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Proseminar: Lexikalisch-Funktionale Grammatik  
und Latein Dozent: Jonathan Geiger

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# Lexikalisch-Funktionale Grammatik und Latein

## am Beispiel von Partizipialkonstruktionen

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# 1 Einleitung

## 1.1 Einschränkungen

### 1.1.1 PC

$(\uparrow \text{SUBJ KNG}) = (\uparrow \text{KNG})$

$(\uparrow \text{SUBJ}) = ((\text{ADJ} \uparrow) \text{GF})$

$(\text{SUBJ XADJ}) \in (\uparrow \text{S})$

$\text{XADJ (KNG)} = \text{SUBJ XADJ (KNG)}$

### 1.1.2 PC (objektabhängig

#### 1.1.3 Abl. abs.

$\text{XADJ (KNG)} = \text{SUBJ XADJ (KNG)} = \text{abl}$

$\neg (\uparrow \text{SUBJ}) = ((\text{ADJ} \uparrow) \text{GF})$

d.h. Subjekt des Abl. abs. darf eigentlich keine Rolle im übergeordneten Satz spielen;  
nur bei AcI geht das

$(\uparrow \text{REL TENSE (ADJ)}) \neq \text{future}$

$\neg (\downarrow \text{PRED}) = (\uparrow \text{GF PRED})$

#### 1.1.4 AcP

$(\uparrow \text{XCOMP}) = \downarrow$

$(\downarrow \text{SUBJ CASE}) = \text{acc}$

$(\downarrow \text{CASE}) = \text{acc}$

$(\uparrow \text{XCOMP SUBJ}) = (\uparrow \text{OBJ})$

$(\uparrow \text{XCOMP MOOD}) = \text{part}$

$\neg (\uparrow \text{XCOMP REL TENSE}) = \text{future}$

$\text{VERB TYPE} = \text{verb of perception} \mid \text{'facere'} \mid \text{'inducere'}$

## 1.2 Lexikoneinträge

### 1.2.1 PC objektabhängig

<b>missum:</b>	(1) ( $\uparrow$ PRED)	=	‘mitto $\langle$ SUBJ, OBJ, OBL <sub>GOAL</sub> $\rangle$
	(2) ( $\uparrow$ SUBJ)	=	((XADJ $\uparrow$ )OBJ)
	(3) ( $\uparrow$ MOOD)	=	part)
	(4) ( $\uparrow$ PASSIVE)	=	+
	(5) ( $\uparrow$ RELTENSE)	=	past
	(6) {( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	m
	(6.1) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	acc }
	(6.2) ( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	n }
	(6.3) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	nom
	(6.3) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	acc } }
	(7) ( $\uparrow$ NUM)	=	sg

$$((XADJ\uparrow)OBJ) = (\uparrow SUBJ)$$

### 1.2.2 PC subjektabhängig

<b>missi:</b>	(1) ( $\uparrow$ PRED)	=	‘mitto $\langle$ SUBJ, OBJ, OBL <sub>GOAL</sub> $\rangle$
	(2) ( $\uparrow$ SUBJ)	=	((XADJ $\uparrow$ )SUBJ) (?)
	(3) ( $\uparrow$ MOOD)	=	part)
	(4) ( $\uparrow$ PASSIVE)	=	+
	(5) ( $\uparrow$ RELTENSE)	=	past
	(6) {( $\uparrow$ NUM)	=	pl
	(6.1) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	nom
	(6.2) ( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	m
	(6.3) ( $\uparrow$ NUM)	=	sg
	(6.4) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	gen
	(6.5) ( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	m   n } }

### 1.2.3 Abl. abs.

<b>victis:</b>	(1) ( $\uparrow$ PRED)	=	‘vinco $\langle$ SUBJ, OBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> $\rangle$
	(2) ( $\uparrow$ MOOD)	=	part
	(3) ( $\uparrow$ PASSIVE)	=	+
	(4) ( $\uparrow$ RELTENSE)	=	past
	(5) {( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	dat   abl }
	(6) ( $\uparrow$ NUM)	=	pl
	(7) {( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	m   f   n }

### 1.2.4 AcP

<b>iacentem:</b>	(1) ( $\uparrow$ PRED)	=	'iaceo' $\langle$ SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> $\rangle$
	(2) ( $\uparrow$ MOOD)	=	part
	(3) ( $\uparrow$ PASSIVE)	=	-
	(4) ( $\uparrow$ RELTENSE)	=	present
	(5) ( $\uparrow$ CASE)	=	acc
	(7) ( $\uparrow$ NUM)	=	sg
	(6) { ( $\uparrow$ GEN)	=	m   f }

induco:  $\langle$  SUBJ, OBJ, COMP  $\rangle$

( $\uparrow$ COMP SUBJ) = 'pro'

( $\uparrow$ COMP SUBJ KNG) = ( $\uparrow$ OBJ KNG)

ORDER

induco:  $\langle$  SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP  $\rangle$

( $\uparrow$ XCOMP SUBJ) = ( $\uparrow$ OBJ)

( $\uparrow$ OBJ CASE) = acc

### 1.2.5 PC (substantiviert)

**Variante 1: XADJ:**

( $\downarrow$ SUBJ) = ((OBJ $\uparrow$ )XADJ) = das Subjekt der untergeordneten Struktur ist das Objekt der dem XADJ übergeordneten Struktur (welches fehlt).

