — especially in USA and Soviet.union for not to tale om den muslimske verden talk about the muslim world

There is no other (shorter) base form of this word, the expected base form *verd is simply ungrammatical. Contrast this with the behaviour of the near synonym jord-(en) ‘earth-(the)’, which conforms to the normal pattern of definiteness marking:

(4.32) Jorden er sandsynligvis det eneste sted i solsystemet, hvor der kan eksistere Earth.DEF is probably the only place in solar.system.DEF where there can exist levende organismer living organisms

a. *Vi bor på en dejlig jorden We live on a wonderful earth.DEF

b. *Vi bor på den dejligste jorden we live on the most.wonderful earth.DEF

As pointed out to me by Mark Ellison (p.c.), it is as if these words have two inflectional paradigms in Danish, one which uses the original Latin stem as the stem form (the short stem, e.g. radi-), and one which uses the form corresponding to the Latin singular nominative as its stem form (the long form, e.g. radius-). Just as the Latin stem form is never used on its own in Latin, the short (Latin) stem is never used on its own in Danish (*radi).
4.3.4.2 ‘I forvejen’

The word *forvejen* looks like an ordinary definite noun form, consisting of the prefix *for-*, ‘fore-’, the root *vej* ‘road’ or ‘way’, and the definiteness marker -*en*. However it *only* occur as the complement of the preposition *i* ‘in’, in the fixed adverbial expression *i forvejen* meaning ‘already’ or ‘in advance’. The bare form *forvej* is never found, neither on its own nor in connection with a prenominal article or pronoun. If one compares the meaning of the parts of the words (*i for-, vej, and -en*) with the meaning of the whole expression, the non-compositionality is evident, (though I would not claim that the meaning is completely arbitrary), and the semantic contribution of the definiteness marker here is clearly different from its normal productive use, as in *dreng-en*.

A similar phenomena is observed in other fixed expressions, like *i stedet for* ‘in stead of’, which is parallel to the English expression, except for the postnominal definiteness marker, cf. chapter 3, sections 3.5.2.2.4.2 and 3.6.1.2.

4.3.4.3 Comparison with the genitive

As far as the genitive goes, there is a handful of fixed expressions, where the genitive *s* seems to function as a case marker (Diderichsen (1946: 110); Mikkelsen (1911: 173)): *til top* *s*, ‘to the top’; *(gå) til bord* *s* ‘(sit down) at the table’, *(slå sig) til blod* *s*, ‘(come to) bleed’; *i aftes* ‘last evening’. These contrast syntactically and semantically with the productive use of the genitive (e.g. *kokken*’s *bedste opskrft* ‘the cook’s best recipe’): they are always governed by a preposition (til ‘to’ or i ‘in’), and they do not exhibit the transitive syntax of normal genitive constructions (cf. Jensen (1994: 66ff)): *til bords kant* ‘to the edge of (the) table’. These syntactic anomalies are accompanied by a fairly idiomatic semantics, which makes it quite difficult to translate these expressions.

It is difficult to estimate to what extent these expressions invalidate the argument for the clitic status of the genitive marker, since some authors, including Diderichsen, take it to be only a formal similarity between the case marking *s* and the productive genitive *s*:

21 I visse faste Præpositionsudtryk optræder Substantiverne i en form på -*s*, der formelt falder sammen med Genitiv (Til Bords, ...). Formen på -*s* er en oprindelig Genitiv ...

. Hvordan de[n] skal opfattes fra et Nutidssynspunkt, er tvivlsomt. (Diderichsen, 1946: 110)

If it is only a formal similarity, one could argue that the productive genitive *s* has been completely reanalysed as a clitic, functionally distinct from the inflectional, case marking -*s*, we see in the prepositional phrases above. If this is the case, the semantic idiosyncrasies observed in these cases do not violate the clitic status of the (productive) genitive marker.

I will not discuss this issue any further here, since the main aim of the present section is to establish the affix status of the postnominal definiteness marker, and this is supported by the idiosyncratic semantics of the definite noun forms *jorden* and *forvejen*, irrespective of the problems with interpreting and assessing the importance of the anomalous genitive data discussed above.

4.3.5 Participation in syntactic rules

According to Z&P syntactic rules can affect affixed words, but cannot affect clitic groups. Here I will illustrate this criterion with respect to topicalization: “a phenomenon in which some element of

---

21“In certain fixed prepositional phrases, nouns occur in a form, that is formally indistinguishable from the genitive (Til Bords, ...). The -s form was originally a genitive (case) ... . How it should be thought of from a synchronic point of view is doubtful.”
a sentence is singled out as the topic by use of a marked construction” (Trask, 1993: 290). In Danish, as in English, this is done by preposing the topicalized element:

(4.33) Peter kan jeg li’.
Peter can I like
‘Peter, I like’


The question here is how the postnominal definiteness marker together with the noun that it attaches to, behave with respect to topicalization: do they act as a syntactic unit which the rule of preposing can operate on? As shown in (4.34) and (4.35) below this does seem to be the case. In each of the examples the (a) sentence represents the linear order before the rule has applied, and the (b) sentence the resulting marked word order. In the (b) sentences, the underscore (‘_’) represents the position the topicalized element occupied before the rule applied (the so-called extraction site or gap).

In (4.34) the topicalized element is the direct object of the verb, in (4.35) it is the object of a preposition. In both cases noun and definiteness marker move together, behaving like a syntactic unit (stranding the preposition in (4.35)).

(4.34) a. Jeg kan jeg li’ blusen (men ikke bukserne)
I can like blouse.DEF (but nor trousers.DEF
b. Blusen kan jeg li’ (men ikke bukserne)
blouse.DEF can I like (but not trousers.DEF)
(4.35) a. Jeg tror ikke længere på julemanden
I believe not any.longer in Santa.Claus.DEF
b. Julemanden tror jeg ikke længere på
Santa.Claus.DEF believe I not any.longer in

In contrast, observe the ungrammaticality of (4.36b) and (4.37b), where it is attempted to topicalize the genitive marker together with its host. Only the full noun phrase, consisting of the host noun, the genitive marker, and the following noun, can be topicalized, as shown in (4.36c) and (4.37c):

(4.36) a. Jeg kan li’ pigeNS hestehale
I can like girl.DEF.DEF.pron pony.tail
b. *Pigens kan jeg li’ hestehale
girl.DEF.DEF.pron can I like pony.tail
c. Pigens hestehale kan jeg li’
girl.DEF.DEF.pron pony.tail can I like
(4.37) a. Jeg tror på kokkens forklaring
I believe in cook.DEF.DEF.pron explanation

22The term is due to Gazdar (1981) and apart from topicalization it includes such phenomena as wh-questions, relative clauses, it-clefts, pseudo-clefts, purpose infinitives, and tough movement, which all share the feature of unboundedness, in the sense explained in Gazdar (1981).
b. *kokkens tror jeg på _ forklaring
   cook.DEF GEN believe I in _ explanation

c. Kokkens forklaring tror jeg på _
   cook.DEF GEN explanation believe I in _

This is further evidence of the clitic status of the genitive marker, and the affix status of the postnominal definiteness marker.

4.3.6 Relative ordering

The sixth and final criterion, concerns the relative ordering of clitics and affixes: clitics can attach to material already containing clitics, but affixes cannot.

As pointed out by Börjars (1994: 75) this criterion follows directly from a linear model of grammar and the assumption that affixes are lexical and clitics post-lexical: “Since affixes are attached to their stems in the lexicon, and clitics attach to their hosts outside the lexicon, and since once an element has left the lexicon, it is beyond the reach of the lexical rules, proclitics must occur before prefixes and enclitics after suffixes” (Börjars, 1994: 75).

To test the postnominal definiteness marker against this criterion I will compare its position to that of the genitive marker s (a clitic) and the plural marker -e/-er, which I believe to be, uncontroversially, an inflectional affix.

Let us initially examine the relative ordering of the postnominal definiteness marker and the genitive marker. As evident from (4.38) below, only one ordering is possible, namely DEF > GEN:

(4.38) a. dreng-en-s
   boy-DEF GEN
   b. *dreng-s-en
   boy-GEN-DEF

Let us then see how the definiteness marker behaves with respect to the plural marker (here marked with the feature PLU in the gloss):

(4.39) a. dreng-e-ne
   boy-PLU-DEF
   b. *dreng-ne-e
   boy-DEF-PLU

Again only one order is possible: PLU > DEF.

Putting (4.38) and (4.39) together we arrive at the following picture of ordering relations in the affix and clitic domain of nouns:

(4.40) a. noun host > PLU (affix) > DEF > GEN (clitic)
   b. *noun host > GEN (clitic) > DEF
   c. *noun host > DEF > PLU (affix)

23 In a non-linear model of grammar, like the one proposed in Sadock (1991), this procedural criterion does not apply, and the distinction between affixes and clitics will have to defined in a non-procedural manner. For reasons of space I cannot go into Sadock's analysis of definiteness marking in Scandinavian (Sadock, 1991: 113–7), but see Börjars (1994: 119ff) for illustration and discussion of Sadock's analysis.
This initially looks like further support for the affix status of the postnominal definiteness marker: DEF cannot follow the clitic GEN (4.40b), and the affix PLU cannot follow DEF (4.40c). According to the criterion of relative ordering, both facts point towards the postnominal definiteness marker being an affix (and not a clitic).

However, as pointed out in Börjars (1994: 75-6), the evidence is in fact inconclusive. The reason for this is that we have to take into account the ordering constraints that may obtain within a set of clitics attaching to the same host, analogous to the ordering constraints observed among (inflectional) affixes attaching to the same stem (as illustrated in (4.39) above with respect to the plural suffix and the definiteness marker). The pattern in (4.40a) is consistent with either DEF being an affix (that must follow the PLU affix) or DEF being a clitic (that must precede the clitic GEN). This question cannot be resolved directly on empirical grounds, since the pattern in (4.40a) exhausts the repertoire of dependent elements that occur in postnominal position in Danish.

4.3.7 Summing up the evidence

In the last six sections I have gathered evidence for affix status of the Danish postnominal marker -en. Five of the six criteria came out in favour of the affix status of -en, and one (the criteria of relative ordering) proved inconclusive.

The characteristics of the postnominal definiteness marker (DEF) in favour of an affix analysis are summarised below (where DEF is used as shorthand for ‘postnominal definiteness marker’):

1. **Selectivity**: DEF exhibits a high degree of selectivity with respect to the stem it attaches to, in so far as it only attaches to nouns, more specifically the head noun of the phrase (section 4.3.1).

2. **Irregularities**: There are arbitrary gaps in the distribution of DEF, both in the context of (re-analysed, set-denoting) proper nouns, and across a number of otherwise related individual nouns (section 4.3.2 and appendix K).

3. **Morphophonological idiosyncrasies**: Morphophonological idiosyncrasies were observed in two instances: the syllabification of words ending in -en, -el, -er when combining with DEF, and the arbitrary groupings of loan words in -(i)us and (i)um with respect to which stem form (short and/or long) DEF can attach to (section 4.3.3).

4. **Semantic idiosyncrasies**: There are nouns that appear with the formal postnominal definiteness marker, but do not seem to carry the standard semantics of definite noun forms, in particular the idiosyncratic semantics (and syntax) of verden and (i) forvejen was discussed (section 4.3.4).

5. **Participation in syntactic rules**: Definite noun forms (noun-DEF) participate in syntactic rules. This was illustrated with respect to topicalization, where a noun-DEF behaves as a syntactic unit (section 4.3.5).

6. **Relative ordering**: The relative ordering of DEF with respect to the plural affix PLU and the genitive clitic GEN was examined in section 4.3.6. The result (PLU > DEF > GEN) is consistent with DEF being either an affix (that cannot precede PLU) or a clitic (that cannot follow GEN).

Throughout the behaviour of the postnominal definiteness marker was contrasted with that of the genitive marker s, which Jensen (1985, 1994) argues to be a clitic. The behaviour of the genitive marker s with respect to the six criteria discussed here, supports Jensen’s analysis: First, the genitive marker exhibits a low degree of selectivity with respect to its host. Second, there are few if any
gaps in the distribution of the genitive marker. Third, the genitive marker does not exhibit any morphophonological idiosyncrasies (only phonetically predictable allomorphic variation). Fourth, if one disregards the occurrence of s as a case marker, in a limited number of fixed prepositional phrases, the genitive marker does not exhibit any semantic idiosyncrasies. Fifth, the clitic group consisting of the genitive marker and its host does not behave as a syntactic unit in the context of a syntactic rule like topicalization. Again the sixth and final criterion, the criterion of relative ordering, is strictly speaking inconclusive with respect to the clitic status of the genitive marker: it could be clitic, or it could be an affix that has to succeed both DEF and PLU.

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24 This is not to say that the semantic contribution of the genitive marker, in its normal productive use, is a trivial or even relatively well-understood question — far from it. On the other hand, I do believe that it is possible to give a formal semantic analysis of genitive constructions, which accommodates the complex and seemingly context sensitive semantics of the genitive marker, while staying strictly compositional, by exploiting the interaction of the formal rules and a rich and highly structured lexicon, cf. the analyses proposed in Jensen and Vikner (1994) and Partee and Borschev (to appear).
Chapter 5

Formal Analysis

In this chapter I try to bring together the results of the corpus study with the criticism of transformational approaches to definiteness in a formal analysis of Danish noun phrases. The analysis will be developed within the framework of Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG), and it will cover the basic restrictions on definiteness marking observed in chapter 1 and some of the corpus data discussed in chapter 3.

First I give a brief introduction to HPSG, in which I focus on the aspects which are relevant to the analysis of the Danish data. I then discuss the issue of headedness, in particular which constituent heads the noun phrase. In section 5.3, I discuss the issue of how to represent definiteness formally, and finally in section 5.4, I present the analysis of the Danish data.

5.1 Introduction to HPSG

Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG) is an integrated theory of natural language syntax and semantics. The theory is presented in Pollard and Sag (1987, 1994). Historically and intellectually, it belongs in the tradition of generative grammar, and it is closely related to Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (Gazdar et al., 1985), Categorial Grammar (Bach, 1983; Dowty, 1982; Jacobson, 1990; Steedman, 1987), Arc Pair Grammar (Johnson and Postal, 1980), and Lexical Functional Grammar (Bresnan, 1982).

The main characteristics of the HPSG formalism are that i) it is unification-based (Shieber, 1986), ii) it is non-derivational, iii) it is monostratal, and iv) linguistic entities and the information associated with these are modelled using sorted feature structures (Moshier:1988, Keller:1993, Pollard and Sag:1994, pp.17–30).

In this section I outline the very basics of HPSG, focusing on what is relevant for the analysis of the Danish definiteness data.\(^1\)

5.1.1 Signs

In HPSG the basic linguistic unit is the **sign**, which is conceived of as a “structured complex[es] of phonological, syntactic, semantic, discourse, and phrase-structural information” (P&S, p.15). All well-formed linguistic expressions are signs, whether atomic (words) or complex (phrases, sentences, and even larger linguistic structures combined thereof, such as texts or discourses).

\(^1\)HPSG has developed significantly since Pollard and Sag (1987), and throughout this chapter I will assume the version of HPSG presented in chapter 9 of Pollard and Sag (1994), henceforth P&S.
The structure of a sign is modelled using sorted feature structures, and usually represented graphically in a so called 'attribute value matrix' diagram (AVM). An example representing the lexical entry for the third person pronoun *hun*, 'she' is given in (5.1) below (adapted from P&S, p.20, (4)).

(5.1)

The intuitive interpretation of the AVM in (5.1) is that it describes a linguistic object of the sort *word* with the phonological value *hun*, of the category *noun*, in the nominative case, which refers to an object that is third person, singular, and feminine.\(^2\)

The basic data structure of an AVM is the attribute-value pair, which represents a feature structure. An attribute-value pair consists of an attribute (the feature name) and its value (the feature value). An attribute is always atomic (and written in small caps), while its value may be atomic (and written in italics) or complex, i.e. another attribute-value pair (and then represented in square brackets). In the AVM above the attribute *PHON* has the atomic value \(\langle hun\rangle\), whereas the attribute *HEAD* takes another attribute-value pair \([\text{CASE} \text{nom}]\) as its value. Each attribute value is associated with a 'path' which consists of all the attributes one has to go through from left to right to arrive at that particular attribute value. In the AVM above the path to the attribute value *nom* is *SYNSEM*\([\text{LOCAL}]\)\([\text{CATEGORY}]\)\([\text{HEAD}]\)\([\text{CASE}]\).

Feature structures are labelled with a ‘sort’ symbol that tells what type of linguistic object the structure is modelling. In the AVM representation sort symbols are given in subscripted italics in the outer, left, bottom corner of an attribute-value pair. In (5.1) above the main feature structure is of sort *word*, and the value of the *HEAD* attribute is of sort *noun*. It is important to note that all HPSG feature structures have a formal sort, even if this is not shown in the AVM representation. Furthermore, all HPSG feature structures are well-typed, which implies that what attributes (feature names) can appear in a given feature structure is determined by its sort. The sorts are organised and defined in a sort hierarchy, where the appropriate attributes are declared for each sort (P&S, pp.396–399). In our example above the fact that the sort *noun* allows the attribute *CASE*, but not, say *TENSE*, would be declared in the sort hierarchy.

Since HPSG is non-derivational the attributes of linguistic structures are related, not by movement, but by ‘structure sharing’ (P&S, pp.2ff). In the AVM representation structure sharing is indicated by

\(^2\)The following is based on P&S, pp. 15–30. Unless stated otherwise the notation employed in this chapter is as in P&S. Since I will not be concerned with semantics or pragmatics in the formal analysis of the Danish data, the *CONTEXT* attribute will be ignored in the following sections.
co-indexing of attribute values (the indices appear as boxed numerals tagged onto the relevant attribute value). In the AVM above this is illustrated with the co-indexing of the values of the attributes INDEX and INST. Structure sharing is based on unification, which can be informally defined as the operation which combines the information from two feature structures to obtain a feature structure that includes all the information of both feature structures, (see Shieber (1986: 16–20) for a formal definition of unification). The linguistic relevance of structure sharing and unification will be discussed in the sections on principles (5.1.2) and schemas (5.1.3).

Let us next have a look at a phrasal sign, here exemplified by the nominal expression *rød bog*, ‘red book’. In a simplified AVM notation this phrase is represented as in (5.2):\(^3\)

\[(5.2)\]

\[
\text{PHON} \quad \langle \text{rød, bog} \rangle
\]

\[
\text{SYNSEM} | \text{LOC} | \text{CAT}
\quad \begin{bmatrix}
\text{HEAD noun} \\
\text{SPR} \\
\langle \text{Det} \rangle
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{DTRS}
\]

\[
\text{ADJ-DTR}
\quad \begin{bmatrix}
\text{PHON} \\
\langle \text{rød} \rangle
\quad \begin{bmatrix}
\text{SYNSEM} \\
\text{LOC} | \text{CAT}
\quad \begin{bmatrix}
\text{HEAD noun} \\
\text{SPR} \\
\langle \text{Det} \rangle
\end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{head-adj-structure}
\]

The intuitive interpretation of the AVM in (5.2) is that it represents a nominal phrase (HEAD noun), with the phonological value *rød bog*, which is looking for a determiner to combine with (SPR ⟨Det⟩). The DTRS attribute carry information about the substructures which combined to make this complex phrasal sign, in this case a noun (the HEAD-DTR) and an adjective (the ADJ-DTR). Note that the value of the DTRS attribute is labelled with a sort symbol, in this case head-adj-structure. As we will see in the following section, this information is used in the definition of the schema which admits the feature structure in (5.2).

The attribute SPR (mnemonic for SPECIFIER) represents one of the three ‘valence’ features. The other two are SUBJ, and COMPS. The valence features allows a head to specify certain attributes on the elements it combines with (as specifier, subject or complements respectively). In the example above, the nominal phrase is still waiting to combine with a determiner (SPR ⟨Det⟩). To be more specific we could specify that *rød bog* requires a singular determiner by adding this information to the value of the SPR attribute (SPR ⟨Det[sg]⟩).\(^4\)

The attribute MOD (on the path DTRS|ADJ-DTR|SYNSEM|LOC|HEAD) is mnemonic for MODIFIED (P&S, p.55). The MOD feature takes an object of sort synsem as it value, in this case the synsem value of the head daughter as indicated by the co-indexing of these two values (with the tag \(\square\)). The MOD

\(^3\)See P&S, pp. 55–7, for details. HPSG employs the standard “kinship terminology” (mothers, daughters, sisters etc.) of X-theory (Jackendoff, 1977), and the various kinds of daughters (head daughter, complement daughter, adjunct daughter etc.) are formally distinguished in the AVM representation by the attributes HEAD-DTR, COMPS-DTR, ADJ-DTR etc.

\(^4\)The notation DetP[sing] is shorthand for a complex feature structure with the SYNSEM|LOC|CATEGORY value det, and SYNSEM|LOC|CONTENT|INDEX|NUM value sing. See P&S, pp. 27–8 for further details of this abbreviatory convention.
feature in effect allows the adjective to select the kind of noun it may combine with by specifying further attribute values on the synsem object it takes as the value of the MOD feature. This is useful for ensuring e.g. number and gender agreement between the adjective and the noun. The functioning of the MOD feature is specified in the Head-Adjunct Schema, of which (5.2) is an instantiation. I will discuss the Head-Adjunct Schema in the next section.

It is important to note that an AVM may provide only a partial description of a given feature structure. A partial description of a feature structure may leave out attributes and/or underspecify attribute values. As an example compare the partial AVM description of hun in (5.3) with the more complete description in (5.1):

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(5.3)} \\
\text{sign} \\
\text{[SYNSEM|LOCAL|CATEGORY [HEAD noun]]}
\end{array}
\]

The partial description in (5.3) only tells us that the sign is of category noun. It does not tell us whether the sign is of sort word or phrasal (sign is the superset for the subsorts lexical and phrasal (P&S, p. 31), and in general underspecification is indicated by using the superset as a feature value or sort label, cf. P&S, p.20), it does not tell us anything about the CONTENT or CONTEXT values, and it only specifies the HEAD feature as noun without any indication of the CASE value. Intuitively, the description in (5.1) is more restrictive than the one in (5.3); fewer feature structures will satisfy the description in (5.1) than the one in (5.3). Technically, this is expressed in terms of subsumption; a partial description will always subsume a more complete description of the same linguistic object (Shieber, 1986: 14–6). The two descriptions in (5.1) and (5.3) are clearly unifiable, since they do not contain mutually exclusive or contradictory information. In general, the result of unifying a partial description with a more complex description will equal the more complex description (since unification is idempotent, cf. Shieber (1986: 18)).

The properties of sorted feature structures and unification described above allow us to use shorter (i.e. partial) descriptions of feature structures without loss of formal rigour, and in practice only the attributes and values relevant to express a given linguistic restriction or generalization will be specified.

### 5.1.2 Schemas

HPSG employs a small number of combinatory schemas which specify how signs may combine to form more complex signs. The role of the schemas are similar to that of $X$-schemata in GB (which are essentially based on Jackendoff (1977)), and the rules themselves correspond closely to the Immediate Dominance rules of Gazdar et al. (1985: 44–56). One of the schemas that will be of immediate relevance to us here is the HEAD-ADJUNCT SCHEMA which (among others things) specifies how a prenominal adjective may combine with a nominal head (cf. (5.2) above). The formal version of the schema is given in (5.4):

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{(5.4) HEAD-ADJUNCT SCHEMA } (= \text{P&S, p.56, (SCHEMA 5)}) \\
\text{A phrase with DTRS value of sort head-adjunct-structure, such that the MOD value of the adjunct daughter is token identical to the SYNSEM value of the head daughter.}
\end{array}
\]

---

5Previously I spoke of unifying feature structures, here I speak of unifying descriptions of feature structures. At the level of detail assumed in this introductory presentation the technical and formal differences between the two are irrelevant, but see Carpenter (1992) for clarification and discussion.
There are several things to note about this definition. Firstly, the schema defines a sort, in the technical sense described above. Secondly, the schema specifies that the value of a certain attribute of the adjunct daughter (i.e. the MOD attribute) must be structure shared with the value of a certain attribute of the head daughter (i.e. the SYNSEM attribute). What this means is that the adjunct daughter can place restrictions on the type of noun is can combine with via the MOD attribute. This mechanism can be used in various ways to restrict a well-formed adjective noun combination, e.g. by securing gender and number agreement between the adjective and the noun. Note that the adjective does not select a sign, but an object of sort synsem. This captures the generalization that a linguistic element never selects for the phonological structure of the element it combines with (the value of the PHON attribute), and neither does it select for any of its daughters (the value DTRS attribute).

There are seven schemas all together: The Head-Subject Schema, The Head-Complement Schema, The Head-Subject-Complement Schema, The Head-Marker Schema, The Head-Adjunct Schema, The Head-Specifier Schema, and The Head-Filler Schema. The formal definitions are listed in P&S, pp. 402–3. The role of the schemas in the overall theory is stated in the Immediate Dominance Principle, which says that that a well-formed phrase must be an instantiation of one of the schemas (P&S, p.38).

5.1.3 Principles

The role of principles in HPSG is similar to that of principles in GB: to define and restrict the notion of a well-formed linguistic expression. The nature of the HPSG principles, however, is quite different from that of GB principles, since they operate on types and feature structures rather than configurational (tree) structures and movement operations.

Apart from the Immediate Dominance Principle discussed above, there are nine other principles, of which the following four will be of immediate relevance in the analysis of the Danish data: The Head Feature Principle, The Valence Principle, The Spec Principle, and The Marker Principle (see P&S, p.399–400 for the full list of principles and their formal definition).

\[(5.5) \text{HEAD FEATURE PRINCIPLE (HFP) } (= \text{P&S, p.34, (16)} )\]

The head value of any headed phrase is structure-shared with the head value of the head daughter.

The Head Feature Principle ensures that the mother shares the value of certain features (the head features) with its head daughter. This principle is a modification of the Head Feature Convention of GPSG (Gazdar et al., 1985: 94–99), and it is used e.g. for the percolation of agreement and category information. In the example in (5.2) above, this is illustrated by the percolation of the value noun of the head attribute from the HEAD-DTR onto the mother.

\[(5.6) \text{VALENCE PRINCIPLE (ValP) } (= \text{P&S, p.348, (4)} )\]

In a headed phrase, for each valence feature F, the F value of the head daughter is the concatenation of the phrase’s F value with the list of SYNSEM values of the F-DTRS value.

The Valence Principle (in collaboration with the HFP) ensures that the values of the valence features SUBJ (subject), COMPS (complements), and SPEC (specifier) are passed on or cancelled as appropriate when signs combine. In (5.2) above, this is illustrated by the fact that the values of the valence feature SPR as it appears on the HEAD-DTR and the mother, are identical.\(^6\)

\(^6\)The technical formulation of the Valence Principle may seem rather counter intuitive, but in effect it ensures that “the specifications for required subjects, complements and specifiers that appear on the head word of a constituent are uniformly removed on the phrasal projection of that head as they become satisfied” (P&S, p.361). See also the discussion of the Head-Specifier Schema below.
(5.7) **SPEC PRINCIPLE (SP)** (=P&S, p.51, (50))

If a non-head daughter in a headed structure bears a SPEC value, it is token-identical to the SYNSEM value of the head daughter.

To understand the function of the Spec Principle, we need to consider a structure involving a spec daughter. To continue with the example introduced in (5.2) above consider what happens when the nominal phrase *rød bog* combines with the determiner *en*, to form the noun phrase *en rød bog*, ‘a red book’. This nominal expression can be analysed as an instantiation of the Head-Specifier Schema, which is represented in an enriched \(X\) notation in (5.8) below (see P&S, p.362 for details):

\[
(5.8) \quad X'' \rightarrow \Box Y''[\text{SPEC } \Box], \Box X'[\text{SPR } \Box]
\]

In (5.8) \(X''\) is the mother, \(Y''\) the SPEC-DTR, and \(X'\) the HEAD-DTR. In the context of our example, \(X''\) corresponds to the full NP *en rød bog*, \(Y''\) to (the phrasal projection of) the determiner *en*,\(^7\) and \(N'\) to the nominal structure *rød bog*, which is represented in (5.2) above. What the Spec Principle ensures is that the value of the SPEC attribute on the determiner (the SPEC-DTR) is token-identical to the SYNSEM value of the noun (the HEAD-DTR). In the \(X\) schema in (5.8) this is indicated by co-indexing of these two values (with the tag \(\Box\)). The other co-indexing (with the tag \(\Box\)) ensures that the value of the SPR attribute on the noun is token-identical with the SYNSEM value of the specifier. The Valence Principle ensures that the SPR value on the HEAD-DTR is not passed on to the mother. Intuitively, the presence of the determiner satisfies the subcategorization requirement of the noun (SPR \(\langle\text{Det}\rangle\)), and the valence feature is passed on to the mother as empty (SPR \(\langle\rangle\)). Technically, this is achieved by stating (in the Valence Principle) that the SPR value of the HEAD-DTR is the concatenation of the SPR value of the mother and the SYNSEM value of the SPEC-DTR. To fulfill this requirement, the SPR value of the mother must be an empty list, since the SPR value of the HEAD-DTR equals the SYNSEM value of the SPEC-DTR, and only the concatenation with an empty list will make an element equal to itself. The Marker Principle will be discussed in connection with the analysis of at-clause marking in section 5.4.2.

There are several things to note about the analysis of noun phrases sketched in this and previous sections. First note that the noun is the head of the phrase, which is in accordance with traditional analyses of the noun phrase (e.g. Jackendoff (1977)), but in contrast to the DP analysis assumed in most modern transformational analyses (cf. chapter 4, section 4.1). I will discuss the issue of headedness in greater detail in section 5.2 below. Note secondly that not only does the noun select its specifier (by the valence feature SPR), but the determiner also selects the head it specifies (by the SPEC feature). The property of ‘mutual selection’ between noun and determiner will be crucial to the analysis of the Danish data. The details of the HPSG analysis of noun phrases will be presented in the analysis of the Danish definiteness data in section 5.4.

### 5.2 The Headedness of the Noun Phrase

The notion ‘head’ has a long tradition in grammatical theory, though there is relatively little consensus on how to define this notion, see e.g. Zwicky (1993) and references sited there. I will not attempt to review the vast literature on heads and headedness here (for a comprehensive discussion see the

\(^7\)Since I will not be concerned with determiners which exhibit internal (phrasal) structure, I will, for simplicity, not explicitly distinguish phrasal projections of determiners, but use Det throughout, e.g. as the value of the SPR feature (instead of DetP).
collection of papers in Corbett et al. (1993)), but instead concentrate on the problems involved in determining which constituent is the head of the noun phrase.

Several tests for headedness have been put forth in the literature e.g. by Zwicky (1985) and Hudson (1987). The Zwicky-Hudson tests involve semantic notions like functor and argument, syntactic notions like subcategorization, morphosyntactic notions like agreement, government, and concord, and distributional notions like obligatory constituent and distributional equivalent. These tests have been applied systematically to Swedish noun phrases by Börjars (1994: 127–188), though with rather inconclusive results, (her results are summarised in table 4.1, p. 184). Some of the tests come out in favour of the noun being the head of the noun phrase (the noun is the semantic argument, and the object of external subcategorization), others come out in favour of the determiner being the head (the determiner is the governor, and the object of internal subcategorization), and other tests are themselves inconclusive as to which constituent, the noun or the determiner, fulfils the criteria put forth in the test (neither seems to be obligatory in the noun phrase, and neither is an exact distributional equivalent).

Since the results are likely to be similarly inconclusive for the Danish noun phrase data, I will not go through the process of applying the Zwicky-Hudson tests to the Danish data here. Instead I refer to the detailed discussion in Börjars (1994: 127–188).

One explanation for the inconclusiveness of the proposed tests for headedness, which is suggested in Zwicky (1993), is that the notion of a ‘head’ is not a clear cut one, and that the term ‘head’ should be thought of as a cover term for a number of distinct properties which tend to coincide in one element of a given phrase. Zwicky makes an illumination analogy to the development of the notion of a ‘subject’ in linguistic theory:

Instead, what I want to say about heads is rather like what most syntacticians now say about subjects. Over a considerable period of time, the literature on subjects has gradually disentangled a number of notions that coincide in prototypical instances of subjects, among them nominative marking, sentence topics, reference to agents in an event and the ‘grammatical relation’ simply labelled subject. All of these notions are relevant in some way to statements of grammatical generalizations, and they are related to one another by default associations (for instance, the grammatical relation subject is by default expressed by nominative marking).

I am proposing here to disentangle at least three notions that coincide in prototypical instances of heads: the semantic functor (F); the base (B), which is the required participant in a combination (in the sense that omitting it yields some sort of ellipsis); and the head (H), roughly as in the Head Feature Convention of Generalized Phrase Structure Grammar (GPSG). (Zwicky, 1993: 292-3)

If we apply Zwicky’s tripartition to the case of Danish (and Swedish) noun phrases, we see that not all three notions (Functor, Base and Head) coincide. More specifically, the noun is the Base and the Head, but the determiner is the Functor, which goes some way to explaining Börjars’s inconclusive results. Zwicky (1993: 302ff) discusses various dissociations between Functor, Base, and Head, and distinguishes the one observed above (Functor vs. Base+Head) as specifier vs. specified. The same pattern (or dependency relation in Zwicky’s terminology) is also observed in auxiliary plus main verb combinations, where the auxiliary is the specifier (Functor) and the main verb the specified (Base and Head).

---

8I will not provide detailed argumentation for this claim here, though see the summary of arguments in favour of the noun being the Head in the paragraph below, and the discussion of the functor-argument structure of the noun phrase in the context of Generalized Quantifier Theory, in the section on relative clause interpretation (chapter 3, section 3.6.1.1.1).
In what follows I will use the notation Head for head in this narrow sense, and since the notion of head in HPSG is inherited from GPSG this usage carries over to the HPSG analysis proposed in section 5.4. (See also Borsley (1993) for a detailed discussion of the notion of head in HPSG.)

Following the criteria put forth in Zwicky (1993: 296–8) I will argue that the noun is the Head of the noun phrase (in the narrow sense defined above). The essential properties of the noun which distinguish it as the Head of the noun phrase can be summarised as follows: i) the noun is the characterising participant in the noun phrase, in the sense that the meaning of a noun phrase is a function of the meaning of the noun (see also the section on Date NPs in chapter 3, and references cited there), ii) the noun is the required element of the noun phrase, in the special sense that without this element the phrase is elliptical, and iii) the noun is the external representative of the noun phrase, in the sense that it is the trigger or target for external lexical subcategorization (there are verbs that lexically subcategorize for a particular kind of noun (mass, concrete, edible, animate, human etc.) while there is no verb that lexically subcategorizes for a particular kind of determiner (definite, indefinite, universal or existential)).

Moreover I believe the noun to be the unique Head of the noun phrase, with the specific implications that i) there is only one lexical Head of the noun phrase,9 and ii) the lexical Head is of the same category in all noun phrases. In fact both of these assumptions have been challenged in the literature.

The first assumption, that there is only one lexical Head of the noun phrase, is violated in recent GB analyses where one or more of the constituents determiner, quantifier, and adjective Head their own maximal projections, which take NP within their scope. This is most clearly illustrated with an example of the so called DP analysis proposed in Abney (1987):

(5.9) (= Abney (1987), p.216, (403))

```
DP
  /  
D    QP
   /  
  exceedingly  Q'
     /  
    Q  AP
      /  
     many  very
         /  
        A'
          /  
         A  NP
           /  
          beautiful  women
```

Note how each of the categories N, A, Q, and D progressively Head the construction, and contrast this with the single headed $X$ analysis of Jackendoff (1977) where N is the only (lexical) Head of the noun phrase (inessential details omitted):

---

9One exception is coordinated noun phrases, where I follow Gazdar et al. (1982a) and Sag et al. (1985) in assuming multiple heads. Since I will not be giving a formal analysis of coordinated phrases, their structure and headedness will not be considered here.
Another way of formulating the difference between the two structures is to say that there is a categorically uniform projection path from N to the root node of the tree (N''') in (5.10), whereas the path from N to the root node of the tree in (5.9) is categorically heterogeneous.

The empirical and theoretical merits of each of these approaches are subjected to detailed discussion in Payne (1993). On the basis of cross-linguistic data on incorporation, subcategorization, the position of possessive phrases, apposition, and agreement and government, Payne (p. 138) concludes that “the multi-head hypothesis has no significant advantages over the single-headed hypothesis. . . . [Moreover] a number of specific syntactic and morphological arguments . . . seem to point towards the superiority of the single-head hypothesis.” I will follow Payne in assuming that the noun is the only Head of the noun phrase.

The second assumption, that all noun phrases have the same Head, has been challenged in the analysis of German noun phrases developed in Netter (1994b,a). Netter’s theory is cast within the framework of HPSG, as a specific alternative to the noun phrase analysis proposed in P&S. Since the formal analysis of the Danish data developed later in this chapter is based on the noun phrase analysis of P&S, I will briefly review Netter’s proposal here.10

In brief, Netter proposes an analysis in which either the noun or the determiner may Head a noun phrase depending on the internal structure of the phrase. If a determiner is present it Heads the phrase taking an NP as its complement, and if a determiner is not present the noun Heads the entire phrase. The difference is illustrated schematically in (5.11) and (5.12) below:

One of the main advantages of Netter’s analysis is that it avoids the postulation of any empty determiners, and since the two structures in (5.11) and (5.12) are both defined to be maximal nominal projections the differences in internal structure do not affect external subcategorization.

In previous work (Mikkelsen, 1998) I have tried to extend this approach to Danish noun phrases, concentrating on the prenominal domain of the noun phrase (determiner-adjective-noun sequences, to be more precise). Although the Netter approach worked fairly well for this restricted empirical domain, I believe it would be rather difficult to extend this analysis to cover postnominal complements and modifiers, and in particular the corpus data on at-clauses and measure phrases presented in chapter 5 (sections 5.4.2 and 5.4.3). Moreover there were technical problems with the empirical predictions of the analysis developed in Mikkelsen (1998), even within the very restricted empirical domain. These problems were partly resolved by introducing default specifications of certain values in certain lexical entries (cf. Lascarides and Copestake (in press)), but this was essentially a technical solution, which was not particularly well motivated theoretically or empirically. I therefore now believe that it would be more fruitful to pursue the standard HPSG analysis of noun phrases outlined in P&S (in particular pp. 371–6). This is also the approach adopted and advocated in Börjars’ (1994) analysis of Swedish noun phrases.

Another argument in favour of the P&S analysis is that the specifier-specified dependency relation which obtains between the determiner and the noun (in the terminology of Zwicky (1993)) is reflected in the formal analysis by the fact that the determiner and the noun mutually select each other (via the SPEC and SPR features, respectively). Nonetheless, the P&S analysis is still a single-headed analysis (in the sense of Payne (1993)) in so far as the noun is the unique Head (and the HEAD-DTR) and the determiner the specifier (i.e. SPEC-DTR).

Before I present the formal analysis of the Danish data in section 5.4 I will discuss the issue of how to represent definiteness in a feature-based analysis.

5.3 The Representation of Definiteness

In this section I discuss some of the issues involved in deciding on how to represent definiteness formally.

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11 A maximal nominal projection (technically a feature structure of the sort dp) is defined in Netter (1994b) as a phrasal sign of category N which has saturated all its subcategorization requirements, and is functionally complete. This definition crucially relies in the fact that the determiner in a structure like that in (5.11) inherits the category features of its NP complement through structure sharing, see Netter (1994b: 313ff) for details.
Let me first point out that since I am primarily concerned with morphosyntactic aspects of definiteness marking in this thesis (and exclusively so in the formal analysis to be presented later in this chapter) I will not attempt to discuss the complex issues surrounding the representation of the semantics of definiteness (see the collection of papers in Reuland and ter Meulen (1987) for a comprehensive overview of the issues involved). Instead I will concentrate on the following questions: i) should definiteness be represented as a morphological feature or as a syntactic element, and ii) if definiteness should be represented as a feature, which values does it take, which elements is it declared for, and where in the feature structure does it belong?

5.3.1 Definiteness as a feature

As pointed out in chapter 4 section 4.1, most transformational noun phrase analyses, including that of Delsing (1993b), assume that definiteness is an abstract, base-generated syntactic element whose realization and position in surface structure is determined by movement and constraints on movement. In feature-based analyses, like that of Börjars (1994), definiteness is represented as a feature on nominal and certain functional categories (in particular determiners), and morphosyntactic constraints on the realization of definiteness are captured through restrictions on the subcategorization requirements of the noun (via the SPR feature) and the selection features of the adjective (the MOD feature) and the determiner (the SPEC feature).

As I have argued at length in chapter 4 section 4.3, I believe the postnominal definiteness marker to be an affix (i.e. a morphological element) in modern Danish and not a clitic (i.e. a syntactic element). In HPSG inflectional affixes are standardly represented as features (or feature bundles) on the stem element rather than as independent combinatory elements (though see fn. 17). This general approach to morphology is known as realizational morphology (see Pullum and Zwicky (1991) and references cited there), and I will adopt it here. In the case of the postnominal definite article, the features involved are definiteness (DEF), gender (GEN), and possibly number NUM. As for the prenominal definite article, I will regard it as a syntactic element of the sort det (determiner).

The definiteness feature DEF will be declared for nouns and determiners, but not for adjectives. This choice is partly motivated by semantic considerations, partly by descriptive economy. Though adjectives show some sensitivity to definiteness in attributive, prenominal position (in the form of the inflectional paradigm -Ø, -t, -e), their semantic category (as set- or property-denoting expressions) is not standardly associated with the notion of definiteness. If it is possibly to describe and formally express the morphosyntactic restrictions on definiteness marking without declaring the DEF feature for adjectives (but only for nouns and determiners where it is semantically well-motivated), this is more economical than declaring it for all three categories. The decision not to declare the DEF feature for adjectives is further supported by the arguments advanced by Kester (1993) to show that the definiteness morphology of adjectives (the -Ø, -t, -e paradigm referred to above) is a case of “dummy” inflection rather than “real” agreement morphology.

The DEF feature is declared as a HEAD feature (on the path SYNSEM|LOC|CATEGORY|HEAD), and not a semantic feature (i.e. somewhere inside the CONTENT value). This might seem counter-intuitive at first, especially since other nominal features like gender, number, and person are considered to be semantic features in HPSG (cf. P&S pp. 67–91), more precisely INDEX features on the path SYNSEM|LOC|CONTENT|INDEX (cf. the AVM in (5.1)). There is however an empirical argument for

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12I am hesitant about including NUM with DEF and GEN in the feature bundle expressed in the postnominal definiteness marker -er, because one could argue that the morphological expression of number is separate from the expression of gender and definiteness on the basis of the plural form er-ne, where -er expresses number (plural) and -ne gender and definiteness (common and definite). The morphophonological fusion of gender and definiteness seems indisputable though.
not treating DEF as an INDEX feature (i.e. on a par with number, gender and person). The argument has to do with anaphora, more specifically the features whose values have to be shared between a pronoun and its noun phrase antecedent. These features include gender, number, and person, but not definiteness. This is illustrated in the examples below where only (5.13a) is a possible continuation of (5.13):\textsuperscript{13}

\begin{align*}
(5.13) & \quad \text{Jeg købte en bog af Chomsky} \\
& \quad \text{I bought a.COM book by Chomsky} \\
& \quad \begin{array}{ll}
  a. & \text{Den} \text{\textsubscript{1}} \text{ var på udsalg.} \\
  & \text{It.COM was on sale} \\
  b. & \ast \text{Det} \text{\textsubscript{1}} \text{ var på udsalg.} \\
  & \text{It.NEU was on sale} \\
  c. & \ast \text{De} \text{\textsubscript{1}} \text{ var på udsalg.} \\
  & \text{They were on sale} \\
  d. & \ast \text{Du} \text{\textsubscript{1}} \text{ var på udsalg.} \\
  & \text{You were on sale}
\end{array}
\end{align*}

In all the ungrammatical continuations the pronoun differs from its antecedent (\textit{en bog}) in one of the INDEX features. In (5.13b) the pronoun is of a different gender than its antecedent, in (5.13c) of a different number, and in (5.13d) of a different person. Whereas the mismatch in definiteness (indefinite antecedent (5.13) vs. definite pronoun (5.13a)) does not lead to ungrammaticality, on the contrary the shift in definiteness (from indefinite to definite) is often assumed to be the default in textual progression: a discourse referent is first introduced by an indefinite (here \textit{en bog}) and then referred back to by a definite pronoun (here \textit{den}) (Heim, 1982: 122ff).

If we assume that DEF is not an INDEX feature the data in (5.13) can be captured straightforwardly by saying that a pronoun must structure-share the value of its INDEX attribute with that of its antecedent. If DEF is treated as an INDEX feature this generalization is lost, and the covariance between the values of each of the features NUM, GEN, and PER will have to be encoded separately for each feature.

