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und Latein Dozent: Jonathan Geiger

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

missum:	[1]	(↑PRED)	=	‘mitto⟨SUBJ, OBJ, OBL _{GOAL} ⟩
	[2]	(↑SUBJ)	=	((XADJ↑)OBJ)
	[3]	(↑MOOD)	=	part)
	[4]	(↑PASSIVE)	=	+
	[5]	(↑RELTENSE)	=	past
	[6]	(↑NUM)	=	sg
	[7]	{(↑GEN)	=	m
	[7.1]	(↑CASE)	=	acc)
	[7.2]	((↑GEN)	=	n
	[7.3]	(↑CASE)	=	{nom acc}) }

$$((XADJ↑)OBJ) = (↑SUBJ)$$

1.2.2 PC subjektabhängig

missi:	[1]	(↑PRED)	=	‘mitto⟨SUBJ, OBJ, OBL _{GOAL} ⟩
	[2]	(↑SUBJ)	=	((XADJ↑)SUBJ) (?)
	[3]	(↑MOOD)	=	part)
	[4]	(↑PASSIVE)	=	+
	[5]	(↑RELTENSE)	=	past
	[6]	{(↑NUM)	=	pl
	[6.1]	(↑CASE)	=	nom
	[6.2]	(↑GEN)	=	m)
	[6.3]	((↑NUM)	=	sg
	[6.4]	(↑CASE)	=	gen
	[6.5]	(↑GEN)	=	{m n}) }

1.2.3 Abl. abs.

victis:	[1]	(↑PRED)	=	‘vinco⟨SUBJ, OBJ, OBL _{LOC} ⟩
	[2]	(↑MOOD)	=	part
	[3]	(↑PASSIVE)	=	+
	[4]	(↑RELTENSE)	=	past
	[5]	(↑CASE)	=	{dat abl}
	[6]	(↑NUM)	=	pl
	[7]	(↑GEN)	=	{m f n}

1.2.4 AcP

iacentem:	[1]	(↑PRED)	=	'iaceo⟨SUBJ, OBL _{LOC} ⟩
	[2]	(↑MOOD)	=	part
	[3]	(↑PASSIVE)	=	-
	[4]	(↑RELTENSE)	=	present
	[5]	(↑CASE)	=	acc
	[6]	(↑NUM)	=	sg
	[7]	(↑GEN)	=	{m f}

induco: ⟨SUBJ, OBJ, COMP⟩

(↑COMP SUBJ) = 'pro'

(↑COMP SUBJ KNG) = (↑OBJ KNG)

ORDER

induco: ⟨SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP⟩

(↑XCOMP SUBJ) = (↑OBJ)

(↑OBJ CASE) = acc

1.2.5 PC (substantiviert)

Variante 1: XADJ:

(↓SUBJ) = ((OBJ↑)XADJ) = das Subjekt der untergeordneten Struktur ist das Objekt der dem XADJ übergeordneten Struktur (welches fehlt).

1.3 Zeichen

θ

|
≠
∈
⊃
⊢
⊂
*
¬

1.4 Syntaxregeln

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ XP$

1.4.1 PC objektabhängig

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

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

ALTERNATIVE FORMATIERUNG 1

S	→	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓	VP ↓ ∈ (↑XADJ)	NP (↑SUBJ) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓			
VP	→	V' ↑ = ↓			
V'	→	PP (↑OBL _{GOAL}) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓		
PP	→	P' ↑ = ↓			
P'	→	P ↑ = ↓	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓		
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓			

ALTERNATIVE FORMATIERUNG 2

S	→	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓	VP ↓ ∈ (↑XADJ)	NP (↑SUBJ) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓			
VP	→	V' ↑ = ↓			
V'	→	PP (↑OBL _{GOAL}) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓		
PP	→	P' ↑ = ↓			
P'	→	P ↑ = ↓	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓		
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓			

1.4.2 PC attributiv

S → NP VP V

S	→	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓	
VP	→	V' ↑ = ↓	
V'	→	PP (↑OBL _{LOC}) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
PP	→	P' ↑ = ↓	
P'	→	P ↑ = ↓	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓	

1.4.3 Abl. abs.

S_{part} → NP V'

S → NP VP V

S_{fin}	→	S_{part} ↓ ∈ (↑ADJ)	NP(1) (↑OBJ) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
S_{part}	→	NP(2) (↑SUBJ) = ↓	V' ↑ = ↓	
NP(2)	→	N ↑ = ↓		
V'	→	PP (↑OBL _{LOC}) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓	
PP	→	P' ↑ = ↓		
P'	→	P ↑ = ↓	NP(3) (↑OBJ) = ↓	
NP(3)	→	N ↑ = ↓		
NP(1)	→	N ↑ = ↓		

