

In future research we hope to test our findings further on naturally-occurring corpus data, and also extend the analysis to other members of the class of additive particles in Spanish.

Notes

* We are grateful to the respondents who participated in the questionnaire study described in Section 3, and to Salvador Pons, José Portolés, Richard WALTEREIT, an anonymous reviewer, and the audience at HLS5 for comments and suggestions.

1. An anonymous reviewer points out that the presuppositional theory could be salvaged if it is assumed that *tampoco* accommodates a proposition with focus information. However, this does not obviate the fact that this “proposition” would still be one that is an incomplete propositional representation.

2. The example in (i) below is offered by an anonymous reviewer as a case where extra contextual material is supposedly not needed for felicitous use of *tampoco*:

(i) A: ¿No vivió Juan en Madrid?

‘Didn’t Juan live in Madrid?’

B: No, Juan *tampoco* vivió en Madrid.

‘No, Juan didn’t live in Madrid *either*.’

However, we fail to see how this example supports this point, since our intuitions and those of other native speakers we queried tell us that this exchange can only be understood in the context of a salient contextual assumption about some other place, besides Madrid, where Juan didn’t live in the past. But perhaps the reviewer’s intention here was actually to signal a possible “independent” use of *tampoco*, as in our example (8) (an interpretation we do not find plausible in [i]). In this case, the reviewer’s point would not be pertinent to our argument, since in this paper we are only interested in canonical “additive” uses of *tampoco*.

3. That it is not the verb *rehusar* in (4) which licenses *tampoco* can be shown clearly by an example like (ii):

(ii) Juan rehúsa trabajar y María *también*/**tampoco*.

‘Juan refuses to work and Maria does *too*.’

Thus, despite the negative connotations of the verb *rehusar*, it does not serve as a negative polarity trigger for *tampoco*.

4. This parallelism has been recognized by other scholars for related forms (e.g. Cuartero Sánchez 2002:217 for *también*), but to our knowledge no explanation for it has been proposed.

References

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