

***Anaphoric reference to incorporated objects and weak definites:
Does it exist? How does it work?***

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In many languages, syntactic objects can be realized in a variety of ways, from maximally distinct DPs to morphologically integrated nominal stems, and different forms in between. For example, German allows for *viele Fische fangen*, *Fische fangen*, *am Fischfangen sein*, *beim Fischfang sein* and for *fischen*. We also find strong definite and weak definite DPs, e.g. *in das Krankenhaus gehen* vs. *ins Krankenhaus gehen*, and occasionally bare singular nouns such as *Zeitung lesen* vs. *die Zeitung lesen*. While the syntactic differences between these examples are obvious, their semantic differences and their functions in discourse are less clear. In this talk we will be concerned about the possibility of anaphoric uptake of such expression types in discourse, and present experimental evidence about their anaphoric potential. We will also suggest semantic representations that help explain the options of anaphoric uptake.