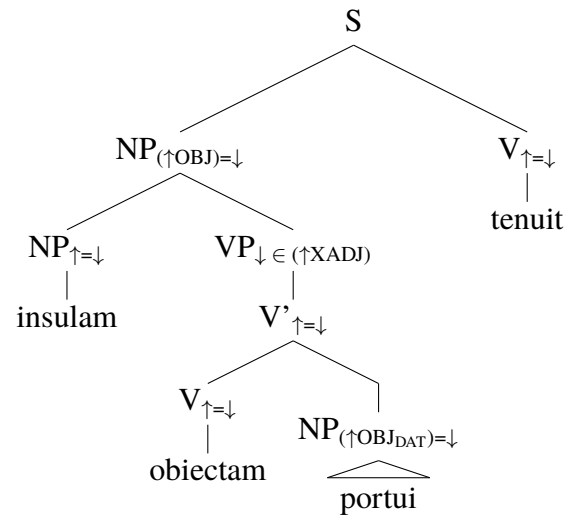
1.4.4 AcP

$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

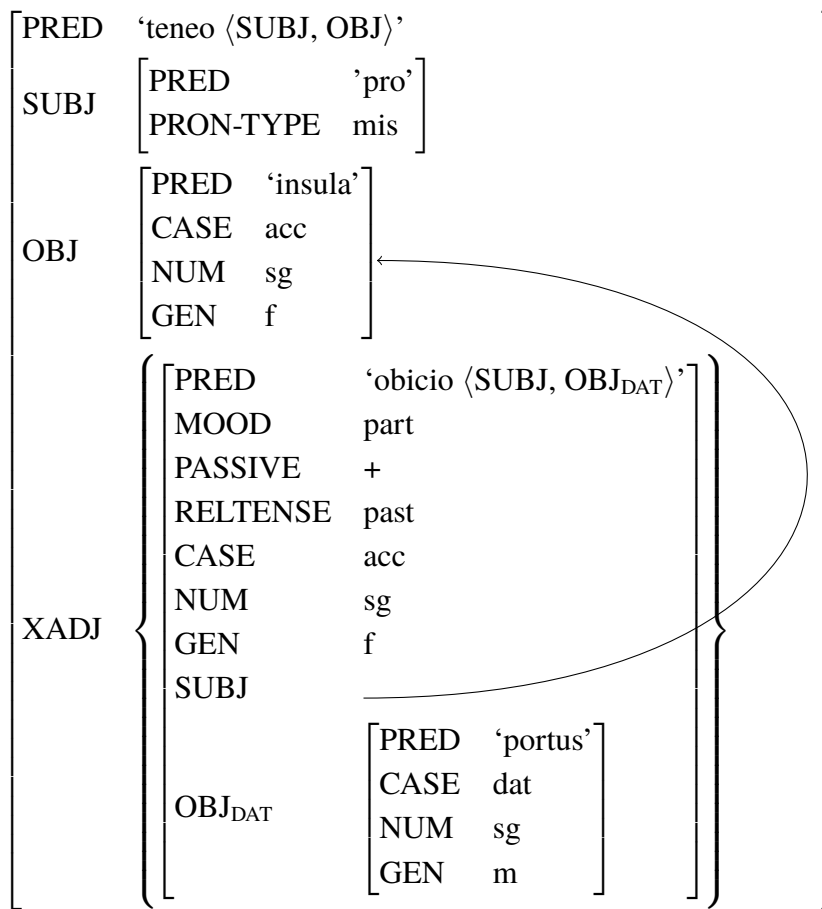
(↑OBJ) = ↓

S	→	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓	VP (↑COMP) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓		
VP	→	V' ↑ = ↓		
V'	→	PP (↑OBL _{LOC}) = ↓	V ↑ = ↓	
PP	→	P' ↑ = ↓		
P'	→	P ↑ = ↓	NP (↑OBJ) = ↓	
NP	→	N ↑ = ↓		

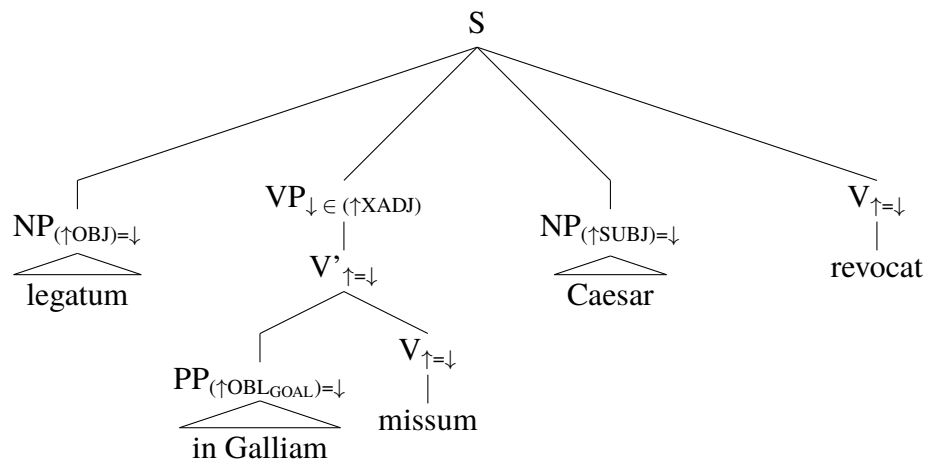
2 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (attributiv)



