Negative Adjectives as licensors of Negative Polarity Items in English and Serbian
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INTRODUCTION

**Negative Concord:** more than one negative element is allowed in order to convey a single negative concept - Serbian (1)

**Double Negation:** two negative elements cancel each other out and result in an affirmative sentence - English (2)

(1) Nećemo te više nikad ništa pitati.
   neg.will.3rd.p.pl you.acc more never nothing ask
(2) We don’t need *no/any help.

**Similarity:** with respect to negative adjectives and their licensing of NPIs they both yield Double Negation in constituent negation (3):

(3) a. Nesvesna *nikakvih/ikakvih opasnosti, otišla je na put.
   unaware no-kind/any-kind.gen dangers went is on trip
b. Unaware of *no/any dangers, she went on vacation.

TERMINOLOGY

NPIs are lexical units that can appear mainly in negative contexts and have to be licensed (allowed) by negative elements in a sentence. Fro Serbian there are two types of NPIs:

- i-NPIs - long-distance licensing items:
  - iko, išta, igde, ikad

- ni-NPIs (n-words) - clause-mate licensing items:
  - niko, ništa, nigde, nikad

**N-words** are negative elements which can or cannot express negation which depends on their syntactic position.

An expression a is an n-word iff (Giannakidou, 2002:2):

- a can be used in structures containing sentential negation or another a-expression yielding a reading equivalent to one logical negation; and
- a can provide a negative fragment answer.

RESEARCH QUESTION

How come negative adjectives cannot license ni-NPIs locally and allow a Negative Concord reading?

METHOD

**Research method:** questionnaire (two tasks); 40 informants (students of English language and literature in Novi Sad, native speakers of Serbian)

**Results:** more than 90% of participants disallow constructions with negative adjectives and ni-NPIs in Serbian.

ANALYSIS


- interpretable and uninterpretable [Neg] feature on negative heads, NPIs and negative adjectives in NC languages:

  - Negative heads: [uNeg], [iK]<sub>em</sub>
  - N-words: [iNeg], [uK]<sub>em</sub> - inherently negative
  - Negative adjectives: [iNeg] - semi-negatives, carrying negation
  - i-NPIs: [uNeg] - not inherently negative but licensed by negative markers

**Problem:** Negated prepositional phrases with “split” n-words in environments with negative adjectives:

  unprepared for no.kind/for any.kind.acc adventures, turned-down is offer
- b. Nespremna ni za kakve/“i za kakve poduhvate, odbila je ponudu.
  unprepared no for kind/any for kind.acc adventures, turned-down is offer

“Unprepared for any adventures, she turned down the offer.”

Solid ground for further research!

CONCLUSION

- Contexts with negative adjectives are negative, but not Negative Concord environments. They are **Double Negation environments**.

- Proposition: Sentences with negative adjectives represent a DN licensing context of true NPIs (i-NPIs and any-NPIs) that allow clause-mate i-NPIs.

  (and in these terms they share a similarity with English).

REFERENCES


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