The argument against treating DEF as an INDEX feature in the analysis of Danish does, of course, not imply that definiteness should not be given a semantic representation at all. Clearly there is a number of semantic generalizations which are sensitive to (in)definiteness such as definiteness restrictions on postcopula NPs in existential sentences with expletive subjects (Milsark, 1979), on the embedded NP in partitive constructions (Hoeksema, 1996), and on predicative nominals (Higginbotham, 1987), and these seem to hold in Danish as well. But as far as the morphosyntactic constraints on definiteness marking in Danish goes, these seem to be confined to the internal structure of the noun phrase, which motivates treating DEF as a HEAD feature on the noun, since the noun is the Head of the noun phrase, and the value of the DEF feature would therefore be passed onto the maximal projection of the noun phrase as a result of the interaction of the Head Feature Principle and various restrictions imposed by the adjective and the determiner, through the MOD and SPEC features respectively. At the phrasal level the DEF feature could then possibly be used in the specification of the valence features of the elements the noun phrase combines with to impose restrictions on the distribution of definite and indefinite noun phrases in existential sentences, partitive constructions etc.

\textsuperscript{13}Subscripts indicate co-reference between pronoun and noun phrase antecedent. In the glosses COM and NEU abbreviate common and neuter gender respectively.
So far I have argued that definiteness should be given a featural representation in the formal analysis, that the definiteness feature (DEF) should be declared for nouns and determiners only, and finally that DEF should be declared as a HEAD feature rather than an INDEX feature. I now turn to the question of what values the DEF attribute should take.

Perhaps the most obvious suggestion is that DEF is a binary feature with the boolean values + and − as representative of definite and indefinite respectively. This suggestion is adopted in Börjars’ analysis of Swedish noun phrases and also in the HPSG analysis of Greek noun phrases presented in Kolliakou (1996) (though Kolliakou actually treats definiteness as an INDEX feature dubbed UNIQUE). I too will adopt this suggestion here. Note, however, that this does not imply that the semantic distinction between definite and indefinite can necessarily be captured by a single binary valued feature — in fact I believe there is rather strong evidence against that (cf. de Jong (1987); Börjars and Payne (1994); Enç (1991)) — unless one adopts the rather controversial assumption that there is a strict one-to-one mapping between syntax and semantics, i.e. that the syntax-semantics interface is completely transparent, though see e.g. Partee (1976) and Jacobson (1996) for discussion.

To introduce the DEF feature formally into the HPSG analysis we need to provide revised feature declarations for the value of the HEAD feature on nouns and determiners (cf. P&S, p.397–9 for the original feature declarations). These are given in (5.14) and (5.15):

\[
\begin{align*}
(5.14) & & \text{noun:} \\
& & \begin{bmatrix} 
\text{DEF boolean} \\
\text{CASE case} 
\end{bmatrix} \\
(5.15) & & \text{det:} \\
& & \begin{bmatrix} 
\text{DEF boolean} 
\end{bmatrix}
\end{align*}
\]

The sort boolean is already defined in the sort hierarchy of P&S (p. 396), since it is used in existing feature declarations. For completeness it is included in (5.16) below:

\[
(5.16) \quad \text{boolean} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \text{plus (+)} \quad \text{minus (-)} \end{bmatrix}
\]

### 5.4 A Formal Analysis of the Danish data

In this section I present a formal (HPSG) analysis of Danish noun phrases which covers the following phenomena:

- the basic restrictions on definiteness marking presented in chapter 1 section 1.2;
- noun phrase internal agreement;

14 As we will see in the next section, determiners also carry the HEAD feature SPEC, but this feature is not declared directly for determiners but inherited from the supersort functional, see P&S, p. 396, 398 for details.
• definiteness inflection of attributive adjectives;
• the marking of postnominal appositive at-clauses;
• and definiteness constraints on measure phrases.

Among the many things the analysis will not cover are i) the quantificational and pragmatic aspects of definiteness, ii) the formal semantics of adjectives and nouns, iii) the interaction of definiteness marking and relative clauses, and iv) idioms. Since the corpus study did not reveal any interesting interactions between definiteness marking and predeterminers, appositives, or postnominal prepositional and adverbial phrases these will also not be considered in the formal analysis.

The analysis is strongly lexicalist, in the sense that most of the information needed to capture the distribution of definiteness will be encoded at the lexical level, and I will therefore start off with presenting sample lexical entries for determiners, adjectives and nouns.

5.4.1 A sample of lexical entries

Let us first consider the definite noun stolen, ‘chair.DEF’, and the syntactic properties and combinatorial restrictions we want to attribute to this element. The affix analysis of the postnominal definiteness marker that I have been arguing for throughout this thesis imply a lexical representation of definite noun forms, where the value of the HEAD feature DEF is specified as +. Moreover, we want to block this form from combining with a definite article or indeed any determiner, since Danish does not allow “double determination” (in the sense defined in Börjars (1995)). This is achieved by specifying the value of the SPR attribute as empty (technically, an empty list, cf. P&S p. 361).

For agreement purposes we want to specify the INDEX value as third person, singular, and

---

15 The main reason for not including the relative clause data in the formal analysis, is that the interaction between relative clause interpretation and definiteness marking is only correlational (though highly significant, cf. appendix D and E), not absolute, and therefore not something that should be “hard-wired” into the grammar, especially not into a generative grammar which attempts to generate “all-and-only” in the sense of Chomsky (1957, 1965).

16 Going back to Postal (1970) it could be argued that the value of the person attribute should be left underspecified in the lexical entry of nouns, since some nouns may be used with personal pronoun as in (5.17):

(5.17) Vi bønder er meget afhængige af vejret
We farmers are very dependent on weather.DEF

When the noun phrase acts as the antecedent of a reflexive pronoun, the reflexive pronoun crucially agrees with the person value of the pronoun rather than with the person value of the noun:

(5.18) Vi bønder, opfatter os*/dem selv som en truet race
We farmers perceive our-/them- selves as an endangered species

(5.19) Bønder, opfatter *os/dem selv som en truet race
Farmers perceive our-/them- selves as an endangered species

Moreover, in languages like German where subject and verb show agreement for person, the verb agrees with the person of the pronoun (5.20), rather than the person of the noun (5.21) when the two conflict. (Examples provided by Frank Keller):

(5.20) Ihr Universität dozenten seid/*sind ziemlich faul
You university.teachers are.2ND/3RD rather lazy

(5.21) Universität dozenten *seid/sind ziemlich faul
University.teachers are.2ND/3RD rather lazy

On the basis of similar data from Swedish, Börjars (1994: 31, 232, fn.32) argues, with Postal (1970), that personal pronouns in prenominal position function as determiners. To resolve the apparent agreement mismatch which occur with a first or second person pronoun, she suggests leaving the value of the PER feature underspecified in the lexical entry of

83
common gender. Putting these requirements together we arrive at the lexical specification in (5.22):

\[(5.22) \text{stolen:} \]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CAT} \\
\text{SYNSEM|LOC} \\
\text{word} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{HEAD} \\
\text{SPR} \\
\langle \rangle \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{DEF} \\
\text{CONT} \\
\text{INDEX} \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{PER} \\
\text{NUM} \\
\text{sing} \\
\text{GEND} \\
\text{com} \\
\end{array}
\]

The specification of the valence feature SPR as empty entails that this noun form is able to function as an argument of a verb or preposition, which is indeed the case.\(^\text{17}\)

Let us next consider the entry for the bare noun form \textit{stol}, ‘chair’. Naturally, \textit{stol} carries the same INDEX specification as the definite form \textit{stolen}, but its subcategorization requirements are different. As a bare singular count noun it has to combine with a determiner of some kind to function as a complete noun phrase. On the other hand it may combine with either a definite determiner (\textit{den (røde)} \textit{stol}, ‘the (red) chair’) or an indefinite determiner (\textit{en stol}, ‘a chair’). This is achieved by specifying the SPR value as nonempty, but underspecified for definiteness.\(^\text{19}\) Since \textit{stol} may combine with either a definite or indefinite determiner, it may Head either a definite or indefinite noun phrase which would motivate leaving the noun itself underspecified for definiteness at the lexical level, and then letting the DEF value of the determiner instantiate the DEF on the noun (through the SPEC feature). This value

\[\text{the noun, and let the PER value of the determiner (pronoun or article) instantiate the PER value of the noun phrase (through unification of INDEX values). The problem with B"orjars's suggestion is that it will overgenerate, in particular it will fail to account for the agreement data in (5.19) and (5.21), where there is no determiner present to instantiate the value of the PER feature on the antecedent, so B"orjars (1994)'s analysis would predict either pronoun/verb form to be grammatical.} \]

Alternatively, one could imagine an analysis where the personal pronoun is not analysed as a specifier, but as the Head of the phrase which takes the noun as a modifier or appositive. This analysis would allow a uniform analysis of personal pronouns (they are all of sort \textit{nominal object}), whereas B"orjars’s analysis would have to assume two distinct entries for all personal pronouns, one of sort \textit{nominal-object} and one of sort \textit{determiner}. On the other hand one would still have to account for why the modifier/appositive does not agree in person with the Head it attaches to, while it still has has to agree in number. And both analyses would have difficulties dealing with the fact that a prenominal personal pronoun may colloquially occur in the accusative case (\textit{os bønder}, ‘us farmers’) when the noun phrase functions as grammatical subject.

Since the issue of person agreement is not central to this thesis I will not I will not pursue this discussion any further here, and continue to assume, for present purposes, that nouns are lexically specified as third person.

\[\text{17} \text{For clarity I present the definite noun form as a fully specified lexical entry, distinct from the entry for the indefinite noun form \textit{stol}, ‘chair’. In a real HPSG lexicon the two forms would be derived from one lexical entry \textit{stol} which is underspecified for definiteness. This underspecified lexical element would then combine with the suffix \textit{-en} by a morpholexical rule to yield the definite noun form \textit{stolen}. See also the more general discussion of lexical underspecification and lexical inheritance at the end of this section, and the references cited there.} \]

\[\text{18} \text{The HPSG notion of a saturated element (i.e. an element where the values of its valence features are all empty) corresponds roughly to the GB notion of a maximal projection. For simplicity I have not included the other valence features (\textit{SUBJ} and \textit{COMPS}) in (5.22), but I assume they are specified as empty as well, since \textit{stol} is not the kind of noun that takes an \textit{at}-complement (unlike e.g. \textit{billede}, ‘picture’), and the definite form is unlikely to appear in predicative position with a non-expletive subject, cf. Borsley (to appear) and P&S p.359ff for discussion.} \]

\[\text{19} \text{An underspecified feature value may be instantiated to either of its possible values through unification with a more specific feature structure description. In the AVM representation underspecification is expressed by using the sort label (of the feature structure which is declared in the sort hierarchy as the value for a given attribute) as the value of the attribute. In the case of the boolean valued \textit{DEF} feature the sort label is simply \textit{boolean} (cf. P&S, p.396).} \]
will then percolate to the top of the phrase via the Head Feature Principle, cf. the tree representation in (5.28).\textsuperscript{20}

(5.23) \textit{stol:}

Next consider the lexical entry for the adjective \textit{røde}, 'red'. Since we are primarily interested in the restrictions which apply to adjectives in attributive position, the head feature \textit{PRD} (for PRE\textit{DICA}\textit{TIVE}) is specified as — (see Pollard and Sag (1987: 64–67) for a discussion of the \textit{PRD} feature). Since attributive adjectives specify which nouns they combine with through the \textit{MOD} feature (cf. the discussion of the Head Adjunct Schema in section 5.1.2), it will be useful first to consider the combinatory potential of the attributive adjective \textit{røde}. This is done in (5.24) – (5.26) below, where the gender, number and definiteness properties of the determiner and noun are alternated in turn:

(5.24) a. \textit{den røde stol}
the.COM \textit{red} chair
b. \textit{det røde hus}
the.NEU \textit{red} house

(5.25) a. \textit{de røde stole}
the.PLU \textit{red} chair
b. \textit{nogle røde stole}
some \textit{red} chairs
c. \textit{de røde huse}
the.PLU \textit{red} houses
d. \textit{nogle røde huse}
some \textit{red} houses

(5.26) a. *\textit{en røde stol}
\textit{a.COM \textit{red} chair}
b. *\textit{et røde hus}
\textit{a.NEU \textit{red} house}
c. *(\textit{den}) \textit{røde stol}
\textit{(the) \textit{red} chair.DEF}

\textsuperscript{20}As it will become apparent in the next section, this underspecification approach will have to be modified for the subclass of nouns which allow an appositive \textit{at}-clause. Number and gender agreement between determiner and noun will be discussed in connection with the lexical entry for the definite article given below.
d. *(de) røde stolene (the) red chairs.DEF

The data in (5.24) through (5.26) show that røde may modify either i) a singular bare noun irrespective of gender, as long as it is specified by a definite determiner, or ii) a plural noun irrespective of its gender and the definiteness of the specifier, but not iii) a definite noun form irrespective of the number and gender properties of the noun. The latter restriction is easily implemented by specifying (via the MOD feature) that the SPR value on the noun has to be nonempty \[ \text{SPR} \{ \} \}. The data in (5.26a) and (5.26b) would further motivate us to specify the definiteness value of the determiner on the noun’s SPR list as + (definite), but this is clearly too restrictive in the light of the data in (5.25b) and (5.25d), which show that røde may appear in an indefinite noun phrase provided the noun is plural. Yet leaving the value of the determiner’s DEF feature underspecified will allow the ungrammatical data in (5.26a) and (5.26b).

To resolve this conflict I propose a disjunctive specification of the value of the MOD feature which will specify that røde either modifies a singular noun subcategorising for a definite determiner, or a plural noun subcategorising for a definite or indefinite determiner. In both disjunctions the DEF value of the noun is co-indexed with the DEF value of its specifier, which is essentially the way I propose to analyse definiteness agreement between the Head noun and its specifier; see the discussion in connection with the lexical entry for the definite article below for further details. (For readability I have abbreviated the two disjunctions as \[a\] N and \[b\] N in the lexical entry of the adjective (5.27), and provided the full nominal feature structures in (5.27a) and (5.27b) respectively):

\[(5.27) \quad \text{røde:} \]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SYNSEM|LOC|CAT|HEAD} \\
\text{word}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{MOD\[a\]NP \lor \[b\]NP} \\
\text{PRD} \\
\text{PRD} \\
\text{-}
\end{array}
\]

a. \[a\] N:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{LOC} \\
\text{LOC}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CAT} \\
\text{CAT}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{HEAD} \quad \text{[DEF\[a\}}} \\
\text{HEAD} \quad \text{[DEF\[a\}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SPR} \quad \text{(Det[DEF \[a\]})} \\
\text{SPR} \quad \text{(Det[DEF \[a\}])}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CONT} \quad \text{INDEX[NUM sing]} \\
\text{CONT} \quad \text{INDEX[NUM plu]}
\end{array}
\]

b. \[b\] N:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{LOC} \\
\text{LOC}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CAT} \\
\text{CAT}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{HEAD} \quad \text{[DEF\[a\}}} \\
\text{HEAD} \quad \text{[DEF\[a\}}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SPR} \quad \text{(Det[DEF \[a\]})} \\
\text{SPR} \quad \text{(Det[DEF \[a\}])}
\end{array}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{CONT} \quad \text{INDEX[NUM plu]} \\
\text{CONT} \quad \text{INDEX[NUM plu]}
\end{array}
\]

As an illustration of the analysis developed so far I give a tree representation of the nominal phrase røde bog, ‘red book’ in (5.28) below (where partial AVM representations appear as nodes in the tree, cf. P&S, p.32). This shows how the lexical specifications for bog and røde given above combine
via the Head-Modifier Schema, under the conditions imposed by the Head-Feature Principle and the Valence Principle.

(5.28)

First note how the value of the adjective’s MOD feature is coindexed with the synsem value of the noun (with the tag \(\text{\textbullet}\)) in accordance with the Head-Modifier Schema. The information specified for the MOD value of the adjective is unifiable with the information specified on the noun itself. All the adjective requires is that the noun is singular (\(\text{NUM sing}\)) and looking for a definite determiner (\(\text{SPR} \langle \text{Det[DEF +]} \rangle\)). Note that the definiteness value of the noun is underspecified (cf. 5.23), but coindexed with the DEF value of its specifier. This means that the positive DEF specification (DEF +) in fact comes from the adjective, gets instantiated on the noun via the MOD feature, structure-shared with the DEF value of the noun’s specifier, and finally percolates to the mother node via the Head-Feature Principle. Note also that the SPR value of the noun (the Head-daughter) percolates unchanged to the mother in accordance with the Valence Principle. Finally note that the coindexing of the noun’s DEF value with that of its specifier prevents the mother node from combining with an indefinite determiner, which correctly rules out the ungrammatical data in (5.26a) and (5.26a).\(^{21}\)

\(^{21}\)As suggested to me by Ewan Klein (p.c.) one could express the definiteness agreement between the noun and the determiner as a constraint on sorts, instead of direct coindexation in the individual entries. The constraint would apply to the sort \(\text{cat}\) and it could be expressed as in (5.29) below:

(5.29) \([\text{SPR}\langle\text{Det[DEF +]}\rangle] \Rightarrow \text{CAT}\langle\text{HEAD}\rangle\langle\text{DEF}\rangle\)

The constraint in (5.29) says that if an element (of sort \(\text{cat}\)) has an element on its SPR list which carries the DEF feature, then the value of the specifier’s DEF feature is coindexed with the value of the element’s own DEF feature. Not only does
Finally consider the lexical specification of the definite article *den*. The definite article combines with a nominal Headed by a bare noun form, which agrees with the article in number, gender, and person. In HPSG a determiner (e.g. the definite article) combines with a nominal via the Head-Specifier Schema (cf. (5.8), section 5.1.3), which requires that i) the SPEC value of the SPEC-DTR (the article) is token identical to the SYNSEM value of the HEAD-DTR (the nominal), and ii) that the SPR value of the HEAD-DTR is token-identical to the SYNSEM value of the SPEC-DTR. The definition of the Head-Specifier Schema makes it straightforward to specify the subcategorization and agreement restrictions observed above: through the SPEC feature, the definite article selects for a nominal with a non-empty SPR list, whose DEF value is underspecified, but coindexed with the DEF value of the article itself. This co-indexation ensures that the DEF value of the determiner percolates to the mother node (via the noun by virtue of the Head Feature Principle). The agreement in number, gender and person is naturally obtained by co-indexing the INDEX values of the definite article and the nominal object it combines with:

(5.30)  *den:*

For further illustration I provide a tree representation for the combination of the definite determiner with the nominal *røde stol* in (5.31) below. The internal structure of the Head daughter *røde stol* is given in (5.28) above.

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*For further illustration I provide a tree representation for the combination of the definite determiner with the nominal *røde stol* in (5.31) below. The internal structure of the Head daughter *røde stol* is given in (5.28) above.*

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*For further illustration I provide a tree representation for the combination of the definite determiner with the nominal *røde stol* in (5.31) below. The internal structure of the Head daughter *røde stol* is given in (5.28) above.*
Note how the value of the DEF feature wherever it appears in the tree (in the feature structure specification of the determiner, the nominal, or the full noun phrase) is shared via coindexing (1). Also the INDEX value is shared (via the tag 2) which ensures number and gender agreement between determiner and noun. The values of both DEF and INDEX percolate to the mother node from the nominal (the Head-Daughter) by virtue of the HFP. In accordance with the Head-Specifier Schema (cf. 5.8) the value of the determiner’s SPEC feature is coindexed with the SYNSEM value of the noun (3), and the noun’s SPR value is coindexed with the SYNSEM value of the determiner (4). Finally note that the SPR value of the mother is empty, which prevents the noun phrase from combining with yet another specifier (as in *den den røde stol, ‘the the red chair’). The empty SPR list on the mother results from the condition imposed by the Valence Principle, that the SPR value of the Head-Daughter is the concatenation of the SPR value of the mother with the SYNSEM values of the Spec-Daughter (cf. the discussion in section (5.1.3)).

The lexical entries specified so far account for the basic restrictions on definiteness marking within the prenominal domain. In the following sections I discuss the analysis of appositive at-clauses, and measure phrases.

Before I go on with the analysis, though, I should point out that the lexical entries I have presented in this section are somewhat artificial. Most of the features specified in these entries are not unique to the individual lexical item, but shared by classes of words; all adjectives select non-definite nouns, all determiners agree with the noun they specify, all non-definite, singular count nouns need a specifier etc. In a proper HPSG fragment these generalizations would be expressed in a lexical inheritance hierarchy, cf. Pollard and Sag (1987: 191–209). A lexical inheritance hierarchy is structured by cross-classifying subsumption relations between different types. Lexical generalizations are expressed as properties of types, rather than individual lexical items. Thus, a given lexical item inherits the feature specifications of all its supertypes, and only the information that is specific to that particular lexical
item will have to be stated directly in its lexical entry. Moreover, it is possible to specify feature structures for affixes, which express generalizations across the elements they combine with and the resulting feature structures, see e.g. Bird and Klein (1993: 10ff) and Riehemann (1993). This approach would be relevant not only for the postnominal definiteness suffix -en (cf. fn. 17), but also for the definiteness inflection on adjectives. Instead of attributing a disjunctive MOD value to the adjective form røde one could attribute the disjunctive MOD value to the affix -e (and similarly for the other paradigm values t and Ø), and leave the stem of the adjective underspecified with respect to the MOD.

5.4.2 Appositive at-clauses

In this section I provide an analysis of the interaction between definiteness marking and at-clause marking discussed in chapter 3, section 3.6.2.1. The basic pattern is exemplified in (5.32) and (5.33) below:

(5.32) det krav at der skulle ske en stramning af den del af sociallovgivningen ... the demand that there should be a tightening of the part of social.(benefits).legislation ...

(5.33) kravet om at der skulle ske en stramning af den del af sociallovgivningen demand.DEF about that there should be a tightening of the part of social.(benefits).legislation

Based on the semantic relationship between the at-clause and the rest of the noun phrase, which resembles that of subject-predicate structures (cf. chapter 3 section 3.6.2.1), I will treat at-clauses as complement clauses (see also the syntactic arguments for the complement status of the corresponding English construction, the appositive that-clause, provided in Radford (1988: 193–4)). In HPSG this implies that at-clauses are selected for by the Head noun via the valence feature COMPS.

I will treat om as a preposition and at as a marker.23 ‘Marker’ is the HPSG term for functional categories such as complementizers, conjunctions, comparative words (such as than and as in English) and possibly certain prepositions. Technically, marker is a subsort of functional alongside determiner, (see P&S, p. 45ff, and the partial sort hierarchy in (5.37) below for details). Since the analysis of markers introduces several new aspects of HPSG into the fragment we are working with here, I will first illustrate the basic analysis of Head-Marker structures with respect to the English marker that, before I present the analysis of the Danish marking data. The CATEGORY value for that is given in (5.35) below (adapted from P&S, p.46, (37)):

22Though the pattern of appositive at-clause marking given in (5.32) and (5.33) was consistent throughout the corpus data (cf. appendix I), the situation turns out to be more complicated when other (introspective) data is taken into consideration. I will first present the basic analysis which accounts for the corpus data, and then, in section 5.4.2.1, discuss how this analysis can be extended and revised to account also for data that were not represented in the corpus material.

23The word om may also be used as a complementizer in Danish, as exemplified in (5.34) below:

(5.34) Peter spurgte Anna om hun ville med i biografen
Peter asked Anne if she wanted to go to the cinema.DEF
‘Peter asked Anna if she wanted to go to the cinema (with him)’

For semantic and syntactic reasons, I believe this om to be distinct from, but homophonous with, the preposition om, meaning ‘about’. Later on, in section 5.4.2.2, I consider an alternative analysis in which om is analysed as a marker, but for now I stick with a prepositional analysis of om (as it appears in (5.33) above).
Informally, the AVM in (5.35) says that *that* is a *marker*, with the specific MARKING value *that*, and that it may mark a sentence with a finite or base form (i.e. bare infinitival) verb, provided the sentence is not already marked ([SPEC S[VFORM fin ∨ bse, unmarked]]). S is the standard HPSG abbreviation for the SYNSEM value of a verb which has saturated all its subcategorization requirements (cf. P&S, p.28):

(5.36)  S:

The VFORM attribute (short for VERB-INFLECTIONAL-FORM) is a lexically specified HEAD feature on verbs which takes the various inflectional verb forms as its possible values (finite, infinitival, past-participle etc.), see Pollard and Sag (1987: 55) for details. Since the verb is the head of the verb phrase, this information is successively passed onto the mothers of the verb phrase as it combines with its arguments, and markers. As evident from the AVM in (5.36), the verb phrase also bears the MARKING attribute with the value unmarked. In fact the MARKING feature is declared for all constituents, but bears the value unmarked for all lexical categories except for markers, which bear their own lexical type as their MARKING value. The possible values of the MARKING feature is given in the partial sort hierarchy in (5.37): \(^{24}\)

\(^{24}\)I have used English function words as terminal subsorts here to avoid cluttering the sort hierarchy with translations of the corresponding Danish function words. See appendix L for the corresponding partial sort hierarchy for Danish.
Markers combine with the phrase they mark by the Head-Marker Schema, which defines the marker as the MARKER-DAUGHTER and the phrase or word it combines with as the HEAD-DAUGHTER. Since the only other restriction on the Head-Marker Schema specifically concerns unbounded dependencies (how to block a marker from marking a phrase with an unfilled gap), which is not relevant in the present context, I will not give the full formulation of the schema here (the full formulation is given in P&S, p. 46). The important thing to note here is that, despite being a non-head daughter, the marker can place restrictions on the phrase it combines with via the SPEC feature (cf. the partial lexical entry for that in (5.35) above).

The distribution of markers is governed by the Spec Principle and the Marking Principle. The Marking Principle says that “In a headed structure, the MARKING value [of the mother] coincides with that of the marker-daughter if there is one, and with that of the head daughter otherwise” (P&S, p.45). Together with the Spec Principle and the lexical specification of the SPEC value on the individual markers, this ensures that the correct distribution of markers as will be illustrated in more detail below.

Let us now return to the Danish marking data, starting with the analysis of at-clause complements in morphological definites. As illustrated in (5.33) above, at-clause complements of morphological definites are marked with the preposition om, ‘about’. In HPSG prepositions carry the HEAD feature PFORM which takes the names of the individual prepositions as its value (see Pollard and Sag (1987: 55)). The preposition is the Head of the PP, and it selects for its complements via the standard valence feature COMPS. As shown in (5.38) below, the same preposition is used after kravet whether the PP’s complement is a finite clause (5.38a), an infinitival clause (5.38b), or a nominal (5.38c):

(5.38) a. kravet om at der skal ske en stramning af sociallovgivningen
    demand.DEF about that there should be a tightening of social.legislation.DEF

    b. kravet om at stramme sociallovgivningen
    demand.DEF about COMP tighten social.legislation.DEF

    c. kravet om en stramning af sociallovgivningen
    demand.DEF about a tightening of social.legislation.DEF

This generalization is captured in the lexical entry for kravet given in (5.39) below which says that its complement is a PP with the PFORM value om, but nothing about the category of the preposition’s complement (in accordance with the general principle that valence features take SYNSEM objects as values, which does not include information about the daughters of the sign).

(5.39) kravet

\[
\text{SYNSEM|LOC|CAT} \rightarrow \text{HEAD}_{\text{noun}} \left[ \text{DEF+} \right] \text{SPR} \left( \text{COMPS} \{ \text{PP}[\text{PFORM om}] \} \right)
\]

Next we have to specify that om may take either an NP or a VP complement with the MARKING value at.\footnote{In fact om may also take interrogative clauses, introduced by the complementizer hvorvidt, ‘whether’, as its complement. Since I will only be analysing at-clauses here, I have not included hvorvidt as a possible marking value on the VP complement, and I will ignore it throughout this analysis.}

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Finally, we have to specify the lexical entry for the complementizer at itself, which turns out to be very similar to the partial entry specified for that in (5.35) above:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SYNSEM LOC CAT} \\
\text{HEAD [PFORM om]}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{COMPS (NP ∨ VP [MARKING at])}
\end{array}
\]

The \text{MARKING} feature on the \text{SPEC} value is specified as \text{unmarked} to prevent \text{at} from combining with clauses that are already marked, cf. the ungrammaticality of (5.42) below:

\[
(5.42) \quad * \text{kravet om at at/hvorvidt der skulle ske en stramning . . . demand.DEF about that/whether there should be a tightening . . .}
\]

The \text{Marking Principle} further ensures that the \text{MARKING} value of \text{at} percolates to the mother (here the prepositional phrase Headed by \text{om}), which is useful since it allows us to specify lexical selection restrictions between the noun and the marker directly in the lexical entry of the noun, e.g. \text{[COMPS PP [MARKING unmarked]]}, which would be appropriate to capture the data in in (5.43) below:

\[
(5.43) \quad \text{kravet om at/*horvidt der skal ske en stramning} \quad \text{demand.DEF about that/whether there should be a tightening}
\]

Next I turn to the analysis of appositive \text{at}-clauses in syntactic definites. As illustrated in (5.44) below, syntactic definites may take a bare \text{at}-clause, whether it is finite or infinitival (see appendix I for the relevant corpus data), but not a bare NP complement (I return to this in section 5.4.2.1 below):

\[\text{So far I have not said anything about the realization of subjects in at-clauses, though it is clear that only finite at-clauses have (overt) subjects. As for infinitival at-clauses (VFORM bse) one can either assume that they do not contain a (overt) subject because the complement is just an infinitival verb phrase, which is essentially the approach taken in GPSG (cf. Gazdar et al. (1985: 127, (89)e.)). In HPSG the same effect could be achieved by specifying the SUBJ list as empty in the lexical specification for the base form of verbs. Alternatively, one could argue that all verb forms, including bse, lexically subcategorise for a subject, and let the Head noun of an infinitival at-clause subcategorise for an unsaturated complement clause, more specifically a verb with VFORM bse and a non-empty SUBJ list. This approach has a number of advantages in terms of control theory, since one can require the unsaturated synsem object on a complements valence list to be structure-shared with a synsem object on one of the Head’s valence lists. This is the analysis advocated in P&S (see e.g. pp. 123–7), and I will assume it here, though I will not express it explicitly in the analysis below.}\]
The lexical specification of at already allows the VFORM of the complement clause to be either finite (fin) or infinitival (bse), but we need to specify in the lexical entry for krav that it may take an at-clause directly as its complement (i.e. without the preposition om):

\[
(5.45) \quad \text{krav}
\]

Finally, we need to specify which nouns may take an appositive at-clause. As pointed out in chapter 3, section 3.6.2.2, there seem to be some general semantic restrictions; the noun has to be abstract and denote some sort of informational unit (kendsgerning, ‘fact’; forhold, ‘fact’; idea, ‘ide’) or speech act (ønske, ‘wish’; krav, ‘demand’), cf. also de Haan (1989: 58). On the other hand, there is clearly an element of lexical idiosyncrasy as well (*den sang at . . . , ‘the song that . . . ’; *?den modsigelse at . . . , ‘the contradiction that . . . ’). In HPSG this could be captured by defining a semantic subtype of noun in the lexical type hierarchy (call it informational) and make sure that only nouns which take at-clauses were declared as sub types of informational. Then we could specify the analysis of at-clause marking proposed above directly on the sort informational, and all the informational nouns would inherit the correct subcategorization requirements from this supertype.

This concludes the basic analysis, which captures the corpus data on appositive at-clause marking presented in chapter 3, section 3.6.2.1. However, as I mentioned at the beginning of this section (in fn. 22), there are data which challenge this basic analysis, though they were not represented in the corpus study. In the next section I present some of these data and discuss how the basic analysis has to be extended and revised to incorporate these data.

5.4.2.1 Revisions to the basic analysis

In the analysis presented so far I have implicitly assumed that morphological definites take only prepositionally marked at-clauses, and syntactic definites only bare at-clauses. While I believe the first of these assumptions to be true, the situation is somewhat more complex with respect to the syntactic definites.

Firstly, certain syntactic definites may occur with a prepositionally marked appositive at-clause (the preposition being om as with the morphological definites). Moreover, the grammaticality of marked vs unmarked at-clause seems to be affected by the presence and complexity of an attributive adjective, as illustrated by (5.46) – (5.48) below (where ?? and ? is used to indicate graded grammaticality, cf. Haegeman (1991: 422, 495ff)):
Secondly, there is the fact that indefinite noun phrases pattern with morphological definites, rather than with syntactic definites, in allowing only prepositionally marked \textit{at}-clause complements, as illustrated in (5.49) below:

\begin{enumerate}
\item[(5.49) a.] *Venstre stillede et krav at der skal ske en stramning . . .
\item[(5.49) b.] Venstre stillede et krav om at der skal ske en stramning . . .
\end{enumerate}

This data is relevant to the discussion here, since the analysis presented so far implicitly assumes that there is only one lexical entry for the bare noun forms (cf. the lexical specification for \textit{stol}, ‘chair’ in section 5.4, and fn. 20). Finally, there is the question of how to unify the analysis of sentential complements with the analysis of nominal complements which always require a prepositional marker (cf. (5.44c) above). I will discuss these three issues in turn below (except for the effect of attributive adjectives on \textit{at}-clause marking which will be postponed to the general discussion of problems and residual issues in section 5.4.4 of this chapter).

The fact that syntactic definites may take a prepositional complement which itself takes an \textit{at}-clause complement could be captured by a disjunctive specification of the COMPS list, as shown in (5.50) below:

\begin{equation}
\text{krav}_{(def)}(def)
\end{equation}

The disadvantage of this analysis is that it does not treat \textit{at}-clauses as a unified phenomenon; unmarked \textit{at}-clauses (i.e. \textit{at}-clauses without the preposition \textit{om}) are treated as sentential complements of the Head noun, whereas prepositionally marked \textit{at}-clauses are treated as PP complements of the Head noun. On the other hand, the PP analysis brings out the similarity with constructions where
the noun takes a PP with a nominal complement. This non-uniformity partly arises from the fact that prepositions are analysed as Heads, and markers are non-Heads. In section 5.4.2.2 below I will discuss how this non-uniformity could be resolved in an analysis where prepositions share certain features with markers (based on work by Tseng (forthcoming)).

The fact that indefinites pattern differently from syntactic definites with respect to at-clause marking leaves little choice but to assume two lexical entries for bare informational nouns (or rather two different lexical specifications of one underspecified lexical entry, cf. the discussion at the end of section 5.4.1). One of these, krav_{def}, would be specified as in (5.50) above. The other specification for krav, krav_{indef}, will subcategorize for an indefinite determiner and a PP complement only (which may then take either a sentential or nominal complement as described above):  

\[(5.51) \text{krav}_{\text{indef}}\]

Finally, I turn to the question of nominal PP-complements (cf. (5.44c) above). The revised analysis of krav_{def} given discussed above (indirectly) accounts for the ungrammaticality of (5.44c), since the disjunctive specification of the COMPS list does not include an NP, but only an S (with the MARKING value at) and a PP (with PFORM om). Moreover the latter disjunct, together with the lexical specification of om given in (5.40) above, will predict (5.52) to be grammatical, which is indeed the case:

\[(5.52) \text{det (seneste) krav om en stramning af sociallovgivningen} \]

the (latest) demand about a tightening of social legislation

However this analysis still suffers from the problems mentioned in the discussion of (5.50) above – that at-clauses are not treated as a unitary phenomenon – and in the next section I consider the possibility of providing a uniform analysis of at-clause and nominal complements by reanalysing om as a prepositional marker.

5.4.2.2 Om as a marker

In this section I briefly consider an alternative analysis of the at-clause data in which om is analysed as a marker rather than a preposition. To allow for the fact that om may occur before either a nominal or verbal complement (cf. (5.38)) I propose the partial lexical entry for om in (5.53) below:

\[(5.53) \text{om}\]

Note that the subscripts \(\text{def}\) and \(\text{indef}\) are only used as a short-hand notational devise to distinguish the two lexical specifications in (5.50) and (5.51). The subscripts do not imply any further formal difference between the two, apart from the differences between their respective feature structure specifications.

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The partial specification in (5.53) says that *om* is a marker which may mark either an unmarked NP or an *at*-marked finite or base form verbal complement (i.e. an *at*-clause). Next we have to revise the lexical entries for definite and bare informational nouns. The revised lexical entry for the definite noun form *kravet*, ‘demand.DEF’ will be exactly as in (5.39) above, except that the PP element on the COMPS list will be replaced by the variable XP (which ranges over maximal projections of all major lexical categories, i.e. NP, AP, VP, and PP), and the PFORM attribute will be replaced by the MARKING attribute. This illustrated in (5.54) below:

(5.54)     \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SYNSEM|LOC|CAT} \\
\text{HEAD noun, [DEF+]} \\
\text{SPR } \langle \rangle \\
\text{COMPS\{XP[MARKING om]\}}
\end{array}
\]

The specification of the MARKING value of the XP as *om* will prevent the XP element from unifying with anything but finite and base form VPs and unmarked NPs, as a result of the lexical specification of *om* given in (5.53) above, and the constraints imposed by the Spec Principle (cf. section 5.1.3, (5.7)).

The lexical specification of the COMPS list on bare noun forms like *krav*, ‘demand’ will have to be modified similarly (since this revision applies indiscriminately to both the indefinite and definite specification of bare noun forms, it is introduced on the underspecified form *krav*, cf. the discussion in section 5.4.2.1 above).

(5.55)     \[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{SYNSEM|LOC|CAT} \\
\text{HEAD noun, [DEF\ ]} \\
\text{SPR } \langle \text{Det[DEF }\square+\text{]} \rangle \\
\text{COMPS\{XP[MARKING om }\vee \text{at}\}}
\end{array}
\]

The revised specification in (5.55) above says that the bare noun form *krav* may take a complement of any major category as long as it bears the MARKING value *om* or *at*. Again the lexical specifications for *om* and *at* (given in (5.53) and (5.41) above) together with the constraints imposed by the Spec Principle ensures that XP only unifies with (prepositionally marked) *at*-clauses and NPs.

The main advantage of treating *om* as a marker is that it gets rid of the disjunctive specification of the COMPS value on bare informational nouns (compare (5.55) with (5.50) and (5.51) above), which allows for a more uniform treatment of *at*-clauses. On the other hand, it introduces a disjunctive specification of the MARKING value on the XP element on the COMPS lists of both definite and bare informational noun. Moreover, it is not clear to me if this marker analysis of *om* could be extended to cover *om* when used as a complementizer (cf. (5.34)), which means that we might end up with three lexical entries for *om* (the preposition *om*, ‘about’, the complementizer *om* ‘if’, and the (non-complementizer) marker *om*), instead of only two (the preposition *om*, and the complementizer *om*) as assumed on the prepositional analysis of *om*.

So it seems that either analysis (*om* as a preposition vs. *om* as a marker) has some advantages and some disadvantages in terms of uniform subcategorization and degree of lexical ambiguity. One
possible way of unifying the two analyses, which could bring out the best of both of them, is to keep om as a preposition, and replace the PFORM attribute with the MARKING attribute (as suggested for independent reasons in Tseng (forthcoming)), as illustrated in (5.56) below:

\[(5.56)\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{om} \\
\text{SYNSEM|LOC|CAT} \\
\text{HEAD prep} \\
\text{COMPS \{NP \lor VP[MARKING at]\}} \\
\text{MARKING om}
\end{array}
\]

For reasons of time and space I cannot go into this proposal in any detail here, though I think it is an interesting proposal and worthwhile exploring in the context of the Danish marking data.

### 5.4.3 Measure phrases

In this section I give an analysis of the interaction between definiteness marking and the expression of measure phrases (as defined in chapter 3, section 3.6.2.3). The basic pattern is illustrated in (5.57) and (5.58) below:

\[(5.57)\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
a. \text{det antal biler} \\
\text{the number cars} \\
\text{‘the number of cars’}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
b. \text{det (samme) antal af biler} \\
\text{the same number of cars}
\end{array}
\]

\[(5.58)\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
a. *\text{antallet biler} \\
\text{number.DEF cars}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
b. \text{antallet af biler} \\
\text{number.DEF of cars}
\end{array}
\]

These data are similar to the at-clause data discussed above, in that the syntactic definites seem to allow either bare or marked complements (here the marker is the preposition af, ‘of’), whereas the morphological definites only allow marked complements. Moreover there seems to a similar effect of attributive adjectives on the grammaticality of af-marked measure phrases (cf. appendix J, for the relevant corpus data). On the other hand, indefinite measure phrases pattern with syntactic definites rather than morphological definites, in allowing both marked and unmarked complements.

\[(5.59)\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
a. \text{et (overraskende stort) antal biler} \\
\text{a (surprisingly large) number of cars}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
b. \text{et (overraskende stort) antal af biler} \\
\text{a (surprisingly large) number of cars}
\end{array}
\]

---

28 The semantic difference between (5.57a) and (5.57b) is rather subtle, and I will not attempt to discuss it in detail here, but just point to the similarity with the semantic difference between all the boys and all of the boys in English.

29 Again there seems to be a subtle semantic difference between the indefinites in (5.59a) and (5.59b).
Moreover, there are semantic and syntactic restrictions on the second nominal (“the measured” cf, chapter 3, section 3.6.2.3). Some of these, such as restrictions on number, seem to hold irrespectively of the definiteness marking on the first nominal. As illustrated in (5.60) below, the second nominal cannot be singular (5.60a), it has to be plural (5.60b) (or in fact a mass noun, though I will not discuss the analysis of mass nouns here).

(5.60)  
  a. *det antal/ et antal/ antallet af bil  
        the number/ a number/ number.DEF of car
  b.  det antal/ et antal/ antallet af biler  
       the number/ a number/ number.DEF of cars

Other restrictions, such as definiteness and degree of saturation, seem to be sensitive to the definiteness properties of the first nominal, and the presence of a prepositional marker:

(5.61)  
  a. *det antal  bilerne/ de nye biler/ nogle biler  
       the number cars.DEF/ the new cars/ some cars
  b.  det antal  af bilerne/ de nye biler/ nogle biler  
       the number of cars.DEF/ the new cars/ some cars
  c.  et antal  af bilerne/ de nye biler/ nogle biler  
       a number of cars.DEF/ the new cars/ some cars
  d. *antallet  af bilerne/ de nye biler/ nogle biler  
       number.DEF of cars.DEF/ the new cars/ some cars

It seems clear to me that some of these restrictions are semantically motivated, but for reasons of time and space, I can not go into these semantic issues here. The important thing to note about these data, in relation to the present analysis, is that the all the restrictions observed in (5.61) above have to do with the features and properties of the two nominals, not with the syntax and semantics of the preposition *af. To capture this empirical generalization in the formal analysis I treat *af as a marker (rather than a preposition) in the analysis proposed below. This analysis is supported by the arguments advanced in Jackendoff (1977: 70, fn.13) for treating of in the corresponding English construction (*the number of cars) not as a preposition, but as a ‘formative’ (cf. also the discussion of marker vs. proposition analysis of om in the previous section). Following Jackendoff (1977), I will analyse the first noun as the lexical Head and the second nominal as its complement.

