We created an online survey consisting of randomized what extent the variation we found in the base dialects is in Dutch do we with COME and a motion verb. But only (sentence no. two.pnum/two.pnum), a DynaSAND question (no. three.pnum/one.pnum/zero.pnum), Dutch (see Beliën/two.pnum/zero.pnum/one.pnum/six.pnum:/three.pnum/zero.pnum) "the variant with the past participle highlights the end of a process, while the infinitive presence of INF, and 2. ingressive semantics inhibits the presence of an INF and favors the use of the PTCP. Therefore, we did not find any effect of telicity on the use of the PTCP variant, yet this effect only manifests itself in one direction, i.e. the beginning of the event denoted by the embedded motion verb (see Beliën 2016). However, correlation does not causation! Comparing our Aktionart constraints with the informants' self-evaluations localizing the movements in the 10 sentences (see Figure 2), we see no evidence for a semantic influence on their choice of INF vs. PTCP (see Figure 3).

INF vs. PTCP: Semantic Constraints

According to Beliën (2016:30) "the variant with the past participle highlights the end of a process, while the infinitive variant does not". This claim could not be corroborated by the outcome of our survey. We only found such an effect with one sentence (ID 04), where half of the informants use the PPR to highlight the special and unusual kind of movement: kwam zij kruipend over de finish 'she came crawling over the finish line'. By fitting a logistic regression model to our tested variables (see table below and figure 5 on the right), we found two effects: 1. manner (internal movement) reduces the presence of INF, and 2. ingressive semantics inhibits the presence of an INF and favors the use of the PTCP. Therefore, we did not find any effect of telicity on the use of the PTCP variant, yet this effect only manifests itself in one direction, i.e. the beginning of the event denoted by the embedded motion verb (see Beliën 2016). However, correlation does not causation! Comparing our Aktionart constraints with the informants' self-evaluations localizing the movements in the 10 sentences (see Figure 2), we see no evidence for a semantic influence on their choice of INF vs. PTCP (see Figure 3).

- de vogel kwam aangevlogen, PTCP
- De vogel kwam aanvliegen, INF
- De vogel kwam vliegend. PPR

The PTCP variant is the older one, while the use of the INF increased in the 13th century (Hirao 1965: 206, 226; Van der Horst 2008: 910). Since the 14th century INF and PTCP have existed in parallel (see the Corpus Middelnederlandsen). Based on data from the Meertens Instituut’s vragenlijst (sentence no. 52), a DynaSAND question (no. 310), and findings in dialect dictionaries, we found that the dialects in the north prefer the INF, while the southeastern dialects favor the PTCP (see Pfeiff & Schäfer 2018). However, there seems to be a transition zone where both strategies are used in parallel. The picture we get is that the INF has expanded from north to south over time.

Our Survey

We created an online survey consisting of 10 randomized puzzle-judgement tasks, as shown in Figure 4, to test to what extent the variation we found in the base dialects is still present in colloquial Dutch and also to test which variables influence the use of the INF or the PTCP. Our (preliminary) results are based on 124 completed questionnaires from the Netherlands with but a handful of the north from Belgium. Due to population density, Holland is better represented than the other regions in our current data set.

Particle Split: Syntactic Constraints

Taking a closer look at the syntactic contexts in which the INFs and PTCPs variants can appear, we found no evidence for "particle splits" with PTCP (e.g. 'aan komt vliegen 'comes flying'), yet they seem to occur quite naturally with the INF 'aan komt vliegen'. This might be seen as an indication for the grammaticalization of komen towards a modal or even an auxiliary verb. Such a grammaticalizations cline is typologically frequent and has also been observed with COME + motion verb constructions in West Germanic languages (see Schäfer submitted). In the survey, we also tested the use of the future auxiliaries zullen 'should' and gaan 'go'. With these two verbs, particle split is quite common. Our hypothesis is that particle split is only possible when komen acts as a modal verb, requiring the infinitive ("first status", cf. Bech 1955). Therefore, the historical transition from PTCP to INF has almost reached an endpoint in colloquial Dutch, where the transition was most plausibly triggered by a change in the syntactic function of komen itself rather than specific semantic restrictions.

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