## 1.3 Zeichen

$\theta$

|  
 $\neq$   
 $\in$   
 $\ni$   
 $\vdash$   
 $\subset$   
 $*$   
 $\neg$

## 1.4 Syntaxregeln

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ XP$

### 1.4.1 PC objektabhängig

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

<b>S</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>NP</b> $(\uparrow\text{OBJ}) = \downarrow$	<b>VP</b> $\downarrow \in (\uparrow\text{XADJ})$	<b>NP</b> $(\uparrow\text{SUBJ}) = \downarrow$	<b>V</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$
<b>NP</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>N</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$			
<b>VP</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>V'</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$			
<b>V'</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>PP</b> $(\uparrow\text{OBL}_{\text{GOAL}}) = \downarrow$	<b>V</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$		
<b>PP</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>P'</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$			
<b>P'</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>P</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$	<b>NP</b> $(\uparrow\text{OBJ}) = \downarrow$		
<b>NP</b>	$\rightarrow$	<b>N</b> $\uparrow = \downarrow$			

### 1.4.2 PC attributiv

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

<b>S</b>	→	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>VP</b>	→	<b>V'</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>V'</b>	→	<b>PP</b> (↑OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>PP</b>	→	<b>P'</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>P'</b>	→	<b>P</b> ↑ = ↓	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓	

### 1.4.3 Abl. abs.

S<sub>part</sub> → NP V'

S → NP VP V



<b>S<sub>fin</sub></b>	→	<b>S<sub>part</sub></b> ↓ ∈ (↑ADJ)	<b>NP(1)</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>S<sub>part</sub></b>	→	<b>NP(2)</b> (↑SUBJ) = ↓	<b>V'</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>NP(2)</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>V'</b>	→	<b>PP</b> (↑OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>PP</b>	→	<b>P'</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>P'</b>	→	<b>P</b> ↑ = ↓	<b>NP(3)</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	
<b>NP(3)</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>NP(1)</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		

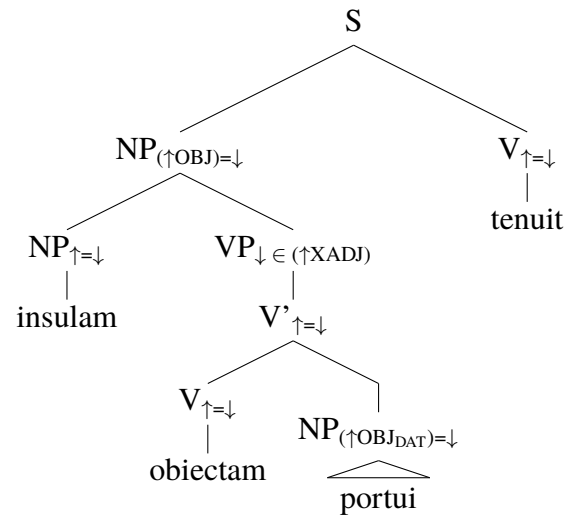
#### 1.4.4 AcP

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

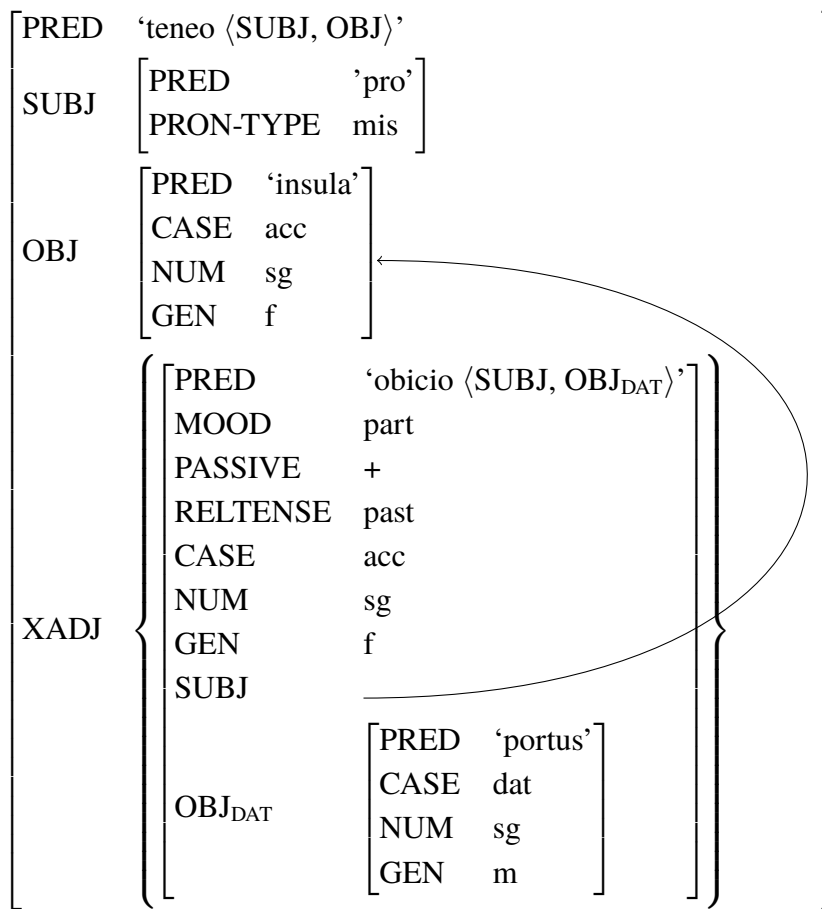
(↑OBJ) = ↓

<b>S</b>	→	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	<b>VP</b> (↑COMP) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>VP</b>	→	<b>V'</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>V'</b>	→	<b>PP</b> (↑OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>PP</b>	→	<b>P'</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>P'</b>	→	<b>P</b> ↑ = ↓	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		

