Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg Seminar für Klassische Philologie Sommersemester 2014 Proseminar: Lexikalisch-Funktionale Grammatik

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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 SUBJ \ KNG) = (\uparrow KNG)

(\uparrow SUBJ) = ((ADJ\uparrow)GF)

(SUBJ \ XADJ) \in (\uparrow S)

XADJ \ (KNG) = SUBJ \ XADJ \ (KNG)
```

#### 1.1.2 PC (objektabhängig

#### 1.1.3 Abl. abs.

```
XADJ (KNG) = SUBJ XADJ (KNG) = abl \neg \ (\uparrow SUBJ) = ((ADJ\uparrow)GF) d.h. Subjekt des Abl. abs. darf eigentlich keine Rolle im übergeordneten Satz spielen; nur bei AcI geht das (\uparrow RELTENSE\ (ADJ)) \neq future \neg \ (\downarrow PRED) = (\uparrow GF\ PRED)
```

#### 1.1.4 AcP

```
(↑XCOMP) = ↓
(↓SUBJ CASE) = acc
(↓CASE) = acc
(↑XCOMP SUBJ) = (↑OBJ)
(↑XCOMP MOOD) = part
¬ (↑XCOMP RELTENSE) = future
VERB TYPE = verb of perception | 'facere' | 'inducere'
```

#### 1.2 Lexikoneinträge

#### 1.2.1 PC objektabhängig

```
missum:
           [1] (†PRED)
                                       'mitto\langle SUBJ, OBJ, OBL_{GOAL} \rangle
            [2] (\( \SUBJ)
                                       ((XADJ↑)OBJ)
            [3] (†MOOD)
                                       part)
            [4] (\uparrow PASSIVE)
                                       +
            [5] (†RELTENSE)
                                     past
            [6] (†NUM)
                                       sg
            [7] {((†GEN)
                                       m
            [7.1] (\uparrowCASE)
                                      acc)
            [7.2] ((↑GEN)
           [7.3] (\uparrowCASE)
                                       {nom | acc})}
  ((XADJ\uparrow)OBJ) = (\uparrow SUBJ)
```

#### 1.2.2 PC subjektabhängig

```
[1] (†PRED)
                                     'mitto\langle SUBJ, OBJ, OBL_{GOAL} \rangle
missi:
         [2] (SUBJ)
                                    ((XADJ↑)SUBJ) (?)
         [3] (†MOOD)
                                    part)
         [4] (PASSIVE)
                                    +
         [5] (\uparrowRELTENSE)
                                    past
         [6] {((†NUM)
                                    pl
         [6.1] (\uparrowCASE)
                                    nom
         [6.2] (†GEN)
                                    m) |
         [6.3] ((\uparrowNUM)
                                    sg
         [6.4] (\uparrowCASE)
                                    gen
         [6.5] (\uparrowGEN)
                                    \{m \mid n\})
```

#### 1.2.3 Abl. abs.

```
victis: [1] (\uparrowPRED) = 'vinco\langleSUBJ, OBJ, OBL<sub>LOC</sub>\rangle

[2] (\uparrowMOOD) = part

[3] (\uparrowPASSIVE) = +

[4] (\uparrowRELTENSE) = past

[5] (\uparrowCASE) = {dat | abl}

[6] (\uparrowNUM) = pl

[7] (\uparrowGEN) = {m | f | n}
```

#### 1.2.4 AcP

```
iacentem:
              [1] (†PRED)
                                       'iaceo⟨SUBJ, OBL<sub>LOC</sub>⟩
              [2] (MOOD)
                                       part
              [3] (\uparrow PASSIVE)
              [4] (\uparrowRELTENSE) = present
              [5] (CASE)
                                       acc
              [6] (†NUM)
                                   = sg
              [7] (†GEN)
                                   = \{m \mid f\}
induco: (SUBJ, OBJ, COMP)
(↑COMP SUBJ) = 'pro'
(\uparrow COMP SUBJ KNG) = (\uparrow OBJ KNG)
   ODER
induco: (SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP)
(\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

