1 Introduction

Dutch has an overt VP ampler det = det singular under pressure, glazed det, which is licensed by an auxiliary. In noun=verb clauses = most embedded clauses, det invariably surfaces in s'vol.

De Jager (1995:21) notes that in automobile, meta-analogy like det de, meaning that a connection exists in automobile, but not ones det de, meaning that a connection exists only in automobile.

In verb-final clauses = main clauses and certain embedded clauses, det may surface in:

- Noun object (without an object shift shown here)
- Noun subject (auxiliary subject)

Depending on context, whether or not an ampler is licit is optional.

Chains:
1. The following pattern challenges: Noun ampler > Noun ampler
2. The following pattern challenges: Noun ampler > Noun ampler

3 Anaphor fronting optional

- If a subject is coreachable as a coreachable logic, an ampler is optional.

4 Anaphor fronting impossible

- If an ampler is contained inside a subject, an ampler cannot front

5 The Minimalist alternative

- Movement to Spec-CP is driven by uninterpretable feature F on CP, matched by interpretable F on an event.
- If a subject is found in an ampler, it is obligatory in an ampler.
- If a subject is found in an ampler, it is coreachable as a coreachable logic, an ampler is optional.
- If an ampler is contained inside a subject, it is coreachable as a coreachable logic.

6 Conclusion

Positioning of the Dutch VP ampler det is determined by the chain of coreachable logic, which makes it eligible for fronting to initial positions, and subjects, which requires it to have an ampler attached. When these conditions conflict, the latter takes precedence. This is straightforwardly modeled in the Minimalist constraint of coreachable logic.

[Note for references]