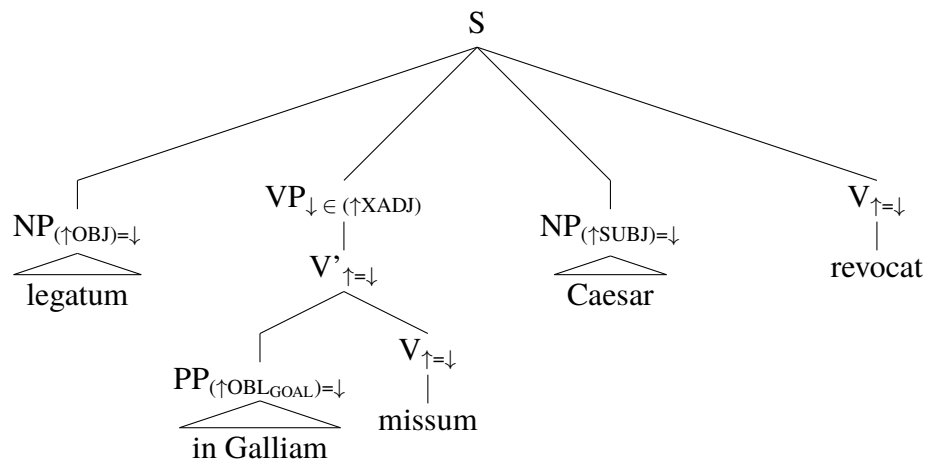
## 2 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (attributiv)



## 2.1 f-Struktur PC (attributiv)



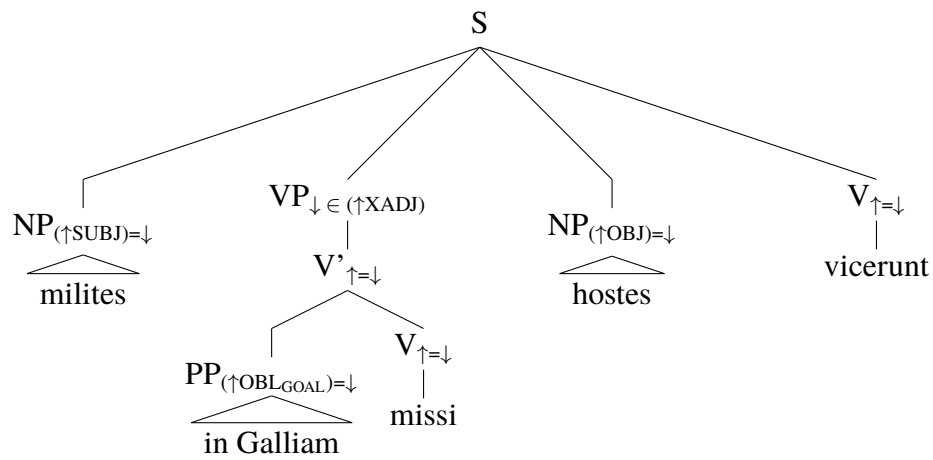
### 3 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (objektabhängig)



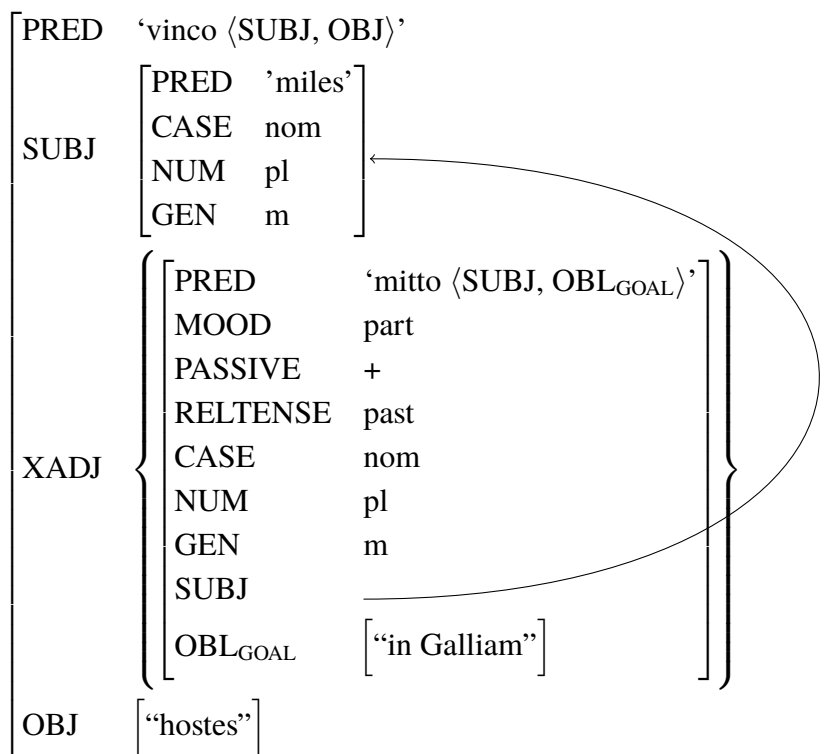
### 3.1 f-Struktur PC (objektabhängig)