## 1.4 Syntaxregeln

 $S \to NP \ VP \ XP$ 

#### 1.4.1 PC objektabhängig

 $S \to NP \ VP \ V$ 

$$\begin{array}{ccc} NP & \rightarrow & N \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{VP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{V'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{V'} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{PP} & \mathbf{V} \\ & (\uparrow \mathrm{OBL_{GOAL}}) = \downarrow & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{PP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{P'} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P} & \mathbf{NP} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow & (\uparrow \mathrm{OBJ}) = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} NP & \rightarrow & N \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

## $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{ALTERNATIVE FORMATIERUNG 1} \\ \textbf{S} & \rightarrow & \textbf{NP} \end{array}$

#### **ALTERNATIVE FORMATIERUNG 2**

#### 1.4.2 PC attributiv

$$S \to NP \ VP \ V$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} NP & \rightarrow & N \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{VP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{V'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \textbf{V'} & \rightarrow & \textbf{PP} & \textbf{V} \\ & (\uparrow OBL_{LOC}) = \downarrow & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{PP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{P'} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P} & \mathbf{NP} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow & (\uparrow \mathrm{OBJ}) = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} NP & \rightarrow & & N \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

## 1.4.3 Abl. abs.

$$S_{part} \rightarrow NP \ V \label{eq:Spart}$$

$$S \to NP \ VP \ V$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{S_{part}} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{NP(2)} & \mathbf{V'} \\ & (\uparrow \mathrm{SUBJ}) = \downarrow & & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{NP}(2) \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \\
\uparrow = \downarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{V'} & & \rightarrow & & \mathbf{PP} & & \mathbf{V} \\ & & (\uparrow \mathrm{OBL_{LOC}}) = \downarrow & & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{PP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\mathbf{P'} \qquad \rightarrow \qquad \mathbf{P} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{NP}(3)$$

$$\uparrow = \downarrow \qquad \qquad (\uparrow OBJ) = \downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{NP}(3) \rightarrow \mathbf{N} \\
\uparrow = \downarrow$$

$$\mathbf{NP}(1) \quad \rightarrow \qquad \mathbf{N} \\ \uparrow = \downarrow$$

#### 1.4.4 AcP

$$S \to NP \ VP \ V$$

$$S \qquad \rightarrow \qquad NP \qquad VP \qquad V \\ (\uparrow OBJ) = \downarrow \qquad (\uparrow COMP) = \downarrow \quad \uparrow = \downarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} NP & \rightarrow & N \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

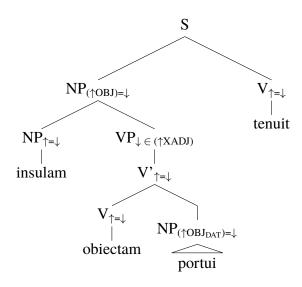
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{VP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{V'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{PP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P'} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

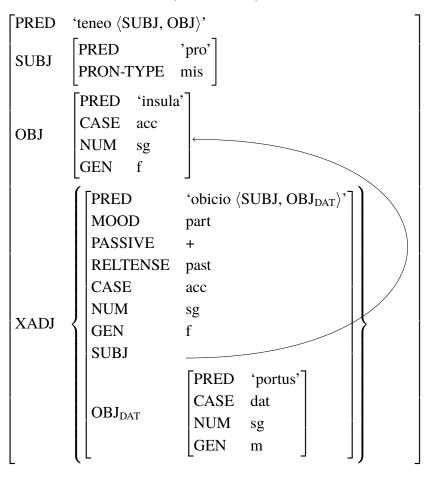
$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{P'} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{P} & & \mathbf{NP} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow & & (\uparrow \mathrm{OBJ}) = \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{NP} & \rightarrow & \mathbf{N} \\ & \uparrow = \downarrow \end{array}$$