To account for the data presented above I propose the partial lexical entries in (5.62), (5.63), and (5.64) below. (For readability the feature specifications for the synsem objects on the COMPS lists of each noun are represented in separate (coindexed) AVMs below each of the main AVMs):

(5.62)  antallet

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SYNSEM} & \text{LOC} \text{CAT} \\
\text{HEAD} & \text{noun} \text{[DEF+]} \\
\text{COMPS} & \{\text{N}\} \\
\text{SPR} & \langle \rangle
\end{align*}
\]
This lexical specification for the definite noun form *antallet*, ‘number.DEF’ in (5.62) says that *antallet* may take a nominal complement provided the nominal is indefinite (DEF −), that it has not yet combined with a specifier (SPR ⟨[]⟩), that it bears the MARKING value *af*, and that it is plural (NUM plu), which are exactly the restrictions on the nominal complement of *antallet* observed in (5.58), (5.60) and (5.61) above. Next we have to specify the lexical entry for the marker *af*. This is done in (5.63) below:

(5.63)  *af*

The lexical specification of the marker *af* says that *af* may mark any nominal irrespective of definiteness value, as long as the nominal is not already marked. Also the SPR value of the noun *af* marks is left underspecified, though implicitly by leaving out the feature SPR all together, which is motivated by the fact that the second nominal in a measure phrase may be fully saturated (i.e. a full noun phrase) or partially unsaturated (i.e. lacking a specifier), as illustrated in 5.61 above. In fact the only restriction imposed by *af* in the above AVM is that the nominal is not already marked. All the other restrictions observed in (5.57) – (5.61) above are specified on the Head noun. As mentioned above one of the main empirical motivation for treating *af* as a marker in this construction, rather than a preposition, was that it did not seem to impose any restrictions on the second nominal, which would be expected if it was a prepositional Head taking the second nominal as its complement. Note also that that the MARKING value of the complement (*at*) will not percolate to the top of the noun phrase, since the complement it not a MARKER-DAUGHTER, but a COMPS-DAUGHTER, and the Marker Principle says that in a Headed phrase without a MARKER-DAUGHTER the mother inherits the marking value of the HEAD-DAUGHTER, which in this case in unmarked. This is an attractive consequence since the marking properties of nominal complements of the Head noun only seem to interact with the internal structure and properties of the noun phrase, whereas it does not affect the general distribution of the noun phrase, and the marking value of the Head noun’s complements should therefore not be visible to external subcategorization.
Finally, I turn to the lexical specification for the bare noun *antal*. Since indefinites pattern with syntactic definites in measure phrases (cf. (5.59)) only one lexical entry is needed for the bare noun form *antal*:

\[(5.64)\]

\[
\text{antal}
\]

\[
\text{SYNSEM}\mid\text{LOC}\mid\text{CAT}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{HEAD}_{\text{noun}}^{\text{DEF}}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{COMPS}\{(\text{N} \lor \text{N})\}
\]

\[
\text{SPR} \langle \text{Det} [\text{DEF}] \rangle
\]

a. 1N:

\[
\text{LOC}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{HEAD}_{\text{noun}}^{\text{DEF}+}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{MARKING} \langle \text{af} \rangle
\]

\[
\text{CONT} \langle \text{INDEX} [\text{NUM} \text{plu}] \rangle
\]

b. 2N:

\[
\text{LOC}
\]

\[
\begin{bmatrix}
\text{HEAD}_{\text{noun}}^{\text{DEF}-}
\end{bmatrix}
\]

\[
\text{SPR} \langle [\text{]} \rangle
\]

\[
\text{MARKING} \langle \text{af} \lor \text{unmarked} \rangle
\]

\[
\text{CONT} \langle \text{INDEX} [\text{NUM} \text{plu}] \rangle
\]

The lexical specification for the bare noun form *antal*, ‘number’ given above says that *antal* may combine *either* with a definite, plural noun (1N) with the MARKING value *af*, *or* with a an indefinite plural noun (2N), which may be marked (*at*) or unmarked, as long as it has not yet combined with a specifier (SPR \langle [\text{]} \rangle). The DEF of the element on the SPR list is left unspecified, but coindexed with the DEF value of the Head noun, which accounts for the fact that indefinites and syntactic definites behave similarly in measure phrases (the co-indexing of DEF values is still needed though, to ensure definiteness agreement between the Head noun and its determiner, cf. section 5.4.1, (5.30)).

As in the case of *at*-phrases there are semantic restrictions on the kind of nouns that can Head a measure phrase. Broadly speaking the Head noun has to be a noun which imposes some sort of ordering, division, partitioning or classification on the elements denoted by the second nominal. In HPSG these restrictions would be accounted for in the lexical type hierarchy in the manner sketched towards the end of section 5.4.2.

### 5.4.4 Summary and residual issues

In this section I have presented an HPSG analysis of Danish noun phrases which covers the basic restrictions on definiteness marking (presented in chapter 1), noun phrase internal agreement (for
number, gender, person and definiteness), and the distribution of definiteness marking in the context of appositive at-clauses and measure phrases.

The analysis is strongly lexicalist, in the sense that most of the information needed to capture the distribution of definiteness is encoded at the lexical level, and I briefly sketched how certain generalizations could be captured in a (partial) lexical inheritance hierarchy.

In accordance with the results of the Zwicky-Pullum tests for clitic vs. affixhood (applied to the postnominal definiteness marker in chapter 5 section 4.3), definiteness was represented as a feature, more precisely a boolean-valued HEAD feature on nouns and determiners.

The analysis is directly based on the NP analysis proposed in P&S, in which the Head noun and the determiner mutually select each other (via SPR and SPEC, respectively). This property of mutual selection between the noun and the determiner was crucial to the analysis of the Danish data, in particular with respect to the restrictions on double definiteness, attributive adjectives, and determiner-noun agreement. Moreover, it reflects the dependency relation between the noun and determiner, which was classified as that of specifier-specified on the basis of the criteria put forth in Zwicky (1993).

Appositive at-clauses were analysed as complements of the Head noun, either directly (in the case of ‘unmarked’ at-clauses) or indirectly through a prepositional complement, headed by the preposition om (prepositionally marked at-clauses). An alternative analysis in which om is treated as a marker was briefly considered in section 5.4.2.2. The interaction between definiteness marking and at-clause marking was captured in terms of distinct (and disjunctive) subcategorization specifications on definite and bare noun forms.

Measure phrases were treated as Head-complement structures, where the nominal complement may be marked by the preposition af. On the basis of the definiteness and number restrictions on the complement noun, and the interaction with definiteness marking on the Head noun, af was analysed as a marker, rather than a prepositional head.

One problem for the analysis, which was mentioned in the analysis of at-clauses, is that certain restrictions on definiteness marking seem to be sensitive to the presence (and complexity) of an attributive adjective. In HPSG this distinction is difficult to get at, since the adjective is a non-head daughter whose presence (or absence) cannot be selected for by the Head noun or any of its complements. This problem is not restricted to the specific at-clause data presented in (5.46), (5.47) and (5.48) above; in fact it seems that syntactic definites with an attributive adjective consistently behave differently from syntactic definites without an attributive adjective. In chapter 3 (at the end section 3.6.2.1) it was pointed out that syntactic definites without an attributive adjective were quite infrequent, and moreover that syntactic definites without any modifiers or complements consistently receive a demonstrative interpretation. The immediate implication of this is that an expression consisting solely of the prenominal definite article and a noun (e.g. det hus) is in fact not a permissible syntactic definite (but a demonstrative noun phrase). This restriction is unaccounted for in the formal analysis presented so far, and as pointed out above difficult to capture directly in the analysis, partly due to the non-head status of the (attributive) adjective phrase.

Below I briefly discuss how the ban on ‘bare’ syntactic definites could be explained as a case of morphosyntactic blocking (in the sense of Bresnan (to appear)), though I will not attempt to formulate this suggestion explicitly with HPSG.

Bresnan (to appear) proposes to extend existing theories of morphological and phonological blocking (e.g. Andrews (1982, 1990) and Kiparsky (1973)) to the domain of morphosyntax, and to formalise this within the framework of Optimality Theory (Prince and Smolensky, 1993). The basic idea of blocking theory is that when two forms from the same paradigm are competing to occur in a linguistic context which satisfies the conditions of occurrence of both forms the one with the less specific con-
ditions of occurrence is blocked. A unification-based formalisation of this idea in found in Andrews (1982):

\[(5.65) \quad \textbf{Morphological Blocking Condition} \quad \text{(Andrews, 1982: 495)}
\]

If the constraint equations of a form A are a subset of those of form B from the same paradigm, and if the equations of B are satisfied at a position X, then A may not be inserted at X.

Bresnan’s extension to syntax means that the competition between forms within a paradigm may cross the morphology-syntax border, i.e. one form may be a morphological element, and the other a syntactic element. Bresnan illustrates this ‘morphosyntactic competition’ with respect to the expression of negation in various dialects of English, where the lexical negative *not* competes with the inflectional negative *n’t*. Here I would like to suggest that Bresnan’s approach could be extended to account for the ban on ‘bare’ syntactic definites in Danish. In this case the paradigm is definiteness marking, and the two competing forms are the prenominal and postnominal definite articles. The occurrence restrictions of the prenominal article is a subset of those of the postnominal article (crucially, the prenominal definite article may occur with attributive adjectives while postnominal definite article may not), so when the occurrence restrictions of the more restrictive form (i.e. the postnominal article) are satisfied — when there is no attributive adjective present — the prenominal article is blocked.\(^{30}\)

This proposal is clearly too strong as it stands, since syntactic definites without attributive adjectives are allowed as long as they contain some sort of postnominal complement, e.g. an appositive *at*-clause or relative clause. For reasons of space I leave the modification and formal articulation of the blocking condition for future research.

\(^{30}\)Depending on how one treats the difference between the demonstrative and definite article (as two distinct lexical entries or as two specifications of one underlying underspecified lexeme), the definite article is either blocked or obligatorily receives a demonstrative interpretation.
Chapter 6

Conclusion

In this thesis I have presented a detailed study of the distribution of pre- and postnominal definiteness marking in Danish.

In chapter 1, I presented the basic definiteness data, and discussed the motivation for further empirical investigation. In chapter 2, I first sketched the historical development of the Danish definite articles, based on Hansen (1927), and the historical development was then examined in detail within the framework of grammaticalization theory (Hopper and Traugott, 1993).

In chapter 3, I presented the corpus study. First the objectives of the corpus study were clarified, and the source corpus (the DANTAG corpus) was presented. I then discussed the extraction and formatting of the definiteness data, followed by a detailed presentation and discussion of the tag set employed in the structural mark-up. The results of the corpus study, which were presented in section 3.6, included both quantitative and qualitative phenomena. Among the quantitative results was a strong correlation between definiteness marking and relative clause interpretation, which was discussed within the framework of Generalized Quantifier theory. Among the qualitative results I focussed on the interaction of definiteness marking and prepositional marking of appositive at-clauses, and the distribution of definiteness marking in measure phrases.

Transformational approaches to definiteness marking were considered in chapter 4, where I gave a theoretical critique of the GB analysis presented in Delsing (1993b) followed by a detailed empirical examination of one of the central underlying assumptions of transformational approaches to definiteness marking in Scandinavian: that the postnominal definiteness marker is a clitic element. The examination was based on the tests for clitic vs. affix hood put forth in Zwicky and Pullum (1983), and five of the six tests came out in favour of the postnominal definiteness marker being an affix in modern Danish.

This result led me to propose a feature-based analysis of definiteness marking in Danish, which was presented in chapter 5. The formal analysis was developed within the framework of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar, and in the first section of the chapter I gave a brief introduction to the theory. In section 5.2 I discussed the question of headedness, in particular the issues involved in determining the head of the noun phrase. Based on work by Zwicky (1993) and Payne (1993) I argued that the noun is the unique, syntactic head of the noun phrase (i.e. the Head), and showed how this contrasts with the assumptions of various other noun phrase analyses, in particular the DP analysis of Abney (1987) and the HPSG analysis of Netter (1994b). Then in section 5.3.1 I discussed the issue of how to represent definiteness formally. Based on the results of the Zwicky-Pullum tests for affix hood and other empirical and theoretical considerations, I argued for a feature-based analysis, in which definiteness is represented as a boolean-valued HEAD feature on nouns and determiners. Finally in section 5.4, I presented a formal (HPSG) analysis of Danish noun phrases which covered
the basic restrictions on definiteness marking, noun phrase internal agreement, and the distribution of definiteness marking in the context of appositive at-clauses and measure phrases.

The most obvious shortcoming of this study — apart from the fact that it is exclusively based on written Danish — is that semantic and pragmatic aspects of definiteness marking were not taken into consideration. This limitation was partly a deliberate choice on my part — I chose to disregard semantic and pragmatic aspects to be able to focus on the particular morphosyntactic constraints on definiteness marking found in Danish — partly a consequence of the lack of a Danish corpus suitable for semantic and pragmatic annotation. To do semantic and pragmatic annotation of definiteness one needs to be able to distinguish such phenomena as first-mention definites, anaphoric descriptions, bridging inferences etc., which are central to the semantic and pragmatic classifications schemes proposed in the literature (e.g. by Hawkins (1978) and Prince (1981)). As argued in Poesio and Vieira (to appear), these classification schemes can only be applied to corpus data, if the corpus consists of unsegmented, autonomous texts, which is unfortunately not the case for the corpus on which the present study is based.
Bibliography


Koopman, Hilda. 1998. The Structure of Dutch PPs. Manuscript, Department of Linguistics, UCLA.


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Appendix A

DTD

Document Type Declarations (DTD)

SynCorpus¹

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<!ELEMENT N - - (#PCDATA) -- Noun -- >

<!ELEMENT APOS - - (#PCDATA|NP)+ -- Apposition -- >

<!ELEMENT ADVP - - (#PCDATA) -- Adverbial Phrase -- >

<!ELEMENT PP - - (#PCDATA|NP)+ -- Prepositional Phrase -- >

¹Note that strings embedded in - - - - are comments which do not affect the structure of the DTD, but only serve to clarify the code.
Appendix B

The Corpus Results

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>256</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coord YES</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>type Sentential</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>restricted YES</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>154</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>reduced YES</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>type finite</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

120
## Individual tables

### The NP marked attribute

(3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total NP</th>
<th>marked</th>
<th>unmarked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Idio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relative Clause attributes

(4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total RC</th>
<th>restricted</th>
<th>reduced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>AMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PP attribute

(5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PP</th>
<th>type=Sentential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### At-clause attribute

(6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total AC</th>
<th>type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>finite</td>
<td>nonfinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix C

The Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square Test

The chi-square test is a means for assessing the statistical significance of the interaction between two (or more) variables each with two (or more) values. The base hypothesis is that the variables are independent. If the chi-square measure exceeds the so called critical value, the base hypothesis is rejected, and it can be concluded that the interaction between the two variables is statistically significant (for a given level of significance).

There are three steps in applying the chi-square test: first the observed frequencies are plotted in a contingency table, and the totals are calculated for each row and column (see table below). Next expected frequencies are calculated (on the basis of the observed frequencies), and finally chi-square values are calulated for each cell, summed and compare with the critical value in a chi-square table.

Observed frequency

The observed frequencies are your actual data, which are crosstabulated in a contingency table, as illustrated in table (1). The row and column totals are needed to calculate the expected frequencies (see below).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable 1</th>
<th>Variable 2</th>
<th>Row total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>value a</td>
<td>cell_{a,a}</td>
<td>cell_{a,b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value b</td>
<td>cell_{b,a}</td>
<td>cell_{b,b}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Column total</td>
<td>cell_{a,a} + cell_{b,a}</td>
<td>cell_{a,b} + cell_{b,b}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following is based on Howell (1992: 122–158) and Bohrstedt and Knoke (1988: 114–127).
Expected frequency

The expected frequencies are calculated on the basis on the observed frequencies by the formula in (2):

\[
\hat{f}_{ij} = \frac{(f_i)(f_j)}{N}
\]

Where:
\(\hat{f}_{ij}\) = The expected frequency of the cell in the \(i\)th row and \(j\)th column.
\(f_i\) = The total in the \(i\)th row marginal.
\(f_j\) = The total in the \(j\)th column marginal.
\(N\) = The sample size.

The chi-square value

The chi-square value is calculated on the basis of the observed and expected frequencies by the formula in (3) (where \(f_{ij}\) is the observed frequency of the cell in the \(i\)th row and \(j\)th column, \(R\) is the number of rows, \(C\) the number of columns, and the rest abbreviates as above):

\[
X^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{R} \sum_{j=1}^{C} \frac{(\hat{f}_{ij} - f_{ij})^2}{\hat{f}_{ij}}
\]

After the individual \(x^2\) values are summed, the sum is compared with the critical value of \(X^2\) for a given level of significance, e.g .005 (written as \(p < .005\)), and the appropriate degrees of freedom (Degrees of Freedom = \((Number\ of\ Rows - 1) \times (Number\ of\ Columns -1))\).
Appendix D

Restrictiveness

Chi-Square for the interaction of definiteness marking and restrictiveness

Observed Frequencies

(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected Frequencies

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>$\frac{180 \times 159}{217} = 131.89$</td>
<td>$\frac{180 \times 58}{217} = 48.11$</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>$\frac{37 \times 159}{217} = 27.11$</td>
<td>$\frac{37 \times 58}{217} = 9.89$</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-Square

(3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>$\frac{(131.89-154)^2}{154} = 3.71$</td>
<td>$\frac{(48.11-26)^2}{26} = 10.16$</td>
<td>13.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>$\frac{(27.11-5)^2}{27.11} = 18.03$</td>
<td>$\frac{(9.89-32)^2}{32} = 49.43$</td>
<td>67.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21.74</td>
<td>59.59</td>
<td>81.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total chi-square measure of 81.33 with one degree of freedom is significant for $p < 0.001$. (Cut-off level for $p < .001$ with one degree of freedom is 10.828).

1 Note that the ambiguous data do not figure in this table. They have been left out, since they, from a statistical or experimental point of view, do not constitute a separate category, but rather express a lack of decidability in the tests devised for categorization. Fortunately, they constitute less than .5% of the data sample.
Appendix E

Reducedness

Chi-Square for the interaction of definiteness marking and reducedness

Observed Frequencies

(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reduced</th>
<th>Non-reduced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected frequencies

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reduced</th>
<th>Non-reduced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>\frac{186 \times 51}{227} = 41.79</td>
<td>\frac{186 \times 176}{227} = 144.21</td>
<td>(186)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>\frac{41 \times 51}{227} = 9.21</td>
<td>\frac{41 \times 176}{227} = 31.79</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-Square

(3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Reduced</th>
<th>Non-reduced</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>\frac{(41.79-50)^2}{41.79} = 1.61</td>
<td>\frac{(144.21-136)^2}{144.21} = 0.47</td>
<td>2.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>\frac{(9.21-1)^2}{9.21} = 7.32</td>
<td>\frac{(31.79-40)^2}{31.79} = 2.12</td>
<td>9.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8.93</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>11.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total chi-square measure of 11.52 with one degree of freedom is significant for p < .001.
Appendix F

Restrictiveness and reducedness

Chi-Square for the interaction of restrictiveness and reducedness

Observed Frequencies

1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restricted</th>
<th>Non-restricted</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected frequencies

2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>$\frac{51\times159}{217} = 37.37$</td>
<td>$\frac{51\times58}{217} = 13.63$</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>$\frac{159\times166}{217} = 121.63$</td>
<td>$\frac{58\times166}{217} = 44.37$</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-Square

3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Restrictive</th>
<th>Non-restrictive</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduced</td>
<td>$\frac{(37.37-51)^2}{37.37} = 4.97$</td>
<td>$\frac{(13.63-0)^2}{13.63} = 13.63$</td>
<td>18.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-reduced</td>
<td>$\frac{(121.63-108)^2}{121.63} = 1.53$</td>
<td>$\frac{(44.37-58)^2}{44.37} = 4.19$</td>
<td>5.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.50</td>
<td>17.82</td>
<td><strong>24.32</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A total chi-square measure of 24.32 (for one degree of freedom) is significant for $p < .001$.

1Again I leave out the 10 RCs that are ambiguous between a restrictive and non-restrictive, see fn. 1 in appendix D for justification.
Appendix G

Idiomaticity

Chi Square for the interaction of definiteness marking and idiomaticity

Observed frequencies

(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idiomatic</th>
<th>Non-idiomatic (by implication)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>970</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>2424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expected frequencies

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idiomatic</th>
<th>Non-idiomatic (by implication)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>( \frac{1019 \times 305}{2424} = 128.2 )</td>
<td>( \frac{1019 \times 2119}{2424} = 890.8 )</td>
<td>1019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>( \frac{1405 \times 305}{2424} = 176.8 )</td>
<td>( \frac{1405 \times 2119}{2424} = 1228.2 )</td>
<td>1405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>2424</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi-square

(3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Idiomatic</th>
<th>Non-idiomatic (by implication)</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SynCorpus</td>
<td>( \frac{(128.2-49)^2}{128.2} = 48.93 )</td>
<td>( \frac{(890.8-970)^2}{890.8} = 7.04 )</td>
<td>55.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>( \frac{(176.8-256)^2}{176.8} = 35.48 )</td>
<td>( \frac{(1228.2-1149)^2}{1228.2} = 5.11 )</td>
<td>40.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84.41</td>
<td>12.15</td>
<td>96.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix H

NPs per Sentence

NP/S ratio

(1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>NPs</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>NP/Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syncorpus</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>892</td>
<td>1.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MorphCorpus</td>
<td>1405</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1.547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2424</td>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1.347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chi square

To do chi square rationalize the fractions to a common denominator (1000) and do the Chi-square test on one variable (NPs pr 1000 sentences) with two values (data from Syncorpus and Morphcorpus).

Syntactic definites

$$\frac{1019}{892} = \frac{x}{1000} \text{ then } x = \frac{1019 \times 1000}{892} = 1142$$

Morphological definites

$$\frac{1405}{908} = \frac{x}{1000} \text{ then } x = \frac{1405 \times 1000}{908} = 1547$$

Chi-square

(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SynCorpus</th>
<th>MorphCorpus</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observed frequencies</td>
<td>1142</td>
<td>1547</td>
<td>2689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected frequencies</td>
<td>$2689/2 = 1344.5$</td>
<td>$2689/2 = 1344.5$</td>
<td>2689</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chi-square</td>
<td>$\frac{(1344.5-1142)^2}{1344.5} = 29.6$</td>
<td>$\frac{(1344.5-1547)^2}{1344.5} = 30.5$</td>
<td>60.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Appendix I

At-Clauses

Appositive at-clauses (SynCorpus)\(^1\)

Finites

(1) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-36 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ det }\langle D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ standpunkt }\langle /N\rangle\), han i en helsides annonce i Berlingske Tidende gav udtryk for den 26. juni, nemlig \(\text{AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(2) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-87 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ skandale }\langle /N\rangle\), det åbenbart er \(\text{AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\), at Jørgen Leth også skal have et rimeligt honorar for sin indsats \(\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(3) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-156 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ virkning }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at indvandrerne og flygtningene i højere grad vil søge på skolebænken }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(4) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-230 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ kendsgerning }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at i enhver pause var vidner, tilhørere og tiltalte i een stor blanding i rettens venteværelse }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(5) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-355 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ det }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ forhold }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at den pågældende svamp udvikler smitteracer, der godt kan tåle et lavt reaktionstal }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(6) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-579 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle AP\rangle\text{ dobbelte }\langle /AP\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ fordel }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at der spares penge i den ene offentlige kasse og skaffes indtægter til den anden }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(7) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-799 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ forudsætning }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at de stadig har menstruationer nogenlunde regelmæssigt og at de ikke bruger prævention }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(8) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-801 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ den }\langle /D\rangle\langle AP\rangle\text{ store }\langle /AP\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ fordel }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at den er selvbestøvende }\langle /AC\rangle\langle NP\rangle\)

(9) \(\text{NP ID=SYN-1011 type=Syn}\langle D\rangle\text{ det }\langle /D\rangle\langle N\rangle\text{ krav }\langle /N\rangle\text{ AC type=FINITE}\langle /AC\rangle\text{, at der skulle ske en stramning af den del af sociallovgivningen, der omfattede}\)

\(^1\)Throughout irrelevant tags are suppressed for readability. I refer to the corpora in appendices X1 and X2 for the full mark up.
Forsorgsloven - svarende til den nuværende Bistandslov Arbejdsløshedsloven

Nonfinite

(10)  <NP ID=SYN-191 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nemmeste </AP><N> måde </N><AC type=NONFINITE> at komme rundt om hjørnet på </AC> </NP>

(11)  <NP ID=SYN-221 type=Syn><D> det </D><N> formål </N><AC type=NONFINITE> , at få ændret de snart otte år gamle tillægskontrakter, som giver ledelsen ret til at handle, som den har gjort </AC> </NP>

(12)  <NP ID=SYN-314 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> risiko </N><AC type=NONFINITE> at blive taget til indtægt af dem, der holder kløpfag på det anderledes </AC> </NP>

(13)  <NP ID=SYN-640 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> bemærkelsesværdige </AP><N> <AC type=NONFINITE> at rejse til Nordeuropa, hvor cirkus i en syv-otte år benyttede Østersøen og andre farvande som transportveje under deres gæstespil i de nordiske lande </AC> </NP>

(14)  <NP ID=SYN-984 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> triumf </N><AC type=NONFINITE> at høre hende </AC> </NP>

Non-appositive at-clauses (SynCorpus)

Finite

(15)  <NP ID=SYN-467 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> blodige </AP><N> konsekvens </N><PP type=Sentential> af , at den københavnse TV-station ikke - som lovet - får lov til at producere morgen-TV i det landsdækkende TV2-net fra januar </PP> </NP>

Nonfinite

(16)  <NP ID=SYN-739 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> lejlighed </N><PP> efter den anden </PP><PP type=Sentential> til at vise, at han er bekymret over den tiltagende højreorienterede vold i Tyskland </PP> </NP>
Appositive *at*-clauses (MorphCorpus)

**Finite**

(17)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-84 type=Morph> <N> frygten /PP type=Sentential> for, at schweizerne må opgive det serege demokrati med de mange folkeafstemninger og kantonernes udstrakte grad af selv-stændighed /PP>\]

**Nonfinite**

(18)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-92 type=Morph> <N> Frygten /PP type=Sentential> for at blive løbet over ende af udlanget og af udlændinge /PP>\]

(19)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-255 type=Morph> <N> slagsmålet /PP type=Sentential> om at komme i TV /PP>\]

(20)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-279 type=Morph> <N> planen /PP type=Sentential> om at flytte Martin fra 1. sal til det ubenyttede værelse i stueetagen /PP>\]

(21)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-727 type=Morph> <N> frygten /PP type=Sentential> for at være blevet smittet med AIDS /PP>\]

(22)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-790 type=Morph> <N> risikoen /PP type=Sentential> for at dø /PP>\]

(23)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1005 type=Morph> <N> æren /PP type=Sentential> af at være den første leder i Vesten, der opdagede Gorbatjovs kvaliteter /PP>\]

(24)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1128 type=Morph> <N> tanken /PP type=Sentential> om at konstruere et specielt kamera med negativer i storformat, og som var rimeligt nemt at transportere rundt /PP>\]

(25)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1149 type=Morph> <N> ønsket /PP type=Sentential> om at mindske faren for en ny storkrig ved en sammenknytning af Tysklands og Frankrigs centrale industrier /PP>\]

(26)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1164 type=Morph> <N> evnen /PP type=Sentential> til at trække folk til på hjemmebane /PP>\]

(27)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1166 type=Morph> <N> trangen /PP type=Sentential> til at gå sammen /PP>\]

(28)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1251 type=Morph> <N> målsætningen /PP type=Sentential> om at halvere antallet inden år 2000 /PP>\]

(29)  

\[ /NP ID=MORPH-1328 type=Morph> <N> lysten /PP type=Sentential> til at synge i kirkerum /PP>\]

---

2These were tagged as prepositional phrases with a sentential complement (<PP type=Sentential>), see Chapter XX, sections 3.5.10 and 3.6.2.2 for details.
Non-appositive *at*-clauses (MorphCorpus)

**Finite**

(30)  

<NP ID=MORPH-176 type=Morph><N> Forklaringen </N><PP type=Sentential> på , at man allerede på fjerdedagen efter det uhyggelige ligfund i skovbunden nord for Borup er kommet så langt </PP></NP>

**Nonfinite**

(31)  

<NP ID=MORPH-607 type=Morph><N> betingelsen </N><PP type=Sentential> for at få tilstrækkeligt med reklamekroner ned i skuffen </PP></NP>

(32)  

<NP ID=MORPH-705 type=Morph><N> Prisen </N><PP type=Sentential> for at forsvare landets enhed </PP></NP>

(33)  

<NP ID=MORPH-1147 type=Morph><N> Motivet </N><PP type=Sentential> til at etablere Kul- og Stålunionen efter Den Anden Verdenskrig </PP></NP>
Appendix J

Measure Phrases

SynCorpus

Measurer + measured¹

(1)  <NP ID=SYN-32 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> det </D><AP> samme </AP><N> antal </N><N> madrasser </N> pr. mand, som de gør i Sverige, hvor de har tyve års erfaring </NP>

(2)  <NP ID=SYN-280 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> den </D><AP> næste halve </AP><N> snes </N><N> år </N><N> </NP>

(3)  <NP ID=SYN-311 type=Syn demo=YES marked=Measure><DD> den </DD><NP> slags </NP><N> sammenligninger </N><NP>

(4)  <NP ID=SYN-418 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> den </D><N> danske </NP><N> virksomheder </NP><N> som udstillede på Hamburg-messen </NP>

(5)  <NP ID=SYN-694 type=Syn demo=YES marked=Measure><DD> den </DD><NP> slags </NP><N> fester </NP><N> </NP>

(6)  <NP ID=SYN-899 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> det </D><N> biler </NP><N> - gennemsnitligt ca. 12.000 - der dagligt krydser Storebælt til den tid </NP>

(7)  <NP ID=SYN-902 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> det </D><AP> samme </AP><N> antal </N><N> biler </N>, der passerer Svendborgsundbroen </NP>

Measurer + af + measured

(8)  <NP ID=SYN-701 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> den </D><AP> komplette </AP><N> række </NP><PP> af originale indspilninger fra Elvis’ produktion i 50’erne </PP></NP>

¹Throughout irrelevant tags are suppressed for readability. I refer to the corpora in appendices X1 and X2 for the full mark up.
MorphCorpus

Measurerer + af + measured

(9)  <NP ID=MORPH-81 type=Morph marked=Measure><N> antallet </N> <PP> af fejl </PP><PP> i indberetningerne </PP></NP>

(10) <NP ID=MORPH-1242 type=Morph marked=Measure><N> antallet </N> <PP> af provokede aborter </PP></NP>
### Appendix K

## Distributional gaps

Regularities in the distributional gaps of the postnominal definiteness marker, and exceptions to these regularities

<table>
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<th>I</th>
<th><strong>Loan Words</strong></th>
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**V Vocatives**

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<td>*farmand-en</td>
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<td>Fatter</td>
<td>*fatter-en</td>
<td>'old man'</td>
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<td>Jas</td>
<td>*jas-en</td>
<td>'chap'</td>
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**Exceptions**

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**VI Name-like Nouns**

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<td>'messy person'</td>
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**Exceptions**

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<td>'poor fellow'</td>
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<td>Satan</td>
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<td>'satan'</td>
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**VII Names of Games**

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<td>Fedtmule</td>
<td>*fedtmule-n</td>
<td>'goofey' (game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himmelspræt</td>
<td>*himmelspræt-(t)en</td>
<td>Lit. 'sky.jump' (game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hjerterfri</td>
<td>*hjerterfri-en</td>
<td>Lit. 'hearts.free' (card game)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kricket</td>
<td>*kricket-(t)en</td>
<td>'cricket'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ståtrolde</td>
<td>*ståtrolden</td>
<td>'stone.tag'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exceptions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>*en</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fodbold</td>
<td>fodbold-en</td>
<td>'the (play of) football'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VIII Deverbal Nouns in -en**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>*en</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afstandtagen</td>
<td>*afstandtag(e)n-en</td>
<td>'dissociation'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bedreviden *bedrevid(e)n-en ‘superior knowledge’
Fratræden *fratræd(e)n-en ‘retirement’
Færden *færd(e)n-en ‘conduct’ / ‘activities’
Hvislen *hvisl(e)n-en ‘hiss(ing)’
Rungen *rung(e)n-en ‘ringing’
Tiltræden *tiltræd(e)n-en ‘start’, ‘commencement’

EXCEPTIONS
Hilsen hils(e)n-en ‘greeting’
Leben leben-et ‘life’, ‘bustle’

IX DEVERBAL NOUNS IN -ENDE
Audienssøgende *audienssøgende-n ‘someone seeking audience’
Forblivende *forblivende-t ‘continuation’
Logerende *logerende-n ‘lodger’
Rejsende *rejsende-n ‘traveller’
Studerende *studerende-n ‘student’

EXCEPTIONS
Henseende ?henseende-t ‘regard’
Udseende udseende-t ‘appearance’

X COMPOUNDS
Delebasis *delebas(is)-en ‘shared basis’
Flikværk *flikværk-et ‘patchwork’
Oldtidskundskab *oldtidskundskab-en ‘classical civilization’

EXCEPTIONS
Fletværk fletværk-et ‘wickerwork’
Statskundskab statskundskab-en ‘political science’
Appendix L

Partial Sort Hierarchy for Danish Markers

(1)

```
functional

determiner
marking
unmarked

complementizer
at
hvorni
om
…
conjunction
og
eller
…
comparative
end
som
…
```
Appendix M

MorphCorpus

<!DOCTYPE Morph-Corpus SYSTEM "/home/line/dtd/morphcorpus.dtd">
<Morph-Corpus>

<S> Og når deres repræsentanter er parate til at gå i <NP ID=MORPH-1 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> struben </N><PP> på hinanden </PP><NP> , så stopper en jernnæve " det ... </S>

<S> På den måde skabes <NP ID=MORPH-2 type=Morph marked=Idio><PD> hele </PD><N> tiden </N><NP> betingelserne for en harmonisering af interesser og følgelig for demokratiske reformer " </S>

<S> Bortset_fra <NP ID=MORPH-3 type=Morph><N> illusionen </N><PP> om demokrati </PP><NP> kunne den ikke give noget reelt </S>

<S> De føder skuffelser og leder til sidst til en destabilisering af <NP ID=MORPH-4 type=Morph><N> samfundet </N></NP> , hvad vi allerede har set og desværre vil komme til at se mere af </S>

<S> De smittede børn har derefter via urene nåle smittet jævnaldrende , der hos <NP ID=MORPH-5 type=Morph><N> lægen </N></NP> har fået et rutinemæssigt stik , for eksempel med en vitamin-dosis som behandling for en forklelse </S>

<S> AFSLØRET TILFÆLDIGT En undersøgelse af <NP ID=MORPH-6 type=Morph coord=YES><N> sundheds- og </N></NP> erærstringstilstanden </NP> blandt en stor gruppe , formodet raske , Østeuropæiske børn , der ikke havde til formål at afsløre AIDS , påviste ved en tilfældighed , at uventet mange børn var smittet </S>

<S> Samtlige partier i <NP ID=MORPH-7 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Folketinget </N></NP> står i dag sammen om at bevilge 50 millioner kroner om <NP ID=MORPH-8 type=Morph><N> året </N></NP> til samfundets svageste og andre , der lever på <NP ID=MORPH-9 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> gaden </N></NP> , skal have hjælp , mener et enigt Folketing </S>

<S> Derfor står alle partierne i dag sammen om at ville bevilge 50 millioner kroner om <NP ID=MORPH-10 type=Morph><N> året </N></NP> til de svageste </S>

<S> Det sker under en debat i <NP ID=MORPH-11 type=Morph><N> folketingsalen </N></NP> , som handler om hjemløshed og social nød i storbyerne </S>

<S> <NP ID=MORPH-12 type=Morph><N> Satspuljen </N></NP> stammer fra et tidligere forlig om overførselsindkomster , hvor også SF deltog --pause De afsatte 50 millioner kroner til de svageste skal forstærke og koordinere <NP ID=MORPH-13 type=Morph><N> indsatsen </NP> mellem kommuner , amter og stat </S>

<S> Hvilke områder , der skal have hvor mange penge , er endnu ikke fastlagt , men <NP ID=MORPH-14 type=Morph><N> planen </N></NP> består af syv punkter </S>
En mystisk luksusluder, der ligner <NP ID=MORPH-15 type=Morph><N> konen </N></NP> på en priskommerforbi <NP ID=MORPH-16 type=Morph><N> tanken </N></NP>, og sammen planlægger de to et veludtænkt mord på <NP ID=MORPH-17 type=Morph><N> damen </N></NP>.

Det kunne - som i Hitchcocks Vertigo - handle om den ufrie, besiddende og i sidste ende dræbende kærlighed, der kun tør elske <NP ID=MORPH-21 type=Morph><N> billedet </N></NP> af <NP ID=MORPH-22 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> næsten </N></PP></NP> næsten på et <NP ID=MORPH-23 type=Morph><N> parryk </N></NP> af og atter bliver sig selv, mens sølle Heintz blot yndker yderligere ned.

Debatten om udlændinge i Danmark må ikke føre til fremmedhad og racisme.

Det mener Socialdemokratiets næstformand Birte Weiss og foreslår, at de politiske ledere kommer med i det ligebehandlingsnævn, som <NP ID=MORPH-24 type=Morph><N> Folketinget </N></NP> kort før <NP ID=MORPH-25 type=Morph><N> sommerferien </N></NP> besluttede at nedsætte.

Birte Weiss henviser til Tyskland, hvor <NP ID=MORPH-26 type=Morph><N> dialogen </N></NP> kortsluttes af brandbomber og dramatiske sammenstødt.

Informationsekretær i Danmarks Socialdemokratiske Ungdom (DSU), Hans Stavnsager, er positivt overrasket over <NP ID=MORPH-27 type=Morph><N> ideen </N></NP> over billederne af Mogens Glistrup og en lille jugoslavisk pige.

"Hvem støtter du", er <NP ID=MORPH-30 type=Morph><N> teksten </N></NP> over billederne af Mogens Glistrup og en lille jugoslavisk pige.

"Det er første gang, jeg har hørt så klar en melding fra <NP ID=MORPH-31 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Socialdemokratiet </N></NP>," siger Hans Stavnsager.

Det er forkert at gøre mig til <NP ID=MORPH-32 type=Morph><N> hovedpersonen </N></NP> og lade som om <NP ID=MORPH-33 type=Morph><N> filmen </N></NP> handler om sex.

Møn Vanna mener ikke, <NP ID=MORPH-34 type=Morph><N> prisen </N></NP> gør den store forskel i hendes karriere.

Måske har jeg fået nye muligheder i <NP ID=MORPH-35 type=Morph><N> udlændinget </N></NP>.

Film som handler om <NP ID=MORPH-36 type=Morph><N> virkeligheden </N></NP>.

Jeg elsker <NP ID=MORPH-37 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Pelle Erobreren </N></PP> og ville være lykkelig for at lave en film sammen med Bille August.

Yamaha har udviklet en ny en-sædet sportsvogn under <NP ID=MORPH-40 type=Morph marked=PN><N> betegnelsen </N></APOS>OX99-11</APOS>.


Produktionen er lagt til England hos Ypsilon Technology.

Sportsvognen er udstyret med en tilpasset V12 formel-1 motor på 3,5 liter med 60 ventiler og 6-trins gearkasse.
Motoren kommer direkte fra formel-1, hvor Yamaha har brugt motoren siden 1989 i Jordan-racerne.

I gadeversion er effekt sat ned fra 700 HK til 400 HK ved 10.000 omdrejninger.

Det giver hurtig opvarmning af, og det giver en mere konstant motortemperatur, ligesom der spares brændstof, når ventilatoren ikke trækkes rundt konstant.

Moderne biler får mindre og mindre vindmodstand, og det gør det nødvendigt at trække kæleluft ind gennem kølergitteret, eller der, der er tilbage af det gamle gitter.

For første gang i 100 år tabte Indre Mission menighedsrådvalget i Skjern.

Det var samme år, at Poul-Erik Billeskov kom til byen.

20 år senere tabte Indre Mission menighedsrådvalget i Skjern.

Og denne gang kan Poul-Erik Billeskov ikke sige sig fri for at have haft en finger med i det grundtvigianske-socialdemokratiske samarbejde, der har vundet flertallet i Skjerns menighedsråd.

Både kvindelige og mandlige betjente fra Københavns Politis station 1 har sammen med bevillingsafdelingen, narkoafdelingen og uropatruljen i lang tid forberedt den forestående aktion nøje.

De eneste, der ikke ved, at denne torsdag kommer til at byde på voldsomme oplevelser, er gæsterne indenfor på stedet.

Torsdag aften er reggae-aften på Melonen.

Hver uge forvandler det sig til et varmt dansested med rytmer fra det afrikanske kontinent og Jamaica.

Fra dansegulvet får danske Nadia Fusager, pludselig øje på tre civile betjente.

Hun kender dem, politiet har jævnligt besøgt stedet i månedvis uden anden forklaring end at "de ledte efter nogen".

Men kræften fylde stadig meget i hans tilværelse.
Folk der har fået diagnosen kæft, har brug for nogen at tale med.

Hospitalet sørger for behandlingen, og så sker der ikke mere.

Hvorfør ikke bruge al ventetiden til at hjælpe de syge i stedet for bare at lade dem sidde der og vente og tænke på, at nu skal de dø.

Men Synnøves kollega, for så vidt det - med egne ord - gælder "store duller med store nødder", nemlig Lotte Heise, mener, at Synnøve kunne og burde kontrollere medieslyngen med idio kontrollen med skatteoplysninger fra arbejdsgivere og finansielle virksomheder, så bliver hun ikke taget alvorligt.

Det sidste ser Lotte Heise i høj grad som en årsag til Synnøves for tiden så funklende medie-stjerne.

Told- <C> og </C> Skattestyrelsen på jagt efter fejl i oplysninger fra arbejdsgivere, banker, forsikringsselskaber og kreditforeninger.

Told- <C> og </C> Skattestyrelsen øger nu kontrollen med skatteoplysninger fra arbejdsgivere og finansielle virksomheder.

I 1993 vil vi gøre en ekstra indsats for at reducere antallet af fejl i arbejdsgivernes dataindberetninger fra banker, forsikringsselskaber og kreditforeninger.

Som omtalt i Det Fri Aktuelt i går er antallet af fejl i indberetningerne i nær symbie med det treår for 1989.

Et andet gennemgående element i valgkampen er frygten for, at schweizerne må opgive det særegne demokrati med de mange folkeafstemninger og kantonernes udstrakte grad af selvstændighed.

"I Helmut Kohls og Francois Mitterrands centralistiske og anti-demokratiske Europa har vi intet at vinde", lyder det fra parlamentsmedlemmet Flavio Maspoli fra Tessino-provinsen.

Kommentarerne om Jacques Delors ligner til forveksling det danske folkevids karakteristik af "solkongen" fra Bruxelles, fra RC restrictive NO reduced NO, som Delors kaldes.

Hvad der overrasker mange er, at aften kampagnen er meget voldsom og præget af en meget ufornison tone.

Læserbreve og annoncer betegner tilhæverne af aftalen og af EF som "landsforræderne", der vil overlade Alpe-landet til fremmede.
"Så længe, der er bjerge, og hyrderne står på bjergsiderne, vil vi forblive frie schweizere," siger en af de ledende politikere i Bern-kantonen, Bernhard Müller.

Frygten for at blive løbet over ende af udlandet og af udlandinge går ligeledes igen i kampagnen, der har stærkt fremmedhadske undertoner.

Har en dansk særordning ikke tilstrækkelig juridisk bindende karakter, kan den underkendes af EF-domstolen, der må henholde sig til den traktat, Danmark i givet fald vil være medunderskriver af.

Det ene område, hvor man kunne forestille sig en retssag om de danske undtagelsesbestemmelser, er på spørgsmålet om unionsborgerskab, hvori Danmark allerede i praksis opfylder det konkrete indhold i Maastricht-traktatens udformning af unions-borgerskabet.

Men løsningens tilhængere peger på, at diskussionen er teoretisk.

Det eneste område, hvor man kunne forestille sig en retssag om de danske undtagelsesbestemmelser, er på spørgsmålet om unionsborgerskab.

I traktatens afsnit herom artikel 8 E er der ganske vist åbnet mulighed for, at unionsborgerskabets indhold kan udvides, men det skal ske ved enstemmighed, og her vil den danske særordning så kunne indeholde en erklæring om, at Danmark ikke vil medvirke til en udvidelse af begrebet.

Landet har store økonomiske problemer, og ønsker ikke at hænge på flere end nødvendigt.

Mange af os er psykisk påvirkede af ventetiden.

Jeg er begyndt at miste høret, og må have to sovepiller for at kunne falde i søvn.

Irakerne kom til Polen i begyndelsen af firserne for at studere.

FN-styrken skal ikke kun bestå af soldater fra USA.

Et vigtigt spørgsmål er, hvem der skal lede militæraktionen.

Et kompromis kan være, at FN beder USA udpege en chef for styrken.

Meningen med FN-styrken er, at den hurtigt skal slå al modstand ned og afvæbne de lokale militser, så kan nædhjælpsarbejdet gennemføres uden forhindringer.

Et efter til fire måneder skal interventionsstyrken afløses af en egentlig FN-fredsbevarende styrke, som ventes at kunne klare opgaverne.

Tværtimod mener teatrets leder, Lars Liebst, at der er politisk opbakning fra Socialdemokratiet, de Radikale og SF til planens realisering.
- Jeg vil råde dem til at undlade at køre bil i frakendelsetiden.

I den efterfølgende spiritussag havde den sigtede kørt med en alkoholpromille i blodet på 2,18. I bekræftende fald findes der da en hemmelig agentvirksomhed ved FORFATTEREN af FET af FET,

Vi ved, at forsvarsministeren har vidst det.

Har ministeren løjet om sit og regeringens kendskab til virksomheden, at man kan sende folk af sted på selvmordsmissioner?

Statsministeren har nu bedt sin departementschef, Peter Wiese, undersøge sagen i den efterretningstvang.

Det virker "fåret", men det er interessant, hvis regeringens sikkerhedsudvalg og statsministeren ikke har været underrettet om sagen. Vi ved, at ministeren løjet om sit og regeringens kendskab til virksomheden.