PRED	'revoco <SUBJ, OBJ>'	
SUBJ	[	PRED 'Caesar'
		CASE nom
		NUM sg
		GEN m
OBJ	[	PRED 'legatus'
		CASE acc
		NUM sg
		GEN m
XADJ	{	[
		PRED 'mitto <SUBJ, OBL <sub>GOAL</sub> >'
		MOOD part
		PASSIVE +
		RELTENSE past
		CASE acc
		NUM sg
		GEN m
		SUBJ
		OBL <sub>GOAL</sub> ["in scholam"]
		]
TENSE	present	
NUM	sg	
PERS	3	
PASSIVE	-	
MODE	ind	

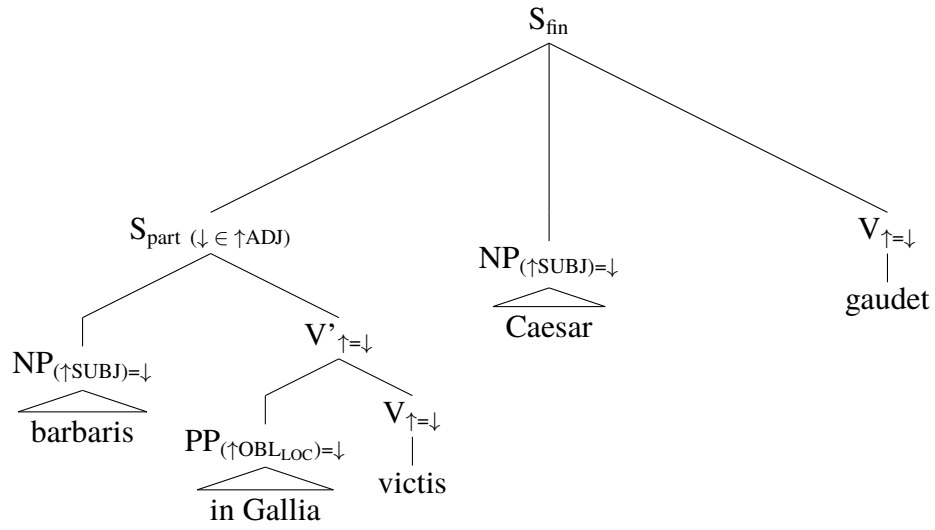
## 4 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (subjektabhängig)



### 4.1 f-Struktur PC (subjektabhängig)



## 5 Abl. abs.

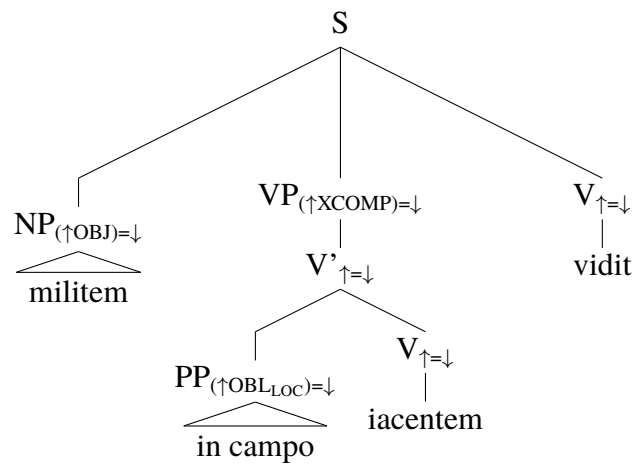


### 5.1 f-Struktur Abl. abs.

PRED	'gaudeo <SUBJ>'																																			
SUBJ	["Caesar"]																																			
ADJ	{	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td> <td colspan="2">'vinco &lt;SUBJ, OBL<sub>LOC</sub>&gt;'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MOOD</td> <td colspan="2">part</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PASSIVE</td> <td colspan="2">+</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RELTENSE</td> <td colspan="2">past</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td> <td colspan="2">abl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td> <td colspan="2">pl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td colspan="2">m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SUBJ</td> <td> <table> <tr> <td>PRED</td> <td>'barbarus'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td> <td>abl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td> <td>pl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td>m</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL<sub>LOC</sub></td> <td colspan="2">["in Gallia"]</td> </tr> </table>	PRED	'vinco <SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> >'		MOOD	part		PASSIVE	+		RELTENSE	past		CASE	abl		NUM	pl		GEN	m		SUBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td> <td>'barbarus'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td> <td>abl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td> <td>pl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td>m</td> </tr> </table>	PRED	'barbarus'	CASE	abl	NUM	pl	GEN	m	OBL <sub>LOC</sub>	["in Gallia"]	
		PRED	'vinco <SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> >'																																	
		MOOD	part																																	
		PASSIVE	+																																	
		RELTENSE	past																																	
		CASE	abl																																	
		NUM	pl																																	
		GEN	m																																	
		SUBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td> <td>'barbarus'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td> <td>abl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td> <td>pl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td> <td>m</td> </tr> </table>	PRED	'barbarus'	CASE	abl	NUM	pl	GEN	m																									
		PRED	'barbarus'																																	
CASE	abl																																			
NUM	pl																																			
GEN	m																																			
OBL <sub>LOC</sub>	["in Gallia"]																																			



