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Consecutive clauses in European Portuguese: A syntactic approach

In the talk I analyse antecedent and free consecutives in European Portuguese. In consecutives with overt antecedents, the split degree hypothesis of Corver (1993, 1997a, b 2013) is adopted, which has the advantage of separating determiner-like degree word and quantifier-like words. I also adopt Kennedy's (1997, 1999) and Corver's (2013) hypotheses that consecutive CPs are adjuncts that act as modifiers of a DegP, which form a unit with the degree/quantifying word at the level of LF. This analysis is extended to free consecutive clauses. It is claimed that in free consecutives the gradable expression is an elided constituent included in the sentence that contains the consecutive CP, whose content must be recovered by (an element of) the sentence to which it is paratactically related.