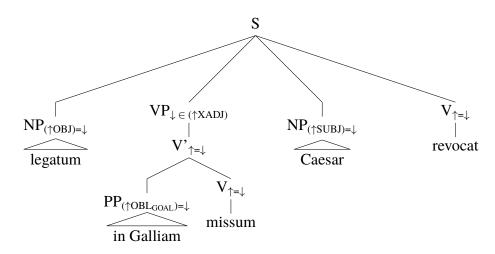
## 2 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (attributiv)



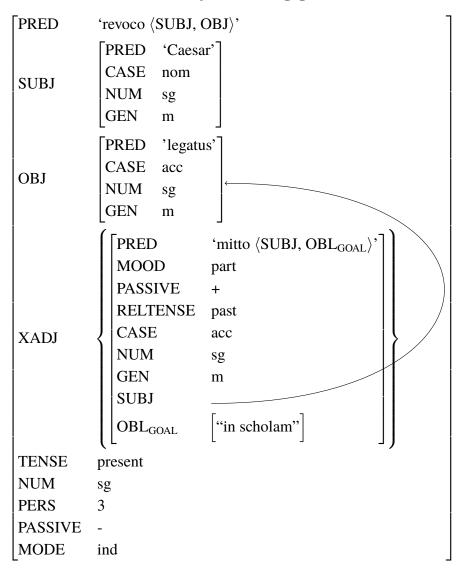
## 2.1 f-Struktur PC (attributiv)



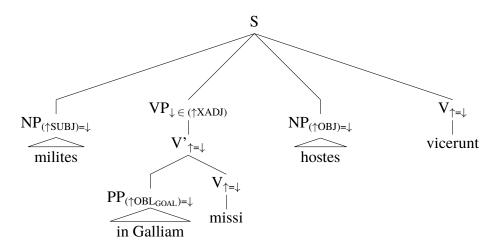
## 3 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (objektabhängig)



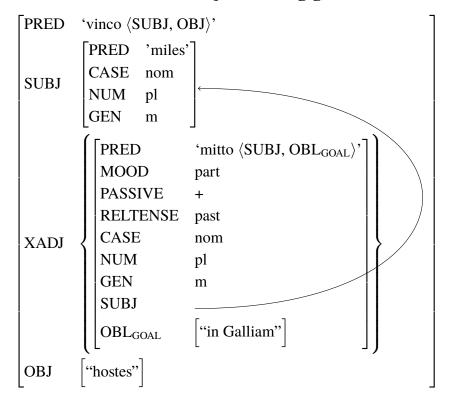
## 3.1 f-Struktur PC (objektabhängig)



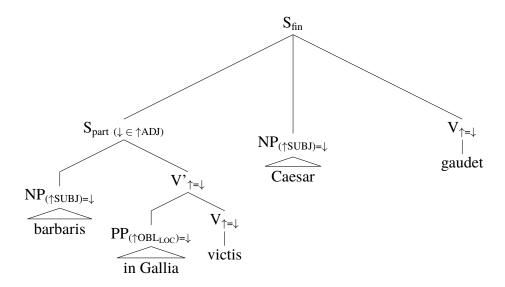
## 4 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (subjektabhängig)



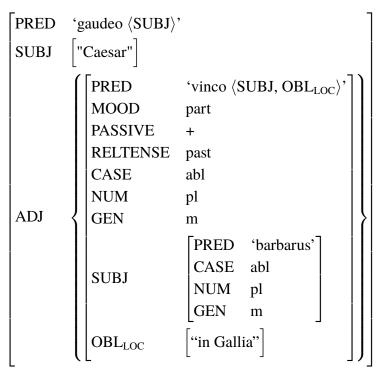
## 4.1 f-Struktur PC (subjektabhängig)



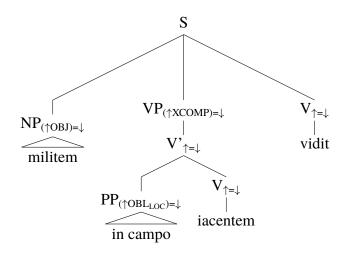
## 5 Abl. abs.