## 6 AcP - Accusativus cum Participio

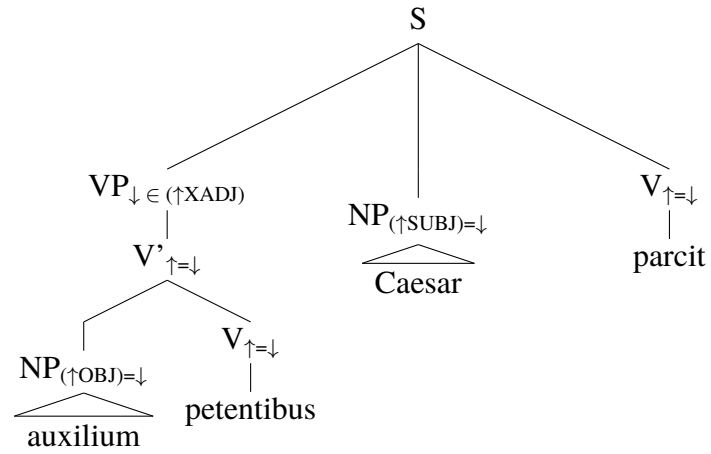


### 6.1 f-Struktur AcP

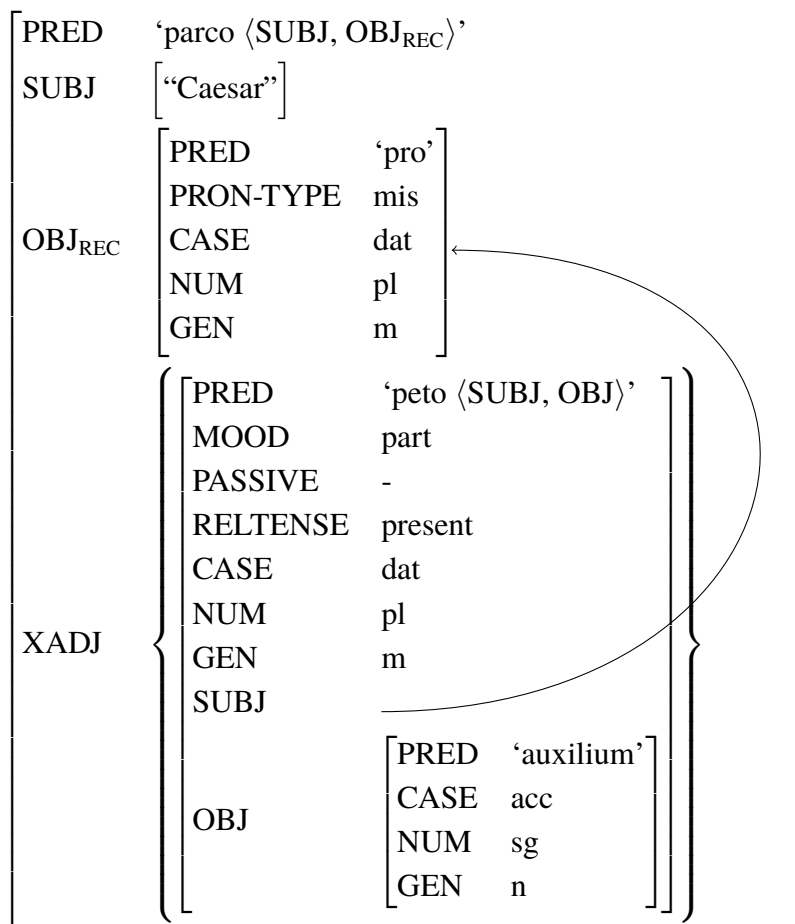
PRED	'video ⟨SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP⟩'																		
SUBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'pro'</td></tr> <tr> <td>PRON-TYPE</td><td>mis</td></tr> </table>	PRED	'pro'	PRON-TYPE	mis														
PRED	'pro'																		
PRON-TYPE	mis																		
OBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'miles'</td></tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td><td>acc</td></tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td><td>sg</td></tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td><td>m</td></tr> </table>	PRED	'miles'	CASE	acc	NUM	sg	GEN	m										
PRED	'miles'																		
CASE	acc																		
NUM	sg																		
GEN	m																		
XCOMP	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'iaceo ⟨SUBJ, OBL<sub>LOC</sub>⟩'</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOOD</td><td>part</td></tr> <tr> <td>PASSIVE</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr> <td>RELTENSE</td><td>present</td></tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td><td>acc</td></tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td><td>sg</td></tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td><td>m</td></tr> <tr> <td>SUBJ</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>OBL<sub>LOC</sub></td><td>["in campo"]</td></tr> </table>	PRED	'iaceo ⟨SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ⟩'	MOOD	part	PASSIVE	-	RELTENSE	present	CASE	acc	NUM	sg	GEN	m	SUBJ		OBL <sub>LOC</sub>	["in campo"]
PRED	'iaceo ⟨SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ⟩'																		
MOOD	part																		
PASSIVE	-																		
RELTENSE	present																		
CASE	acc																		
NUM	sg																		
GEN	m																		
SUBJ																			
OBL <sub>LOC</sub>	["in campo"]																		