Eller er der så meget kludder i efterretningsvæsenet, at man kan sende folk af sted på selvmordsmissioner?

Statsministeren har nu bedt sin departementschef, Peter Wiese, undersøge sagen. Vi ved, at ministeren løjet om sit og regeringens kendskab til virksomheden.

Det er ligeledes interessant, hvad regeringen vil med redegørelsen i det udenrigspolitiske nævn.

Han tegner et både forstående og præcist portræt af den skrækslagne Kim, som modnes under sagen.

BOGEN er nok en spændende thriller, men den giver samtidig et billede af samfundet, hvor også forbryderne er borgere.

FORFATTEREN benytter sig ikke af billige effekter.

Handlingen bevæger sig logisk mod det dramatiske klimaks, som koster det ene af børnene livet.

Det bliver svært, om ikke umuligt, at skrive en traditionel børnekrimi efter "Stemmen og ansigtet", som både afslutter en epoke og indleder en ny.

En zig-zag kurs kunne skrues sammen sådan, at S og KVR var enige om en udgiftsramme for statsbudgettet på ca. 209 milliarder kroner og en række uudmøntede besparelser på såkaldte budgetreguleringskonti.

Derefter kunne det aftales, at Socialdemokratiet og Fremskridtspartiet på skift stemte hinandens ændringsforslag ned.

Denne model fik styrket sine odds, da Socialdemokratiets formand, Svend Auken, på LOs
repræsentantskabsmøde opstillede en række krav, som repartiet ønskede opfyldt, for at indgå et forlig med KVR-regeringen. Nej til store lettelser i formueskatten og kortsigtede besparelser på uddannelses- og arbejdsmarkedspolitik.


Svend Auken fra Svend Auken.


Svend Auken fra Svend Auken.


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Svend Auken fra Svend Auken.


Svend Auken fra Svend Auken.

Det virker helt forkert og langtfra fremsynet, at man afskaffer den enkelte virksomheds individualitet, særpræg og idérigdom ved at presse dens moderne teknologiske informationssystem ind i et standardsystem - i stedet for at tilpasse informationssystemet til dens moderne teknologiske informationsbehovet med et individuelt designet system, hvorved man kan bevare og forstærke virksomhedens særpræg - det særpræg, virksomhedenellers har levet højt på fra start til nu.

Når man nu har det rigtige skræddersyede system lige ved hånden, som kan medvirke til at give virksomheden et teknologisk lift af høj klasse, samtidig med at man bevarer dens særpræg.

I fælles manifestationer med f.eks. Fred Nu bevægelsen forsøger palæstinenserne at appellere til den offentlige opinion.

Ifølge Faisal Husseini, der regnes for at være en af PLOs talsmænd på Vestbredden, bliver palæstinensernes opgave netop at påvirke meningsdannelsen med et individuelt designet system, hvortræl de kan bevare og forstærke virksomhedens særpræg.

Deres hidtidige støtter kaster sig nu i arme på Israel - og voldsom immigration af sovjetiske jøder forrykker styrkeforholdet.

Jo længere vi kører mod øst, jo goldere bliver landskabet, og bare to timers kørsel sydøst, i Endabatsahma er stort set hele befolkningen prigsivet den vestlige verdens hjælpsomhed.

Landsbyen Machekente putter sig i et stenet gråultz landskab, og omgivet af bjerge.

Hytterne er bygget af strå og grene eller soltørrede sten, og de falder så meget sammen med terrænet, at man umiddelbart tror, man befinder sig i ingenmændsland.

Men vores besøg på ledelsen og tillidsfolkene prøver at finde alternative løsninger, men hos mange andre er holdningen en anden.
og <NP ID=MORPH-221 type=Morph><N> synet </N><PP> af en journalistblok </PP></NP> får <NP ID=MORPH-222 type=Morph><N> flokken </N></NP> til at spredes på et øjeblik

Det var <NP ID=MORPH-226 type=Morph><N> afstemningen </N></NP>, i denne delstat, i det nordlige Midtensten, i PP RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO som i 1976 gjorde den nærmest ukendte tidligere Georgia-guvernør Jimmy Carter landskendt fra den ene dag til den anden RC/NP

Også Sovjets hold bor i Benter Berg, mens irerne har erklæret sig tilfreds med <NP ID=MORPH-236 type=Morph><N> skolen </N></NP> i Barsinghausen <NP ID=MORPH-237 type=Morph><N> besøget </N></NP> udbad Piontek sig yderligere 10.000 billetter til <NP ID=MORPH-238 type=Morph><N> kampen </N></NP> i Niedersachsen-Stadion - Dermed hjælper vi alle de mennesker, der end ikke på det sorte marked har mulighed for at købe billetter til <NP ID=MORPH-241 type=Morph><N> kampen </N> mellem Danmark og Sovjet

Hun fremstår nu som partiets ubestridte leder, og selv om Mogens Glistrup igen rykker ind i <NP ID=MORPH-245 type=Morph><N> Folketinget </N></NP> efter <NP ID=MORPH-246 type=Morph><N> valget </N></NP>, får han svær ved også at generobre <NP ID=MORPH-247 type=Morph><N> positionen </N></NP>

Hun fik kun vand én gang om <NP ID=MORPH-225 type=Morph><N> marked=Idio><N> ugen </N></NP> og kunne hver bære 200 kilo, så vi ikke behøvede et opbakningskørtej, siger Lise Andreasen


Oprindeligt skulle danskerne have været indkvarteret i <NP ID=MORPH-232 type=Morph><N> sportsskolen </N></NP> i Barsinghausen </NP ID=MORPH-233 type=Morph><N> og nabostaten Massachusetts guvernør, Michael Dukakis</N></NP>

"Jeg tager billetterne til den med også ", sagde Piontek til de tyske værter, der dog måtte beklage, at der efter <NP ID=MORPH-239 type=Morph><N> 'tilybygningen' </N> i forbindelse med VM i 1974 ikke er flere udvidelsesmuligheder på Niedersachsen-Stadion "

Men Piontek fik udvirket, at arrangørerne vil forsøge at sende <NP ID=MORPH-240 type=Morph><N> kampen </N> til en kampeskærm på en egnet plads uden for stadion

- Dermed hjælper vi alle de mennesker, der end ikke på det sorte marked har mulighed for at købe billetter til <NP ID=MORPH-241 type=Morph><N> kampen </N> mellem Danmark og Sovjet, sagde den danske landstræner

Det blev politiske ordfører, Pia Kjærsgaard, der vandt over <NP ID=MORPH-242 type=Morph><N> partistifter </N></NP>, Mogens Glistrup </NP ID=MORPH-243 type=Morph><N> slagsmålet </N></NP> om, hvem der skal repræsentere <NP ID=MORPH-244 type=Morph><N> partiet </N></NP> i den afsluttende partiledderrunde i TV

Hun fremstår nu som partiets ubestridte leder, og selv om Mogens Glistrup igen rykker ind i <NP ID=MORPH-245 type=Morph><N> Folketinget </N></NP> efter <NP ID=MORPH-246 type=Morph><N> valget </N></NP>, får han svær ved også at generobre <NP ID=MORPH-247 type=Morph><N> positionen </N></NP>
egenmægtige leder </ADVP></NP> </S>

<s> Imod Mogens Glistrups råd besluttede <NP ID=MORPH-248 type=Morph><N> hovedbestyrelsen </NP></S> mandag aften med stemmerne fire mod to , at Pia Kjærgaard skal deltage i den vigtige i TV den 6. september </S>

<s> Til gengæld får Mogens Glistrup lov til at tegne <NP ID=MORPH-249 type=Morph><N> partiet </N></NP> <PP type=Sentential> selve </PP><NP ID=MORPH-250 type=Morph><PD> valgnatten </PD></NP></S>

<s> <NP ID=MORPH-251 type=Morph><N> Hovedbestyrelsen </N></NP> traf sin beslutning efter pres fra bl.a. folketingsgruppens formand , Helge Dohrmann </S>

<s> For 90 procent af dem drejede sig om , at Pia Kjærgaard burde deltage i <NP ID=MORPH-252 type=Morph><N> partilederrunden </N></NP></S>

<s> Det er i <NP ID=MORPH-253 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> lyset </N><ADVP> heraf </ADVP></NP> , at hovedbestyrelsens beslutning skal ses , siger Helge Dohrmann </S>

<s> Pia Kjærgaard havde tidligere på <NP ID=MORPH-254 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> dagen </N></NP> dagen </NP> meddelt , at hun ikke mere ville deltage i <NP ID=MORPH-255 type=Morph><N> slagsmålet </N></NP><PP type=Sentential> om at komme i TV </PP></NP>, men derimod koncentrere sig om sin egen valgkamp på Fyn </S>

<s> Den 24. november 1983 besigtigede <NP ID=MORPH-256 type=Morph marked=PN coord=YES><N> Miljø- og Vandinspektoratet </N></NP> Mogenstrup Grusgrav , hvor man på matr. nr. , konstaterede , at der i et område af <NP ID=MORPH-257 type=Morph><N> grusgraven </N></NP>, hvor grus var udvundet til under <NP ID=MORPH-258 type=Morph><N> grundvandspejlet </N></NP>, var deponeret større mærker affald og asfalt </S>

<s> <NP ID=MORPH-259 type=Morph><N> Affaldet </N></NP> bestod af bygningsaffald , husholdningsaffald , samt kemikalieaffald </S>

<s> Det er Miljø- og Vandinspektørratets vurdering , at de anførte affaldstyper udgør en potentiel forureningsrisiko for <NP ID=MORPH-260 type=Morph><N> grundvandet </N></NP><PP type=Sentential> i </PP></NP> i <NP ID=MORPH-261 type=Morph><N> området </N></NP></S>

<s> Amtets tekniske udvalg besluttede derfor den 6. dec. 1983 , at der nedlægges forbud mod fortsat deponering af affald i Mogenstrup Grusgrav og man påbød <NP ID=MORPH-262 type=Morph><N> ejeren </N><PP type=Sentential> af </PP></NP><NP ID=MORPH-263 type=Morph><N> arealet </N></NP><PP type=Sentential> i </PP></NP> i overensstemmelse med de gældende regler herfor </S>

<s> Den 14. dec. 1984 erkendte <NP ID=MORPH-266 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Superfos-koncerne </N></NP> i sin redegørelse om miljøforhold til <NP ID=MORPH-267 type=Morph><N> miljøstyrelsen </N></NP> , at man i årene fra 1974-1983 havde deponeret asfalt i Mogenstrup Grusgrav </S>

<s> I <NP ID=MORPH-268 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> lyset </N></NP> af Danmarks situation </PP></NP> har såvel <NP ID=MORPH-269 type=Morph><N> fagbevægelsen </N></NP> som <NP ID=MORPH-270 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Socialdemokratiet </N></NP> været villig til at samarbejde med <NP ID=MORPH-271 type=Morph><N> regeringen </N></NP>, trods tidligere dårlige erfaringer </S>

<s> Det seneste eksempel herpå , er regeringens udstød til en revision af <NP ID=MORPH-272 type=Morph><N> arbejdstilbudsloven </N></NP></S>

<s> Hvis regeringens forslag blev vedtaget , ville tusindvis af langtidsledige løbende blive presset ud af <NP ID=MORPH-273 type=Morph><N> arbejdsloshedsforsikringssystemet </N></NP></S>

<s> <NP ID=MORPH-274 type=Morph><N> Utrygheden </N></NP> hos de ledige </PP></NP><NP ID=MORPH-275 type=Morph><N> forslaget </N></NP></S>

<s> Denne hår mod de arbejdsløse blev fremsat samtidig med <NP ID=MORPH-276 type=Morph><N> forslaget </N></NP></S>
om lempelser i formueskatten for det bedst stillede mindretal i befolkningen </PP></NP> </S>

</S> Denne høan mod de arbejdsløse blev fremsat samtidig med forslaget om lempelser i <NP ID=MORPH-276 type=Morph><N> formueskatten </N></NP> til for det bedst stillede mindretal i <NP ID=MORPH-277 type=Morph><N> befolkningen </N></NP> </S>

</S> LO ser frem til, at der efter <NP ID=MORPH-278 type=Morph><N> folketingsvalget </N></NP> den 10. maj </ADVP> kan dannes en regering med parlamentarisk mulighed for at gennemføre en langsigtet og målrettet politik, tilrettelagt med sigte på at opnå social retfærdighed </S>

</S> " Jeg tør ikke tænke på , hvad vi der kunne være sket , hvis vi havde realiseret <NP ID=MORPH-279 type=Morph><N> planen </N></NP> om at flytte Martin fra 1. sal til det ubenyttede værelse i <NP ID=MORPH-280 type=Morph><N> stueetagen </N></NP> , " sagde hans far , T. , 35 , i går til B.T. </S>

</S> Den dømte narkogangster , 32 , i <NP ID=MORPH-281 type=Morph><N> miljøet </N></NP> kaldt <NP ID=MORPH-282 type=Morph marked=PN><N> " Mumien " </N></NP>, havde nytårsorlov fra det åbne statsfængsel i Horserød og var hjemme på <NP ID=MORPH-283 type=Morph><N> Grantoftens </N></NP> for at fejre <NP ID=MORPH-284 type=Morph><N> nytåret </N></NP> med sin kone og tre gode venner </S>

</S> Kl. 23.45 gik han amok i <NP ID=MORPH-285 type=Morph><N> festrusen </N></NP>, hentede en maskinpistol og affyrede en salve fra rækkehusets terrasse </S>

</S> " Jeg skød ned i </NP ID=MORPH-286 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> jorden </N></NP> , " pøstod han senere , da han var anholdt af <NP ID=MORPH-287 type=Morph><N> politiet </N></NP>, men de tekniske undersøgelser afviser, at ruderne blev knust af opspringere </S>

</S> Gladsaxe kriminalpoliti arresterede nytårsdag <NP ID=MORPH-288 type=Morph><N> orlovsfangen </N></NP> </S>

</S> Han tilstod at have affyre <NP ID=MORPH-289 type=Morph><N> maskinpistolen </N></NP>, men nægtede at have skudt mod <NP ID=MORPH-290 type=Morph><N> nabohuset </N></NP>, ligesom han nægtede at fortælle, hvor han havde fået <NP ID=MORPH-291 type=Morph><N> våbnet </N></NP> fra </S>

</S> " Går konkurrente veder i pris , følger vi med , " siger <NP ID=MORPH-292 type=Morph><N> FDBchefen </N></NP> </S>

</S> De øger <NP ID=MORPH-293 type=Morph><N> butiksdøden </N></NP> </S>

</S> For at spare skæres <NP ID=MORPH-294 type=Morph><N> antallet </N></NP> ned til 8.000 </S>

</S> <NP ID=MORPH-295 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Resten </N></NP> skal komme fra et forventet mersalg </S>

</S> Flere gange om <NP ID=MORPH-296 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> spillet </N></NP> spiller han firmafodbold, løbetræner dagligt, og er flittig i <NP ID=MORPH-297 type=Morph><N> træningslokalet </N></NP> på Vejgaard Vestre Skole </PP><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , hvor Sparta holder til </RC></NP> </S>

</S> Jeg er overrasket over, hvor godt det går med <NP ID=MORPH-298 type=Morph><N> handsketræningen </N></NP>, og det har været den afgørende grund for min beslutning om at prøve igen </S>

</S> Boksning er en sjov sport, men man skal ikke gå i <NP ID=MORPH-299 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> ringen </N></NP>, hvis man ikke føler for det, og slet ikke i min alder, hvor <NP ID=MORPH-300 type=Morph><N> erfaringen </N></NP> skal sige enten ja eller nej </S>

</S> En anden ting er <NP ID=MORPH-301 type=Morph><N> bredden </N></NP> </S>

</S> Jeg tror aldrig Sparta har haft så mange boksere i <NP ID=MORPH-302 type=Morph><N> lokalet </N></NP> som i dag, og jeg har trods alt været med siden 1978 </S>
Men pludselig sprang den på mig, og selv om det lykkedes mig at få en arm op foran ansigtet, så bed den helt igennem næsen ind til benet, så næsen kun hang i et par hudlapper.

"BANGE FOR ØJET" 

Samtidig var jeg lige efter overfaldet bange for at miste synet på venstre øje, fordi det på et tidspunkt var umuligt for mig at se med det.

"For det andet er det jo bekendt for alle, at BRF har været ude i problemer de senere måneder, men jeg synes, der kan ligge en udfordring i, at jeg yder mit bidrag til at genskabe tilliden til det," siger han.

En af konsekvenserne var, at bestyrelsesformanden blev skiftet ud, så han i dag hedder Ole Scherfig.

Filminteresserede kan få et dybere indblik i problemstillingen, når DR på torsdag sender "Interview" - en af instruktørens film om sig selv.

Filmen fik førsteprisen på filmfestivalen i Moskva i 1987.

Den handler om en ung journalist, der i 30erne har drømme om at gå til filmen (som en vis instruktør-herre).

Den enkelte scene, der allerede er gået over i filmhistorien, nemlig da Fellini og Mastroianni opsøger Anita Ekberg, som Mastroianni ikke har set, siden de sammen indspillede "Det søde liv.

Donnaen, der henrykkede flere generationer af mænd, har forvandlet sig til en italiensk matrone, der som andre tidligere skuespillerinder lever sit liv gemt væk på en fortlignende, hundebevogtet ejendom.

Her smeltes nutiden og fortiden sammen, når man i ét billede ser Ekberg og Mastroianni med 27 års interval.


Jeg satser på at bruge forhandlingerne om finansloven som murbrægger for resultater på de andre områder.

Kv-регерingen har udover finansloven, som kommer til førstebehandling på torsdag, fremlagt 22 lovforslag, der dækker alt fra nedsættelse af ti pct.-skatten for indtægter op til 200.000 kroner.

Sæsonen indledes som nævnt 16. marts med opgøret mellem AGF og Brøndby, og førsteklasserne skal mødes to gange i løbet af Superligaen, og det giver således 18 runder med afslutning den 23. juni, hvor
programmet ser således ud.

Hvad der skal ske efter sommerferien tager Divisionsforeningen først stilling til på først stilling til på generalforsamlingen den 26. januar.

Her vil det ligeledes blive afgjort om turneringen skal vendes, så der i modsætning til hidtidig praksis spilles efterår/førår.

Bliver det tilfældet at køres årets danmarksmester den 23. juni?

Og uden dog at opnå meget mere end, fordi mod sædvane ikke vil give adgang til Europa Cup turneringerne.

Skulle et flertal i Divisionsforeningen mod forventning imidlertid ønske at bibeholde turneringen forår/efterår rykker to hold ud af Superligaen.

Spiller om mesterskabet i et alle-mod-alle slutspil.

Om " forholdet til Filiz Bayraktar" siger han: Jeg var skeptisk fra starten og bad om at se hendes "licens ".

Det er derfor, bladet bladeret, at deres første møde med den nye advokat.

" Det må ikke ske, før vi har fået skriftlige garantier fra Østerbro Socialcenter og fra Louise's far om samkvemsret med ," siger Poul Wejlebjerg.

Advokat Kristian Baagø har allerede orienteret pogeden i Sorø om, at han råder familien til at beholde Louise indtil videre.

" Ifølge vil det være bedst, om Louise får lov til at blive hos os, indtil har taget stilling til, om hun i det hele taget skal anbringes på Josephine Schneiders Børnehjem i København for senere at komme hjem til sin far ," siger Poul Wejlebjerg.

Hele mandagen stod sagsbehandler Erna Erenfeldt fra Østerbro Socialcenter og Louise's far, pedel Tom Jensen, fast på, at Louise skulle udleveres i dag.

På første skift svømmede Gitta Jensen op til sit maksimale og holdt på fremragende vis Danmark fremme på.

Endnu bedre gik det, da Berit Puggaard på andet skiftte viste helt forrygende form og på de sidste 50 meter endda præsterede at gå forbi den hollandske pige og bringe frem på frem på trediepladsen.

Som kronen på det smukke danske bronceværk.
pløjede suveræne Mette Jacobsen sig igennem vandet til en tid på 1.59.66 minutter og blev dermed den første danske pige under 2 minutter på <NP ID=MORPH-359 type=Morph><N> 200 m distancen </N></NP> </S>

</S> <NP ID=MORPH-360 type=Morph><N> Nakskov-pigen </N></NP> var simpelt_hen så motiveret , " tandt " og trimmet til <NP ID=MORPH-361 type=Morph><N> opgaven </N></NP> , at hun præsterede næstbedste individuelle tid af samtlige 32 piger i <NP ID=MORPH-362 type=Morph><N> finalen </N></NP> </S>

Ivan Nielsen frister lige nu en noget usikker fremtid , efter at <NP ID=MORPH-363 type=Morph><N> barndomsklubben </N></NP> <APOS> Fremad Amager </APOS> har standset betalingerne - også af Ivans løn </S>


Heller ikke Kenneth Wegner , som i <NP ID=MORPH-366 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> barndomsklubben </N></NP> spillede for Helsingør , men fortsat ejes af den schweiziske klub Xamax Neuchatel , kan officielt endnu ikke registreres som B1903'er </S>

Den 2.02 meter høje målmænd Thomas Risum har taget <NP ID=MORPH-367 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> springet </N></NP> fra Svendborg </PP> fra Svendborg </PP> , Christian Lønstrup fra KB , Kenny Larsen fra Greve og ikke mindst Brian Rasmussen fra Vejle </S>

Peter Olesen gjorde noget ved <NP ID=MORPH-368 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> sagen </N></NP> - i sin rolle </S>

Han har udgivet flere bøger med tekst og billeder for at få os til at forstå <NP ID=MORPH-369 type=Morph><N> bydningen </N></NP> af gamle huses kulturhistoriske værdi </NP></PP> </S>

Jeg spurgte engang <NP ID=MORPH-370 type=Morph><N> boligministeren </N></NP> , hvad hun havde tænkt sig </S>

Forleden mødte jeg en af vore tillidsmænd på <NP ID=MORPH-371 type=Morph><N> sagen </N></NP> - i sin rolle </S>

NÅR alt dette er sagt over <NP ID=MORPH-372 type=Morph><N> bedrøvelsen </N></NP> ved debattens niveau </NP></PP> en yderligere forstemthed over , at den dog aldrig kommer videre </S>

Så er det den originale kunst , der har fået <NP ID=MORPH-373 type=Morph><N> skylden </N></NP> og er blevet mistænkeliggjort alene fordi den er , hvad den er </S>

" Det kunne da være pragtfuld at lave " Olsen Banden på alderdomshjem * , og vi er alle tre helt med på <NP ID=MORPH-374 type=Morph><N> ideen </N></NP> , " siger Poul Bundgaard , som <NP ID=MORPH-375 type=Morph><N> hele </N></NP> hele </NP><ADVP> af </ADVP></NP> tiden </NP> har været den , der helst ville fortsætte den elskede film-serie </S>

Det var nok klogt at stoppe , mens vi endnu var på <NP ID=MORPH-376 type=Morph><N> toppen </N></NP> </S>

Jeg forestiller mig , at vi sidder der på <NP ID=MORPH-377 type=Morph><N> alderdomshjemmet </N></NP> , og Egon siger , at han har en plan , og jeg svarer </S>

<NP ID=MORPH-378 type=Morph><N> Hele </N></NP> Hele </NP><ADVP> af </ADVP></NP> koncentrerede hun sig ene og alene om at holde tret med den stærke tre-dobbelte verdensrekordholder Janet Evans på <NP ID=MORPH-379 type=Morph><N> banen </N></NP> ved <NP ID=MORPH-380 type=Morph><N> siden </N></NP> af </NP></PP> </S>

Jeg forestiller mig , at vi sidder der på <NP ID=MORPH-377 type=Morph><N> alderdomshjemmet </N></NP> , og Egon siger , at han har en plan , og jeg svarer </S>
amerikanske pige og et halvt sekund efter <NP ID=MORPH-383 type=Morph><N> guldvinderen </N><APOS> Hayley Lewis </APOS></NP> <S>

Så ingen kan i hvert fald påstå, at Mette Jacobsen ikke var i nærheden </NP><PP> af <NP ID=MORPH-385 type=Morph><N> guldvinderen </N><APOS> Hayley Lewis </APOS></NP><PP> </NP> </S>

Hun er næste gang i <NP ID=MORPH-386 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> vandet </N>på fredag i 100 m butterfly </NP> </S>

<i>Vicepolitimesteren</i> er aldrig tidligere stødt på dette specielle problem med hensyn til at beskytte <NP ID=MORPH-388 type=Morph><N> offeret </N> for en forbrydelse </NP> </S>

Og i <NP ID=MORPH-389 type=Morph><N> retsplejeloven </N></NP> er der ikke taget højde for en situation som denne, hvor den damtes offentliggørelse af <NP ID=MORPH-390 type=Morph><N> dommen </N></NP> kan ødelægge <NP ID=MORPH-391 type=Morph><N> hensynet </N><PP> til Malene </PP></NP>, " siger Svend Lundsteen </S>

Når Jes Neiiendam allerede i næste uge kan blive sat på fri fod, skyldes det en paragraf i <NP ID=MORPH-392 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Retsplejeloven </N></NP> om, at kriminelle kun må idømmes psykiatrisk behandling på et hospital forindsmodte i højst et år ad <NP ID=MORPH-393 type=Morph><N> gangen </N></NP> </S>

Hvis Jes Neiiendam i <NP ID=MORPH-394 type=Morph><N> retten </N></NP> på mandag af <NP ID=MORPH-395 type=Morph><N> dommen </N></NP> skønnes færdigbehandlet, kan <NP ID=MORPH-396 type=Morph><N> sexforbryderen </N></NP> derfor allerede på onsdag frit forlade Sankt Hans Hospital kun et år, han blev dømt </S>

"Men på baggrund af nye erklæringer fra psykologer og <NP ID=MORPH-397 type=Morph><N> løbslederen </N><APOS> Gilbert Sabine </APOS></NP> i en officiel udtalelse omkring den dramatiske nedskydning af <NP ID=MORPH-400 type=Morph><N> lastbilchaufføren </N></NP> derfor allerede på onsdag frit forlade Sankt Hans Hospital kun et år, han blev dømt </S>

" Detaljerne er uafklaret, " fastslog <NP ID=MORPH-402 type=Morph><N> løbslederen </N><APOS> Gilbert Sabine </APOS></NP> i en officiel udtalelse omkring den dramatiske nedskydning af <NP ID=MORPH-400 type=Morph><N> lastbilchaufføren </N></NP> </S>

For få dage siden omkom en læge, som fulgte <NP ID=MORPH-403 type=Morph><N> løbet </N></NP>, ved en bilulykke undervejs gennem <NP ID=MORPH-404 type=Morph><N> ørkenen </N></NP> </S>

Siden det første løb i 1979 er 20 omkommet i forbindelse med, bl.a. <NP ID=MORPH-405 type=Morph><N> skyderiet </N></NP> med <NP ID=MORPH-406 type=Morph><N> Thierry Sabine </N><APOS> , Thierry Sabine </APOS></NP> </S>

<i>Nedskydningen </i><NP ID=MORPH-407 type=Morph><N> af Cabanne </N><PP> af Cabanne </PP></NP> er formentlig en følge af, at gemytterne stadig ikke er faldet til ro i <NP ID=MORPH-408 type=Morph><N> området </N></NP> </S>

Allerede inden <NP ID=MORPH-409 type=Morph><N> TV-serien </N></NP> begyndte, havde Ari Vatanen cementeret det forsoning, som han har haft stort set <NP ID=MORPH-410 type=Morph><N> hele </N><ADVP> på en enkelt dag, da han faldt lidt tilbage på grund af et par punkteringer </NP><ADVP></NP> </ADVP><NP ID=MORPH-411 type=Morph><N> TV-serien </N></NP> har kostet 1,3 mill. kr. pr. episode </NP> </S>

Vi er gået ind i <NP ID=MORPH-412 type=Morph><N> TV-serien </N></NP> , fordi det er første gang, man
prøver at skildre ulands-problemer som en action-serie, og vi håber, at den vil få flere unge og børn til at interessere sig for ulands-problemer og nå længere ud end til dem, der allerede er interesseret, sagde informationschef Søren Dyssegaard, DANIDA, der har bidraget til det canadiske TV-holds research.

DANIDA sender TV-serien ud gennem Statens Filmcentral med materiale til alle skoler, når de seks afsnit har været vist i DR.

Med ulykkeligt ansigtstræk listede danskeren hallen ind i hallen, hvor den så fældt Sovjetfavoritten og havde skabt Stockholm Opens hidtil største sensation.

Som svar blev hun overfaldet af soldaten, der slog ham i ansigtet med en geværkolbe.

En medarbejder på radiostationen fulgte chokeret fra et vindue i TV-byen, da spanske TV-folk blev gennembanket af Sovjet-soldater, fordi de havde filmet en såret litauer, der blev hjulpet væk fra slagmålen.

En rystet journalist fra avisen Respublica i Litauen fortalte, at sovjetiske soldater efter massakren havde forsøgt at klæde civile dødsofre i militært tøj for at få dem til at se ud som dræbte soldater.

Fortsætter, vil det være helt utænkeligt, at det CSCE-topmøde om sikkerhed og samarbejde i Europa, der efter planen skulle holdes i Moskva til september, bliver holdt i den sovjetiske hovedstad.

Man er i færd med at begå vold mod alle de principper om menneskerettigheder, man selv har skrevet under på, og også af den grund er det nødvendigt at sige stærkt fra, siger Uffe Ellemann-Jensen og lægger op til, at Sovjets hårde kurs over for de baltiske stater truer med at sætte afspændingsprocessen i stå.

De radikales sikkerheds-politiske ordfører, Jørgen Estrup, mener, at regeringen skal udvide et vist mådehold i sine reaktioner og vente med at udtale sig om EF-hjælpen, indtil der tegner sig et klarere billede.

JEG kan ikke huske, hvad buketten kostede, men jeg husker meget nøje den dag da hun skulle bruge den.

En snestorm drog over landet, og der faldt uanede mængder af sne.

Det frøs nogle grader og vinden var kold og kraftig.

"Ak, hvor forandret," kunne bogen også have heddet.

I stramt overskuelige afsnit gennemgår Preben Wilhjelm det historiske grundlag for vor strafferetspleje frem til retspløjeloven af 1916, og derpå hvordan retspløjeloven har udviklet sig m.h.t. lægdommere, anholdelse, varetægtsfængsling, isolation og "andre indgreb" (såsom ransaging, aflytning, anvendelse af politiagenter o.s.v.)

Og så er der naturligvis stadig en spinkel chance for, at Saddam i løbet af natten har fået et syn på klokk en dansk tid faldt de første bomber over Bagdad.

Krigslokken er faldet i slag, og engelske RAF-piloter synkroniserer deres ure med jordpersonellet i Saudi-Arabien.

De israelske soldater inviterede i gør pressen til ved selv syn at konstatere, hvor godt forberedt israelerne er på et angreb fra Irak - her med et batteri Hawk-missiler.

Klokken blev 00.32 dansk tid. Faldte de første bomber over Bagdad.

Klokken blev 01.35. Sendte den israelske radio advarsler til befolkningen om at søge beskyttelse og finde gasmaskerne frem.

Klokken blev 01.38. Var Bagdad en død by.

Byen er mørk. Stilheden er nærmest larmende.

CNN-journalisterne fra Bagdad.

Det er utroligt, at ikke var mærkelagt, da angrebet kom.

Så vidt vi kan se fra hotellet, har ødelæggelserne hidtil været begrænsede og meget målrettede.

Det kunne tyde på, at skal ses som en alvorlig forskrækning til Irak.

Hvis USA ville, kunne man sagtens have bombet det meste af byen.

Raffinaderiet er ramt igen.
Flammerne står op i horisonten

"Bomberne faldt en halv mil fra hotellet, rapporterede John Hollimann, Bernard Shaw og veteranen fra Vietnam, krigsreporter Peter Arnett.

Martin bad over taxiradioen om at komme til at tale med Niels Jørgen Barslund, men det skete ikke.

Martin var for nogle år siden i England sammen med Barslund og andre unge fra boldklubben, hvor de spillede fodbold.

Martin var en af de grønjakker, der i 1987 terroriserede beboerne i kvarteret omkring Ringstedgade-Willemoesgade på Østerbro.

Han var med i en gruppe af unge grønjakker, der gik i grønne jakker med sydstatsflag på ryggen.

Han var bestemt ikke en af de værste i gruppen, som var kendt for at skræmme beboerne fra vid og sans ved at true dem og lave småkriminalitet.

Han var før sin udnævnelse i forbindelse med chef for det saudi-arabiske luftvåben, men har ingen krigserfaring.


Før sin mission til Golfen var han departementschef i det egyptiske forsvarsministerium i Cairo.

Men det er rigtigt, at jeg har gået med selvmordstanker, sagde M., og han havde købt jagtgeværet og patronerne for at begå selvmord.

"Hvis politiet kom, ville jeg have skudt op i loftet og bagefter ville jeg have skudt mig selv," forklarede han.

Inden havde han præget Svend Jensens taxi ved Rigshospitalet, og han havde taget håndjern med for at sikre sig en chauffør rundt i hele byen.

Inden truede han med jagtgeværet Svend Jensen til at lønke sig til røvede banken.

M. tog bilnøglerne fra Svend Jensen før røveriet havde han projekteret Svend Jensens taxi ved Rigshospitalet, og han havde taget håndjern med for at sikre sig en chauffør rundt i hele byen.

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Efter fik Svend Jensen lov til at slippe for at have håndjern på, og det lykkedes Svend Jensen at køre ind på en blind vej i Klampenborg.
Den unge mor havde et par måneder forinden konstateret, at sønnen havde haft skorper af blod i næse og mund.

Hun bad sin mand kontakte Københavns Kommune, der havde godkendt den nu tiltalte som dagplejefar, for at få anbragt under mere betryggende forhold.

Den 8. november gik plejefaderen - ifølge - anok.

H.’s forklaring i grundlovsforhøret

Det irriterede mig, at drengen tudede så meget, så jeg ville vippe ham én.

Han blev nervøs, da barnet begyndte at trække vejret hæst og ringe efter en ambulance.

Jeg ringede også til hans far og fortalte, at den var gruelig gal - drengen havde fået krampe.

Særlege finansieringsformer af projekter (f.eks. brugerfinansieringen på Storebælt)

Selv om arbejdsløshed stiger, gør ungdomsledigheden det ikke.

Der er jobtyper, der kun kan besættes, hvis lønnen er relativ lav.

Det kunne vi også indføre for f.eks. og for danskere, der har været ude af arbejdsmarkedet.

Det betyder yderligere investeringer, der fremmer væksten, når de først er ført ud i livet.

Det vil f.eks. være at gennemføre elektrificeringen af Odense-Padborg af tyskerne.

Det vil også være den bane mellem København og Lufthavnen i forbindelse med Øresundsforbindelsen, og som skulle stå færdig i 1999.

Det er altid spændende at gå sammen med så stærk en spiller, og til finalen vil der så komme ekstra mange tilskuere.

"Det kan kun give en masse rutine," siger amatørspilleren Thomas Bjørn.

Axel Krag og Christian Post er de bedst placerede pro’er efter, at de gik rundt i henholdsvis 70 og 69 slag.

Axel Krag er på syvendepladsen, mens Christian Post er på en delt niendeplads.

Han skal i lighed med de andre danske spillere i kvalifikation for at komme ind i finalen.
Mikkel og Eva og Lisa og af tredje af studentervæven, de følgende 20 timer (denne sætning SKAL med) Kl. 10.00 startede den højtidlige translokation med rævestolte forældre iført kameraer.

Rektor og hans sædvanlige traditionsfyldte tale om fremtiden og om at stå på egne ben.

Og endelig til allersidst overrækkelsen af eksamensbeviset.

C havde af tenen bedt om godt vejr.

Kl. 12.30 steg lastbilen op i lastbilen med åbent lad for at indtage det første af de 20 steder, der skulle besøges.

Mens andre i hast fik plukket grønne grene til at pynte lastbilen.

Ivan opfandt systemet til en anden af sine skøre ideer, Oswald, der var forløberen for Hugo.

"Godt nok lidt Storm P-agtigt i begyndelsen, men siden har vi fået gjort mere driftsikkert," fortæller Ivan Sølvason.

Hele ugen vil de lokale børn og feriebørn få lov at lave små videofilmer. Det hele vil blive vist i Skør med klatten om fredagen.

Og så kan børnene over hele landet deltage i skattejagten, arrangeret af Turismens Fællesråd.

Lige så diskvalificerende var i øvrigt, at <NP ID=MORPH-535 type=Morph><N> linievogteren </N><APOS> John P. Nielsen </APOS></NP> kun observerede <NP ID=MORPH-536 type=Morph><N> reaktionen </N></NP> og ikke <NP ID=MORPH-537 type=Morph><N> årsagen </N></NP> til den <PP> til den </PP></NP> /</S>

Men han "sladrede" altid kun om den ene, da dommer Svend Erik Christensen, som slet ingen ting havde set, bad om informationer på <NP ID=MORPH-538 type=Morph><N> sidelinien </N></NP>, inden han begyndte med sin kortkunst og "tryllede" det røde op fra <NP ID=MORPH-539 type=Morph><N> brystlommen </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Indholdet /</NP> /</NP> / var der derimod ikke meget ved /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Situationen /</NP> /</NP> / er, at min nuværende kontrakt udløber til nytår /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Hvis jeg siger ja til at forlænge, forventer jeg, at Brøndbys ledelse vil "forgyde" mig på en måde, der i hvert fald delvis vil kunne konkurriere med de penge, som jeg ellers skulle have skrabet sammen i <NP ID=MORPH-542 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> udlandet </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

På linie med de fleste af øvrige Brøndby'ere var Bjarne Jensen villig til at indrømme, at <NP ID=MORPH-543 type=Morph><N> Superliga-finalen </N></NP> aldrig rigtig formåede at fænge rent underholdningsmæssigt /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Vi skal slutte <NP ID=MORPH-544 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> ballet </N></NP> for Lyngby allerede i første halvleg /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Men selv om vi fra <NP ID=MORPH-545 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> starten </N></NP> havde i <NP ID=MORPH-546 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> baghovedet </N></NP>, at vi burde ku’ trille den kamp hjem, fik vi aldrig nogen ordentlig styring på <NP ID=MORPH-547 type=Morph><N> midtbanen </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Jeg er sikker på, at samme dumhed hos os ville have kostet <NP ID=MORPH-548 type=Morph><N> synderen </N></NP> en klækkelig bøde /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Steen Uno Alle ville ha’ fat i Brøndbys 500-kampsjubilar Bjarne Jensen efter <NP ID=MORPH-549 type=Morph><N> kampen </N></NP> i Lyngby /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

På samme tidspunkt – i <NP ID=MORPH-550 type=Morph><N> tidsrummet </N></NP> mellem <NP ID=MORPH-551 type=Morph marked=Measure><N> klokken </N><ADVP> 11.50 og 12.50 </ADVP></NP> den 12. december 81 <ADVP>- den 12. december 81 </ADVP></NP> – skulle Ove Hansen nemlig ifølge <NP ID=MORPH-552 type=Morph><N> politiet </N></NP> have dræbt sin kone og skaffet sig af med <NP ID=MORPH-553 type=Morph><N> lige </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Alligevel blev <NP ID=MORPH-555 type=Morph><N> oplysningen </N></NP> aldrig skrevet ned, fastslog <NP ID=MORPH-556 type=Morph><N> DR-Dokumentar gruppen </N></NP> i sin sønderlemmende kritik af Frederikshavns politis efterforskingsarbejde i <NP ID=MORPH-557 type=Morph><N> Pedal-Ove-sagen </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Rapporten /</NP> med <NP ID=MORPH-559 type=Morph><N> nummeret </N></NP> 0-22 /</NP> /</NP> fik Jane Nielsen aldrig forelagt /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Sten Baadsgaard viste hende den før <NP ID=MORPH-560 type=Morph><N> interviewet </N></NP> /</NP> /</NP> / men efter aftale skulle hun på <NP ID=MORPH-561 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> skærmens </N></NP> lade som om, hun ikke havde set den før og spørge /</NP> /</NP> /</S>

Det var <NP ID=MORPH-565 type=Morph> slaget </NP> i <NP ID=MORPH-566 type=Morph marked=Idio> nakken </NP>, der kostede den lille dreng <NP ID=MORPH-567 type=Morph marked=Idio> livet </NP>.  

Han pådrog sig en blodansamling under <NP ID=MORPH-568 type=Morph marked=Idio> hjernehinden </NP>, og efter en hjerneoperation måtte kirurgerne på <NP ID=MORPH-569 type=Morph marked=PN> Rigshospitalet </NP> opgive at kæmpe for den lille drenes liv.  

Først en uge, den lille dreng var død, fortalte <NP ID=MORPH-570 type=Morph> dagsplejefaderen </NP> politiet </NP>, og efter en hjerneoperation måtte kirurgerne på <NP ID=MORPH-572 type=Morph> sandheden </NP> var faldet og havde slået sig.  

Jeg prøvede at tilnærmme mig <NP ID=MORPH-575 type=Morph marked=Idio> sandheden </NP>.  

"Jeg ville gerne fortælle min kone, hvad jeg havde gjort først," forklarede han i går i <NP ID=MORPH-576 type=Morph marked=Idio> retten </NP>.  

Men ved en enkelt lejlighed havde <NP ID=MORPH-578 type=Morph> drengen </NP> ikke mindre end fire buler i <NP ID=MORPH-579 type=Morph marked=Idio> panden </NP>, én i <NP ID=MORPH-580 type=Morph marked=Idio> hovedet </NP> og blodansamling bag <NP ID=MORPH-581 type=Morph> øret </NP>.  

Det er jo helt til grin, hvis Nørresundby-spillerne troder på amatørbestemmelsernes maksimum-grænse på 10.000 kr. under <NP ID=MORPH-582 type=Morph marked=Idio> bordet </NP> tjener så meget, at de finder det i orden at betale <NP ID=MORPH-583 type=Morph marked=Idio> klubben </NP> 50.000 kr., hvis de skifter klub midt i <NP ID=MORPH-584 type=Morph marked=Idio> sæsonen </NP>, "siger Lars Rahbek fra Esbjerg fB's bestyrelse til B.T.  

Det kan ikke være rigtigt, at en enkelt klub i <NP ID=MORPH-585 type=Morph> danmarksturneringen </NP> bare kan lave kontrakter, som ikke er omfattet af det, de øvrige klubber skal stå inden for - og så i øvrigt kører videre på det sportslige område.  

Hvordan skal vi andre så forholde os i <NP ID=MORPH-586 type=Morph marked=Idio> fremtiden </NP>?  

Købesammen </NP> kan altså udmærket blive endnu lavere, og Illum's desperate situation fremgår af underskuddets størrelse set i forhold til <NP ID=MORPH-588 type=Morph marked=Idio> egenkapitalen </NP>.  

Med et underskud på over 100 millioner kr. om <NP ID=MORPH-590 type=Morph marked=Idio> året </NP> og en egenkapital på under 100 millioner kr. er der kun værdier tilbage i Illum's til under et års fortsat drift.  

Derefter overstiger <NP ID=MORPH-591 type=Morph marked=Idio> gælden </NP>, og Illum's står altså med <NP ID=MORPH-592 type=Morph marked=Idio> rygen </NP> muren </NP>, og var det ikke lykkedes Jens Jordan og hans partnere at få Magasin eller udenlandske investorer til at overtage Danmarks dyreste stormagasin, der har kostet 1,3 milliarder kr. inklusive ombygning, ville Illum's formentlig være gået konkurs.  

På den baggrund kan det ikke undre, at Jordan i går udtrykte lettelse, da <NP ID=MORPH-594 type=Morph marked=Idio> handelen </NP> blev offentliggjort.
Men han udfordrede sit liv, satte det på spil - både i kunsten og i sit liv, "siger Christian Dam.

"I et af hans sidste billeder ser det ud som om, han helt har forladt landskabet, og er steget opad, " siger Christian Dam.

Derfor signerede han også konsekvent sine malerier på bagsiden af lærredet... Det kan ske, hvis hele kabalen omkring DRs TV-Avis bliver løst på en sådan måde, at TV-Avis en fra 1. januar 1992 skal sendes kl. 21, som den nye DRboss, Ingolf Gable, har foreslået.

Hjernetrusten på TV 2 var i gør til møde med kommunikationsminister Torben Rechendorff, og her blev TV 2's spændte økonomiske situation diskuteret.

Bestyrelsesformanden har skrevet til Torben Rechendorff, at TV 2 vil kunne spare 50-60 mill. kr. i 1992 og 1993, men så er mulighederne også opbrugt, fordi man ellers vil knuse programfladen, hvilket igen er betingelsen for at få tilstrækkeligt med reklamekroner ned i skuffen.