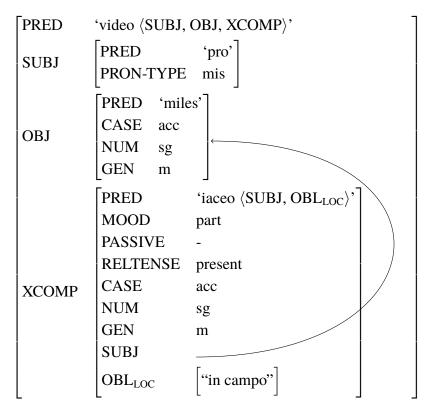
## 5.1 f-Struktur Abl. abs.



## 6 AcP - Accusativus cum Participio

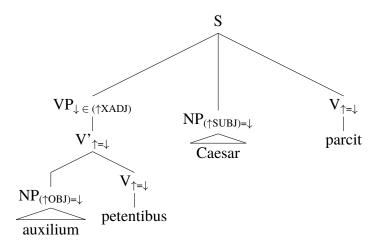


### 6.1 f-Struktur AcP

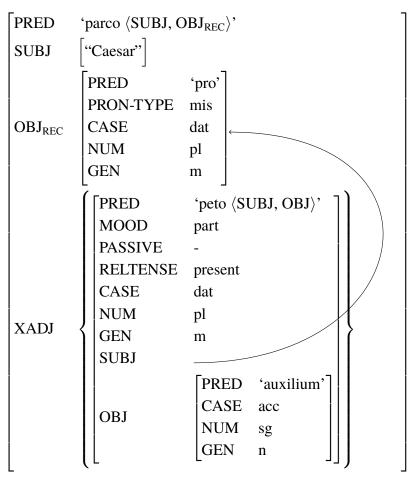


## 7 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)

## 7.1 Variante 1: XADJ

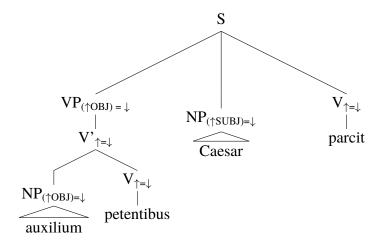


### 7.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)



## **8 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)**

## 8.1 Variante 2: OBJ

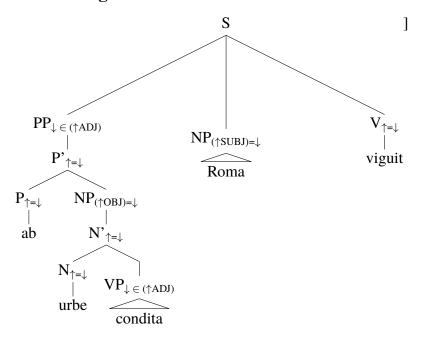


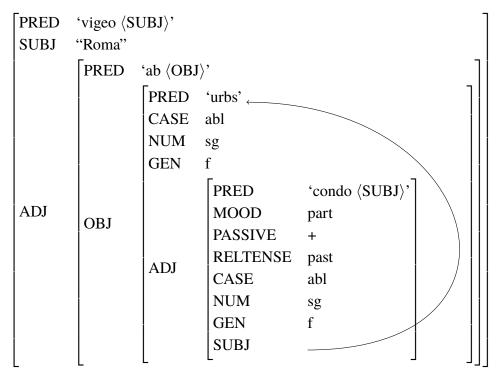
### 8.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)