## 7 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)

### 7.1 Variante 1: XADJ

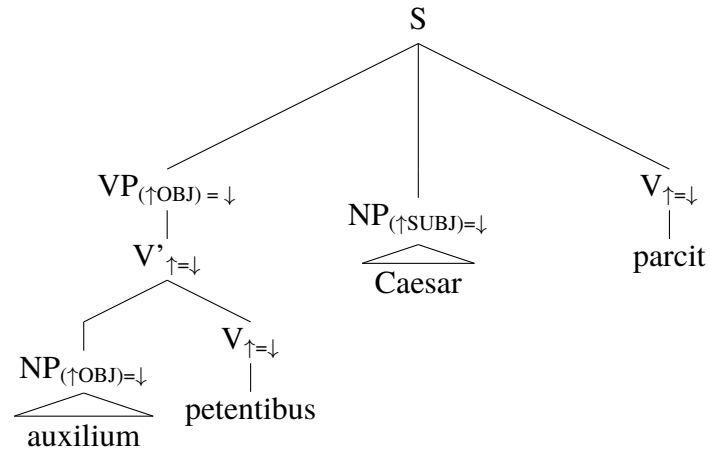


### 7.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)



## 8 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)

### 8.1 Variante 2: OBJ

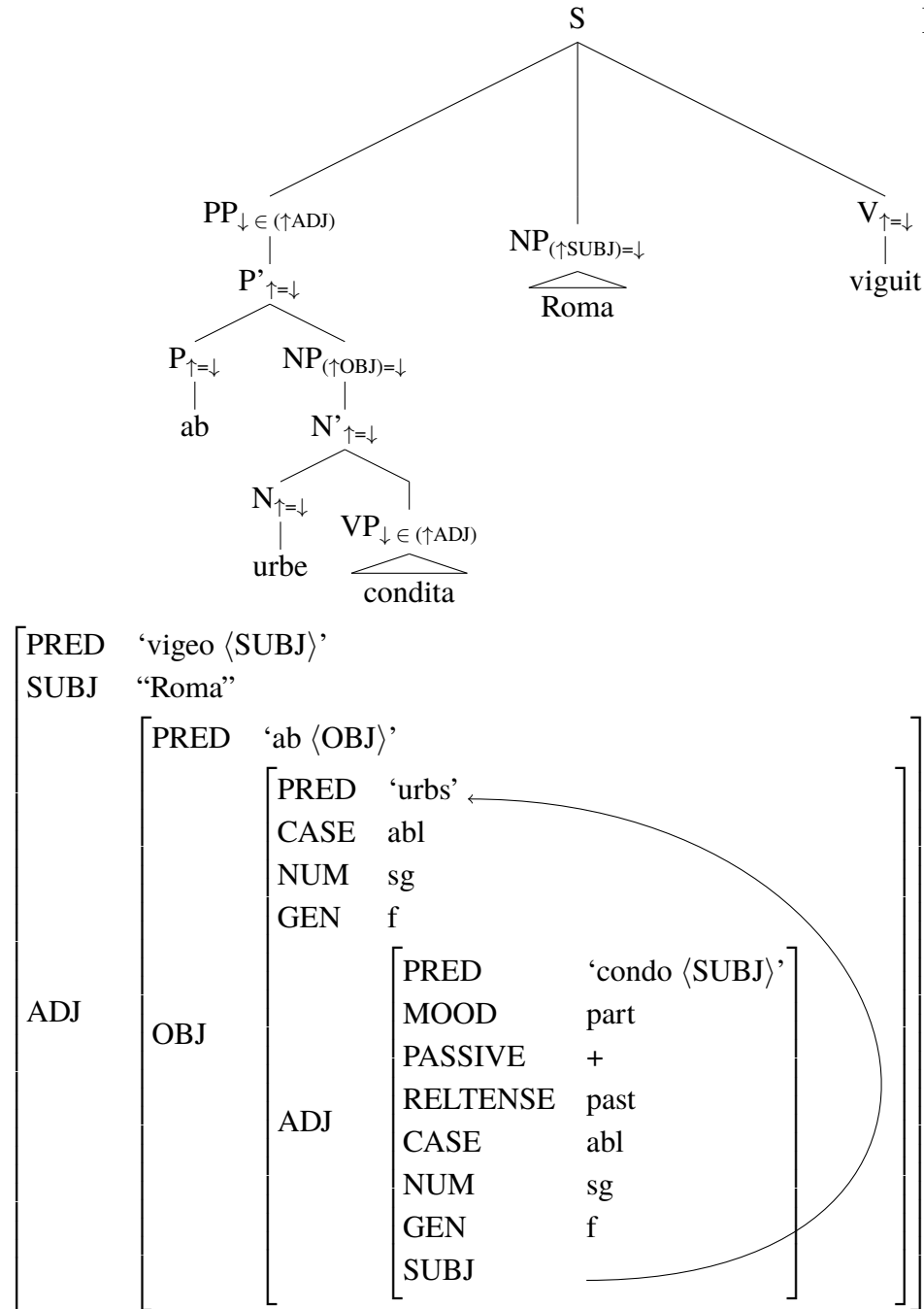


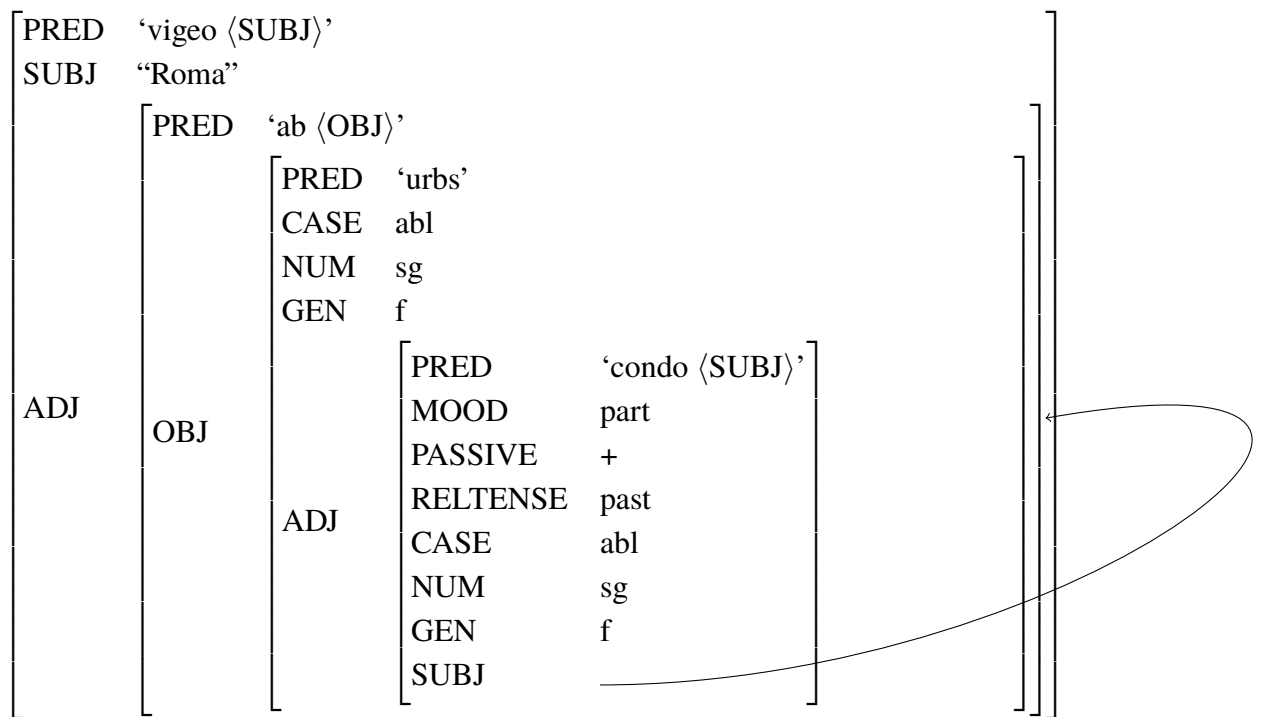
#### 8.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)

PRED	‘parco ⟨SUBJ, OBJ <sub>REC</sub> ⟩’			
SUBJ	[“Caesar”]			
OBJ <sub>REC</sub>	PRED	‘peto ⟨SUBJ, OBJ⟩’		
	MOOD	part		
	PASSIVE	-		
	RELTENSE	present		
	CASE	dat		
	NUM	pl		
	GEN	m		
	SUBJ	PRED	‘pro’	
		PRON-TYPE	mis	
		CASE	dat	
		NUM	pl	
		GEN	m	
	OBJ	PRED	‘auxilium’	
		CASE	acc	
		NUM	sg	
GEN		n		