TV 2 skal betale tilbage på lån til opbygningen af TV-kanalen, og man har millionudgifter til oprettelse af sendemasterne, der også skal afdrages... Rapporten, der har kostet 800.000, er bestilt af Københavns Amtsråd efter en voldsom debat om, hvorvidt stavepladen var fup eller et værdifuldt middel til at kommunikere med de såkaldte "vidtgående fysisk og psykisk handicappede... Brugen af staveplader begyndte i M-huset i Københavns Amts sygehusafdeling for multihandicappede, Vangedehuse, og bredte sig efterhånden til andre institutioner... Antet skønner, at op mod 100 handicappede har brugt eller bruger staveplader...

De handicappede, der ikke har noget sprog, sidder sammen med to eller flere pædagoger over for alfabetet og nogle få andre symboler... For at give støtte fører en pædagog den handicappedes hånd over stavepladen, indtil klienten peger på et tegn på pladen... Den lyd får mig altid til at tænke på den kendte scene i de gamle cowboyfilm.{
kavaleriet med smældende faner og optimistiske trompetsignaler lærde de nødstedte til hjælp.

I dag var jeg den nødstedte, der lå i ambulancen med en iltmaske presset ned over ansigtet, når de nødstedte til hjælp.

Ram af en blodprop i hjertet.

Midt på dagen.

Midt i varmen.

Smerterne i brystet var formidable.

Da jeg åbnede øjnene fik jeg øje på et krucifiks, der var strategisk anbragt på væggen overfor sengen.

Jeg følte det som om en tog det og jog det i brystet på mig.

Midt i det hele stod min kone ved sengen.

Pædagogerne skylder simpelthen klienterne at stoppe med brugen af staveplader, mener Eva Kjer Hansen, Venstres socialpolitiske ordfører.

"Jeg går ikke ud fra, at det bliver nødvendigt med et regulært forbud, for pædagogerne må respektere en videnskabelig undersøgelse og lade være med at bruge stavepladerne fremover," siger Eva Kjer Hansen, der synes, det er godt, at undersøgelsen er blevet lavet.

Konsekvensen af undersøgelsen må være, at stavepladerne bliver smidt væk, mener Elisabeth Arnold, socialpolitiske ordfører for de radikale.

Når de små bobler farter af sted til traf i Tyskland, gerne tre-fire-syv stykker i række, så suser de store Mercedeser ikke forbi på motorvejen, nah, førerne kører på siden af os, og nikker anerkendende.

Vi har brugt bilen altid som enhver familie bruger deres bil til arbejde, fritid og ferier, og med alt det salt, der spræjttes på vejene i dag, skal der meget til for at holde så længe.

"Og så har den aldrig været i garage," siger han med en vis betoning, og de øvrige VW-ejere, der er kommet til rynker kraftigt på, næser og fortæller ansigt.

Jeg har ikke set større udvalg af sko i denne specielle stil uden for Paris og London, hvor dejlige damer allerede kravlede op på plateau’erne i vinterkulden.

Sarah-langben-Koch viser 60’ere for B.T. i dag, og jeg garanterer, at sko stilken så længe det unikke varelager haves fås fra str. 36 til 41 - eller i hvert fald til str. 40.

Tøjet, der også nok skal kunne gøre en
og anden vild i <NP ID=MORPH-646 type=Morph marked=Idio><N varmen </N></NP>, hvis den kommer </NP>, er fra samme butik, hvor pandebånd i mange farver koster 49 kr. </S>

+S> Psykedelisk-mønstret klokkehat 149 kr. og Marilyn Monroe badedragt i kulørt Lycra med Marilyn fotografier på <NP ID=MORPH-647 type=Morph marked=Idio><N numsen </N></NP> 299 kr. - som også er <NP ID=MORPH-648 type=Morph><N prisen </N></NP> for mange af husets andre badedragter </NP></S>

+S> Regeringen vil efter et undersøgelsesarbejde til <NP ID=MORPH-649 type=Morph><N efteråret </N></NP> tage initiativ til at stramme <NP ID=MORPH-650 type=Morph><N administrationen </N></NP> af <NP ID=MORPH-651 type=Morph><N og andre forudsætningerne for at modtage dagpenge </N></NP></S>

+S> Har man ikke et solidt kendskab til <NP ID=MORPH-652 type=Morph><N sproget </N></NP>, kan man ikke få et job </S>

+S> Derfor er man ikke reelt til rådighed for <NP ID=MORPH-653 type=Morph><N arbejdsmarkedet </N></NP>, og derfor skal man heller ikke være berettiget til dagpenge, " siger Brixtofte </S>

+S> Jeg tror , <NP ID=MORPH-654 type=Morph><N stramningen </N></NP> af reglerne </NP> vil have den virkning , at individerne og flygtningene i højere grad vil søge på <NP ID=MORPH-655 type=Morph><N skolebænken </N></NP> </NP></S>

+S> Flere gange har Brian Sand været ledsaget af sin hund, når <NP ID=MORPH-656 type=Morph><N turen </N></NP> gik til Polen for at stå på ski </S>

+S> Og der valgte <NP ID=MORPH-657 type=Morph><N hunden </N></NP> også opsigt, blandt andet fordi Brian iklædte den halstørklæde og en gammel vindjakke med opsmøgde ærmer </S>

+S> Og <NP ID=MORPH-658 type=Morph><N familien </N></NP> elske at fare efter <NP ID=MORPH-659 type=Morph><N på ski </N></NP> ved ad bakkerne </S>

+S> Der er tit nogle , der siger , at <NP ID=MORPH-660 type=Morph><N hunden </N></NP> ligner en gris, tapir eller har mund som en haj </S>

+S> Så for at mildne det bastante udseende og tage <NP ID=MORPH-661 type=Morph><N brodden </N></NP> af eventuelle agressioner </NP></S>, kalder jeg altid den forhåndenværende hund Pølse, når vi møder fremmede </S>

+S> I en strøgbutik mødte jeg en lille dreng, der næppe var højere end <NP ID=MORPH-662 type=Morph><N hunden </N></NP> </S>

+S> Det syntes mor ikke , hun så den anden vej , men han trak hende i <NP ID=MORPH-663 type=Morph><N frakken </N></NP> og fortsatte </S>

+S> Han skulle blive 72 år , inden han fik sit gennembrud hos det brede publikum med <NP ID=MORPH-664 type=Morph><N albummet </N><APOS> "The Healer" </APOS></NP></S>

+S> Og nok fik han først det afgørende gennembrud i 1989 , hvor han fik en Grammy for " The Healer ", men elskere af eksempelvis Johnny Winter, Quo, Animals, Georgia, ZZ Top, Black og guitarist Keith Richards kan roligt lige nu kaste sig i <NP ID=MORPH-665 type=Morph><N støvet </N></NP> og takke inderligt og intens for , at John Lee Hooker kom til verden dengang i 1917 </S>

+S> Politifolkene og <NP ID=MORPH-666 type=Morph><N militæret </N></NP> var fuldstændig udtrykksløse i ansigterne , da de nøgede at lade os kørre videre mod den slovensk-kroatiske grænse </S>

+S> Vi begyndte i <NP ID=MORPH-667 type=Morph><N landet </N></NP> og krydse op mod <NP ID=MORPH-668 type=Morph><N grænsen </N></NP> </S>
Louise lå og sov bag i bilen, og kort efter kom vi til den italienskjugoslaviske grænse.

"Det var uhyggeligt at tænke på, at vi et par timer i forvejen var kørt gennem byen, og lå og rodede rundt, da Paul Simon meget relevant gik i gang med "Troubled Water", så hærene rejste sig.

"I må elske musik utroligt meget," råbte han ud til det mudderbrune publikum i regnen.

"Vi fik "The Boxer", "Cecilia", "Sound of Silence" i smukke versioner, mens mørket sænkte sig, og Simon fandt det passende at sige godnat med "Late The Evening".

Som afslutningsnumre skruede Simon tiden tilbage til 70'erne.

I debatten tordnes der løs mod Det kgl. Teaters repertoire.

Filmfolket jamrer sig over manglende bevillinger, mens forfatterne flår af hinanden.

Samtidig kvier vi os ved at købe for dyre bøger, sviger biograferne og ser TV i stedet for at gå i teatret.

Det er der for så vidt ikke noget nyt i, borstet fra at kulturkrigen efterhånden har fået mere karakter af Røde Kro-løjer end af seriøs debat.

DANSKE rockmusikere duer ikke til at sige fra, mener forfatteren.

MAN må kritisere det kuldslåede fornuftsægteskab med medierne.

Den måde, hvorpå rocken rocken, sejrer sig til døde ved at vinde så megen overfladecopmarkosmend, at ingen længere er i stand til at huske hvad der fra begyndelsen var.

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meningen </N><PP> med <NP ID=MORPH-694 type=Morph><N> musikken </N></NP></PP>, " skriver Jensen </S>

</S> DER er meget mere af samme skuffe i <NP ID=MORPH-695 type=Morph><N> bogen </N></NP>, hans forhold til <NP ID=MORPH-697 type=Morph><N> kroaten </N></NP>, Stipe Mesic </NP><APOS>RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO</APOS>, der er Jugoslaviens ny præsident </NP></RC></NP>, er heller ikke godt </S>

</S> VILLE FYRE <NP ID=MORPH-698 type=Morph><N> GENERALEN </N></NP> Mesic svor på sin side, at han ville fyre Adzic i samme øjeblik, han blev indsat i <NP ID=MORPH-699 type=Morph><N> præsidentembedet </N></NP>, ellers to dage i Kolding arrest, for at være blevet anholdt under mistanke for at vide, hvor barnebarnet var skjult for myndighederne</S>

</S> P˚a_grund_af Yvonne Sølysts nye adresse i Odense skulle <NP ID=MORPH-711 type=Morph><N> børneværnet </N></NP> havde vurderet ud fra det samme materiale, som <NP ID=MORPH-714 type=Morph><N> varetagsfængslingen </N></NP>
Han må blive boende på slottet, men får en dag besøg af Dianne Wiest (Dianne Wiest) der tager ham med hjem i sin pastelfarvede soveby i nærheden.

Men Edward, som er godheden selv, bliver udnyttet og møder fjendtlighed og mistænksomhed, den første nysgerrighed har lagt sig.

Han bliver forelsket – i Pegs datter Kim (Winona Ryder) – og kærligheden bliver gensidig.

Problemet er, at hun har en kæreste, der i en dramatisk slutscene tager kampen op imod saks-rivalen.

Hun skal nu leve i adskillige måneder med frygten for at være blevet smittet med AIDS.

Jeg håber, politiet fanger dig hurtigt, så du ikke når at krænke andre piger, som måske ikke får samme familiemæssige støtte som min pige, og derfor risikerer at knække helt sammen psykisk.

"Rejs tilbage hvor du kom fra, vi er nemlig ikke interesserede i at give ophold til personer som dig, der ikke kan inordne sig de simpleste adfærdsnormer, nemlig respekten for hinanden," skriver faderen, der slutter brevet sådan.

Vi vil hellere have borgerlige regeringer end socialdemokratiske, men KV-regeringen regerer helt på Socialdemokratiets nade.

Sandsynligvis vil vi henholde os til en tidligere beslutning om, at vi altid peger på lederen af det største borgerlige parti, en omdrejning med styr ehjulet svarer til en omdrejning med bilens normale rat.

Han støttes kraftigt af formanden for PTU - Polio-, Trafik- og Ulykkeskatedede - Holger Kallehauge, der ser Gudmundsens system som et gennembrud for handicappedes muligheder for at blive mobile og mere uafhængige.

"Vi har jo ikke nogen offentlig forskning på området, så det er godt, at folk som Mogens Gudmundsen kan komme frem med løsninger som denne," siger Holger Kallehauge.

Under højmessen gik flasker rundt med trylledrik, og spejdernes bøllehatte blev vædæt med vand, i samme øjeblik de tørrede ind.

Alligevel bukkede 400 børn og unge under for Sundhedsstilstanden, der snakker om sundheden i lejren.

Vi er helt i orden.
Lejren har sit eget hospital med overlæge Aksel Frandsen fra Grenå sygehus som chef.

Men indtil i går havde lejrhopitalet kun behandlet småskrammer.

I to tilfælde blev spejdere kørt til røntgenfotografering på sygehuset i Silkeborg.

"Jeg tænkte slet ikke over, hvad jeg gjorde - det var rent instinkt," sagde den udmattede Jim Sullivan efter opgøret med dødshunden i fuld fart var på vej mod de små børn.

Jeg kastede mig hurtigt frem mod den, og det lykkedes mig at få fat om halsen på den.

Jeg holdt fast, og til sidst fik jeg vædte hunden på den.

Men det lykkedes for ham at trykke hunden op mod en mur og holde den fast så længe, at han fik vædte kvalt.

Hunden gjorde sin vildskab så voldsom modstand, at et led i dens halsjernlænke simpelt hævede knækkede.

Senere var der holdtidskørsel, og her triumferede Ariostea med sejr i 41,23 min for 36,5 km.

På andenpladsen kom Castorama med Laurent Fignon og Bjarne Riis på 41,31.

Man havde endda troet, at TVM med Jesper Skibby kunne klare en topplacering, hvorved Skibby var kommet langt op i den samlede stilling, men havde uheld og fandt aldrig rytmen.

Ariostea-mandskabet fik melding om, at de førte holdløbet.

Det havde uagnetigt været mere hensigtsmæssigt, om vi havde været lykkeligere, strakkende sig fra forsamlingshusene til de store scener.

For ingen af os er intellektuelle dyr, når vi havde læst, at kulturen har mange facetter, strakkende sig fra fiktionshusene til de store scener.

Men det er nok, fordi det er den nemmeste måde at komme rundt på hjørnet, og vi har jo alligevel bugserbådene lige i nærheden.

Forklaringen, som rutechefen kendte, er, at Urd i går havde vovet sig mod Kalundborg.
Imens bankede Ask i kajen i Kalundborg, hvorefter enhver kunne se, at nu skulle Urd i rute som Ask.

Og da alt var klar, gik maskinchefen hjem.

Forslaget om fælles gruppemøder mellem V og K er ikke helt nyt.

Faktisk blev der holdt et historisk fælles gruppemøde forud for af lanceringen af KV-planen i 1964, og i 1965 kostede det Venstres daværende leder, tidl. statsminister Erik Eriksen, rollen som sit partis frontfigur, at han direkte gik ind for en sammenslutning af de to partier.

Dengang var tiden ikke moden til et afgørende skridt.

Her kunne jævnlige fælles gruppe- og hovedbestyrelsesmøder være et skridt på vejen til en sammenslutning af de to partier.

Vi skal tænke på samarbejdet blandt den kommende generation af borgerlige politikere.

Det hele skulle nødtaget gå på gulvet, fordi nogle enkeltpersoner har holdt samarbejdet i gang, "siger fiskeriministeren.

Efter en weekend hos familien på Fanø, har han mandag været i Bruxelles til EF-fiskeriministermøde.

Her slipper Michael Jackson tilsyneladende dyret løs.

12 millioner eksemplarer er forudbestilt af det nye "Dangerous-album", som er på vejen i november.

Det har herhjemme bl.a. betydet, at Nannas ny album "omme", regner man på Sony, at NPs "Dangerous-album" vil sætte et nytt folde.

Men inden "Dangerous-album" ugen er omme, regner man på Sony med, at NPs "Dangerous-album" vil sætte et nytt folde.

I Sverige ligger folde på mellem 260.000 og 300.000.

Op mod 3000 dansker under 60 år dør i dag af hjertetilfælde, heraf dør ca. 500 i 20-30-års alderen.

"De første måneder efter blodproppen er vigtige, og det er først efter et par år, at man kan sige, at risikoen for at dø formindskes og kan sammenlignes med andres dødsrisiko," siger læge på hjerteafdelingen.

"Vi har konstant yngre mennesker med blodpropper på afdelingen."
men <NP ID=MORPH-793 type=Morph><N> sygdommen </N></NP> er ikke mere ondskabsfuld for dem end for de ældre, " konstaterer han </S>

"Der er fire gange så mange mænd som kvinder, der i ung alder bliver ramt af blodpropper," siger informationschef Steen Andersen, <NP ID=MORPH-794 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Hjerteforeningen </N></NP> </S>

Jeg tror ikke længere, at der er nogen markedsudvalgs-medlemmer, som kan overskue <NP ID=MORPH-795 type=Morph><N> sammenhængen </N></NP> </S>

Han henviser bl.a. til B.T.s afsløring af et EF-direktiv, som af hensyn til <NP ID=MORPH-796 type=Morph><N> folkesundheden </N></NP> forbryder private slagtehuse at slagte mere end 12 kreaturer om <NP ID=MORPH-797 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> ugen </N></NP> ugen </S>

<nid><NP ID=MORPH-798 type=Morph><N> Folkesundheden </N></NP></nid> lider ingen skade så længe, der slagtes under 12 kreaturer </S>

Og dermed lukkes <NP ID=MORPH-799 type=Morph><N> halvdelen </N></NP> af danske slagtehuse </S>

Men <NP ID=MORPH-801 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Markedsudvalget </N></NP> blev vedtaget i juli i år </S>

Men <NP ID=MORPH-801 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Markedsudvalget </N></NP> opdagede ikke <NP ID=MORPH-802 type=Morph><N> konsekvensen </N></NP> af det </S>

Peter Duetoft, der er erklæret supereuropæer og har en fortid i <NP ID=MORPH-803 type=Morph><N> EF-parlamentet </N></NP>, har skrevet <NP ID=MORPH-804 type=Morph><N> bogen </N></NP> sammen med Jens Peter Bonde fra <NP ID=MORPH-805 type=Morph><N> Folkebevægelsen </N></NP> mod EF </S>

I landdistrikterne går der let en halv time, inden <NP ID=MORPH-806 type=Morph><N> politiet </N></NP> kommer </S>

Vi bad også <NP ID=MORPH-807 type=Morph><N> Retsudvalget </N></NP> om en opstramning af reglerne for reaktion, hvis en kunde ikke vil betale </S>

Alt for godt kender vi <NP ID=MORPH-808 type=Morph><N> situationen </N></NP>, hvor <NP ID=MORPH-809 type=Morph><N> kunden </N></NP> siger "Du kan få tærsk i </NP ID=MORPH-810 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> stedet </N></NP> af det </NP ID=MORPH-811 type=Morph><N> sag </N></NP> "</S>

Forbundet <NP ID=MORPH-812 type=Morph><N> vogtmænd </N></NP> ønsker ingen bevæbning af taxichauffører, og det er et overtræk til <NP ID=MORPH-813 type=Morph><N> rattet </N></NP> for det </NP ID=MORPH-814 type=Morph><N> arresten </N></NP>, fordi han har eftersøgt i <NP ID=MORPH-815 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> forvejen </N></NP> efterforskning </S>

Gummilisterne fryser fast til <NP ID=MORPH-816 type=Morph><N> metallet </N></NP> og revner, når du bruger vold for at åbne døre, motorklap osv. </S>

Et overtræk til <NP ID=MORPH-817 type=Morph><N> rattet </N></NP> koster 69 kr </S>

Skelte du trods alle disse forbedringer alligevel stå på <NP ID=MORPH-818 type=Morph><N> landevejen </N></NP> med en død bil, er det livsnævndigt at have en " nødpakke " i <NP ID=MORPH-819 type=Morph><N> bilen </N></NP> </S>

En skovle, hvis du er kørt fast, en dunk med benzin, hvis du er kørt tør i <NP ID=MORPH-820 type=Morph><N> vinterstormen </N></NP>, og et solidt tov, så hjælpsomme trafikanter kan trække dig fri </S>

Skovlen </S> koster 74 kr., <NP ID=MORPH-822 type=Morph><N> tovet </N></NP>
Lin Bernbom van Roe er 47 år og den daglige leder af Grønstrøpen. Lin har masser af budskaber på sit tøj, som altid er genbrug.

Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år. Lin startede for flere år siden med at sy de skønne kludefrakker, som er ret moderne i år.
Han var anbragt i 12 forskellige koncentrationslejre i alt, heriblandt Lvov, hvor kun 34 af 149.000 jøder var i live efter krigen. Og når de var det, skyldtes det ganske enkelt, at fangevogterne brugte dem som undskyldning for ikke at blive sendt til fronten.

"Når boligminister Svend Erik Hovmand (V) har afvist at foretage sig noget, før kammeradvokaten har vurderet sagen," siger Kirsten Jacobsen med henvisning til, at boligminister Sven Erik Hovmand (V) har afvist at foretage sig noget, før kammeradvokaten har vurderet sagen.

Dermed tager hun bogstavelig talt Ungbos tidligere formand, Torben Lund på anmeldelsen både ved politidirektøren undersøge, om Landsforeningen (APOS) Ungbo (APOS) har begået, underslæb og bedrageri i forbindelse med statens milliontilskud til Ungbos virksomhed.

At Vejle spillede sig tilbage i kampen og til en vis grad kom til at prøve håndlingsforløbet i anden halvleg, som blev vundet, skyldtes to ting.

Lyngby-spillerne var tilsyneladende matte af succes og med at spille "alibi-fodbold" efter pause uden at engage sig maksimalt og fastholde tempo og pres.

Da Vejles træner Alan Simonsen samtidig satsede ved at trække en forsvarer ud og gav den ensomme Steen Thychosen et par "støttepædagoger" i angrebet blev der endelig tale om en slags kvalificeret modspil.

Men rådvildheden var iøjnefaldende, var iejnfaldende, og Lyngbys målmand Kim Brodersen alt for god.

Så spænding om resultatet fik vi aldrig.

Taberne havde ganske enkelt ikke kapacitet til at straffe modstanderne for deres meningløse sjeskefejl i forsvaret efter pause.

Selve voldtægten blev i behandlede for lukkede døre, men efter hvad B.T. erfarer, har der den haft ritual karakter med bl.a. tegninger på linje med en voldtægtsprocess, som tysk TV 2 for nylig beskrev i det kendte kriminalprogram "XY ... Ungelost".

Voldtægtsforbryderen opholdt sig i sit offers lejlighed i ikke mindre end tre kvarter, men understregede selv, at det kun tog ham seks sekunder at slå hende bevidstløs.

På kollegiet, hvor både gerningsmand og offer bor i hver sin blok, var der i går bestyrrelse over, hvad der var sket.

"Han er så stille og rolig, at han aldrig ville finde på noget så forfærdeligt," var den almindelige mening blandt de unge på kollegiet.

Det blev sikkert udslagsgivende, at polakken kunne aflevere en
eller to hårde, rene træffere, hver gang Brian kom buldrende fremad for at slå sine fire-fem-seks mere "undefinedere" slag

Brian Nielsen blev to gange i løbet af kampen fejlagtigt sendt til stående tælling af kamplederen

Jeg havde overhovedet ingen problemer med Brian Nielsen blev to gange i løbet af kampen fejlagtigt sendt til stående tælling af kamplederen

Åbenbart har jeg ikke fået meget for mine dybe stød i starten, selv om de sad godt, og flere gange sugede luften ud af polakken

Derfor garanterer man den direktørstolen i den DM-titlen til den odenseanske ådal inden 1995. Heraf fremgår det, at OBs økonomi ikke kun skal baseres på fodboldspil

Spillerne kan i fremtiden forvente at få ren besked "De, der ikke gør det godt nok, får det at vide, og bliver det ikke bedre, er det ud af klappen," siger Jørgen Bækkelund

Samtidig er det at hensigten, at flere spillere skal have helprofessionel status

Jeg kan endnu ikke redegøre for detaljer i planen planen

I går hævdede de to tiltalte, at blot ringede for at fortælle, at han skulle i lag med nogle damer

"Det er en dum telefon," sagde "Mercedesmanden" "Noget"

Havde I mistanke om, at telefonen blev aflyttet "Mercedesmanden" "Noget"

Jeg ville bare ikke snakke med ham, hvis der var andre i nærheden

"Vi er i VMs suverænt bedste gruppe, en ren dynamitpulje," siger den 29-årige midtbanespiller Susan
Mackensie, Hjortshøj/Egå, til B.T. "Kina-kampen var en oplevelse, ingen af os nogen sinde vil glemme."

Der gik et sus gennem dem, hver gang bolden bolden kom ned på vores banegalvdel.

Der var en god stemning på det danske hold inden kampen. Pigerne gik på banen med en fanden-i-voldsk optimisme.

Vi rystede VM-favoritten på taktisk klogt, disciplineret spil.

Vi holdt på og kombinerede os til flere chancer.

Og Super-Cupen er uden traditioner.

På den anden side var det ledelsen meget glad for meget glad for det danske hold.

Vinderne op ad Super-Cupen trappen, håndtryk fra logens fine folk, pokalen i vejret.

Clark har siden fødslen været indlagt på Roskilde Amts Sygehus i forbindelse med en lungebetændelse.

Og den 7. november skrev en reservelæge til Solrød Kommune, at drengen nu har været under behandling, trives og er derfor klar til udskrivelse.

Men forældrene fik ikke barnet udleveret.

"Og det er lyv, at han har abstinenser," fortalte farmoden til B.T. sent i nat.

Allan, der er mulat, og Mette har under hele graviditeten boet hos Mettes forældre.

Og efter forældreparret indgik en såkaldt handlingsplan med kommunen.

Min søn og svigerdatter har haft hele tiden med forældreparret ville tvangsafstande.

Men kommunen har omhyggeligt undladt at sige noget om tvangsafstande.

Det har bare ligget i luften.

Skal der gang i byfesten i Nr. Vedby eller i Næstved-hallen, så er navnet Ray Dee Ohh.

Pokalvinder i 1969 og DM-bronzevinder året efter.
Fem gange var han på <NP ID=MORPH-929 type=Morph><N> A-landsholdet </N></NP>, og under <NP ID=MORPH-930 type=Morph><N> studietiden </N></NP> i København blev han i 1973 dansk mester med Hvidovre.

I dag har <NP ID=MORPH-931 type=Morph><N> veteranen </N></NP> kridtet støvlerne og er tilbage på <NP ID=MORPH-932 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> banen </N></NP> fremtiden.</p>

En ordning, som ifølge borgmestrene i 81 af 275 kommuner truer med at efterlade over 800.000 danskere i landets tyndest befolkede områder i usikker bøven for at blive syge i <NP ID=MORPH-933 type=Morph><N> fremtiden </N></NP>.

Vi håber, at vi kan overbevise politikerne om, at <NP ID=MORPH-934 type=Morph><N> vagtlægeordenningen </N></NP> må laves om, så borgerne i de tyndt befolkede kommuner fortsat kan føle sig trygge, " siger Arne Toft til B.T.

Ifølge denne familie skulle R. V. i sommer have været " medarbejder " i en narko-bule, hvor det var en kendt sag, at en lang række unge i <NP ID=MORPH-935 type=Morph marked=PN><N> Vollsmosekvarteret </N></NP> kom og købte hash, speed og hårdere stoffer.

Den ene af dem, som blev skudt, den 21-årige P.H. er stadig i yderste livsfare efter <NP ID=MORPH-936 type=Morph><N> skuddet </N></NP> gennem <NP ID=MORPH-937 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> hovedet </N></NP>.

Han er i <NP ID=MORPH-938 type=Morph><N> skuddet </N></NP> kvarteret <NP ID=MORPH-939 type=Morph><PP> omkring </PP></NP> <NP ID=MORPH-940 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> Egeparken </N></NP>, hvor <NP ID=MORPH-941 type=Morph><N> skuddrammet </N></NP> foregik <NP ID=MORPH-942 type=Morph><PP> i </PP></NP> kendt som stikmarkoman, der på det seneste er kommet længere og længere ud med de hårdere stoffer.

Det havde været nåligt, hvis <NP ID=MORPH-943 type=Morph><N> TV-Sporten </N></NP> havde skåret den udsendelse ned til et indslag.

Det var ofte revymelodier, så allerede dengang fik jeg interesse for <NP ID=MORPH-944 type=Morph marked=Idio><N> revyen </N></NP>.

Mens <NP ID=MORPH-945 type=Morph><N> interessen </N></NP> blev til kærlighed, da jeg så mit livs første revy på Frederiksberg Teater i 1939 - det var " Leve de nordiske piger " - med Liva Weel, Tutta Rolf og Gretha Bjørre fra Danmark, Norge og Sverige.

Det var i den revy, at Tutta Rolf sang Aage Stentofts <NP ID=MORPH-946 type=Morph marked=PN><N> " Månestrælen " </N></NP>, og når jeg i dag lukker øjnene, kan jeg endnu huske <NP ID=MORPH-947 type=Morph><N> revyen </N></NP>.

For i Spies Rejser blev de så imponerede af Peters viden, og synes, det var synd, at han ikke vandt, så han kunne få råd til at se <NP ID=MORPH-948 type=Morph><N> byen </N></NP> på de syv høje.

Det var såmand én af pigerne i <NP ID=MORPH-949 type=Morph><N> rejsebureauet </N></NP>, der fik <NP ID=MORPH-950 type=Morph><N> ideen </N></NP>.

Det kan skyldes, at <NP ID=MORPH-951 type=Morph><N> Politiet </N></NP> er overbevist om, at det var en udlænding, der myrdede Kirsten Larsen.

Bleve smidt ud fra restaurant <NP ID=MORPH-952 type=Morph>
marked=PN><N> Underhuset </N></NP> i Viborg torsdag aften </S>

<S> Vi har talt med <NP ID=MORPH-953 type=Morph><N> manden </N></NP> , som tog <NP ID=MORPH-954 type=Morph><N> jakken </N></NP> , og der var gjort rent i <NP ID=MORPH-959 type=Morph><N> kjøkken </N></NP> </S>

<S> Han siger , at han senere på <NP ID=MORPH-955 type=Morph>»en natt» </NP> mødte <NP ID=MORPH-956 type=Morph><N> manden </N></NP> på <NP ID=MORPH-957 type=Morph>»en gaden » </NP> og afleverede <NP ID=MORPH-958 type=Morph><N> jakken </N></NP> , en mørk skindjakke </S>

<S> Det kan dog godt blive svært at fastslå helt nøjagtigt , for da vi blev tilkaldt i aften , var alle madresterne fjernet , og der var det </S>

<S> " Et andet problem er , at der kom langt flere til <NP ID=MORPH-960 type=Morph><N> frokosten </N></NP> end beregnet , derfor er der totalt spist op , " siger N. O. Bjerregaard </S>

<S> " Maden » blev ikke tilberedt på den skole , hvor svømmerne var indkvarteret , men derimod på en <NP ID=MORPH-962 type=Morph><N> køkken </N></NP> stadsdyrlægen </NP> i Thisted </S>

<S> Herfra sendte man i går en repræsentant til <NP ID=MORPH-963 type=Morph><N> den kro </N></NP> , hvor der blev taget en række prøver , som man først kender </NP> af sidst på <NP ID=MORPH-965 type=Morph>»en ugen » </NP>

<S> Det så jeg , da jeg kiggede frem fra <NP ID=MORPH-966 type=Morph><N> skjulet </N></NP> tre gange </S>

<S> Han fortalte også , hvordan <NP ID=MORPH-969 type=Morph><N> røveren » </NP> kom løbende forbi ham med </NP> i skridt </S>

<S> Han fortalte også , hvordan <NP ID=MORPH-969 type=Morph><N> røveren </N></NP> kom løbende forbi ham med </NP> i skridt </S>

<S> Men begge patroner var brugt , idet <NP ID=MORPH-971 type=Morph><N> røveren </N></NP> også havde skudt op i <NP ID=MORPH-972 type=Morph><N> loftet » </NP> i <NP ID=MORPH-973 type=Morph><N> banken </N></NP>

<S> Det vidste <NP ID=MORPH-974 type=Morph><N> betjenten </N></NP> ikke , han troede , der stadig var en patron tilbage </S>

<S> Jeg så , han var på vej ud af <NP ID=MORPH-975 type=Morph><N> banken </N></NP> , og tænkte , nej , det skal han ikke have lov til </S>

<S> Jeg planteved min revolver i <NP ID=MORPH-976 type=Morph><N> nakken </N></NP> og fik ham væk fra det oversavede jagtgevær og slæbte ham ud af <NP ID=MORPH-977 type=Morph><N> banken </N></NP> </S>

<S> Men Lars var så tæt ved en triumf , som det er muligt at komme , da han i 2. sæt ved 20-20 satsede alt på matchbold , men slog i <NP ID=MORPH-978 type=Morph><N> nettet » </NP> </S>

<S> Og så blev det 22-20 til <NP ID=MORPH-979 type=Morph><N> polakken </N></NP> </S>
"De har noget i ærmerne og flere kraftreserver end vi har, men jeg er lykkelig for, at jeg kunne tage sæt fra verdens nr. 1," faldt Allan Bentsen ind i <NP ID=MORPH-982 type=Morph>N> samtalen </S></NP></S>

Svenskerne havde regnet med at få en ren finale, men det satte de to sidste års Pondus-vinder Jean-Michel Saive en stopper for, da han i <NP ID=MORPH-983 type=Morph>N> semifinalen </S></NP> fortsatte sit flotte spil fra de indledende runder og vandt over Appelgren med 21-15, 21-10. </S>

Eneste af de ellers ophugningsmodne fartøjer, der slet ikke må sejle videre, er <NP ID=MORPH-984 type=Morph><N>ubåden </N></NP>, <S>Spækhuggeren </S></NP>, <NP ID=MORPH-985 type=Morph marked=PN><N>Spækhuggeren </N></NP>, <S>Svenskerne havde regnet med at få en ren finale, men det satte de to sidste års Pondus-vinder Jean-Michel Saive en stopper for, da han i <NP ID=MORPH-983 type=Morph>N> semifinalen </S></NP> fortsatte sit flotte spil fra de indledende runder og vandt over Appelgren med 21-15, 21-10. </S>

Auktionsbetingelserne siger simpelthen, at <NP ID=MORPH-988 type=Morph>N> Spækhuggeren </NP> skal hugges op og, at visse dele derefter skal aflveres til <NP ID=MORPH-989 type=Morph>N> Søværnet </NP>, "oplyser kommandørkaptajn Per Mikkelsen på <NP ID=MORPH-990 type=Morph>Holmen </NP> i København </PP></NP></S>

Holmen </S></NP> er såmænd også snart til salg </S>


Endelig er også <NP ID=MORPH-997 type=Morph>N> inspektionskabet </NP> Fylla </APOS></NP></S> til salg </S>

Det blev også bygget i <NP ID=MORPH-998 type=Morph>N> begyndelsen </NP> af tresserne </PP></NP> på Aalborg Værft og har siden sejlet trofast ved Færøerne og Grønland </S>

Et møde i går mellem Frank Mathiesen og <NP ID=MORPH-999 type=Morph>N> spilletruppen </NP> kunne ikke blædgøre fronterne </S>

Begrebet </ADVP> startpenge </ADVP></S> kan vi principielt ikke acceptere </S>

Anfører Pierre Larsen erklærede efter gårsdagens ufrugtbare møde, at <NP ID=MORPH-1001 type=Morph>N> spillertruppen </NP> tager ledelsens afgørelse til efterretning </S>

Vi troede <NP ID=MORPH-1002 type=Morph>N> ledelsen </NP> ville lægge op til nye forhandlinger og en konstruktiv dialog </S>

Nu må vi tænke tingene seriøst igennem med det formål, at få ændret de snart otte år gamle tillægskontrakter, som giver <NP ID=MORPH-1003 type=Morph>N> ledelsen </NP> ret til at handle, som den har gjort </S>

"Hans plads i <NP ID=MORPH-1004 type=Morph>N> historien </NP> er sikker," siger den britiske premierminister John Major </S>

Majors forganger, Margaret Thatcher, som har <NP ID=MORPH-1005 type=Morph>N> æren </NP>, <NP ID=MORPH-1006 type=Morph>N> Vesten </NP>, der opdagede Gorbajovs kvaliteter </PP></NP>, kaldte i sin kommentar i går Gorbajov "en stor mand, der gengav alle de østeuropæiske lande <NP ID=MORPH-1007 type=Morph>N> friheden </NP> og for
første gang bragte den til sin egen nation - ægte personlig og politisk frihed

Efter "Murens" fald to år senere fik piben rigtig nok en anden lyd

Scenevant daskede han rundt på scenen og pjattede med en gruppe børn i nationaldrakt

Efter showet og diverse taler forklarede han B.T.s udsendte, at der i virk eligheden ikke har været så forfærdeligt meget at feste over i firmaets første leveår

Om kort tid offentliggøres regnskabet for det første år, og underskuddet bliver endnu større end frygtet

Gigant-tabet har dog ikke rystet Larsen mere, end at han lige har foræret sig selv en ny BMW 850 til 1,5 mill. kroner som plaster på såret

Han glæder sig desuden over, at sengetøjs-imperiet har succes over linjen

Klædt i lysebrun uniforms-jakke arbejdede den 20-årige sig gennem Østrig til fods, men da han forsøgte at komme ind i Tyskland gik det galt

Tysk grænse-politi afslørede klokken otte tirsdag morgen den danske Rambos høj-eksplosive bagage, og sendte ham retur til kollegerne i Østrig

Under politiets afhøring fortalte Sonny Lund Jensen, at sprængstofferne skulle bruges til fisketure og var blot krigs-souvenirs, som han ville have med hjem til Danmark

Den danske Rambo, Sonny Lund Jensen, fotograferet af politiet kort efter sin anholdelse, da han ville passere grænsen mellem Tyskland og Østrig med bagagen fuld af våben, ammunition og sprængstof

Vidnet reagerer sådan

De tiltalte opførsel i retten, og rettens accept af denne opførsel, og så den kendsgerning, at i enhver pause var vidner, tilhørere og tiltalte i en stor blanding i rettens venteværelse

Og husk at den, der kører, skal betale skat af tre kr. pr. km. til staten

Dommeren siger, at man giver 40 kr. for hver påbegyndt to timer

Embedsmanden understregede, at aftalekomplekserne var så omfattende, at de ville tage år at komme igennem

Ikke_desto_mindre havde general Augusto Pinochet for få år siden store planer for Embedsmanden
Den skulle udstyres med et internationalt spillecasino og erklæres for skattefrit område, så den kunne tage konkurrencen op med Cayman Islands og andre skattely.

Men nogen må have hvisket generalen i øret, at planerne ville medføre en økologisk katastrofe og et globalt ramaskrig, for pludselig hørte man ikke mere til dem.

Hovedindkomsten er fiskeri af den klolese hummer, som lever i de varme vande omkring øerne. Hyrer man en fisker til at starte Volvo-motoren og sejle båden hen langs kysten, kommer man til en pittoresk turistattraktion, nemlig "Robinsons Hule."

Den ligger lige ved den stenede strand og består af en fem meter dyb hule, hvor der er udgravet nogle hylde, som ifølge hummerfiskeren skulle være Robinsons eget værk.

Efter A-landsholdets træning i Nyborg i går havde landstræner Richard Møller Nielsen kun besluttet sig for fem af de spillere, der skal med i startopstillingen mod Bulgarien i aften på Odense Stadion.

Det er pladsen, jeg tørste efter at spille på landsholdet - og den eneste jeg rigtigt føler, jeg kan spille.

Lars Olsens afbud giver også veteranen John Sivebæk en ny funktion, nemlig anfører-posten.

OBs Johnny Hansen starter inde som forstopper, mens Lars Elstrup, Luton, og debutanten Bjarne Goldbæk, Kaiserslautern, begynder kampen på midtbanen.

Hun havde indbudt erhvervslivet til foredraget, men kun en halv snes mennesker havde fundet plads i deres kalender til at komme på Gentofte Hotel dagen efter påske.

Men Annelise Monsen er ikke i tvivl om, at erhvervslivet nok skal tage Jim Leonards ideer til sig - de skal blot lære at bruge dem.

Og værdierne skabes på baggrund af følelser - hvordan reagerer vores følelsesmæssige computer på forskellige tilbud.

De danske divisionsspillerne er blevet enige med Divisionsforeningen om at forhandle for at strejke, og i går besluttede fodboldspillerne at afblæse de aktioner, som ville sætte en stopper for al fodbold i weekenden.

For forhandlingsklimaets skyld opfordrer Divisionsforeningen klubberne til at frakrive sig retten til at indgå nye kontrakter, sålange forhandlingerne står på.

Døgnet rundt slås flygtningene desperat efter én ting.
Flertallet lever stadig under plastikstykker eller tæpper, som de har spændt ud over nogle stokke som et improviseret telt.

Han har stærke nyresmerter og er indhyllet i alle de tæpper, som familien har kunnet skaffe.

Samtidig ligger hans onkel for døden.

Han har stærke nyresmerter og er indhyllet i alle de tæpper, som familien har kunnet skaffe.

Bassam viser den medicin frem, som klinikken i landsbyen ordinerede for nyresmerter.

Uden for tellet sidder en lille pige med et spædbarn på skødet.

Her kan en stor del af køkkenaffaldet gøre nytte som kompost, der kan sætte gang i regnormenes aktivitet i havens bede.

Ifølge hortonom Lilli Andersen vil hjemmelavet kompost på mange steder være tilstrækkeligt til at give jorden den ønskede struktur.

"Det tager omkring fem år at forbedre jorden, hvis man blander den ene eller anden form for jordforbedrende materiale i den," siger hun.

Begge dele vil tiltrække regnormene, som så sørger for resten af kassen.

Der lyder jublerab fra flygtningene, da de første faldskærmene falder ud, og kasser med nødforsyninger ramler ned med stor fart - midt i et minefelt på den irakiske side af grænsen.

Berlingske Tidendes udsendte medarbejder var tre ofre for en britisk nedkastningsoperation i weekenden.

Der er vrede over, at det tyrkiske militær ikke ryrder en sikker nedkastningszone.

"Øjne" er der rigeligt af, og ca. hver tiende af de nye knolde, Deres udsendte kartoffel-spejder fik kniven i, havde så dårlige pletter, at der måtte skæres.

Forvent ikke at få fat i en pose med små lækre, som smelter i munden.

"Bedre end de gamle danske, men lidt melede," lød dommen fra et par "personaler" i Berlingskes kantine.

Der skal kræfter bag kniven.

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Den skinke, der skal bruges til retten, skal ikke være alt for salt.

De er for salte og for våde, og er ikke god nok.

Smør et ovnfast fad, som passer nogenlunde i størrelse til, at hver skive skinke foldet en gang lægges taglagt i fadet.

Saucen kan gøres parat i god tid i marked forvejen.

Hæld portvin i panden og rør rundt.

Hæld blandingen i panden og rør rundt.

Hæld resten af piskefløden i panden, og lad saucen koge lidt ind.

I går blev de nye udenlandske kartofler endelig løsladt, og det bliver nok ikke nemt for de gamle danske at slå de nye af banen, selv om prisen de første dage nærmest er tredobbelt.

De sicilianske Sieglinde-kartofler er de dyreste til omkring 16 kr. pr. kg, men smager til.

De velsmagende kanalkartofler fra nord fra Rom venes i weekenden.

De første interesserede selskaber har allerede vist sig, efter Norden i gør officielt meddelte, at sammenlægningen med Hafnia selskaber er forhandlet på plads.

"Hafnia og Norden lader døren stå åben for andre," siger Preben Nygaard, som er direktør i Nordens moderselskab Commercial A/S.

Efter fusionen råder Hafnia over ca. 40 procent af aktierne i Norden, der bliver det fortsættende selskab.

Men det er hensigten, at Hafnias aktiepost efterhånden skal drosles ned til 25 procent i takt med, at nye selskaber kommer inden for.

Ejendomsselskabet Norden ønsker at vokse sig endnu større, end det bliver efter fusionen, med et af Hafnia-koncernens selskaber, aktieselskabet af 15. april 1980.

De første interesse selskaber har allerede vist sig, efter Norden i går offisielt meddelte, at fusionen med Hafnia selskabet i sammenlægningen med Norden, der bliver det fortsættende selskab, er forhandlet på plads.

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Det er ikke hensigten, at Hafnia skal have et alt for stort ord at skulle have sagt.

uden for Frankrig er måske bedst kendt fra Henry Millers saftige roman "Stille dage i", hvor han fortæller om sit bohere-liv mellem ludere og aifonser - og kunstnere af enhver art - i de hektiske og kaotiske 1930’ere.

Pikante boller på suppen ofte man, hvis man fortsætter ad mod Place og Place, hvor kontante natklubber og strip-tease-shows kører ufbrudt. natten igennem og tilbyder noget for enhver smag.

er plader af fedt, vitaminer og mineraler, der er velegnet til både hunde og mennesker i polarkulden - og smager af lige præcis det smagsstof, der tilsattes.

det kan derfor ikke undre, at selv fire toptrænede sportsfolk benyttede torsdag aften i Akureyri - den aften, de troede var deres sidste i civilisationen - til at få sig byens bedste måltid med redvin til.

