

Dorian Roehrs: *Demonstratives and Definite Articles as Nominal Auxiliaries*, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2009 [Linguistik Aktuell, 140].

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Researchers working within generative grammar have always been concerned with a form of representation that – given it is abstract enough – is available for all languages. Roehrs' analysis, written within the generative framework and cast in the Minimalist Program (Chomsky 1995, 2000), is meant to offer a uniform account of determiner systems and determiner types across languages. In *Demonstratives and Definite Articles as Nominal Auxiliaries*, however, the author mainly concentrates on the Germanic languages, especially on German and the Scandinavian languages.

The analysis of the Scandinavian DP has recently attracted a lot of attention and has seen various possible solutions in many different frameworks. Many analyses that have tried to solve the puzzle of determiner doubling in modified DPs (*det nya hus-et* 'DEF new house-DEF' (Swedish); Danish and Icelandic do not make use of double definiteness, as opposed to Swedish, Norwegian, and Faroese) posit N-to-D movement for non-modified nouns, with the resulting problem that an intervening adjective blocks this movement, and so the insertion of an additional, free article in D becomes necessary (Delsing 1993, Embick & Noyer 2001, a. o.). Furthermore, some approaches assume that a dummy *d-* is inserted to host a copy of the suffixed article, thus compensating for the lack of N-to-D movement (Santelmann 1993, Embick & Noyer 2001, Hankamer & Mikkelsen 2005, Heck, Müller & Trommer 2008). Phrasal movement accounts (Julien 2002, 2005) have more or less the same core idea on intervention, but in this case it is the maximal projection and not the adjectival head that intervenes. Roehrs assumes, however, that it is not the noun that moves but the determiner. Determiner movement is not only meant to explain double definiteness in Scandinavian, but also – indirectly via *Impoverishment* – the German alternation regarding adjectival inflection. The main proposal of the book is that demonstratives and definite articles therefore are auxiliaries in the nominal domain – parallel to those in the clause –, which are base-generated in a lower position and subsequently move into the DP.

Chapter 1 introduces the main hypotheses and motivates the structure of the DP. Roehrs' DP structure basically follows Julien's (2002, 2005) structure in that it consists of a Determiner Phrase, a Cardinal Number Phrase, an Agreement Phrase, a Number Phrase, a light noun Phrase and a Noun Phrase. In addition, he introduces an Article Phrase, ArtP, where determiners are generated, which subsequently move to DP.

(1) [DP D [CardP Card [AgrP Agr [ArtP Art [NumP Num [_{NP} *n* [NP N]]]]]]]]

In modified DPs, the adjective is in the specifier position of AgrP, thus determiners have to undergo long movement, that is, the determining element – demonstrative, definite or indefi-