## 9 dominantes Partizip

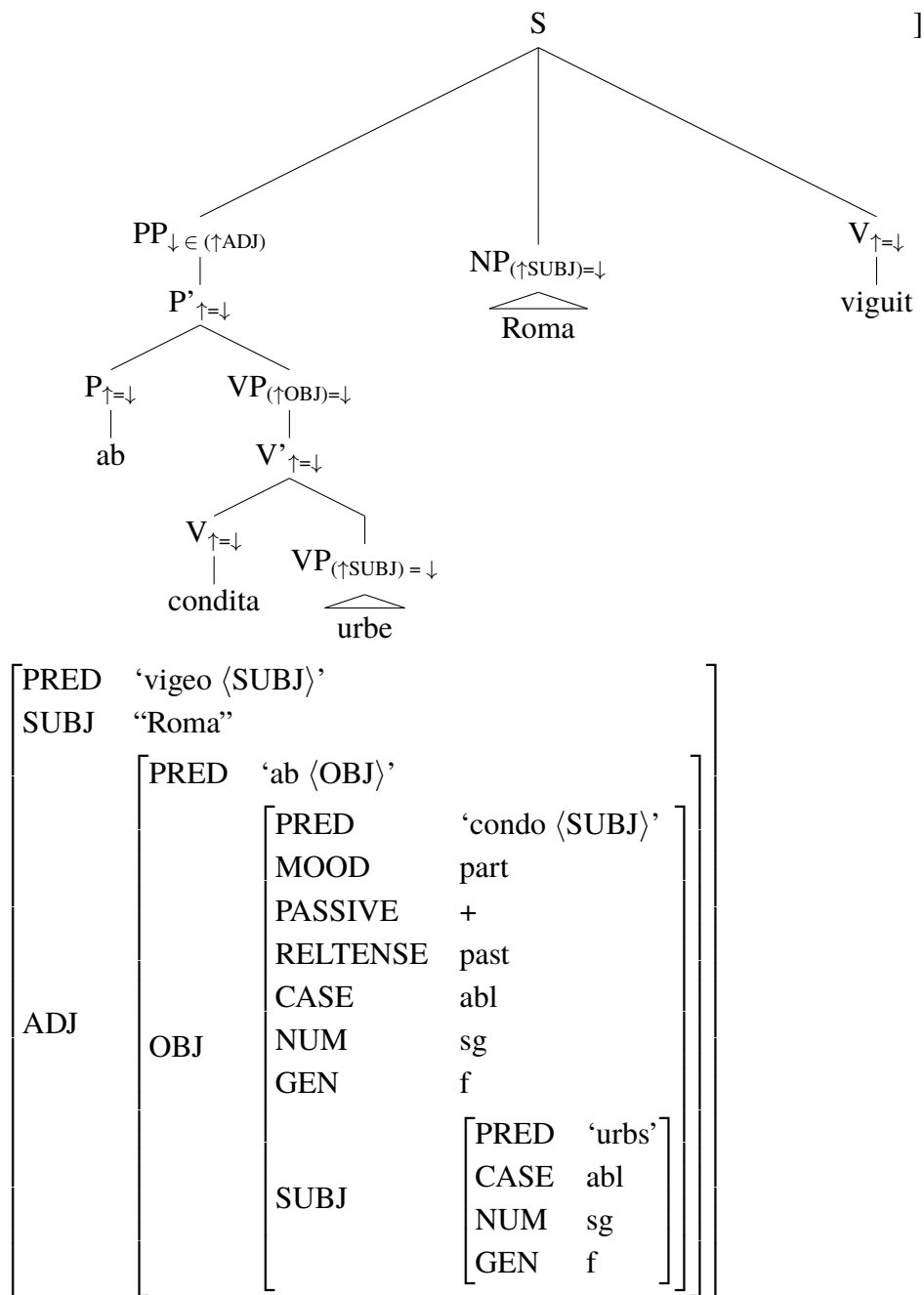
### 9.1 dom Part - Geigers Variante 1





ich kapier nicht, wo genau der Pfeil hingehen soll... entweder auf urbs, aber dann wär er mitten in der box, oder auf die ganze OBJ-Box... ?

## 9.2 dom Part - Geigers Variante 2 (findet er besser)



**9.3 dom Part - meine Variante 1**

**9.4 dom Part - meine Variante 2**



## 10 Die Textstelle Sen. *epist.* 72.7-8 und deren Übersetzung

Dicam quomodo intellegas sanum: si se ipse contentus est, si confidit sibi, si scit omnia vota mortalium, omnia beneficia quae dantur petunturque, nullum in beata vita habere momentum. Nam cui aliquid accedere potest, id imperfectum est; cui aliquid abscedere potest, id inperpetuum  
5 est: cuius perpetua futura laetitia est, is suo gaudeat. Omnia autem quibus vulgus inhiat ultro citroque fluunt: nihil dat fortuna mancipio. Sed haec quoque fortuita tunc delectant cum illa ratio temperavit ac miscuit: haec est quae etiam externa commendet, quorum avidis usus ingratus est. Solebat Attalus hac imagine uti: 'vidisti aliquando canem missa a  
10 domino frustra panis aut carnis aperto ore captantem? quidquid excepit protinus integrum devorat et semper ad spem venturi hiat. Idem evenit nobis: quidquid expectantibus fortuna proiecit, id sine ulla voluptate demittimus statim, ad rapinam alterius erecti et attoniti.' Hoc sapienti non evenit: plenus est; etiam si quid obvenit, secure excipit ac reponit; laetitia  
15 fruitur maxima, continua, sua.<sup>1</sup>

Referenz auf Abbildung ??!

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<sup>1</sup>Die Textstelle sowie der textkritische Apparat wurden entnommen aus Reynolds (1965, S. 219-20), die Zeilenangaben wurden jedoch der Einfachheit halber geändert. Auch alle übrigen verwendeten lateinischen Zitate aus den *epistulae morales* entstammen Reynolds (1965).

## **Literaturverzeichnis**

### **Textausgaben und Kommentare**

### **Sekundärliteratur**

### **Online Ressourcen**