I ventetiden havde Karo Thomsen rig lejlighed til at lære en sekstant at kende.

efter en uge i træningslejr i Akureyri i Island - dog ikke i telt - er Mie Graversen, Olga Osetrova, Karo Thomsen og Susan Frankenstein nu begyndt marchen over Grønland.

Men man kan ikke save løs med sparekniven, når man skal sætte musicals op, og man kan heller ikke beætte forestillingerne med folk, som ikke kan synge og danse.

Ønsket var opstået efter en 70 års fødselsdag, hvor alle stod og sang den traditionelle "I dag er det Aksels fødselsdag", og syntes, det passede skit med "Og når han hjem fra skole går" til en herre, der for længst var gået på pension.

det viste sig, at adskillige læsere havde haft det samme problem, og forslagene til alternative løsninger på fødselsdagssang-problemet begyndte at komme med.


Men de tunge kamere var besværlige at manøvrere med, så allerede tidligt opstod tanken om at konstruere et specielt kamera med negativer i storformat, og som var rimeligt nemt at transportere rundt.

Det blev optakten til det specielle kamera-firma Victor Hasselblad, som i år kan fejre 50 års jubilæum.
Firmaet be gyndte i lejede lokaler bag ved et bilværksted i Gøteborg.

Den scene siger bedre end mange forklaringer, hvorfor "Twin Peaks" mere end nogen anden tv-dramaserie i mange år skylder musikken en stor del af den succesen. De både symfoniske og moderne, lidt dunkle temaer giver den aura af snirklet mystik og uforståelighed, som kendtegner tv-serien.

Mange havde forventet, at skaberen af denne surrealistiske populærmagi var én eller anden excentrisk avantgardekomponist fra New_York.

Han skal lave musikken til "On", den ny tv-serie, David er ved at udvikle for ABC-TV efter verdenssuccesen med "Twin Peaks".

Et af de europæiske fællesskaber skal nedlægges, og forhandlingerne om nedlægningen begynder på mandag.

Det drejer sig om det ældste af de europæiske fællesskaber - startet i 1952.

Unionstraktaten udløber i år 2002, og EFs industriministre skal nu have en første diskussion om, hvad der skal ske.

Der er flere muligheder, men det mest sandsynlige er, at der sker en overflytning til den nye EF-traktat, som der for forhandles om.

Tiden er løbet fra Kul- og Stålunionen, idet de to sektorer ikke som tidligere er nøgleindustrier, og forholdene her adskiller sig ikke fra andre industrier.

Motivet til at etablere Kul- og Stålunionen efter Den Anden Verdenskrig var ønsket om at mindske faren for en ny stor krig ved en sammenknytning af Tysklands og Frankrigs centrale industrier.

Kunsthallen markerer jubilæet med en 90 centimeter høj bronze-figur af komponisten som dreng, vurderet til 50.000 kr.

Skulpturen er signeret af Louis Ernest Barrias, og Glyptoteket har en lignende i marmor.

Selv om Kunsthallen for nylig flyttede til rummelige lokaler i Gothersgade, er der stadig ikke meget gulvplads at skeje ud på - det lægger sin helt naturlige begrænsning på ubuddet af møbler.

Den ene, i nøddetræ med svungne sider og front, er vurderet til 35.000 kr., blandt andet fordi kun stenene underdelen af er af nyere dato.
De mange japan-ting stammer fra nyligt afdøde Poul Holm Olsen, der var samler, billedhugger og lektor ved Kunstakademiet. Fordelt over sæsonen havde første turneringshalvdel 530 tilskuere i gennemsnit (ialt 34.990); anden 686 (45.266), mens medaljespillet 15 kampe kunne præstere 973 (14.591).

Samtidig kan man notere, at overlapningen med fodbolden overlappeder ingen indflydelse har på håndboldens tilskuertal, ligesom de mange hverdagskampe, der var en naturlig følge af det kraftigt øgede kampantal, ikke trækker gennemsnittet ned.

Beregnet udfra evnen even, bragte trangen til at trække folk til på hjemmebane står og Helsingør som de absolutte yderpunkter, men samtlige 12 klubber kan notere sig aktiepost i den samlede markante stigning på de nævnte 21,7 procent i herrehåndboldens 1. division.

Spørgsmål om, hvordan de skulle forholde sig til voksensamfundet, bragte trangen til at gå sammen, med sig.

Dem, vi har læst om i avisen, hørte om i radioen og set i fjernsynet i ugevis.

Han har set og fotograferet lidt af hvert i tidens løb - og det har indbragt ham prisen som Arets Pressefotograf - men alligevel fortæller han, at dette er noget af det stærkeste, han har været med til.

Man mangler sanseindtryk som atmosfæren emmer af gråd, siger Telt Hornbak.

Det finske tennis-es Veli Paloheimo, der er nr. 67 på verdensranglisten, er ikke med, når Danmark i dag indleder weekendens Davis Cup-opgør mod Finland i Helsingfors, hvor det gælder adgang til kampe om en plads i World Group.

Og uden den 23-årige Paloheimo, der har skadet sin højre lillef, er den danske rolle i matchen nu tippet over fra undertippet til svag favorit.

Nu bliver det i 19-årige Aki Rahunen (ATP-83) og 25-årige Olli Rahnasto (411), som Michael Tauson (171) og Frederik Fetterlein (229) skal møde i singlerne, der indledes i dag med Tauson mod Rahnasto fulgt af Fetterlein mod Rahunen.

Uden selv at komme med kapital overtog Axel Juhl-Jørgensen 50 procent af aktierne i et nyt selskab under navnet Dansk Totalentreprise.
Men efter nogle rimeligt harmoniske år udviklede forholdet sig mellem de to til en ren gyser.

Gensidige beskyldninger føgt gennem luften i takt med, at konkurrencen på byggemarkedet ændredes radikalt, da den stadig mere uligevægtige Bøje Nielsen for åben skærm indrømmede, at han havde forsøgt at bestikke en embedsmand i Københavns Kommune for at lempe et byggeri hurtigere igennem det kommunale bureauparti.

Juhl-Jørgensen vendte sin gamle kompagnon ryggen.

Indstillingen til prisen prisen blev allerede betrådt ved kommunesammenlægningen i 1970, en af de første opgaver var at vedtage etableringen af det første rensningsanlæg, og siden er udbygget etapevis for at opfylde de stigende krav.

"Bevidst planlægning fra kommunens side således, at der ikke er problemer, når en virksomhed vil placere sig", siger borgmesteren.

Området er godkendt i regionplanen til større forurenende virksomheder inden for mælkeproduktion, og det får virksomhederne til at komme, fordi de kan få byggetilladelse med det samme.

I dag har kommunen fem fuldt udbyggede biologisk-kemiske rensningsanlæg med kvalstof- og fosfor-fældning, og det samme får MDs kommende stor-mejeri.

Her er beretningen om mødet med sigørerne i et tog mellem Budapest og Prag, hvor man jo sparer en "dyr" hotelovernatning fordi man rejser fra Budapest til Prag.

Selvsagt også på natten fra Budapest til Prag, hvor man jo sparer en "dyr" hotelovernatning fordi man rejser.

Hvis ikke vi havde talt så meget sammen - gennem hele livet - var vi ikke kommet igennem den forestilling.

Hvis vi havde det med hinanden, som Norøns personer har det - hvis vi ikke kunne lytte til hinanden uden straks at gå i forsvarsposition, så var jeg gået i spåner af de opgør på.
Så havde vi ikke det, kunne jeg ikke stå på scenen, og råbe.

Selv om hun i det øjeblik på scenen ikke er min mor for mig.

Kort før kl. 7 hørte hun støj fra villaens kælder. Hun råbte til sin mand, at han skulle ringe efter politiet, men inden den 80-årige mand nåede til telefonen, var der røveren oppe i stueetagen, hvor han tvang manden ned til entrégrulvet.

Efter at have fået pengene, trak et sæt håndjern frem og lænkede parret til et radiatorrør, hvorefter han forsvandt.

Parret blev efter godt en halv time befriet.

En kvinde, der hjælper i blomsterforretningen, undrede sig over, at der ikke var åbent, da hun kom ved 7.30-tiden.

Pludselig kunne hun høre, at der blev råbt om hjælp, hvorefter hun hurtigt fik ringet efter politiet.

I de sidste seks år har hun været i behandling hos Lænken.

Og det er gået godt i lange perioder, men indimellem er hun blevet lokket tilbage til et sæt håndjern frem og lænkede parret til et radiatorrør, hvorefter han forsvandt.

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I dag er hun ovenpå og arbejder frivilligt hos Lænken som kontaktperson for andre alkoholikere.

Det begyndte med et par bajere på arbejdet, og så pludselig en dag begyndte jeg at få abstinenser fra morgenstunden.

Som mange andre har Palle Johansen fået nye venner hos Lænken.

Og det er netop ét af formålene med ambulatoriet, forklares psykiater Lars Eplov, der har vakt to aftener om ugen.

Vi mister orienteringen, når vi i årevis lever med tvs fremmede mennesker helt inde i stuen, og kender oplæsernes næser bedre, end vi kender familiens.
I DRs portrætudsendelse om skuespilleren Jørgen Buckhøj fortalte han, at folk hilsen på ham på gaden og tror, han er - ja, godt selv.

Frissøren er en frisse, hun dufter godt, ser imod bedre ud, ligner et lykkeligt parti, klipper kærligt og endnu inden den endelige studsning, har man friet og ender i et paradisisk ægteskab.

"Frissøns mand" er en kærligheds-historie af instruktøren, der i øjeblikket regnes for en af fransk films ypperste med film som "Tandem" og "Hire" i mente.

"Frisørens mand" er en kærligheds-historie af instruktøren, der i øjeblikket regnes for en af fransk films ypperste med film som "Tandem" og "Hire" i mente.

Jeg tror, det er muligt at halvere antallet af provokerede aborter over den næste halve snes år, men det kommer ikke af sig selv.

Ifølge Mogens Osler er det især piger mellem 18 og 29 år, der får foretaget abort (for 20-24-årige nærmer kvotient sig 30).

Piger i hovedstadsområdet trækker op (25), mens f.eks. pigerne ude på den jyske vestkyst trækker ned (10) i Ringkøbing er 10.

Kvinner forklarer aborten med at de ikke kan klare flere børn lige nu, at f.eks. pigerne ude på den jyske vestkyst trækker ned.

Sundhedsminister Larsen (V) er dybt bekymret over de mange aborter og erklærer sig enig i målsætningen om at halvere antallet inden 2000.

En dobbelt-cd er netop udkommet med titlen "I'm Your " /APOS/, hvor Cohens mest fremtrædende sange nyfortolkes af en mildt sagt usædvanlig række af navne.

Da det multinationale amerikanske pladeselskab Warner Brothers skrev en million dollars på ryggen af deres ruskindsjakker for et par år siden, og deres store danske gennembruds-lp "Left The " dermed skulle udgives i hele verden, var der bogstaveligt talt ingen grænser for forestillingerne.

Men senere opdagede de, at传输 to plader samt betale diverse udgifter til promotion.

De fleste i Danmark, nemlig 100.000 eksemplarer, mens resten er fordelt på over med Japan og Australien som de største afgivere af D.A.Ds kontante rock.

Han mener, at det er vigtigt, at man i virksomheden skaber en "vi-følelse" i stedet for den meget fremherskende "jeg-følelse".

Det er ikke nok, at man selv skaber et godt resultat, hvis ved af en anden gruppe
har problemer

På togfabrikken ABB-Scandia i Randers gav en omfattende omstrukturering anledning til at sende ni produktionschefer på kursus.

Men en gang imellem skal vi stole på vores kolleger i ledelsen og lade være med at forhale beslutninger ved ustandseligt at give vores uforgribelige mening til kende om en kollegas ansvarsområde.

"Men den tillid fik vi skabt på kurset, " siger organisationschef Bo Bresson fra ABB-Scandia.

Det er Peter Elmegaard, der sørger for at købe skoene hjem og står i butikken til hverdag.

Butikken har kun ligget der nogle få måneder, men de snub-næsede sko går allerede rundt i København i mange eksemplarer.

I gennemsnit ryger der 10 par sko over disken om dagen.

Resten går til folk, der holder af at være anderledes.

Det skal man også for at gå med et par postkasserøde sko med fem centimeters rågummiplaats og en rød, sammenrullet tunge opad vristen...

Syerskerne fik nej til at blive optaget på listen over erhvervssygdomme, fordi lægerne ikke kunne blive enige om diagnosen for den såkaldte symaskine-sygdom.

Hele sagsbehandlingen kritiseres nu, og Socialdemokratiet og LO ønsker en lovændring.

LO-sekretær Niels-Jørgen Hillstrøm mener, at afgørelsen er truffet på et udemokratisk grundlag, fordi flertallet i erhvervssygdomsudvalget ville optage syerskerne på listen.

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Jeg mener, at loven skal moderniseres, så afgørelserne følger det demokratiske grundlag, " siger Niels-Jørgen Hillstrøm, der er LØs repræsentant i erhvervssygdomsudvalget, der behandler sagerne.

For syerskerne betyder afgørelsen, at de nu skal bevise, at de er blevet syge af arbejdet.
Hvis de var kommet på listen, lå bevisbyrden hos Arbejdsskadestyrelsen, og at han er formuende.

Klaus ejer halvdelen af Accumulator Invest, og han har ved flere lejligheder understreget, at selskabet er økonomisk sundt, og at han er formuende.

I det seneste regnskab, halvårsmmeddelelsen, for de første seks måneder af 1991, er egenkapitalen allerede i anden regnskabslinie oplyst til 483 mill. kr.

I meddelelsen fra Accumulator Invest til Fondsbørsen hedder det, at aktionærgruppens anmodning om indkaldelse til ekstraordinær generalforsamling ikke er aktuel.

Det vurderer lederen i Accumulator Invest og henviser til en bekræftelse fra advokat Mogensen af 17. september, hvori det bekræftes, at anmodningen er trukket tilbage.

* I bestyrelsen er vi enige om, at vi betaler bøden for at få ro om sagen, der har ramt meget hårdt i vores lille by, * siger Jan Madsen, der imidlertid fastholder, at sagens udfald er helt forkert.

Det viste sig jo efter dødsfaldet, at det var galt fat med masser af lysanlæg i hele landet - også kommunale anlæg, så kunne lige så godt være sket et andet sted.

Her i Uldum har vi samlet penge ind til en hal, som vi selv driver uden støtte fra kommunen.

Der er frivillige trænere og andre, der gør rent og passer cafeteriet.

Vi gør et kæmpe-stort socialt arbejde for kommunen, som ingen andre vil tage sig af.

Oven i det skal vi altså så også stå med ansvaret i en sag som denne.

Men hvorfor så mange gør det, ved hverken politiet eller forskere.
Det er tilsyneladende ikke romantiske historier som litteraturens Huckleberry Finn, Tom Sawyer eller Rasmus på Morten's fartor, <NP ID=MORPH-1317 type=Morph tagged=Idio><N> farten </N></NP>, der ligger bag de tørre tal i <NP ID=MORPH-1314 type=Morph><N> statistikken </N></NP> hos Politiets Eftersøgningstjeneste.

Tallene var stort set de samme <NP ID=MORPH-1315 type=Morph tagged=Idio><N> året </N></NP> før, hvorom ca. 500 blev efterlyst i 1981. Vi vi ikke, hvor længe de er væk, og hvor langt de søger væk fra <NP ID=MORPH-1316 type=Morph><N> hjemmet </N></NP>.

"Det er svært for os at få ud af forældrene, hvorfor deres børn er bortgået," siger <NP ID=MORPH-1318 type=Morph><N> chefen </N><PP type=Sentential> for <NP ID=MORPH-1319 type=Morph><N> eftersøgningstjenesten </N></NP></PP><APPOS>, politikommissær Jan. 

På Behandlingshjem på Vestfyn bliver 7-14 åriges børn, der er gået i stå i <NP ID=MORPH-1319 type=Morph><N> udviklingen </N></NP>, hjulpet i gang igen.

Kommunernes Landsforening, Københavns Kommune og <NP ID=MORPH-1320 type=Morph><N> forlaget </N></NP>, Gyldendal, <NP ID=MORPH-1321 type=Morph><N> Bibliotekcentralen </N></NP>, blev i går enige om at danne et kommunalt-privat selskab, Dansk Biblioteksservice A/S, for <NP ID=MORPH-1321 type=Morph><N> Bibliotekcentralen </N></NP>, som indgav konkursbegæring.

Aktiekapitalen bliver på 7,5 mill. kroner.

Bestyrelsen sammensættes med tre repræsentanter fra KL, en fra Københavns borgerrepræsentation, to fra Gyldendal, tre me darbejderrepræsentanter samt to observatører fra <NP ID=MORPH-1323 type=Morph><N> staten </N></NP>.

KL indstiller borgmester Carsten Nørgaard (S) fra Sunds øre Kommune til formand for <NP ID=MORPH-1325 type=Morph><N> bestyrelsen </N></NP>.

Roskilde Domkirke bliver 12. november <NP ID=MORPH-1326 type=Morph><N> rammen </N></NP> om den første af en række koncerter, den norske sangerinde Sissel Kyrkjebø giver i Danmark.

Men ifølge Jens Hofman fra hendes danske promotør, <NP ID=MORPH-1327 type=Morph><N> pladeselskabet </N></NP><APPOS> Medley</APPOS>, er det <NP ID=MORPH-1328 type=Morph><N> lysten </N></NP> til at syng i kirkerum <NP ID=MORPH-1329 type=Morph><N> sentiential </N><PP type=Sentential> til </PP></NP> end forretning, der har været afgørende for Sissel Kyrkjebø.

Sangerinden med en stemme så klar som den norske fjeldluft synger udover i Roskilde også i København, Odense, Århus, Randers og Holstebro.


Koncerterne i Roskilde adskiller sig fra de fem øvrige, ved at <NP ID=MORPH-1331 type=Morph><N> overskuddet </N></NP> fra <NP ID=MORPH-1333 type=Morph><N> arrangementet </N></NP> går til et AIDS-projekt i Tanzania.

Bag <NP ID=MORPH-1334 type=Morph><N> initiativet </N></NP> står Roskilde Domsoens menighedsråd og flere private sponsorer.

Uanset symptomerne ligger <NP ID=MORPH-1335 type=Morph><N> patienten </N></NP> på <NP ID=MORPH-1336 type=Morph><N> ryggen </N></NP> under <NP ID=MORPH-1337 type=Morph><N> behandlingen </N></NP>, og bliver kun berørt på <NP ID=MORPH-1338 type=Morph><N> mellemgulvet </N></NP> , hvor <NP ID=MORPH-1339 type=Morph><N> følelsescentret </N></NP> sidder, samt på kraniets kant og <NP ID=MORPH-1340 type=Morph><N> kanten </N></NP> rundt ved øjenhulerne.

og f.eks. <NP ID=MORPH-1341 type=Morph><N> pegefingeren </N></NP> på hejre <NP ID=MORPH-1342 type=Morph><N> langfingeren </N></NP> på venstre hånd.

Bag <NP ID=MORPH-1334 type=Morph><N> initiativet </N></NP> står Roskilde Domsoens menighedsråd og flere private sponsorer.

Uanset symptomerne ligger <NP ID=MORPH-1335 type=Morph><N> patienten </N></NP> på <NP ID=MORPH-1336 type=Morph><N> ryggen </N></NP> under <NP ID=MORPH-1337 type=Morph><N> behandlingen </N></NP>, og bliver kun berørt på <NP ID=MORPH-1338 type=Morph><N> mellemgulvet </N></NP> , hvor <NP ID=MORPH-1339 type=Morph><N> følelsescentret </N></NP> sidder, samt på kraniets kant og <NP ID=MORPH-1340 type=Morph><N> kanten </N></NP> rundt ved øjenhulerne.

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Bag <NP ID=MORPH-1334 type=Morph><N> initiativet </N></NP> står Roskilde Domsoens menighedsråd og flere private sponsorer.
Når jeg sætter en nord-orienteret finger på et nord-orienteret punkt hos patienten, sker det samme, som hvis to minus-magneter kommer ind i hinandens felter.

Foruden den almindelige puls, der styres af hjertet, har vi også en alternativ puls, som findes i alle celler.

Den ligger generelt på 72 slag i minuttet, men hvis der er ubalance i kroppen, bliver pulsen og dermed det elektromagnetiske felt, "auraen", der omgiver personen, skævt.

"Men ved at sætte patientens egen energi i svingninger, kan man genoprette den rigtige rytmie i celle-pulsen," siger Feddersen.

Siden vi begyndte at producere frisk pasta, har vi fordoblet salget hvert år.

Tholstrup Cheese er den eneste danske producent af frisk pasta, men der går rytter i mejeribranchen om, at også en større brødproducent vil starte en produktion inden længe.

Vi kan fornemme på tendenserne i udlandet, at der er fremtid i pasta, siger Lars, der i går vendte hjem fra verdens største fødevaremesse NUGA i Tyskland.

Virksomheden har dog allerede eksport i gang til Norge, Sverige og Finland, og Lars tror på, at selveste Italien vil være et godt aftagerland for hans varer.

Først virkede tanken urealistisk, men vi kløede på, og da vi fik bevilget et tilskud fra EF, skulle det gå stærkt.

"Jeg har ikke været så heldig, selv om jeg har søgt hele 44 forskellige legater," siger Dorte Rasmussen, der alligevel ikke fortryder, at hun har sagt ja til turen.

Der var ellers ikke meget, der tydede på, at Dorte Rasmussen ville ende i et mandefag, da hun gik ud af skolen, og i andre kredse er der endnu flere, "siger Hans Klausen.

"Hver tredje CD'er i Svendborg-Langelandskredsen er medlem af CD's gruppeformand, Arne Melchior, bebudet, at Erik Dagø burde ekskluderes af partiet," siger Hans Klausen, medlem af CD’s amtsstyrelse på Fyn.
Han er selv blevet opfordret til at melde sig ind i foreningen af partifæller og mener ikke, der er noget forkert i, at en CD'er er venligt stemt over for Den Danske Forening.

Klausens holdning støttes af folketingsmedlem, Holmberg samt formanden for amtsstyrelsen, Niels Erik West Hansen.

Her steg investeringen med i gennemsnit 12 procent.

I 1996 vil Unix-andelen være på 70-80 procent, "spår Per Andersen fra IDC Scandinavia og ansvarlig for analyseren af Unix-markedet.

Unix kommer ikke til at overtae DOS-dominansen på skrivebordet.

Unix' rolle er i serveren.

På dette marked - Unix og de åbne systemer, der i sidste ende skal gøre det muligt at overføre applikationer mellem forskellige flebrugersystemer - er der benhård konkurrence for.

Det mener idémandene bag programmet Scout, der ved indgangen til MikroData-messen viser vej i junglen af udstillere.

Og med den rosende omtale henviser de til, at de godt tør overlade til os at stave selv ved hjælp af tastaturet.

Tast firmanavn eller tast et søgeord, og skærmen viser meget pædagogisk nærmeste vej til den eller de aktuelle stande.

"Vi har programmeret det hele fra bunden i Turbo Pascal, og det har nok snydt os lidt med fortæller John Marrot fra firmaet Scansoft, der har stået for programmeringen.

Oprindelig havde hans bekendte Steen Olsen, der arbejder i et kontorvarefirma i København, bestilt programmet for pris'en på 100 programmørtimer.

De 100 timer blev i steadet for pris'en på 5.000 timer.

Han deltog på EuroTraffic-konferencen i Aalborg.
"De store grupper kan lige så godt dannes ved strategiske alliancer, som i luftfarten," siger Ericsson.

Den voksende konkurrence på transportområdet er det, der vil presse opsplitsningen i få store og mange små igennem.

Konkurrencen kommer af, at flere vil udvikle ny teknologi, informationssystemer, edb, satellitkommunikation og så videre.

Industrien vil vælge billigt - uanset nationalitet - og når det enkelte transportfirma bedre kan udnytte en kapacitet, presses priserne længere ned.

For de små transportfirmaer bliver chancen nichere.

De siger, at man ved at spise et par fed frisk hvidløg eller to hvidløgstabletter hver dag støtter de hvide blodlegemer og alle de andre soldater i immunsystemet, der skal holde kroppens fjender væk.

Desuden formindsker man sin risiko for at få svampesygdomme, og man renser blodomløbet igen.

Appendix N

SynCorpus

<!DOCTYPE Syn-Corpus SYSTEM "/home/line/dtd/syncorpus.dtd" > <Syn-Corpus>

<S> På <NP ID=SYN-1 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> måde </N></NP> skabes hele tiden betingelserne for en harmonisering af interesser og følgelig for demokratiske reformer </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-2 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> undersøgte </AP> gruppe </NP> er stor nok og repræsentativ nok til, at man kan tillade sig at gætte på, at op imod 5.000 børn bare i <NP ID=SYN-3 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> ene </AP><N> land </N></NP> er HIV-smittede som følge af injectioner med genbrugte engangskanyler eller med kanyler, der ikke er rensede tilstrækkeligt </S>

<S> Pengene skal komme fra <NP ID=SYN-4 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> såkaldte </AP><N> satspulje </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , der er på i_alt 178 millioner kroner </RC></NP> </S>

<S> For efter filmhistoriens mest ulækre hustrumord , indtager <NP ID=SYN-5 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nye </AP><N> kvinde </N></NP> for en tid konens plads og udseende, og heller ikke de to kan tale sammen </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-6 type=Syn><D> Det </D><N> billede </N><APO S> , <NP ID=SYN-7 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> rolle </N></NP></APOS><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , som <N P ID=SYN-8 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> " nye " </AP><N> kone </N></NP> med automatik får lov at indtage for en kort periode </RC></NP> </S>

<S> Det mener Socialdemokratiets næstformand Birte Weiss og foreslår, at de politiske ledere kommer med i <NP ID=SYN-9 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP><APOS> </APOS><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , som Folketinget kort før sommerferien besluttede at nedsætte </RC></NP></NP> </S>

<S> Men Vanna mener ikke , prisen gør <NP ID=SYN-10 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> store </AP><N> forskel </N><PP> i hendes karriere </PP></NP> </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-11 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> nye </AP><N> ventilator </N><PP> giver mindre støj , og den er kun i funktion i <NP ID=SYN-12 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP> omfang </NP></PP> </S>

<S> Moderne biler får mindre og mindre vindmodstand , og det gør det nødvendigt at trække køleluft ind gennem kølergitteret , eller det , der er tilbage af <NP ID=SYN-13 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP> gamle </NP></PP> gitter </S>

<S> Han var nemlig kandidat for- og en af initiativtagerne til <NP ID=SYN-14 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP> grundtvigianske-socialdemokratiske </NP></NP> samarbejde </S>

<S> Mørtet vrimler med politifolk , der afspærer <NP ID=SYN-15 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lille </AP><N> gade </N></NP> i begge ender </S>

195
Både kvindelige og mandlige betjente fra Københavns Politis station 1 har sammen med bevillingsafdelingen, narkoafdelingen og uropatriljen i lang tid forberedt den forestående aktion den nøje

Hver uge forvandler stedet sig til et varmt dansested med rytmer fra det afrikanske kontinent og Jamaika

Plus almindelige nyfignes tilfredsstillelse, der ligger i at iagtage en kendt person, der har det "endnu dårligere end folk selv" i RC

"Som et led i disse gennemfører vi et særligt kontrolprojekt i den finansielle sektor", siger styrelsens direktør Carsten Jarlov

Et andet gennemgående element i valgkampen er frygten for, at schweizerne må opgive det særegne demokrati med de mange folkeafstemninger og kantonerens udstrakte grad af selvtægtighed

Har en dansk særlighed ikke tilstrækkelig juridisk bindende karakter, kan den underkendes af EF-domstolen, der må henholde sig til den traktat, Danmark i givet fald vil være medunderskrivar af

Det eneste område, hvor man kunne forestille sig en retssag om de danske undtagelses bestemmelser, er på spørgsmål om unionsborgerskabet, hvor Danmark allerede i praksis opfylder det konkrete indhold i Maastricht-traktatens udformning af unions-borgerskabet

I traktatens afsnit herom artikel 8 E er der ganske vist åbnet mulighed for, at unionsborgerskabets indhold kan udvides, men det skal ved enstemmighed, og her vil den danske ændring på tværs af det danske særordning Øen, den gamle kleinsmedie, til Kunsthus tværtimod vil det kunne bidrage til dynamiske miljøer, som Socialdemokratiets kulturpolitiske ordfører, Birte Weiss, har efterlyst i sin kritik af Kulturministeriets udflytningsplaner

De læste det så godt, at vi i dag producerer ny marked, som de gør i Sverige, hvor de har tyve års erfaring, fortæller direktøren, der mener, at den måtte måde RC, folk blev rystet sammen på, har haft stor betydning for arbejdet på virksomheden

Han bliver bekræftet af medarbejder Leif Mortensen, som under samtalen og passer helt nye specialfremstillede sengeramme-maskine
Det har derfor ikke været muligt at få fastslået, om <NP ID=SYN-35 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> tidligere</AP></NP> B & W-direktør <NP ID=SYN-36 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> standpunkt </AP></NP> i en helsides annonce i Berlingske_Tidende gav udtryk for <NP ID=SYN-37 type=Syn marked=Date><D> den </D><AP> 26. </AP><NP ID=SYN-38 type=Syn><D> juni </D><AP></NP></NP> , nemlig <AC type=FINITE> at han ikke agter at møde frem i østre Landsret </AC></NP> </S>


Derefter kan De stort_set komme til afsoning på <NP ID=SYN-41 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> tidspunkt </AP></NP> , der passer dem bedst <RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> </RC> </S>

Det er ligeledes interessant, hvad regeringen vil med redegørelsen i <NP ID=SYN-42 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> udenrigspolitiske </AP></NP> nævn </NP> </S>


Det er en realistisk skildring fra <NP ID=SYN-48 type=Syn marked=Idio><D> den </D><AP> virkelige </AP></NP> liv </NP> </S>

"Han har oven i købet været under <NP ID=SYN-49 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> almindelige </AP></NP> skoletandpleje </NP> i Danmark </NP></NP>, og han har på et tidspunkt fået udført tandregulering," siger kriminalkommissær Knud Stegemeyer </S>

Da det kun er tre måneder siden, han i retten i Næstved stod tiltalt for at føre bil uden kørekort, ville de to betjente naturligvis gerne tale nærmere med <NP ID=SYN-50 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> forhenværende </AP></NP> byggekonge </NP> </S>

Politiets operatur i Næstved var sent i nat særdeles tilbageholdende med oplysninger om <NP ID=SYN-51 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> dramatiske </AP></NP> biljagt og anholdelse </NP> </S>

Det virker helt forkert og langt fra fremsynet, at man afskaffer den enkelte virksomheds individualitet, særpræg og idéer, ved at presse dens moderne informationssystem ind i et standardsystem - i stedet for at tilpasse informationssystemet til informationsbehovet med et individuelt designet system, hvorved man kan bevare og forstærke virksomhedens særpræg - <NP ID=SYN-52 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> mørk </AP></NP> <NP ID=SYN-53 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> særpræg </AP></NP> virksomheden ellers har levet højt på fra start til nu </RC></NP> </S>

Måske venter der en ny alliance mellem palæstinenserne og <NP ID=SYN-54 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> israelske </AP></NP> venstrefløj </NP> </S>

I fælles manifestationer med f.eks. Fred Nu bevægelsen forsøger palæstinenserne at appellere til <NP ID=SYN-55 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> offentlige </AP></NP> opinion </NP> </S>

De to er på <NP ID=SYN-56 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> oprindelige </AP></NP> fyringsliste </NP> , som i øjeblikket er trukket tilbage, mens ledelsen og tillidsfolkene prøver at finde alternative løsninger </RC></NP> </S>

Efterhånden som navnene på de 42 fyrede sivede ud til kollegerne, var ingen længere i tvivl om, at her var slakteriets ledelse ude på en straffeekspedition over for nogle medarbejdere, som har været for besværlige i <NP ID=SYN-57 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> forløbne </AP></NP> tid </NP> </S>

Året efter tog de af sted på en 2.500 km. lang tur fra <NP ID=SYN-58 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> australske </AP></NP> sydkyst </NP> til Alice - sammen med to venner, Abdul og Lisa </NP></NP> </S>

Det var afstemningen i denne delstat, i <NP ID=SYN-59 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nordlige </AP></NP>

Næste kraftprøve for præsidentkandidaterne kommer om en uge i Det spanske hold bor i Hannover, hvor Danmark-Spanien skal spilles, og under besøget udbad Piontek sig yderligere 10.000 billetter til kampen.

Det spanske hold har nytårsorlov fra det åbne statsfængsel i Horserød og var hjemme på Grantoften for at fejre nytåret med sin kone og tre gode venner.

Jeg er overrasket over, hvor godt det går med handsketræningen, og det har været den afgørende grund for min beslutning om at prøve igen, sagde hans far, T., 35, i går til B.T.

De 10 hold i Superligaen skal mødes to gange i løbet af foråret, og det giver således 18 runder med afslutning den 23. juni, hvor programmet ser således ud.

Hvad der skal ske efter sommerferien tager Divisionsforeningen først stilling til på generalforsamlingen den 26. januar, hvor programmet ser således ud.

Bliver det tilfældet kæres årets danmarksmester den
Han blev slæbt igennem den samme sex-løgn, før jeg kom herned.

Endnu bedre gik det, da Berit Puggaard på andet skifte viste helt forrygende form og på de sidste 50 meter endda præsterede at gå forbi den hollandske pige og bringe kvartetten frem på trediepladsen.

"Den mest sandsynlig udgang på den sag bliver formentlig, at B1903 i løbet af et par dage eller tre simpelthen overtager Fremad Amagers forpligtigelser i kontraktforholdet til Ivan Nielsen," forsætter Frank Mathiesen.

Men klubbens nye træner Jørgen Hvidemose og hans assistent, B1903's tidligere landsboldback John Andersen, har andre spændende nyheder med i den foreløbige trup på 18 spillere, hvorover det muligvis kommer klar fremade mette Jacobsen igen.

"Med gu’ savner vi da den originale kunst, der har fået skylden og er blevet mistænkeliggjort, alene fordi den er, hvad den er," siger Ove Sprogøe.

"Men jeg satser mest på den dobbelte distance, hvor det meget gerne skulle blive mindst en finaleplads," siger Mette. Forståeligt, for i 200 m butterfly rangerer den danske pige p.t. som Europas bedste.

"Detaljerne er uafklaret," fastslog løbslederen Gilbert Sabine i en officiel udtalelse omkring den dramatiske nedskydning af lastbilchaufføren, han blev det andet dødsoffer i året. Siden det første løb i 1979 er 20 omkommet i forbindelse med, bl.a. manden som startede det, Thierry Sabine.

Allerede inden skyderiet begyndte, havde Ari Vatanen cementsættet det forspring, som han havt stort set hele løbet igennem på nær en enkelt dag, da han faldt lidt tilbage på grund af et par punktering. I et af afsnittene var de medvirkende kun et snabelkast fra en gruppe rasende elefanter - og den scene havde helt klart de største seertal, da serien blev vist i USA i sidste efterår.

"Man er i færd med at begynde vold mod alle de principper om menneskerettigheder, man selv har skrevet under på, og også af den nedrustningsaftale, som blev underskrevet i Paris for et par måneder siden,” siger Uffe Ellemann-Jensen og lægger op til, at Sovjets hårde kurs over for de baltiske stater truer med at sætte afspændingsprocessen i stå.

De seneste dages begivenheder skal ses i forbindelse med, at vi netop i de seneste uger har opdaget, at den sovjetiske militær har nystet med tallene i den nedrustningsaftale, som blev underskrevet i Paris for et par måneder siden.
adrenalin-indsprøjtning, er <NP ID=SYN-111 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lille </AP><N> bog </N></NP> en åbenbaring af klarhed og præcision </S>

I stramt overskuelige afsnit gennemgår Preben Wilhjem <NP ID=SYN-112 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> historiske </AP><N> grundlag </N><PP> for vor strafferetssplæde frem til retsplejeloven af 1916 </PP></NP> , og derpå hvordan retspleje har udviklet sig m.h.t. lægdommere, anholdelse, varetægtsfængsling, isolation og "andre indgreb" (såsom ransagning, aflytning, anvendelse af politiagenter o.s.v.) </S>

Den <NP ID=SYN-113 type=Syn><D> lille </D><N> bog </N></NP> samlede sig om, at Saddam kommer denne plan i forkøbet med et desperat overraskelsesangreb </S>

Det vil ganske vist ikke grundlæggende kunne rokke ved <NP ID=SYN-114 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> amerikanske </AP><N> luftoverlegenhed </N></NP> og <NP ID=SYN-115 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> "scenario " </AP><N> grundlag </N><PP> for vor strafferetssplæde frem til retsplejeloven af 1916 </PP></NP> , og derpå hvordan retspleje har udviklet sig m.h.t. lægdommere, anholdelse, varetægtsfængsling, isolation og "andre indgreb" (såsom ransagning, aflytning, anvendelse af politiagenter o.s.v.) </S>

Den <NP ID=SYN-116 type=Syn><D> store </D><N> frygt </N></NP> samlede sig om, at Saddam kommer denne plan i forkøbet med et desperat overraskelsesangreb </S>

Klokken 01.35 sendte <NP ID=SYN-117 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> israelske </AP><N> radio </N> advarsler til befolkningen om at søge beskyttelse og finde gasmaskerne frem </S>

Hvis USA ville, kunne man sagtens have bombet <NP ID=SYN-118 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> meste </AP><N> af byen </N></NP> meste </S>

Dette er <NP ID=SYN-119 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> saudiske </AP><N> generalløjtnant </N><AP> prins Khalid </AP></NP> som opererer med ved krigens start </S>

De samlede arabiske og muslinske styrker tæller 150.000 mand og har <NP ID=SYN-120 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> saudiske </AP><N> general </N><AP> prins Khalid </AP></NP> som overstbefalende </S>

Han er en art sidemand til <NP ID=SYN-121 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> amerikanske </AP><N> general </N><AP> Schwarzkopf </AP></NP> i den allierede kommandostruktur </S>

Han var før sin udnævnelse i forbindelse med Golf-krisen chef for <NP ID=SYN-122 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> egyptiske </AP><N> kontingent </N><PP> hos de allierede Golf-styrker </PP></NP> - det største næst efter USAs </S>

Generalmajor Salah Halaby er chef for <NP ID=SYN-123 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> egyptiske </AP><N> luftvåben </N></NP>, men har ingen krigserfaring </S>

Han regnes for en fremragende infanteri-general, der især udmærkede sig ved <NP ID=SYN-124 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> egyptiske </AP><N> storm </N></NP> på <NP ID=SYN-125 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> israelske </AP><N> Bar-Lev forsvarslinie </N><PP> ved Suezkanalen </PP></NP> i Yom Kippur-kri gen i 1973 </S>

Før sin mission til Golfen var han departementschef i <NP ID=SYN-126 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> egyptiske </AP><N> forsvarsministerium </N><PP> i Cairo </PP></NP> </S>

På <NP ID=SYN-127 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> lille barns forældre for ved at være bekymrede </S>

Han regnes for en fremragende infanteri-general, der især udmærkede sig ved <NP ID=SYN-128 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> egyptiske </AP><N> storm </N></NP> på <NP ID=SYN-129 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> israelske </AP><N> Bar-Lev forsvarslinie </N><PP> ved Suezkanalen </PP></NP> i Yom Kippur-kri gen i 1973 </S>

På <NP ID=SYN-130 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> aktive </AP><N> linie </N></NP> skal vi overføre til andre udsatte grupper </S>
Det vil også være <NP ID=SYNC-130 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> bane </N> mellem København og Lufthavnen </PP><PP> i forbindelse med Øresundsforbindelsen </PP><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , og som skulle stå færdig i 1999 </RC></NP> </S>

Og B.T.s fotograf Bjarke Ørsted sprang på studentervognen de følgende 20 timer ... ( denne sætning SKAL med ) Kl. 10.00 startede <NP ID=SYNC-131 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> højtidlige </AP><N> translokation </N><PP> af de 20 steder , der skulle besøges </PP></NP> </S>

Men inden skulle der provianteres , og tre kasser øl blev hentet hos <NP ID=SYNC-133 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lokale </AP><N> købmand </N></NP> </S>

Interaktivt TV hedder det , når en TV-seer ved at trykke på telefontasterne hjemme i sin egen stue kan dirigere Hugo rundt i minegangene i <NP ID=SYNC-134 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> direkte </AP><N> udsendelse </N></NP> </S>

På samme tidspunkt - i tidsrummet mellem klokken 11.50 og 12.50 <NP ID=SYNC-138 type=Date><D> den </D><AP> 12. </AP><N> december </N><ADVP> 81 </ADVP></NP> - skulle Ove Hansen nemlig ifølge politiet have dræbt sin kone og skaffet sig af med liget ved at kaste det i havnen </S>

Afhørt under vidneansvar afviste kriminalassistent Villy Nielsen , Frederikshavn politi , som sammen med kollegaen Frank B. Madsen foretog afhøringen <NP ID=SYNC-139 type=Date><D> den </D><AP> 30. </AP><N> december </N><ADVP> 1981 </ADVP></NP> af Jane Nielsen på hendes bopæl under overværelse af hendes mand , imidlertid , at hun skulle nævnt noget om , at hun så Ove på drabsdagen </S>

Det var slaget i nakken , der kostede <NP ID=SYNC-140 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><AP> lille </AP><N> dreng </N></NP> livet </S>

Først en uge efter , <NP ID=SYNC-141 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lille </AP><N> dreng </N></NP> var død , fortalte dagplejefaderen politiets sandheden , da han for anden gang ændrede forklaring </S>

Den 24-årige nægter at have slået drengen mere end <NP ID=SYNC-142 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> gang </N></NP> </S>

Det kan ikke være rigtigt , at en enkelt klub i danmarksturneringen bare kan lave kontrakter , som ikke er omfattet af det , de øvrige klubber skal stå inden for - og så i øvrigt kører videre på <NP ID=SYNC-143 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> sportslige </AP><N> område </N></NP> </S>

Købesummen kan altså udmærket blive endnu lavere , og Illum's desperate situation fremgår af underskuddets størrelse set i forhold til egenkapitalen ( formuen ) efter <NP ID=SYNC-144 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> sidste </AP><N> regnskabsår </N></NP> </S>

På <NP ID=SYNC-145 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> baggrund </N></NP> kan det ikke undre , at Jordan i går udtrykte lettelser , da handelen blev offentliggjort </S>

Vi har vovet <NP ID=SYNC-146 type=Syn marked=Idio><DD> det </DD><AP> øje </AP><N> med Illum's
og det andet ved at købe stort ind i Magasin-aktier

Han kunne leve af sin kunst, men pengene var ikke så væsentlige for ham, og han accepterede altid <NP ID=SYN-147 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> pris </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, der blev sat på hans billeder <RC>/</NP></RC>/</NP>

Det kan ske, hvis hele kabalen omkring DRs TV-Avis bliver løst på en sådan måde, at TV-Avisen fra 1. januar 1992 skal sendes kl. 21, som <NP ID=SYN-148 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nye </AP><N> DRboss </N><APOS></AP></N><AP> DRboss </AP><APOS></N></AP>/</NP></NP><NP>

SAN Camillo-hospitalet har en god intensiv-afdeling, hvor man hurtigt og kompetent gik med at sætte mig i kontakt via slanger med drop og elektroder med <NP ID=SYN-151 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> elektriske </AP><N> overvågningsudstyr </N></NP></NP>

" At nogen overhovedet kan drømme om at fortsætte med at bruge stavepladerne efter <NP ID=SYN-152 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> kritik </N></NP>, kan jeg slet ikke fatte, " siger Elisabeth Arnold til B.T. <S>/</S>

Vi har brugt bilen altid som enhver familie bruger deres bil til arbejde, fritid og ferier, og med <NP ID=SYN-153 type=Syn><D> det </D><N> salt </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, der sprøjtes på vejene i dag <RC>/</NP></RC>/</NP>

Sarah-langben-Koch viser 60'ere for B.T. i dag, og jeg garanterer, at sko stilen så længe <NP ID=SYN-154 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> unikke </AP><N> varelager </N></NP> haves fås fra str. 36 til 41 - eller i hvert fald til str. 40 <S>/</S>

Jeg tror, stramningen af reglerne vil have <NP ID=SYN-156 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> virkning </N><AC type=FINITE></AC></NP></NP><NP>

Så for at mildne <NP ID=SYN-158 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP> udseende </NP></NP> og tage brodden af eventuelle aggressioner, kalder jeg altid <NP ID=SYN-159 type=Syn><D> den </D><NP> hund </NP></NP> Pølse, når vi møder fremmede <S>/</S>

Det syntes mor ikke, hun så <NP ID=SYN-160 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> markerede </AP><N> vej </N><APOS></APOS></N></AP>/</NP></NP><NP>