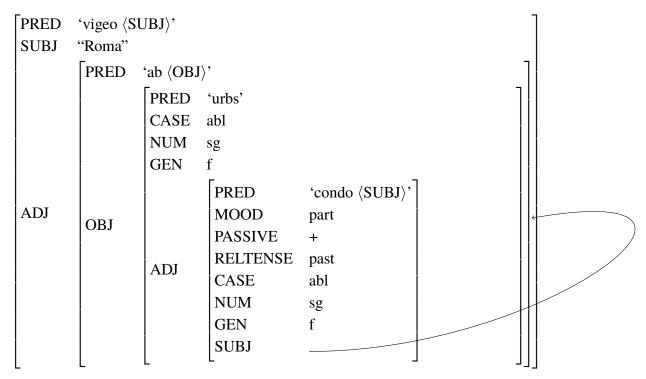
PRED	PRED 'parco (SUBJ, $OBJ_{REC}$ )'					
SUBJ	["Caesar"]					
	PRED	'peto (SUBJ, OBJ)'				
	MOOD	part				
	PASSIVE	-				
	RELTENSE	present				
	CASE	dat				
	NUM	pl				
	GEN	m				
$OBJ_{REC}$	SUBJ	PRED 'pro' PRON-TYPE mis CASE dat NUM pl GEN m				
	ОВЈ	PRED 'auxilium' CASE acc NUM sg GEN n				

## 9 dominantes Partizip

### 9.1 dom Part - Geigers Variante 1

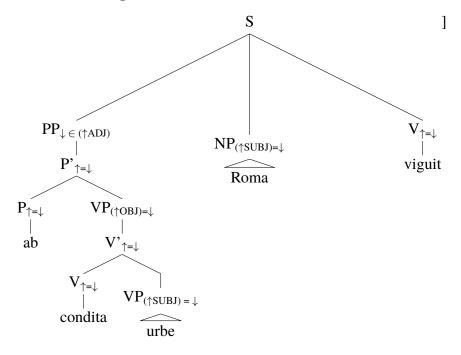


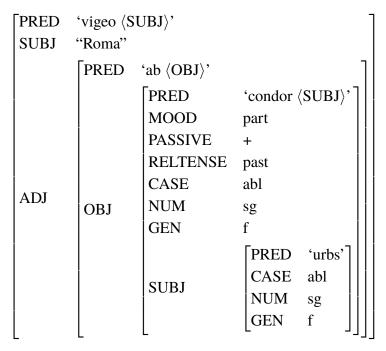




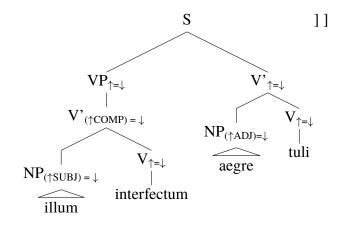
ich kapier nicht, wo genau der Pfeil hingehen soll... entweder auf urbs, aber dann wär er mitten in der box, oder auf die ganze OBJ-Box... ?

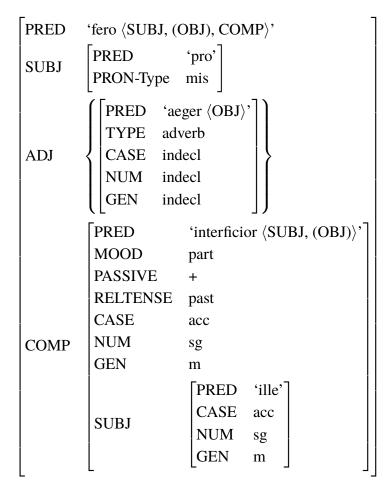
## 9.2 dom Part - Geigers Variante 2 (findet er besser)





### 9.3 dom Part - meine Variante





# 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 inperfectum est; cui aliquid abscedere potest, id inperpetuum 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 domino frusta 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 fruitur maxima, continua, sua.<sup>1</sup>

#### Referenz auf Abbildung ??!

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<sup>&</sup>lt;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**