Han skulle blive 72 år, inden han fik sit gennembrud hos <NP ID=SYN-161 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> brede </AP><N> publikum </N></NP>/</NP></NP><NP>

Og nok fik han først <NP ID=SYN-162 type=Syn><D> det </D><NP> afgørende </NP></NP> gennembrud <S>/</S>

Lee Hooker opfandt <NP ID=SYN-163 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> swinging </AP><N> boogie-guitarstil
Politifolkene og militæret var fuldstændig udtryksløse i ansigterne, da de nøgtede at lade os køre videre mod <NP ID=SYN-164 type=Syn> den </D><AP> slovensk-kroatisk </AP><N> grænse </N></NP></S>

Vi kørte igennem byen Skofije, og kort efter kom vi til <NP ID=SYN-165 type=Syn> den </D><AP> italiensk-jugoslavisk </AP><N> grænse </N></NP></S>

Men heldigvis slap vi alle gennem <NP ID=SYN-166 type=Syn> den </D><AP> frygtelige </AP><N> oplevelse </N></NP></S>

Iron Maiden fyldte - som eneste band dette år - <NP ID=SYN-167 type=Syn> den </D><AP> store </AP><N> plads </N></NP> foran orange scene </PP><NP ID=SYN-168 type=Syn> op med glade, syngende mennesker, der bare ikke kunne få nok af dette utroligt sympatiske engelske foretagende </NP></S>

Men lås os slagte <NP ID=SYN-170 type=Syn> den </D><AP> hellige ko </NP></S>

MED adresse og postnummer til rockmusikerne, der stiller op til interviews i TV og aviser med " <NP ID=SYN-172 type=Syn> den </D><AP> specielle </AP><N> form </N></NP></S>

Selvefølgelig har <NP ID=SYN-173 type=Syn> den </D><AP> barokke </AP><N> udnævnelse </N></NP></S>

Selvfølgelig har <NP ID=SYN-174 type=Syn> den </D><AP> frygtelige </AP><N> oplevelse </N></NP></S>

I det hele taget var det heavydag på Roskilde i går, der før Maiden var blevet diverteret med <NP ID=SYN-175 type=Syn> den </D><AP> skotske </AP><N> powerrockgruppe </N></NP><APOS> The Almighty </APOS></S>

Disse engelsk-amerikanske band, der har solgt millioner og efter millioner af plader i USA, vil stille op og spille i Pumpehuset, der kun kan tage cirka 600
publikummere </S>

 Og siden er det gået slag i slag i det amerikanske, hvor publikum aldrig får nok af <NP ID=SYN-181 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> melodiske, polerede </AP><N> hardrock stil </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, gruppen opererer med </NP> </S>

 Men Edward, som er godheden selv, bliver udnyttet og mødes med <NP ID=SYN-182 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> første </AP><N> nysgerrighed </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, hvor Schlüter har lagt sig </S>

 Er du klar over, at det ikke kun er <NP ID=SYN-183 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> unge </AP><N> pige </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, du rammer, men i næsten lige så høj grad forældre og søskende, bedsteforældre og skoleveninder <NP>

 " Vi har derfor få stærke følelser specielt forbundet med at holde liv i <NP ID=SYN-184 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nuværende </AP><N> regering </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, " siger Frem tidspartietets gruppeformand, Aage Brusgaard </NP>

 I <NP ID=SYN-185 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> situation </AP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, hvor Schlüter vælger at gå </NP>, vil Aage Brusgaard ikke pege på Dyremose </S>

 Sandsynligvis vil vi henholde os til en tidligere beslutning om, at vi altid peger på lederen af <NP ID=SYN-186 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> største </AP><N> parti </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES> </NP>

 Og så vil det formentlig være billigere at producere og installere end de elektroniske joystickers, hvis følsomhed gør det umuligt at køre en bil ligesom en bil med <NP ID=SYN-187 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> danske </AP><N> styrehjul </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES> </NP>

 " Men med <NP ID=SYN-188 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> varme </AP><N> vejr </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, var jeg ikke så rett endda, " beroliger Thomas Ravn-Pedersen og fortsætter </NP>

 Jeg så pludselig, at <NP ID=SYN-189 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> vilde </AP><N> vejr </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, og mod 24.000 mennesker så tørt samlet, er det ikke så snekt endda, " beroliger Thomas Ravn-Pedersen og fortsætter </NP>

 Det fik rytterne til at stramme den over evne i <NP ID=SYN-190 type=Syn><D> sidste </D><AP> sving </AP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, ca. 700 meter fra mål </NP>

 Men det er nok, fordi det er <NP ID=SYN-191 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> nemmeste </AP><N> måde </N><AC type=NONFINITE> at komme rundt om hjørnet på </AC><NP>, og vi har jo alligevel bugserbådene lige i nærheden </NP>

 <NP ID=SYN-192 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> maskine </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, brød sammen, hvorefter Urd vendte om og humpede til Aarhus, fordi DSB her har reservedele </NP>

 12 millioner eksemplarer er forudbestilt af <NP ID=SYN-193 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> nye </AP><N> album </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, som er på gaden 21. november </NP>

 Lin Bernbom van Roe er 47 år og <NP ID=SYN-194 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> daglige </AP><N> leder </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, af kælderforretningen og fristedet i Kvindehuset </NP>

 " Vi tilbragte mange år sammen på <NP ID=SYN-195 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> hold </AP><N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, " siger Henrik Prip </NP>

 Dermed tager hun bogstavelig talt Ungbos tidligere formand, Torben Lund på ordet, idet næstformanden i <NP ID=SYN-196 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> socialdemokratiske </AP><N> gruppe </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, i aftes udtalte til TV 2-Nyhederne, at " det er op til en dommer at afgøre, om der er foregået ulovligheder i Ungbos administration " </NP>

 " Han er så stille og rolig, at han aldrig ville finde på noget så forfærdeligt, " var <NP ID=SYN-197
almindelige mening blandt de unge på kollegiet

Bosser vil ikke stå model til de samme sportslige ydmygelser som i den odenseanske ådal inden 1995. Heraf fremgår det, at OBs økonomi ikke kun skal baseres på fodboldspil

"Vi er i VMs suverænt bedste gruppe, en ren dynamitpulje," siger Susan Mackenzie, Hjortshøj/Egå, til B.T. "Kina-kampen var en oplevelse, ingen af os nogen sinde vil glemme"

OBs prof-afdeling offentliggør i øvrigt om kort tid en plan, der skal bringe DM-titlen til den odenseanske ødal inden 1995. Heraf fremgår det, at OBs økonomi ikke kun skal baseres på fodboldspil

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Den fantastiske stemning var med til at motivere os

Og den ros skal det kinesiske publikum ha' 

På den anden side var ledelsen meget glad for sejren - og tilhængerne også

Da de engelske Europa Cup-vindere for pokalvindere havde slået EC-vinderne for mesterhold, blev den røde løber rullet ud til hele ceremonielle hyldest, der kendes fra engelske pokalfinaler

Og og den 7. november skrev en 1. reservelæge til Solrød Kommune, at drengen nu har været under behandling, trives og er i god udvikling og er derfor klar til udskrivelse

Man ville prøve at finde en fælles fremtid for den lille familie

Nu sås han som borgmester imod den ny vagtlægeordning

Ifølge disse menneskers udsagn var alle tre implicerede i skuddramaet involveret i det betændte narko-miljø, som findes i den socialt belastede Odense-bylde

I den pågældende blev der holdt animerede fester med sprut, piller og stoffer, og de to, som blev ofre for R. V. pistolskud, har begge tidligere været udsat for, at deres lejligheder er blevet raseret

Det havde været nådigt, hvis TV-Sporten havde skåret ned til en indslag

På den anden side havde man så ikke oplevet det urkomiske, at landsholdets træner Torben Rønholt forlangte "time out" kun 1.44 minut før kampens slutfløjt
På tidspunkt førte Sovjet med 52 point det første Sovjet med 52 point

Det var i den revy, at Tutta Rolf sang Aage Stentofts "Månestrålen", og når jeg i dag lukker øjnene, kan jeg endnu huske revyen

Og da B.T. i går kunne overbringe Peter Fibiger Bang den glade nyhed, var han lidt mistroisk fra Spies fra PP

Manden blev ikke tilberedt på skole, hvor svømmerne var indkvarteret, men derimod på en kro, der hører under stadsdyrlægen i Thisted

"Den hold glemmer jeg ikke lige med det samme, fastslog Hauth efter stævnet, men ellers er jeg faktisk godt tilfreds med, at jeg var så nær ved mod Grubba og bagefter også tog sæt fra Appelgren og viste noget det bedste, jeg kan"

Nu må vi tænke tingene serløst igennem med formået at få ændret de snart otte år gamle tillægskontrakter, som giver ledelsen ret til at handle, som den har gjort.

"Hans plads i historien er sikker," siger britiske premierminister John Major

Major's forgænger, Margaret Thatcher, som har æren af at være den første ledér i Vesten, der opdagte Gorbatjovs kvaliteter, kaldte i sin kommentar i går Gorbatjov "en stor mand, der gengav alle de østeuropæiske landes frihed og for første gang bragte den til sin egen nation - ægte personlig og politisk frihed.

Og i går var Kohl uden forbehold med i almindelige hyldesten

Ikke mindst børnene var wilde med den sjove dansker

Om kort tid offentliggøres regnskabet for det første års underskud, som er et af de største underskud i danske udbudscærende nogensinde.

Den danske Rambo, Sonny Lund Jensen, fotograferet af politiet kort efter sin anholdelse, da han ville brænde græs med hjælp fra en fyr, ammunition og sprængstof. Som souvenir fra jugoslaviske borgerkrig ville Sonny Lund Jensen blandt andet have 130 geværpatroner med sig hjem. Rejs eminder

Bladet er organet, hvor lejesoldater holder kontakt med hinanden formidler arbejdet i blodige branche

De tiltaltes opførsel i retten, og rettens accept af denne opførsel, og så den AC type=FINITE, at i enhver pause var vidner, tilhørere og tiltalte i en stor blanding i rettens venteværelse

Den højtstående embedsmand sagde, at en
fredsordning først ville komme efter et israelsk valg

Hans klare holdning var den, at alle forhandlinger om israelskarabiske konflikt måtte afvente en fredsordning mellem Irak og dets nabolande.

Før dette forhold er bragt i orden, mangler den israelske fredsplan begyndte med en konference mellem Israel og landets arabiske naboer.

Hovedindkomsten er fiskeri af hummer, som lever i de varme vande omkring øen. Den ligger lige ved stendede strand og består af en fem meter dyb hule, hvor der er udgravet nogle hylder, som ifølge hummerfiskeren skulle være Robinsons eget værk.

Ifølge de israelske embedsmænd, der i afte udtalte sig til AFP, skal den israelske fredsplan begynde med en konference mellem Israel og landets arabiske naboer.

I forbindelse er alt grønt så godt som f.eks. der lyder jubelrøb fra flygtningene, da de første 16 faldskærme folder sig ud, og kasser med nødforsyninger ramler ned med stor fart - midt i et minefelt på den irakiske side af grænsen.
Der blev lagt rouge på kinderne, og det blev fundet frem.

Ønsket var opstået efter en 70 års fødselsdag, hvor alle stod og sang.

Det svenske flyvevåben spurgte Victor Hasselblad, om han kunne konstruere et apparat, der var lige så godt.

Der blev optakten til det specielle kamera-firma, som i år kan fejre 50 års jubilæum.

Man kan derfor godt sige, at det samme problem, og forslagene til alternative løsninger på fødselsdagssang-problemet begyndte at komme med posten.

Ostehandleren synes, vi skal tage den raffinerede engelske cheddartype med salvie med marmorskøreflade til 14,85 kr.

Man kan derfor godt sige, at den yngste skud på Hasselblad-stammen på posten.

Det viste sig, at adskillige læsere havde haft det samme problem, og forslagene til alternative løsninger på fødselsdagssang-problemet begyndte at komme med posten.

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Og uden den 23-årige Paloheimo, der har skadet sin højre lilletår, er den danske rolle i matchen nu tippet over fra undertippet til svag favorit

"Det er i al fald væsentlig mere åbent nu," fastslår holdkaptajn Finn Christensen med tanke på, at det i høj grad var Paloheimo, der stod bag den finske 3-2 sejr i Davis Cup-opgøret i Århus i fjor.


I starten var Bøje Nielsen den stærkeste, men magtforholdet ændredes radikalt, da den stadig mere uligevægtige Bøje Nielsen for åbent skærm indrømmede, at han havde forsøgt at bestikke en embedsmænd i Københavns Kommune for at leme et byggeri hurtigere igen.

Kommunens vej mod prisen blev allerede betrædt ved kommunesammenlægningen i 1970 - en af de første opgaver var at vedtage etableringen af det første rensningsanlæg, og siden er kapaciteten udbygget etapevis for at opfylde de stigende krav.

Hvis ikke vi havde talt så meget sammen - gennem hele livet - var vi ikke kommet igennem den forestilling, jeg råbte til sin mand, at han skulle ringe efter politiet, men inden den 80-årige mand nåede til telefonen, var røveren oppe i stueetagen, hvor han tvang ham ned til ligge på entrégulvet.

Men før den 23-årige Palohaime, der har skadet sin højre lilletår, er den danske rolle i matchen nu tippet over fra undertippet til svag favorit.


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Ud at se med DSB - ud at lufte den indre sigøjner på rejse og fri flugt gennem flere lande.

Selv om hun i det øjeblik på scenen ikke er min mor for mig.

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Men før den 81-årige kvinde, der holder af stille eksistenser, lyder den indledende handling i hans ny film "Frisørens mand" ret vild.

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"Frisørens mand" har premiere i Grand Teatret i København fredag.

Jeg tror, det er muligt at halvere antallet af provokerede aborter over.

I betragtning af, at den franske instruktør, der holder af stille eksistenser, lyder den indledende handling i hans ny film "Frisørens mand" ret vild.

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Den såkaldte abortkvotient i Danmark var 16 i 1990 - det vil sige 16 aborter pr. 1.000 kvinder. Piger i hovedstadsområdet trækker gennemsnittet op (25), mens f.eks. pigerne ude på melankolske mærke mand fra Canada har utvivlsomt efterladt sig udsaletterlige spor hos kommende rock-generationer.

Da det multinationale amerikanske pladeselskab Warner Brothers skrev "en million dollars på ryggen af deres ruskindsjakker for et par år siden, og deres store danske gennembruds-lp "Left The " dermed skulle udgives i hele verden, var der bogstaveligt talt ingen grænser for forestillingerne.

De fire har dog i sidste år fået set verden. Han mener, at det er vigtigt, at man i virksomheden skaber en "vi-følelse" i stedet for den meget fremherskende "jeg-følelse";

Syerskerne fik nej til at blive optaget på listen over erhvervssygdomme, fordi lægerne ikke kunne blive enige om diagnosen for den såkaldte symaskine-sygdom.


Men rent menneskeligt er det svært at leve med, at det juridiske ansvar placeres hos mig.


Foruden almindelige puls, der styres af hjertet, har vi også en alternativ puls, som findes i alle celler.
Den ligger generelt på 72 slag i minutiet, men hvis der er ubalance i kroppen, bliver pulsen og dermed det elektromagnetiske felt, "auraen", der omgiver personen, skævt.

"Men ved at sætte patientens egen energi i svingninger, kan man genoprette den rytme i celle-pulsen, " siger Feddersen.

Tholstrup Cheese er den eneste danske producent af frisk pasta, men der går rygter i mejeribranchen om, at også en større brødproducent vil starte en produktion.

"For at få den betegnelse, skal man være stærk på markedene både i Europa, Japan og USA," siger Ericsson, professor ved Kalmar Tekniske Højskole i Sverige.

Det er derimod den svenske Bilspedition-koncern, og tyske, hollandske og italienske grupper.

Industrien vil vælge billigt - uanset nationalitet - og når det totale investering faldt, steg betydeligt for visse typer, nemlig PC'er, workstations og små og mellemstore systemer til flere brugere, alt sammen for så vidt angår maskiner med Unix-styresystem.

"Spiser man hver dag et par kapsler med det kold-lagrede hvidløg, får man alle de fordele, der findes i det rå hvidløg," mener doktor Lau, der er professor ved Loma Linda Universitet i USA.


Et aktuelt eksempel er den seneste verbale slåskamp mellem sydjyske kommuner, hvorvidt en motorvej fra Herning skal gå til Vejle eller Kolding.

Det jeg mener er, at i sidste ende er det enkelte situation i løb, hvorvidt en motorvej fra Herning skal gå til Vejle eller Kolding.

Jeg giver ikke meget for den seneste verbale slags, påbudt nærlys og større dækmønster.

Søren Friis nævner bl.a. bilernes forbedrede sikkerhedsudstyr, mere sikre motorveje, køreuddannelse, påbudt nærlys og større dækmønster.

BT roser den "lligere homoseksuel praksis og løber" den risiko for at blive taget til indtægt af dem, der holder klapjagt på det anderledes.

Indtil nu er fem bands gået direkte videre til en pladekontrakt i den "virkelige" rock-liv.
Fire døde inden et år efter operationen, men de øvrige havde det alle meget bedre end før, fortæller første reservelæge Jan fra Rigshospitalet. 

For skilltet fra Korsør Løve Margarine fik den dengang 25-årige skraldemand til at huske alle de andre emaljeskilte, han havde set rundt omkring hos små købmænd og andre steder.

Resultatet er, den nye lp, "Ceremony", der bringer bandet til København.

De ca. 100 passagerer fra de midterste togsæt blev kørt til Odense i bus.

DSBs og vognfabrikken Scania's teknikere arbejdede hele mandag eftermiddag på at finde den fejl, der førte til branden.

Det er jo ikke nok at ligge forrest i starten - det gælder om at nå det ternede flag til slut.

Så oprettede han Hokespeed til Nordic Cup, og midt i det hele skiftede han over til Prodrive's BMW-fabriksteam i den engelske mesterskab.

Det lille svind skyldes, at det lidt stejle bagsæde-ryglæn er skudt 15 mm frem.

På den måde har man f.eks. lavet en kæmpemus.

Og dansk industri er i forreste række i den teknologiske udvikling.

I 1987 regner man med at kunne starte produktion med gensplejsede organismer.

Alle forudsigelser og udenlandske erfaringer siger, at der ikke vil gå tid fra den første produktion, det er sat over i.

Det er nemt at spore i den nye organisation, det er sat over i.

Det er derimod anmeldt 3 dage inden podningen til det amerikanske miljøministerium.

Men landbrugsministeriet mente ikke, at der var overtrådt nogen regler, da der blev anvendt en naturligt fore kommende bakterie (selvom den endnu ikke er naturligt forekommende).

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Måske er vi ikke så hurtige som japannerne, måske kommer vi i starten til at betale for at være oplyste, men måske er det også os, der kommer klogest op af hullerne på teknologi, det være sig atomkraft eller genteknologi, at så vil det i andres øjne være direkte stridende mod menneskets natur ikke at udforske, hvad udforskes kan.

Hvor mange frygter at det i andres øjne vil det i andres øjne være direkte stridende mod menneskets natur ikke at udforske, hvad udforskes kan.

OG på at producere mere tømmer.

Projektet forventes indenfor året at føre til udvikling en type E. ekspressionsvektor, indeholdende de regulatoriske områder for et af ovennævnte gener, som vil blive afprøvet ved laboratorisk plantering i samarbejde med DTH’s Biocenter.

Lad os forestille os, at det lokale olieforureningsberedskab i stedet for havde sendt en enkelt mand ud med en traktor og en sprøjtedunk fyldt med gensplejsede bakterier designede til at nedbryde spildolie i koldt saltholdigt vand.

Fra den dag tilhører han Erlanders - Toåndigt beslægtede brødre - aldersforskelle 25 år ingen hindring, skriver Ninka i Politiken, da hun 15 år senere tegner et portræt af den nye partiformand og udnævner ham til “Nordens Napoleon.”

Kan du huske dengang min sæd plettede vore lagner; store, hvidgule pletter på mønstredet dynevær?

Hun undrer sig over, hvor den kraft kommer fra, og han er blevet overflyttet til et sekretariat, der skal arbejde teoretisk med spørgsmålet om besættelserns virkning på den danske økonomi.
der gør hende i stand til at vælte ham om på gulvet og slå løs på ham med knyttede hænder.

Og derfor er vi på næsten forældreagtig vis ved at sprække af stolthed, når havens problembørn retter sig, når <NP ID=SYN-353 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> første </AP><N> asparges </N></NP> kan hæstes efter tre års tålmodig venten og når kæmpevalmuen, som man har fulgt og været om fra centimeterstor rodstikling, folder sine prægtige røde kronblade ud og åbenbarer et velour-sort øje omkranset af buede vipper.


Det skyldes dels tilstedeværelsen af smitstof, dels <NP ID=SYN-357 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> forhold </AP><N> forhold </N></NP> udvikler smitteracer, der godt kan tåle et lavt reaktionstal.

Jeg foreslog Kobberkompagniet, som fremstiller <NP ID=SYN-358 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> slags </N></NP>, og henviser til nærmeste forhandler på tlf. 53516754.

I vores kun fire år gamle hus kommer der i hårdt blæsevejr klaprelyde inde fra <NP ID=SYN-359 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> gavlmur </N><NP ID=SYN-360 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> danske </AP><N> pavillon </N></NP> i Sevilla.

Såvel <NP ID=SYN-361 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> svenska </AP><N> lovgivning </N></NP> som konceptet bag de "Kronycklinger ", fjerkræproducenten Kronfægel har eksporteret til Kvickly-kæden, bærer derfor præg af, at der i langt højere grad end i Danmark skal tages hensyn til velfærd.

Det skyldes dels tilstedeværelsen af smitstof, dels <NP ID=SYN-362 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> forhold </AP><N> forhold </N></NP> udvikler smitteracer, der godt kan tåle et lavt reaktionstal.

Jeg foreslog Kobberkompagniet, som fremstiller <NP ID=SYN-363 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> slags </N></NP>, og henviser til nærmeste forhandler på tlf. 53516754.


"Ja, det er <NP ID=SYN-368 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> originale, japanske </AP><N> model </N></NP>," sagde væsenet.

Vi vil gerne underbygge <NP ID=SYN-369 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> AIDS-kampagne </AP><N> AIDS-kampagne </N></NP> - stilbevidst med udpræget fællesskab af Gary Moore, S & T eller Sanne Salomonsen <NP ID=SYN-369 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> fynske </AP><N> strippar </N></NP> gør på scenen, kan publikum være sikker på at få et show, hvor de optrædende giver den hele armen helt ud til fingerspidserne.

"Ja, det er <NP ID=SYN-368 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> originale, japanske </AP><N> model </N></NP>," sagde væsenet.

En historie, som fortæller om den fattigdom, der også i dag er manges virkelighed.

Vi drikker gin og juice og forsvinder i en taxi til den første bar.

Derfor mister individet kontakten med det erotiske element.

Der er tendenser til ny puritanisme - især i USA og Sovjetunionen for ikke at tale om den muslimske verden.

Det er imidlertid ikke på den politiske kontrol med "de små soldater" i den økonomiske krig.

Den ny, politiske kontrol er endnu værre, fordi den på én og samme tid er total og usynlig.

I den mere slappe vagina rammer penis forvæggen tæt ved blærebunden, hvor det vaginale det uhyre følsomme G-punkt.

I dag er landbruget den største trussel mod vores grundvand.

Det ville være dejlig bekvemt at læne sig tilbage i tilfredshed over, at der nu er sparedyser på alle haner.

Thomas Gerstenberg og Beth Lilja Pedersen har været enige om det meste af indholdet i bogen.

Forbrugerne vil beskyttes mod ethvert angreb fra den forurening, der omgiver os, siger forsknings- og udviklingsdirektør Jacques Decoopmann fra, som forhandler undertøjet.

Du kan blive både forrygende sydlandsk, fræk og forførende, elegant Chanel og farvestrålende flot.

Det bliver en lettelse for dem helt at droppe det seksuelle samliv.

Den psykologiske aspekt bliver berørt i alle kapitler.

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Den side af sagen står vores madmedarbejder Pernille Bækgaard for.

Desuden siger den socialdemokratiske rådmand Pernille Bækgaard, at afslutningen behøver HEI bare tre point for at være helt sikker på det mesterskab, som klubben har vundet tre gange siden 1982.

Der er uddelt 2500 fribilletter til sponsorer, klubber i det midtjyske område samt venner.

Han pointerede, at der stadig skal moderniseres og effektiviseres i den offentlige sektor - ikke på systemets eller bureaukraternes præmisser.

I det nye år byder foreningen foreløbig på en invitation til den store forårsfest, som holdes først i marts for alle medlemmer i Storstrøms amt.

Du kan se, at der går en revne på tværs af den ene mellemfodsknogle.

spurgte den 33-årige bankassistent.

Det betyder, at du må have overanstrengt foden ved lange marchtur.

Tja, folk må vel synes, at jeg har sex-appeal, griner Stine og fortæller, at hendes næste film-rolle også går i film.

Og jeg har lyst til film,
Sådan, at de måske kan finde på at kigge forbi og sige hej, siger Anne Halvorsen, 17 år og i de sidste tre år inkarneret fan af <NP ID=SYN-411 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> svenske </AP><N> popgruppe </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO>, som kritikerne har kaldt "De tre dansende deodoranter " </RC></NP></S>

Deres udstråling, glæde og <NP ID=SYN-412 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> danske </AP><N> coaster </N><PP> fra rederiet Phenix i Esbjerg </PP></NP></S>

I samtlige ministerier prøver man i disse dage at tage sagen fra <NP ID=SYN-414 type=Syn marked=Idio><D> den </D><AP> muntere </AP><N> side </N></NP></S>

På <NP ID=SYN-416 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> det </DD><N> tidspunkt </N></NP> synes jeg, det var på tide at tjene nogle penge i stedet for bare at modtage dagpenge, så min gæld kunne blive reduceret

Denne fælde i de kun få måneder gamle støtteordninger er blevet afsløret i forbindelse med <NP ID=SYN-417 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> vesttyske </AP><N> Renova-messe </N><PP> fra rederiet Phenix i Esbjerg </PP></NP></S>

Indehaveren af firmaet Dybbøl Import & Eksport, E. Falkenlæve der var blandt <NP ID=SYN-418 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> den </D><AP> danske </AP><N> virksomheder </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO>, der netop er afsluttet i Hamburg</NP></S>

Indehaveren af firmaet Dybbøl Import & Eksport, E. Falkenlæve der var blandt <NP ID=SYN-418 type=Syn marked=Measure><D> den </D><AP> danske </AP><N> virksomheder </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO>, der netop er afsluttet i Hamburg</NP></S>

Også i Baku syntes der at være roligere, selv om soldater i pansrede køretøjer og lastbiler patruljerede i gaderne, og der var demonstrationer i centrum af byen, oplyste en talsmand for <NP ID=SYN-421 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> aserbajdsjanske </AP><N> udenrigsministerium </N></NP></S>

Viborgs turistchef, Jørn Grønkjær Jensen - der selv er pjattet med Citroën’er - havde samlet <NP ID=SYN-425 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> fine </AP><N> felt </N></NP> faldt i publikums smag

I finalen skal han <NP ID=SYN-427 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> 22-årig </AP><N> redder </N></NP> fastspændt i et seletøj til spil blev <NP ID=SYN-427 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> 22-årig </AP><N> redder </N></NP> redder
Søren Hansen hejst 25 meter ned i dybet for at undsætte den hårde kvæstede drenge indgang, som Morten gik ind igennem.

Selv åbne krænkbred læges meget hurtigt.

Selv åbne krænkbred allerede ved at læges.

Det samme er det hårde kvæstede drenge og skrannerne over marked Part mest af kroppen af kroppen.

De spurgte mig, hvorfor jeg dog ville fortsætte med at være i Sovjet, når det sandsynligvis var det værste land i verden.

Der er større værdier her i livet end penge, siger han, som for halvandet åre siden tog det sabbat åre, som nu er forlængt på ubestemt åremål.

Jo, den er god nok, sagde den venlige dame.

Og han var far til det barn, jeg nu ventede.

Vi skulle have tid til den samtale.

Selv de 700 udstationerede politibetjente deltager livligt i folkefesterne og sender opmuntrende tilråb til de kampende motionister, der trods smerte og udmattelse og forhindringer i form af plasticbægre opretholder en utrolig disciplin med den største hensyntagen til andre løbere.

Det var også typisk, at man efter indslaget med os i Eleva2ren i fredags lige skulle have ham den grønlandske gut til at sige noget sjovt om vores muskler.

Hun flyttede sammen med kontroversielle sportsmanager og mangemillionær Frank Boyd og begyndte at arbejde i hans helsestudio, Johns Wood Health Club.

I Johns Wood Health Club, hvor hun overtog den daglige ledelse, mødte en stribe playboys, forbyrdere og andre med løse penge i tegnebogen.

Pavens besøg i Danmark gav Folkekirke alle tiders chance for at blive synlig, og det benyttede pastor Søren Krarup sig naturligvis af.

Naturligvis må den lutheranske Folkekirke stå ved sine teser, hvis den skal tages alvorligt på.

At han har så høj en underholdningsværdi irriterer Krarup, ikke så meget fordi han er bange for at danskere skal konvertere i bunkevis til katolicismen, men fordi det katolske cirkus afslørede på dansk jord - dødbideriet i Folkekirken.

Den mangeårige redaktør, lektor Erik Lund, holdt op med årgang 87, og hans efterfølger, professor Høyer, er først begyndt at fungere.
med henblik på næste års udgivelse

Tværtimod er denne 28. årgang et usædvanlig veloplagt bidrag til den forløbende debat om pressens rolle i samfundet.

Men for læseren kan det også være helt befriende i en tid, hvor mediepolitik jævnhen betragtes som synonymt med den politik, der angår elektroniske medier.

Men måske var jeg bare i godt humør den aften.

Rudbjerg IF’s herrehold står overfor at kunne blive det første herrehold fra Lolland-Falster i 2. division.

Sad i det lille hummer, som han kaldte sit værelse, og spekulerede på, om han skulle gå i seng eller hellere liste ned i beværtningen, da det bankede på døren.

Det er på tide, vi gør op med den illusion og kommer videre i stedet for at vælte rundt i det store, kollektive selvbedrag.

Det er en brændevin med anissmag, og den minder om den græske ouzo.

Der findes også gode vine, og foretrækker du øl, kan du vælge mellem den lokale pilsner, Efes eller licensfremstillet øl fra for eksempel Tuborg og Löwenbräu.

Igen kiggede vi nysgerrigt på det sælsomme syn, og de gamle bønder vinkede smilende til os.

Selv om tusindvis af turister hvert år besøger den smukke ø, så er lokalbefolkningen stadig utrolig gæstfri, hjælpsom og snakkesalig på trods af, at vi ikke forstår hinandens sprog.


Den i øvrigt særdelens præcise servo i Vectra gør dog manøvreringen af denne bil klart lettere.

Det er bedre end Ascona og de fleste af konkurrencerne og skyldes givet det meget vindglade karrosseri.

En sædudtømelse under en eller anden form kan naturligvis afhjælpe det problem.

Nu måtte næstidens type detached det amerikanske narkopoliti, DEA, føre krigen på hjemmefronten.

På narkomanevnet dysde Richard, at æsken skulle have drukket gin’en, og vi var faktisk halvfulde, da taxaen kom.

Det var det dybeste type detached den dybe narkopoliti, DEA, Richard sagde, at æsken skulle have, men Steen savede den ud, og han gav æsken.
"Befolkningen er særdeles veluddannet, og konsekvens af, at blodige koncentrationer, som er udviklet på grund af frie prisdannelse og fjernelse af subsidier, vil resultere i social uro, i værste fald borgerkrig.

De stirrede alle ind i ansigterne på de 12 jurymedlemmer, som blev ført ind i modsatte side af den store, mørke, tunge retssal. Nævningernes miner var dystre og præget af det svære ansvar, som de fik pålagt for fire uger siden, og som nu udmøntede sig i kendelser efter 15 timers udmattende votering.

To midaldrende kvinder i den forreste af to nævning-rækker knugede hinandens hænder, men kendelserne blev læst højt af distriktsdommer, Stanley Marcus’ sekretær.

Men det lyser ud af hver side, at Karen Blixen merede sig, mens hun skrev fortællingen om Babette, det franske kokkepige, der spenderer hele lotterigevinsten på 10.000 guldfrancs på at kreere en superb souper for den franske fromme, intetanende menneskelse.

Som præsidentdatteren Filippa og et medlem af den lille menighed er Bodil Kjer og blandt de trakterede ved Babettes gæstebud.

For mig er den største luksus at komme hjem med et rigtig flot interiør-blad og pålægge benene op i sofaen med en kop café au lait.

Brøndby sværmede stadig som bier i den lune forårsorm spærre, men det blev ikke til flere scoringer, inden dommer Kurt Andersen fløjtede af.

For mig er den luksus at komme hjem med et rigtig flot interiør-blad og pålægge benene op i sofaen med en kop café au lait.
Prisen for at gå på haute-couture-skolen er 40.000 franc om året - den sidste år måtte Anne Rubæk af med yderligere 15.000 franc til den afsluttende opvisning af elevernes modeller.

Faktisk har han i år været gift i 26 år med sin ungdoms kærlighed, Karin Müller, fra Østrigske landsby Altussee.

Silvias mand er landbrugsuddannet og skotte, og man skal faktisk være ægte skotte for at kunne få et gods som Ledreborg til at løbe rundt, siger lensgreven, der hver år måtte bruge en halv million kroner på at vedligeholde det gamle slot.

Nå, kan det ses, at jeg er stolt af dem, siger hun - og kan slet ikke få vredet af ansiget.

Datter af Ole "Bogart" Michelsen og af fanbrevbunken at dømme mest populære danske pige.

Selv om det er imod, er det nok rigtigste løsning.

De enlige forsørgere til store børn blev yderligere dødeligt stillet, da reglen om, at man som forælder til studerende børn over 17 år - kunne få forhøjet personfradrag, blev afskaffet.

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Lidt snitsår i panden og den højre arm.

Og hvor ... hvordan gik det med dem, der sad i den anden bil.

Den gode lille pige kunne han skinte blå blomster.

Ved gud, det er smukkeste grund grund.

Og det var jo der mindelige holdning i Danmark, men nu vil man ikke huske det længere og hævner sig på dem der gjorde hvad man tryglede dem om at gøre.

Tre meter til og hun havde været en æterisk danserinde.
Hun river lange flænger i de ferskenfarvede stof.

Jeg stod uden for en rød barak hvor malingen skallede af i flager der lignede brandt papir, når vinden blæste dem hen over den høje visne græs.

Jeg stod i den hvide og bedste af de største og bedste by i verden i den halvde af den korte samtale.

Eller holder den blot og sætter den så fra sig igen.

Enhver har som Vorherre har sat ham på, siger madmor.

Overraskende var også den næsten venlige måde, hvorpå han bød vicekriminalkommissæren indenfor i den lille lejlighed.

Overraskende var også det andet sted hedder det "De misundelige dør, men misundelsen dør aldrig.", det andet sted.

Måske det var noget af den art, P.G. Lindhardt havde i tanke, da han for år tilbage skrev om bispevalget i København i 1934 og skriver om "en valgkampagne, der søger sin lige med hensyn til intriger og perfidi." Bønder vidste jeg intet om, endnu mindre om landbrug.

Da beslutningen var taget, var resten i virkeligheden meget enkelt; man satte et skilt op og meddelte i den lokale avis, at her var man altså

Hvor lange jeg ventede, kommer ikke dette ved, men en kendsgerning er det, at jeg med beskedenhed kunne leve af min praksis allerede det første år.

Hun er en smatso, sagde Bolle og spyttede, men opdagede at hans nye spidse sko var blevet snavsede af det dugvåde græs, bøjede sig og tørrede snuderne over med sit lommetørklæde - De er s’gu ret flot.

Øjeblikket efter brakkede hun sig, så man kunne se strålen lyse hvidt i den dugvåde mørke græs.

"Vi må tage til Italien engang", sagde han, da de noget efter satte sig ved den lilla igen, og han
Deklamerede "Kennst die " , <NP ID=SYN-524 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> det </DD><N> digt </N><DD> har altid fået mig til at længes efter Italien </DD></NP>.

De gik og føjede sig som børn af <NP ID=SYN-525 type=Syn><DD> det </DD><N> århundrede </N></NP>, hver på sin måde.

De kendte jo til, hvor meget arbejde han havde lagt i <NP ID=SYN-526 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> ejendom </N></NP>.

Men <NP ID=SYN-527 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> sorte jakke </N></NP> var alt for dyr og det var heller ikke lige den hun stod og manglede.

Der var ikke andet end <NP ID=SYN-528 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> den </DD><N> jakke </N></NP> der duede.

Der var ikke noget tilbage af <NP ID=SYN-529 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> oprindelige swing </N></NP> og tætheden i rytmen.

<NP ID=SYN-530 type=Syn><DD> Den </DD><N> avis </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES> , jeg stod med i hænderne </RC></NP>, havde bragt de samme historier i går, i sidste uge og sidste år, og den ville gentage dem lige så længe, der var trykstærkt at gøre det med.


<NP ID=SYN-533 type=Syn><DD> Den </DD><N> tid </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , der tages fra aftenerne </RC></NP> vil folk have om dagen.

De to børn står ved gelænderet til <NP ID=SYN-534 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> grønne kanal </N></NP>.

Det er tirsdag <NP ID=SYN-535 type=Syn marked=Date><DD> den </DD><AP> 27. </AP><N> juni </N></NP>.


For <NP ID=SYN-537 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> hemmelige liga </N><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO> , hvoraf et medlem, en kvindelig stenograf, havde været tilstede under <NP ID=SYN-538 type=Syn><DD> det </DD><AP> historiske </AP><N> møde </N></NP> , skulle arbejdet først til at begynde.

Og han ville leve for at dræbe <NP ID=SYN-539 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><N> mand </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , som tog alting fra ham </NP>.

Den eneste formildende omstændighed til gunst for vinden er den, at støvet skåner mig for synet af <NP ID=SYN-540 type=Syn><DD> det </DD><AP> triste </AP><N> landskab </N></NP>.

Denne kendsgerning er det vigtigste for mig, når jeg skal fortælle noget positivt om <NP ID=SYN-541 type=Syn><DD> det </DD><AP> fornuftstridige </AP><N> , for sumpkværkene kan ikke som ellers komme farende ud af deres starthuller som jord til jord missiler.</NP>.

Så meget om behovet for at lukke småbiddet ud fra <NP ID=SYN-542 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><AP> hemmelige </AP><N> skatkiste </N></NP>.

De andre idioter måtte gerne ane, at der var meget mere end <NP ID=SYN-543 type=Syn><DD> den </DD><AP> skatkiste </AP><N> </NP>.
beskedne </AP><N> facade </N></NP></AP></S>

<S> Når han således lod <NP ID=SYN-544 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> troskylige </AP><N> journalist </N><PP> fra radioen </PP></NP> ane , at han var en slags dobbeltagent , var det jo ingenting i forhold til <NP ID=SYN-545 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> alternative </AP><N> sandhed </N></NP></S>

<S> Så han ikke havde behøvet at gå hjem til <NP ID=SYN-546 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> forfærdelige </AP><N> hus </N></NP> på bakken </S></S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-547 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> store </AP><N> journalist </N><PP> fra radioen </PP></NP> ane , at han var en slags dobbeltagent , var det jo ingenting i forhold til <NP ID=SYN-548 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> alternative </AP><N> sandhed </N></NP></S>

<S> Han kan have været der <NP ID=SYN-549 type=Syn><D> halve </D><AP><N> nat </N></AP></NP></S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-550 type=Syn><D> Det </D><AP> mest bastante </AP><N> vir kemidde1 </N></NP></S>

<S> Han fangede et blik fra en pige i <NP ID=SYN-551 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> anden </AP><N> ende af baren </N></NP></S>

<S> Berlin , sir han , men - du godeste - jeg troede ikke at - -- Jo , Berlin , sir , chefredaktøren , De har jo allerede skrevet ypperlige artikler om udviklingen i <NP ID=SYN-552 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> tyske republik </AP></NP></S>

<S> Hans far havde hørt socialdemokraten Scheidemann udråbe <NP ID=SYN-553 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> demokratiske </AP><N> republik </N></NP></S>

<S> Selv havde han sneget sig ind i mængden foran <NP ID=SYN-554 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> tidligere </AP><N> kejserslot </NP></S>

<S> Han fortalte hende om <NP ID=SYN-555 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> socialistiske </AP><N> mission </N></NP></S>

<S> Hun deltog i hans henrykkelse , når han kom hjem og fortalte om voldtægter og mord på hvide , og hun hørte skud og skrig fra <NP ID=SYN-557 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> protestantiske </AP><N> mission </N></NP></S>

<S> Om lidt ringer <NP ID=SYN-558 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> telefon </AP></NP>, sagde jeg </S>

<S> Jeg nikkede , som om der ikke var <NP ID=SYN-559 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ting </AP></NP></S>

<S> I <NP ID=SYN-560 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> ejeblik </AP></NP> forstår jeg , at smerten , som er min krops angst for Døden , er stærkere end alt , stærkere end nogen længsel , end nogen beslutning </S>

<S> Da ville det ellers have haft aktuel interesse , men det var altså ikke muligt ... Vi er jo ikke vant til at lave programændringer på <NP ID=SYN-561 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> måde </AP></NP>, siger Gerhard Nielsen og indrømmer </S>

<S> Lad mig kalde det at skildre <NP ID=SYN-562 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> menneskelige </AP><N> situation </N></NP></S>

<S> Ved stillingen 8-8 begyndte det at se kritisk ud for Holstebro KFUM , da Niels Madsen måtte humpe ud af banen med en skade i <NP ID=SYN-563 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> fod </N></NP></S>
fik sin anden udvisning</S>

S For første gang i kampen var <NP ID=SYN-564 type=Syn marked=Part><D> det </D><AP> ene </AP><PP af holdene</PP></NP> foran med mere end et mål</S>

"Activ" har tidligere været ude for uheld, men så sent som i november sidste år blev skibet godkendt af Statens Skibstilsyn, og man må forme, at med <NP ID=SYN-565 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> megen </AP><PP uro</PP></NP>, der har været omkring netop dette skib <RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, har skibsinspektørerne været meget grundige</S>

STUDERER man beretningerne om de gamle Marstal-skonneter, vil man se, at bortset_fra dem, der i dag er veteraniske, så har de fleste endet deres dage på havets bund under voldsomme og tragiske omstændigheder, og <NP ID=SYN-566 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> megen </AP><N> uro</N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , der har været omkring netop dette skib</NP></S>

Nu skal der jo ikke opstilles raketter i Danmark, <NP ID=SYN-568 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> beslutning</AP></NP> er taget</S>

Jeg vil understrege kraftigt, at Vestens folk også ønsker fred, men en fred i frihed, og derfor er et troværdigt forsvar (hjemmeværn) og en tilsagnelse til NATO for Danmarks vedkommende særdeles nødvendig med <NP ID=SYN-569 type=Syn><D> den</D><AP> beliggenhed</AP></NP>, <RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, Danmark har</S>

Fra dansk side blev sagen procederet af højesteretssagfører K. Steglich-Petersen og som særlig sagkyndig har man fra dansk side antaget <NP ID=SYN-570 type=Syn><D> den</D><AP> belgiske</AP></NP>, professor Charles de Visscher <AP><APOS> , professor Charles de Visscher </APOS><RC restrictive=NO reduced=NO>, hvis indlæg var en præstation af høj rang, både indholdsmæssigt og oratorisk</NP></S>

Der udløstes en national bølge i Norge, blandt andet støttet af <NP ID=SYN-574 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> senere</AP></NP>, nazifører <NP ID=SYN-575 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ol ympiske</AP></NP> i Øst-grønland, <PP af verden</PP></NP></S>

Den udløste straks overraskelse, forfærdelse og panik over <NP ID=SYN-577 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> meste</AP></NP> af verden</NP></S>

Beslutningen faldt på samme tid, som <NP ID=SYN-576 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> ol ympiske</AP></NP> i 1957, <NP ID=SYN-578 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> officielle</AP></NP></S>

Hvordan kan danskerne dog kæves så meget om den ene eller den anden politiske model, når det er klart som glas at staten skal have nedbragt sit budgetunderskud og af al magt skal sørge for, at de væreproducerende erhverver får vilkår, så de kan øge både produktion og beskæftigelse med <NP ID=SYN-579 types}
En af de begejstrede kommentarer kommer fra Kvällspostens sportskommentator Birger Buhre, der flipper ud i forståelig jublen over den danske henrettelse af irsk fodbold.

Nu tager vi lige den irske hyldest til den danske præstation.

Dette var et nederlag til et af verdens fineste fodboldhold med spillere, som med den danske henrettelse af irsk fodbold.

Voldsomt vil brændingen tage ved hen mod den dag, da Herren kommer at dømme levende og døde.

Men i anelser kan vi mærke den bratte død, eller når et menneskes fornuft bliver sat i fængsel.

Som en snare skal den dag komme over alle...

Det siges, at amerikanerne forlængst har set hans evner og derfor har opvægt ham til helgen og opkaldt en by efter ham - San Diego lidt nord for den mexicanske grænse.

Det vesttyske nyhedsbureau DPA meddelte i går, at udvekslingen muligvis vil finde sted i dag i stedet for som planlagt på tirsdag.

På tærsklen til Østtyskland har det store presse-opbud indstillet sig på en usikker venten på en storstillet udveksling af spioner mellem øst og vest.

Det er måske ikke så mærkeligt så mange år efter den mexicanske grænse.

Alldrig mere en 9. april, lød parolen, da vort land fem år senere var blevet befriet for den tyske besættelsesmagt.

I messeen hørte man udover de store kor, også norske tenor Bjerkå, og den danske bas Lars Wåge, der ydede begge fornemme præstationer.

Også Sovjets nuværende partchef Mikhail Gorbatjov vil offentligt udnytte Frankrig i forsøget på at pacificere NATO og det vestlige forhold.

I efterkrigsårene har Frankrig først en kurs, som har været karakteriseret af den kontrollerede spansk uvenskab, også med USA, og den danske forhold til Vesttyskland.

i_den_hele_taget

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en særbehandling fra Sovjet, som landet ikke ellers kunne tilkomme hverken i kraft af militær eller økonomisk status.

Indtil stadigt dybere snit fra Sovjet, som landet ikke ellers kunne tilkomme hverken i kraft af militær eller økonomisk status.

Psykisk syge mennesker kræver et meget stort plejepersonale, fortæller Alice Dorst - den ledende ergoterapeut, der har været med fra 1980. Den første spæde begyndelse ved det blå Middelhav kørte Rolf og hans far rundt i byens gader for at lede efter hunden, og de fik politipatruljerne til at se efter den også, men var ikke til at finde.

Det mærkede vi straks på stationen i provinsby, vi bor i. Hele aften og nat kørte Rolf og hans far rundt i byens gader for at lede efter hunden, og de fik politipatruljerne til at se efter den også, men var ikke til at finde.

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Denive kvinde, der ligger på hospital i Paris, er ikke din kærlighed værdig.

Lægen havde flere gange fortalt det unge ægtepar, at der intet var i vejen for, at lille Dorit kunne komme på et hjem og blive passet af læger og personale, der var specielt uddannet til opgaven.

Han nåede en lav klit, og fra toppen af klitten skuede han ud over det øde terræn med kikkerten for øjnene.

Hun kiggede tværs over gaden, imens fra knallerterne spredtes, og drønet fra bollespisernes motorer fortabte sig i det fjerne.

Slap-af-stilen med den rummelige og rare sweatshirt kender, og trives med den.

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Hun kiggede tværs over gaden, imens fra knallerterne spreder sig pas!

Slap-af-stilen med den rummelige og rare sweatshirt kender, og trives med den.

Steffen var ikke den første mand i mit liv, men han gjorde mig så trist.

Jeg var sikker på, at det var morfars ansigt, der havde gemt sig bag det


I dag ledes virksomheden af Ole Larsens søn, Per, der bliver marketingchef i <NP ID=SYN-641 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-641 type=Syn> nye </NP> <NP ID=SYN-641 type=Syn> konstruktion </NP>.

I den kommende tid bliver de to virksomheder styret af en ledergruppe, som skal lægge <NP ID=SYN-642 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-642 type=Syn> nye </NP> <NP ID=SYN-642 type=Syn> struktur </NP> i faste rammer.


Lige nu er virksomhederne tilbageholdende med at oprette praktikpladser på grund af <NP ID=SYN-644 type=Syn> det </NP> <NP ID=SYN-644 type=Syn> lille </NP> <NP ID=SYN-644 type=Syn> vilje løse </NP>, ville Tom holde 10 mod 1, at stod på Istedgadehjørnet igen inden en måned.

Men der er to illusioner, som har jaget <NP ID=SYN-647 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-647 type=Syn> sindssyge </NP> videre.

Selv om det helt usandsynlige skulle ske, at 90 procent af de muligheder blev udslettet ved <NP ID=SYN-648 type=Syn> det </NP> <NP ID=SYN-648 type=Syn> første </NP> <NP ID=SYN-648 type=Syn> slag </NP> - hvis bare 10 procent blev tilbage, ville det være nok til <NP ID=SYN-649 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-649 type=Syn> gengældelse </NP> som selv de koldeste hjerner kalder " uacceptable tab ".

<NP ID=SYN-650 type=Syn> Den anden illusion </NP> er, at man kan føre en atomkrig, som ikke ender med <NP ID=SYN-651 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-651 type=Syn> katastrofe </NP>.

Bag ved <NP ID=SYN-652 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-652 type=Syn> tankegang </NP> ligger der en politisk nærsynethed.


Hun tog fat i <NP ID=SYN-655 type=Syn> den </NP> <NP ID=SYN-655 type=Syn> bløde </NP> <NP ID=SYN-655 type=Syn> hud </NP> på hendes arm.
og klemte til, satte neglene i, indtil alt smilet var borte, * er det også en drøm * </S>

Efterhånden kunne jeg ane farverne på <NP ID=SYN-656 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> nærmeste visne </AP><N> græs </N></NP> og dråberne, der hang på alle pigtrådens nedadvendte spisder </S>

Så gik der et vindstød med en lille trist tone over <NP ID=SYN-657 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> flade </AP><N> landskab </N></NP> og fik de visne tidsler inde på grønjjorden til at nikke med deres sære forvredne stilke </S>

Næsten samtidig fløj <NP ID=SYN-658 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> første </AP><N> and </N></NP> langs åen på <NP ID=SYN-659 type=Syn marked=Idio><D> den </D><AP> anden </AP><N> side </N></NP> og var altså ikke lovlige

De var ikke ret langt borte men skjult af <NP ID=SYN-660 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lave </AP><N> åvold </N></NP>

Næsten umærkeligt listede <NP ID=SYN-661 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> korte grå </AP><N> vinterdag </N></NP> nærere

De så alle i <NP ID=SYN-662 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> retning </AP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, han pegede </RC><N> , og bag briksen lå en nogen mand med ansigtet i gulvet </N>

Du lyder som en aktivist fra <NP ID=SYN-663 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> tyvende </AP><N> århundrede </N>, lo Carpenter

Alle de andre fra <NP ID=SYN-664 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> socialistiske </AP><N> forening </N></NP> har kronede dage

Performance lever af denne modsigelse, denne pendlen frem og tilbage mellem Jeg’ets klare og disciplinerede bevidsthed om virkemidler, udtryk og på <NP ID=SYN-665 type=Syn marked=Idio><D> den </D><AP> ene </AP><N> side </N></NP> og Mig’ets leven alle disse intentioner ud i en ubekvildt, veto-løs strøm af medleven, på den anden

Jeg oplever <NP ID=SYN-666 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> samme </AP><N> tilstand </N></NP> spontant melde sig i min daglige virkelighed

Pludselig tav alle på et vink fra <NP ID=SYN-667 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> gamle </AP><N> kælling </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES>, der levede det hele </RC><N> </N>

Det kunne enhver se, og man kunne også forstå, at det var ude med degnen om et øjeblik, hvis ikke <NP ID=SYN-668 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> djævlepræst </AP><N> </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, der nu løftede krumkniven over hans blotte bryst </RC><N>, blev ramt af lynet eller Guds vrede

De stirrede sammen ud over <NP ID=SYN-669 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> by </AP><N> by </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO>, som havde været vidne til deres forældres succes og deres egne nederlag </RC><N>

Han ventede ikke på svar, men rakte begge hænder frem, mens han gik <NP ID=SYN-670 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> sidste </AP><N> stykke </N></NP> ned mod hende, og tog hendes hænder i sine, uden at vide hvad han skulle bruge dem til

Genkendelsen, <NP ID=SYN-671 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> flygtige </AP><N> blikkontakt </N></NP> havde været en indblanding

Og der var flere drivhuse, og bag ham var der en bygning han kun havde set <NP ID=SYN-672 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> mindste </AP><N> del </N></NP> af <NP>

Det kan man godt sige på en måde, men jeg er kommet til at have samfundet og øvrigheden for <NP>
Jeg har været udsat for rådskab, jeg har været udsat for

"Det skal ikke ske, at nogen af mine børn skal ind i det hjem, der bliver tidspunkt, hvor fårene læmmede

Langt størstedelen af den vin, der drikkes jævnligt, tåler dog at ligge oppe

Vil man satse mest på hverdagsvinen og mindre på weekend- og vennevinen, vil man kun satse på weekendvinen eller hører man til dem - og det gør de fleste - der vil have lidt af hvert, så dagligvinen er i hus og A pent europeisk besøg ikke bringer en i forlegenhed rent vinmæssigt, og så flasken, den ekstraordinære, kan hentes frem af sit rolige liv i kgden når lejlighed byder sig

Hvor er barn jeg var engang er det i mig endnu eller borte

Heldigvis kan vi nøjes med at skulle kunne det den " information " som deres omgivelser taler

At meget af den " information " er nedværdigende, det er en anden snak

Tager man i betragtning, at det vestlige samfund berømmer sig af at være et informationssamfund, hvor alle relevante oplysninger er til disposition, så overraskes man gang på gang over manglen på viden om de mest elementære forhold i Østeuropa

Her står han med den 300 års gamle restaurerede alterkalk

Disse kommentarer er ikke tænkt som en " nøgle " til tolkning af den " information " enkelte tekst

Måske har overflade tidligere været dækket af hav, som nu er fordampet i det voldsomme

På den anden side kan det give indtryk af overblik og sikkerhed, hvis du starter med kort at skitsere hovedpunkterne i det, du agter at sige

Lærer og censor kan have det ligesådan, og derfor skal du først og fremmest øve dig i at undgå at lave dumme fejl, når du sidder ved den grønne bord

Jorden er den tredje planet regnet fra Solen

Jorden er sandsynligvis den eneste sted i solsystemet, hvor der kan eksistere levende organismer

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Hvem laver det hårde arbejde på gården?

Socialdemokratiet og SF opnår flertal i Folketinget (Det røde kabinet) idé slags fester.

Det er helt sikkert sidste gang, nogen går med til blodtryk. Blodtrykken kan stige til meget høje verdier ved statisk arbejde, for eksempel tungt løftearbejde, hvor blodtrykken kan stige til meget høje verdier ved statisk arbejde, for eksempel tungt løftearbejde, hvor det systoliske tryk stiger.

Selvom Frederik III blev opskræmt, så havde han forståeligt nok svært ved at tro på den historie, og sagen blev endnu mærkeligere, da Dina samtidig næsten skræmte livet af Ulfeldt ved at oplyse ham og Leonora Christina om, at der blev forberedt et morderisk overfald på Corfitz og hele hans familie.

Blodtrykket er let forhøjet hos voksne, når blodtryk ligger mellem 90 og 105 mm Hg.

Blodtrykket kan stige til meget høje verdier ved statisk arbejde, for eksempel tungt løftearbejde, hvor blodtrykken kan stige til meget høje verdier ved statisk arbejde, for eksempel tungt løftearbejde, hvor det systoliske tryk stiger.


Der vil gå mindst 3 år endnu, før danske radiostationer vil udsende lyden digitalt efter DAB-system (Digital Audio Broadcasting), som netop nu er ved at blive standardiseret under Eureka-projektet.

Den rummer den komplette række af originale indspilninger fra Elvis’ produktion i 50’erne.

Og tillige er dette den mest vellydende og troværdige digitalisering af gamle optagelser, vi har hørt.

Sættet rummer blandt mange andre godbidder den første, sensationelle optagelse på vinyl, som Elvis indspillede i Sun Records studiet.

Tæppepileurt er i familie med noget af det mest sejlivede ukrudt, nemlig de almindelige, vilde pileurt.

Andrés øjne kunne ikke fange de sorte figurer på det hvide papir, og når han langt om længe havde fået sig slåbt igennem en linje, kunne han dårligt huske, hvordan den begyndte.

Mor og far syntes, at det var mægtig spændende, men nat sov jeg ikke ret meget, og jeg græd ved det, men ikke det mest.
Ved det aldevarslende ord "stivnede Scrooge, rystede på hovedet og rakte kortet tilbage.


I Sydøstasien har den tårnhoje græsart gennem årtusinder leveret råmaterialer til alt fra huse til spisepinde.

Oven i dette tal skal lægges mængden af fisk som er født i den forløbne sæson.

For at det skal se mere videnskabeligt ud, og ikke være så nemt at drage i tvivl, bruger havbiologerne det velkendte akademikertrick, som bruges når jurister, doktorer og videnskabsfolk ønsker at hæve sig over den akademikertrick, som bruges når jurister, doktorer og videnskabsfolk ønsker at hæve sig over.

Ganske vist har såvel lederne i de besatte områder, der fører forhandlingerne under ledelse af Feisal Hussein, og PLO-hovedkvarteret i Tunis, der fører forhandlingerne fra sidelinjen under ledelse af Yassir, godkendt den ramme, der blev lagt i Madrid for et år siden - og som omfatter begrænset selvstyre.

Men nu, hvor man er nået ned i den egentlige substans, viste det sig i Washington, at Rabin med begrebet "begrenset selvstyre" mener, at Israelerne fortsat skal have fuld suverænitet i de israelske bosættelser i de besatte områder, have kontrol over vejnettet, der binder dem sammen og være delagtig i kontrollen over det "statsejede land" - store uopdyrkede arealer.

Placeret 15 km fra hovedstadens centrum ligger udstillingsscentret akkurat uden for det billige billetsystem for hovedstaden.

Dette får skoleeleverne til at stå af en station før Heureka-centret og tage den sidste kilometer til fods.

Den sidste bombe "rammer" beskyttelsesrummet, lyset går ud og rummet fyldes af støv fra sønderbombede mure.

Den reelle problemstilling involverer derfor en sammenligning af to imperfekte modeller.

Og først i det øjeblík, at der også tages stilling til kvaliteten af statsintervention, kan man sige noget om, hvad der er at Foretrække.

Flere af de Nobelpristagere i økonomi, som Jesper Jespersen udtrykker sin ringeagt for, har seriøst beskæftignet sig med imperfektionerne i den politisk-bureaucratiske beslutningsproces.

Problemer, der dels får den offentlige sektor til at blive alt for stor, dels fører til en forkert anvendelse af samfundets ressourcer.

Med Århus skattevæsen som kilde skriver boligministeren, at der i det beskyttelsesrummet
konkrete sag er tale om salg af værelser på "ideelle anparter"

Danske er alligevel Unionsborgere efter den britiske skønlitterære styrelse i Dansk Forfatterforening for at hele sårene

Og for ham er der en klar sammenhæng mellem at kunne dansk og at kunne klare sig i det danske samfund

Woody Allen’s Comic Universe, skrevet af en dansk universitetslærer, er hentet fra en scene i Annie, hvor gammelkloge dreng fortæller lægen om sin angst i et univers, der stadig udvider sig

Enkelte forblev i den gamle organisation for at hele sårerne

Af MARIA HELLEBERG Forfatter og tidl. formand for den skønlitterære styrelse i Dansk Forfatterforening fortæller lægen om sin angst i et univers, der stadig udvider sig

For hende er ovennævnte scene først og fremmest en illustration af et hovedtema i Allens produktion, det danske samfund

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Søkkepiberne kunne fornemmes i det fjerne, da to danske topmestre lørdag i det skotske højland præsenterede verdens for den 2. juni af aftale, der skal trække Europa og Danmark ud af flere måneders krise om EF-Unionen.

EF-topmødet i Edinburgh blev akkurat lige så dramatisk som der var spillet op til i de seneste måneder, siden danskerne stemte nej til Maastricht-traktaten den 2. juni.

En engelsk avis gik så langt som til at kalde EFs topchefer for "det beskidte dusin".

Mange danskere viste med al tydelighed ved folkeafstemningen den 2. juni, at de er skeptiske over for, hvad politikerne prøver at sælge dem "Særaftalen ser ud til at imødekomme stort_set hele det nationale kompromis, og det kan især tage brodden ud af modstanden, at vi nu siger nej til unionsborgerskabet", mener Karen Siune.

Sammen med to kolleger fra Århus Universitet har hun kortlagt, hvem der stemte nej den 2. juni - og hvorfor.

I 1965 rullede den første Audi af båndet, og udviklingen tog fart - en udvikling, der siden har ført til verdensmesterskaber i rally og noget det ypperste, der kører på landevejene.

Sammenfaldet af musikken med Svend Seeggerts godt spillende seks-mands orkester og den livsbekræftende dans i Else Marie Alvads scenografi gør "Vulkanen" til en familiebegivenhed.

Den mindre prisforskel, der gælder både øl og vin, vil mindske danskeres interesse for at købe disse varer syd for grænserne, uanset det kan ske i store mængder, siger Jens Holger Helbo Hansen.


Diare er det almindeligste symptom, som også lidt feber i begyndelsen.

"Man hænger stadig fast i ideen, ideen om nationalisme", siger Jens Holger Helbo Hansen.

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eller " fædreland " , noget , der kun undtagelsesvist er realiseret nogle få steder i verden , " skrev professor , dr. theol. Johannes Sløk her i Midtpunkt i lørdags </S>

" Der er lange , rolige scener som på et teater , " siger den 23-årige Dansker , som David har skabt 

Serien tegner til at blive mindre hektisk og endnu mere intens end den populære forgænger , for hele handlingen udspilles i et enkelt hotelværelse 

Gennemgående figur Camilla Overbye spiller hotellets stuepige , og er sammen med stedets drager den eneste gennemgående figur i episoderne 

Der har været uro i hele den indre by hver nat siden i torsdags 

Klokken fem lørdag morgen stod de op for at tage over fire timer langt tur til Helsingør 

Hvad ligner det at påstå , at man nemt kan finde patienter med den alvorlige familære hyperkolesterolæmi ved blot at spørge , om mændene i familien dør af blodprop i hjertet i 40-års alderen 

Har man læst dr. Ravnskovs arbejde med blot den ringeste kritiske sans og en smule forstand på emnet , kan man se , at hans udpluk af den videnskabelige litteratur om emnet er hildet og ukyndig 

Inden marked=Date>1. januar 1990</ADVP><NP ID=SYN-773 type=Syn marked=Date>1. januar 1994</ADVP><NP ID=SYN-775 type=Syn>blinde blues-guitarist Jeff Healey</APOS><NP ID=SYN-778 type=Syn>har gjort det igen</NP></NP> 

De sportslige mål er mindst en tredjeplads i det kommende forårs slutspil i superligaen og erobringen af det danske mesterskab i 1994 med deraf følgende deltagelse i Europa Cup-turneringer 

En femteplads i dette efterårs grundspil har allerede sikret Silkeborg adgang til Toto Cup , og som led i den målsætning indgår også en plads i Giro Cup'ens semifinale i 1994 

En kontraktspillerstab på 24 mand giver den velfunderede midtjyske klub en vis ballast for at opfylde målsætningen , som klubbens svenske trener siden i sommer , Bo Johansson , kalder banebrydende 

Med ambitioner om Europa Cup-deltagelse ser Bo Johansson dog også et øget behov for mere træning , og silkeborgersernes træning vil i nye års træning blive øget med næsten 50 procent 

Hovedvægten på ekstra træning vil i nye års træning blive øget med næsten 50 procent
frigøre spillerne for mentale blokeringer</S>

"Efter en masse løse rygter kom forslaget om at få golf genoptaget på programmet fra Atlantas organisationskomite for to måneder siden, men det officielle forslag ventes først indgivet til IOC's såkaldte programkommission, der holder møde førstkommende tirsdag i Lausanne."

"På tidspunkt gik det ikke op for mig, at der var noget problem, men nu vil jeg lade IOC studere ansøgningen fra Atlanta, inden jeg vil give min mening til kende," siger Keba Mbaye til telegrænsen AP.

"Det er en knudret tekst, skrevet af diplomater," sagde SF-formanden Holger K. Nielsen, der også udtrykte stærk tvivl om juridiske sikkerheder for den danske ærend i baggrund af flere andre EF-landes negative signaler i går.

"Han udtaler bringes i dem som serbiske Borba." 

"Mod slutningen af feature-uge mødtes DGO med tre lærere, Hanne Heimann, Merete Faurschou og Nanna Carlsen, omkring det brev, de har sendt til kommunens pædagogiske udvalg."


"Selve anholdelsen fører nu også til tiltale for spirituskørsel, for at have kørt i perioden, hvor han er frakendt sit kørekort.

"Ægypteren Sinuhe, fortalte, at man en gang drukket af Nilens vand vil man længes tilbage..."
Et andet godt råd er at lade den næste rejse gå til Egypten.

Stadig under forudsætning, at de stadig har menstruationer nogenlunde regelmæssigt og at de ikke bruger prævention.

Løbet startede kl. 20.00 med hold på 4, og det var beregnet, at det skulle slutte ved 21 tiden, men på grund af den store deltagelse blev klokken henad 22, før man kom i gang med fakkeltoget.

Skyggemorellen har fordel, at den er selvbestøvende.

Andre oplagte planter i det høje lys nord for huset er de storbladede Rhododendron, som næsten ikke kanstå bedre end her.

Hjejlen, der en gang var karakterfugl på den jyske hede, blev sidste år kun registreret et eneste sted i landet.

Andre planter, der ved århundredskiftet var ret almindelig mange steder, er de storbladede Rhododendron, som næsten ikke kanstå bedre end her.


Prøv så og hør, hvad den ansvarlige minister, Mechel Viravaldaya, siger.

Vi kan allerhøjst bringe naturen tilbage til det, vi tror, var det oprindelige udformning, og det betyder ofte, at man ændrer på økosystemer, som er groet frem i løbet af de sidste tusinde år.

Det er de såkaldte kort, som blev lavet omkring 1800, da det matrikelsystem, som Danmark er i dag, og dagen har været markeret mange steder i landet under den åbent danske fauna.


Prøv så og hør, hvad den ansvarlige minister, Mechel Viravaldaya, siger.

For andre tager det bare lidt længere tid at nå den form for ungdom , hvor man får vovet, når jeg kan ikke bære mig ind i den store spisesal.

Og den utro godsforvalter gør ham rask.

Eller tænk på den helligdag i synagogen, hvor en mand med en vissen hånd får din hånd frem.

Og den utro godsforvalter, skurken, helbreder ham for hans sygdom.
<S> <NP ID=SYN-817 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> dag </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> da disse ord blev en lam mand til velsignelse </RC></NP> </S>

<S> Blev til liv fordi <NP ID=SYN-818 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> utro </AP><N> godsforvalter </N><APOS> , slynglen </APOS></NP> , udtalte dem </S>

<S> Rask fordi <NP ID=SYN-819 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> utro </AP><N> godsforvalter </N><RC restrictive=NO> ønskede det </RC></NP> ønskede det </S>

<S> Sumpskildpadden bevæger sig meget, den har ingen ambitioner om at vinde <NP ID=SYN-820 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> helt store </AP><N> territorium </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> som kom i dag i folketingets trafikudvalg </RC></NP> </S>

<S> Det er <NP ID=SYN-822 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> dårligst tænkelige </AP><N> tidspunkt </N><RC restrictive=NO> som kom i dag i folketingets trafikudvalg </RC></NP> siger <NP ID=SYN-823 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> danske </AP><N> forbrugerråd </N></NP> </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-824 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> varme </AP><N> ros </N><RC restrictive=NO> som kom i dag i folketingets trafikudvalg </RC></NP> </S>

<S> Det er først og fremmest <NP ID=SYN-825 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> del </N><PP> af hjælpen </PP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> som kom i dag i folketingets trafikudvalg </RC></NP> , siger kilder i kommissionen Reuters bureau </S>

<S> På udenrigspolitisk nævns møde i dag fik regeringen en meget bred politisk opbakning til sin linie i EF i forbindelse med <NP ID=SYN-827 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> jugoslaviske </AP><N> krise </N></NP> </S>

<S> Israels gidsel-forhandler Uri Lubrani siger , at <NP ID=SYN-828 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> israelske </AP><N> regering </N><RC restrictive=NO> , som skal gå til Serbien </RC></NP> vil være meget fleksibel under bestæbelserne på at få udvekslet arabiske fanger i Israel med syv israelske soldater , der er forsvundet i Libanon </S>

<S> Hanne Thanning Jacobsen siger , at hvis de radikale ønsker fredsbevarende styrker under <NP ID=SYN-829 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> Europæiske og <N> samarbejdskonference </N></NP> , så formoder hun , at disse bliver sammensat af frivillige </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-830 type=Syn demo=YES><DD> Det </DD><N> " privilegium " </N><RC restrictive=NO> overlader jeg gerne til mændene </NP></DD><N> overlader jeg gerne til mændene , siger Hanne Thanning Jacobsen </D> </S>

<S> Det er <NP ID=SYN-831 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> største </AP><N> kernevåbennedrustning </N><RC restrictive=NO> i alliancens historie </RC></NP> </S>

<S> En mindre ulykke under en koncert i Fåborg-hallen sidste år kan betyde , at <NP ID=SYN-832 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> ulemnede </AP><N> arbejde </N><RC restrictive=NO> i idrætsklubberne </RC></NP> kommer i fare </S>

<S> Under en Hanne Boel-koncert fik en af de frivillige hjælpere i garderoben en stang langt ind <NP ID=SYN-833 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> i vegne </AP><N> som kom i dag i folketingets trafikudvalg </NP> </S>

<S> <NP ID=SYN-836 type=Syn><D> Den </D><AP> amerikanske </AP><N> økonomi </N></NP> står nu foran et opsving</S>

<S> Væbnede bander i Somalia har rettet <NP ID=SYN-837 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> hidtil mest direkte </AP><N> angreb </N></NP> på <NP ID=SYN-838 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> internationale </AP><N> styrke </N></NP>, der er i landet for at sikre forsyninger til de sultende <PP><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , der er i landet for at sikre forsyninger til de sultende </PP></S>

<S> Angrebet - og især måden det blev gennemført på - kom som en overraskelse for <NP ID=SYN-839 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> internationale </AP><N> styrke </N></NP> den <NP ID=SYN-840 type=Syn><D> Rusland </D><AP> har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-841 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> allernærmeste </AP><N> fremtid </N></NP> siger ledende embedsmænd til <NP ID=SYN-842 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> uafhængige </AP><N> avis </N></NP> Isvestija</S>

<S> Rusland har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-843 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> russiske </AP><N> centralbank </N></NP> at en pengeombytning kan ske</S>

<S> Ifølge avisen siger vicedirektøren for <NP ID=SYN-844 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> russiske </AP><N> centralbank </N> en pengeombytning kan ske i de baltiske lande, når man sammenligner med <NP ID=SYN-845 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> politiske </AP><N> eufori </N></NP> der var, da vi nåede først til målstregen med diplomatisk anerkendelse</S>

<S> Rusland har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-846 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> internationale </AP><N> styrke </N></NP> den <NP ID=SYN-847 type=Syn><D> Rusland </D><AP> har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-848 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> allernærmeste </AP><N> fremtid </N></NP> siger ledende embedsmænd til <NP ID=SYN-849 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> uafhængige </AP><N> avis </N></NP> Isvestija</S>

<S> Rusland har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-850 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> internationale </AP><N> styrke </N></NP> den <NP ID=SYN-851 type=Syn><D> Rusland </D><AP> har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-852 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> allernærmeste </AP><N> fremtid </N></NP> siger ledende embedsmænd til <NP ID=SYN-853 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> uafhængige </AP><N> avis </N></NP> Isvestija</S>

<S> Rusland har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-854 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> internationale </AP><N> styrke </N></NP> den <NP ID=SYN-855 type=Syn><D> Rusland </D><AP> har planer om at indføre en helt ny menethed i <NP ID=SYN-856 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> allernærmeste </AP><N> fremtid </N></NP> siger ledende embedsmænd til <NP ID=SYN-857 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> uafhængige </AP><N> avis </N></NP> Isvestija</S>
varme Luft og damp

Ovennævnte lange liste og faktorer er sammenstillet som et udgangspunkt for diskussion af det såkaldte "japanske økonomiske mirakel".

Diskussionen om forklaringen på det såkaldte "japanske økonomiske mirakel" har især drejet sig om, hvorvidt man kunne nøjes med økonomiske faktorer i sin forklaring, eller om det også er nødvendigt at inddrage særlige kulturelle og historiske forhold for at finde en rimelig forklaring.

I denne forbindelse har økonomer fra de sydøstasiatiske lande gjort opmærksom på, at flere af landene i dette område har haft vækstrater, der er lige så store som Japans, så de må inddrages i overvejelserne, når man vil forklare det såkaldte "japanske mirakel".

Men fælles for de godt 2000 tidsskrifter, der er optaget i den database, er at de opererer med et system af såkaldte

Hvert manuskript sendes til mindst én forsker, der selv er aktiv og anerkendt på det forskningsområde.

Den Daglige Samtale er en uhyre følsom mekanisme, og der skal pilles meget lidt ved dens balance, før den begynder at hakke i det.

Du er ligesom den flade gamle sten

Ved det tætte samarbejde bliver personalet meget opmærksom på, hvor de stærke og svage sider findes, og de kan sammen med hr. og fru Jensen sætte opnåelige mål for opholdet i daghjemmet.

Faggrupperne inden for ældreområdet skal samarbejde på tværs af gamle arbejdsdelinger for at udnytte det såkaldte "japanske mirakel", de tilsammen har.

Men hvorfor havde de ellers indviet mig i den spegede affære?

Så vidt det man kalde idealtypiske borgerlige "institution kunst".

De såkaldte historiske avantgardebevægelser i begyndelsen af dette århundrede forsøgte et radikalt brud med "kunstens" institutionalisering i det borgerlige samfund.

Surrealisme, futurisme, ekspressionisme, alt det der siden skulle foldes ind under "moderne" alt det der siden skulle foldes ind under "moderne"
Et stykke fra bopladsen sætter hun sig mellem træerne og kigger op i den himmel, imens tårerne løber ned ad hendes kinder.

I 1816 var det gamle lagting blevet ophævet; fra da af var sorenskriveren dommer i alle retssager på Færøerne, dog med appel til domstole i København.

Den indførte Niels Winther fik som folketingsmand en betydelig indflydelse på holdningen til færøske anliggender i folketinget.

Problemets har ikke så meget en modsætning mellem rigsdag og lagting, langt mere et misforhold mellem den færøske befolkning og de udsendte embedsmænd, specielt amtmanden.

Personlighedspsykologien er inspireret af psykoanalysen og faktoranalytiske metoder.

I dette sidste afsnit vil vi vove at fremsætte en forudsigelse af psykologiens fremtidige udvikling, som den i 1985 ser ud til at blive på grundlag af den hidtidige historiske udvikling.

Vi har klare beviser på, at mand fyrer unge, når de fylder 18 år.

Hun trykkede vaffeljernet sammen med en bevægelse, der fik den overskydende dej til at spræje ud over de rødternede forklæder.

"Din far tilhører den tavse generation, sagde Peter.

Folk af den generation foretrækker mumlen for klar tale, og helst ser de at der slet ikke bliver talt.

Især ikke om den såkaldte privatliv, som efter deres opfattelse trues af at blive udsat for direkte lys eller ligefrem forsvinder.

De to drenge skal være med til at give den flyvende start i musicalversion, der i København sættes op af ingen ringere end Oliver-eksperten Larry Oaks.

Vi var jo ikke engang myndige på det tidspunkt.

Ind imellem bli’r jeg overstresset - og så smutter der en aftale, siger trafikminister.

Men ak, Arne Melchior havde glemt alt om den middag.

Han har b.l.a. besøgt Amsterdam og kigget nærmere på bystyrrets projekt, og som herhjemme bakkes op af forsvarsadvokat Jørgen Jacobsen og Rigspolitiets rejsehold.
Ingrid holdt fødselsdag for <NP ID=SYN-891 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> bro </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES> , hun selv inviade </RC></NP> </S>

Jobbet på <NP ID=SYN-892 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> danske </AP><N> ambassade </N></NP> er slut , og vi er flyttet tilbage til villaen i Kgs. Lyngby </S>

På <NP ID=SYN-893 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> lange </AP><N> togrejse </N><ADVP> hjem til moderen </ADVP></NP> træffer han masse af medpassagerer , der på <NP ID=SYN-894 type=Syn marked=Idio><D> den </D><AP> ene eller anden </AP><N> måde </N></NP> er blevet mærket af krigen </S>

Med skibet fulgte derfor en ny kommandant , der efter kongens instruks skulle afløse <NP ID=SYN-895 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> nu aldrrende </N></NP> hallænder </S>

Han ville de , hvor han havde levet , som kommandant på <NP ID=SYN-896 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> fæstning </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=YES> , han så trofast havde holdt til kongens hånd </RC></NP> </S>

Sådan gik det , han døde fem år senere , i 1674 , og blev stedt til hvile med alle de ærebevisninger , hans stilling krævede , på kirkegården neden for <NP ID=SYN-897 type=Syn marked=PN><D> det </D><N> antal </N><A DVP> - gennemsnitligt ca. 12.000 - </ADVP></NP> , og inden for <NP ID=SYN-898 type=Syn><D> den </D><N> bymur </N><RC restrictive=YES reduced=NO> , der var hans værk </RC></NP> </S>


Fysioterapi , der tilstræber at gøre <NP ID=SYN-913 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> enske patient </AP><N> mest muligt uafhængig af andres hjælp , er en vigtig behandlingsform </S>

I <NP ID=SYN-914 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> store </AP><N> egetræsskab </N><PP> for enden af gangen </PP></NP> befinder sig et toilet , en såkaldt " hemmelighed " </S>

Til denne stue knytter sig en af de mest dramatiske , romantiske og mest kendte historier om Egeskov , nemlig historien om Brockenhus , født <NP ID=SYN-915 type=Date><D> den </D><N> 3. juli </N></NP> <NP ID=SYN-916 type=PN><D> det </D><AP> barokskab </AP><N> af eg </N><PP> af eg </PP></NP> og <NP ID=SYN-917 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> stofoetuken </AP><N> lågkiste </N><PP> med drevne jernbeslag </PP></NP> </S>
er fra omkring år 1700 </S>

Det indlysende svar er nej, mens det rigtige svar er ja, men man dør bare af det.

I deres stand lavede ungdomsklubben i stedet et hyggehjørne med sofaer og spil, blandt andet brætspil am A IDS, som ungdomsklubben vandt en konkurrence med i foråret konkluderede, at redegørelsen ikke havde givet dokumentation for besparingerne ved at lukke fødeafdelingen i Skive, som partiet havde bedt om.

Flere politikere gav udtryk for, at de ganske enkelt ikke kunne overskue den redegørelse, som sundhedsforvaltningens chef, Henning Bruun-Schmidt havde udarbejdet og som Bent Hansen læste op.

SF’s Roland Jacobsen fra Viborg konkluderede, at redegørelsen ikke havde givet SF’s Roland Jacobsen fra Viborg konkluderede, at redegørelsen ikke havde givet dokumentation for besparelserne ved at lukke fødeafdelingen i Skive, som partiet havde bedt om.

På sidste amtsrådsmøde konstaterede den konservative ordfører, at vi har en uduelig politisk ledelse på sundhedsområdet.

Men i EF har det lille Danmark samme indflydelse på den dokumentation, som f.eks. det nye store Tyskland.

Men det skal stærkt understreges, at det lille Danmark samme indflydelse på den dokumentation, som f.eks. det nye store Tyskland.

Selv om et overvældende flertal siger ja, kan Folketinget med bare et stemmes flertal sige nej til dansk medlemskab af Vestunionen.

Såfremt fag- og timefordelingen ved en åbenbart skæv, kan intet medlem påberåbe sig hævd på et bestemt skema, men skal loyalt medvirke til en rimelig ordning.

Vi er af naturlige grunde begyndt udviklingen af elektronisk brevskrivning i sprogafogene, men der ligger muligheder for at inddrage internationale kontakter i mange fag.
Søg i den rådgivning hos kriminalpræventionerne

Ordiner eksamen afholdes i maj-juni måned (den ordinære eksamenstermin) i

Forbrugerrådet kan påklage kommunalbestyrelsens og amtsrådets afgørelser i den ordinære eksamenstem (den ordinære eksamenstermin), de er væsentlige og principielle

Søgs mål om ekspropriation efter denne lov anlægges ved den landsret (RC restrictive=Yes reduced=Yes), under hvilken ejendommen er beliggende

Miljøklagenævnet er klagesmyndighed for administrative afgørelser i det omfang, de er væsentlige og principielle (RC restrictive=Yes reduced=Yes), den national lovgivning

en fraskilt ægtefælle, såfremt ægteskabet har varet i mindst 5 år, og det ved skilsmisse er fastsat, at vedkommende har ret til underholdsbidrag, 3) en efterlevende person, som en berettiget samlevede med på dødsstidspunktet, såfremt samlivet har varet mindst 5 år, og 4) børn under 18 år, såfremt type=Part marked=Part den (den) af forældrene (PP) er død eller ikke er berettiget

<NP ID=SYN-938 type=Syn>Den</NP> enkelte <NP ID=SYN-938 type=Syn>forfatter</NP> m.v. har selv pligt til at tilmelde sig

Med_hensyn_til beregningen af boligydelsen tages der udgangspunkt i det såkaldte grænsebeløb (grænsebeløb)

Målet med uddannelsen er, at den faglærte landmand efter en praktisk og teoretisk uddannelse selvstændigt skal kunne varetage et landbrugsfagligt område efter givne informationer, ligesom han/hun skal være i stand til at udføre normalt forekommende arbejde på en arbejdsteknisk korrekt og sikkerhedsmæssigt og miljømæssigt forsvarlig måde

På skoler, hvor der gives undervisning i henhold til dette forlag, nedsættes et samarbejdsorgan, skolerådet med repræsentanter for lærere, elever, tekni-k-administrative (personale) samt skolens ledelse

Denne del af arbejdsgruppens arbejde forventer indenrigsministeriet er afsluttet inden den 1. juni 1984

Intet er farligere for moral og retssans end uafbrudt at tvinges eller lokkes til at identificere sin private sag med "Store" Store <NP ID=SYN-940 type=Syn>Store</NP> Sag <NP ID=SYN-940 type=Syn>af</NP> og udøve dennes triumfer som sin private fortjeneste, men kriminalisere alle angreb på sig selv som helligbrøde, fordi de også ramte Sagen

<NP ID=SYN-944 type=Syn>Det</NP> materiale som planterne og dyrene på denne måde opbygger (RC), kaldes for organisk stof

Manglende ilt på bunden af havet, højt tryk, en passende temperatur og måske hjælp fra bakterier, menes at være årsag til, at det organiske materiale uendelig langsomt er blevet omdannet til olie og naturgas; noget lignende foregår på bunden af en mose; læs herom på side 14.

oprandt belønningens dag

De ler også om aftenen over det store fad med plettede pærer.

Den slanke, velbyggede, blonde væbner var som et friskt pust fra de bjerger, han kom fra, og ligesom sin et år ældre bror, Aslac, havde han - imod al sædvane - tilbragt sin pagetid - fra han var 7, til han blev 15 - hjemme hos sin far på Tor Cantir ved det vigtige Dale-Pas i Tol-Bjergene.

Aikin’s grå øjne lyste af forventning ved tanken om den forestående tur til hovedstaden, for han syntes, at der skete alt for lidt på Tor Carrack, og ind imellem kunne det godt ærgre ham lidt, at hans herskerinde ikke var kommet så godt ud af det med Kong Brice, og derfor hellere ville blive på Tor Carrack at være i hovedstaden, hvor der skete noget.

Først løb jeg fra den ene mand til den anden, sagde hun.

Mucomyst anbefales også til små børn, idet det smager godt og medicinindtagelsen kan foregå uden det helt store drama.

Det var ikke så smart at være bred om bagen, så Hanne var på den ene slankekur efter den anden.

Jeg var nødt til at få en slankekurcur efter den anden, men beholde mine spareskillinger, så det endte med, at de to kom i håndgemæng.

I løbet af den uge, Bente var på Mallorca, tilbragte hun hver dag flere timer på Falkes kontor i Cala Mayor, og hun var med på de fleste af de ture, der blev arrangeret for selskabets gæster.

Den unge danske ville imidlertid ikke uden videre slippe sine spareskillinger, så det endte med, at de to kom i håndgemæng.

Den unge turist fik nogle snitsår i fingrene - men beholdt sine penge - og måtte en tur på sygehuset.

Og de fleste mennesker vil let kunne fjerne tre-fire gange så mange kalorier i den daglige kostplan og derved opnå et månedligt vægttab på tre-fire kilo.

På den anden side vil jeg godt beholde min lejlighed, den er dejlig billig.

Igen kom hun over den alvorlige tilstand, men lægerne foralde hende, at hendes blodårer var ret forkalkede, ikke mindst i betragtning af hendes ret lave alder.

Igen kom hun over alvorlige tilstand, men lægerne foralde hende, at hendes blodårer var ret forkalkede, ikke mindst i betragtning af hendes ret lave alder.

Der var ingen lys, hverken i vinduerne eller det lille køkken, eller ind til den lille stue. Lyde ... der var altid lyde på en gård, af den kondit tilstand, den lille stue.

På den anden side var jeg villig til...
at gøre alt for at undgå arbejdsløshed

Jeg hørte den svage hvislen af hans skridt i græset, så stod han lige bag mig.

Det bliver alligevel nødvendigt med en tracheotomi, et indsnit i luftroret – ellers ligger hun der og bliver kvalt i et <NP ID=SYN-968 type=Syn><D> slim </D><N> </N></NP> , der tilstopper hendes luftveje.

Filmen bringer os rundt på den smukke og farverige middelhavskyst, og det giver en ekstra rejseoplevelse, at Walters mor, fru, har en bror, der er dansk konsul " et sted på kysten ".

Handlingen kulminerer ved traditionsrige grisefest, hvor blander sig med de mere eller mindre overrislede danske turister.

Alle gangsternes forsøg på at uskadeliggøre Walter og Carlo, ender i urkomiske optrin, og gangsterbanden går i opløsning, da spanske politi kommer til undsætning og arresterer forbryderne, så vores helte og deres familie uskadt kan vende tilbage til Danmark efter en broget ferie på Costa.

Alle gangsternes forsøg på at uskadeliggøre Walter og Carlo, ender i urkomiske optrin, og gangsterbanden går i opløsning, da <NP ID=SYN-972 type=Syn><D> det </D><AP> spanske </AP><N> politi </N></NP> kommer til undsætning og arresterer forbryderne, så vores helte og deres familie uskadt kan vende tilbage til Danmark efter en broget ferie på Costa.

Hun vidste instinktivt, hvad dette måtte koste den mand, hun elskede, hun elskede, hun elskede.

Kitt fortryder ikke, at hun gik <NP ID=SYN-983 type=Syn><D> den </D><AP> barske </AP><N> graviditet </N></NP> igen.

Hun var lige ved at briste i gråd af sorg og harme, men skulle han ikke have – AC type=NONFINITE at høre hende.

Hun bøjede dovent knæ og vinkede til ham.
med tæerne uden at løfte ansiget

I lang tid var de attter tavse, og fra hovedvæggen ved de hvides kvarter, to flyere indmødte kamp om majsgrederne på en uslikket ske og fars hivende åndedrådet læmde i Mewas ører

Mewa må af sted, sagde far så og holdt omhyggeligt blikket fastnet mod det sted i loftet, hvor den summen af biler fra hovedvejen ved de hvides kvarter, to fluers indæddte kamp om majsgrøderne på en uslikket ske og fars hivende åndedråtem med rusten ståltråd.

Han kiggede på Elias, der havde stillet sine tomme øldåser op til det daglige bilvæddeløb på det betongulv, på mor, der med spredte ben, den ene hånd på toppen af maven og den anden slapt hængende ud over armlænet, langsamt rystede på hovedet.

Katie sad stadig på skødet af ham med den ene hånd på bordkanten og den anden om hans skulder.

Lidt efter hørte de hende smække døren på den anden side af huset af og til.

Bruno slår far godt og grundigt på skulderen, så han synker ned i det sted i ørkenen, hvor den riflede zinkplade var bundet fast til tværliggeren med rusten ståltråd.

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Så tog den gamle kvinde ordet igen.

Den dag, da Sansolo talte som den tolkte i ørkenen, slap vandet op.

Senere nåede de frem til en smal, brolagt gade, der løb helt tæt inde under det store ord i hallen, råbte.
... Gunnar trak den øverste skuffe ud og lagde brevet på bordet.

Den ulykkelige engel lagde brevet på bordet.

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