2.1 f-Struktur PC (attributiv)



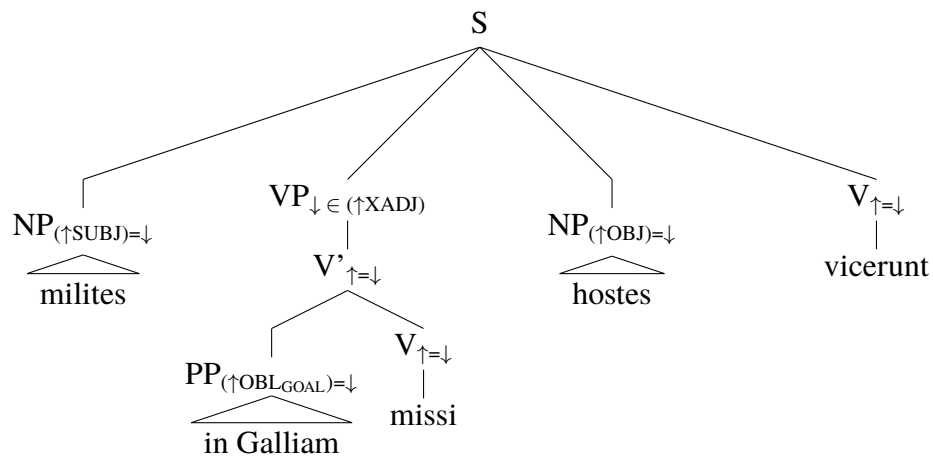
3 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (objektabhängig)



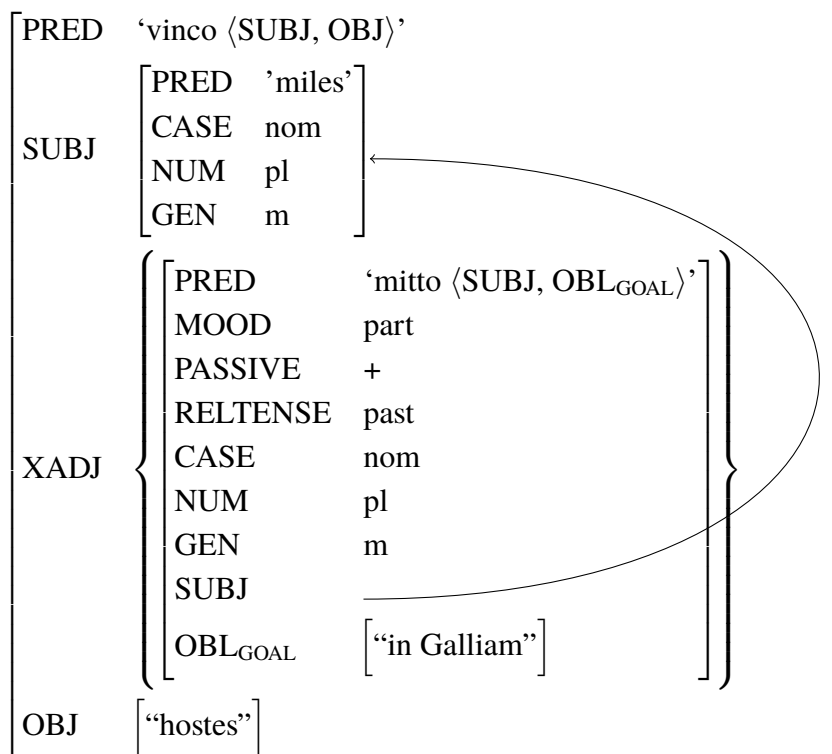
3.1 f-Struktur PC (objektabhängig)

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 _{GOAL} >'
	MOOD	part
	PASSIVE	+
	RELTENSE	past
	CASE	acc
	NUM	sg
	GEN	m
	SUBJ	
	OBL _{GOAL}	["in scholam"]
TENSE	present	
NUM	sg	
PERS	3	
PASSIVE	-	
MODE	ind	

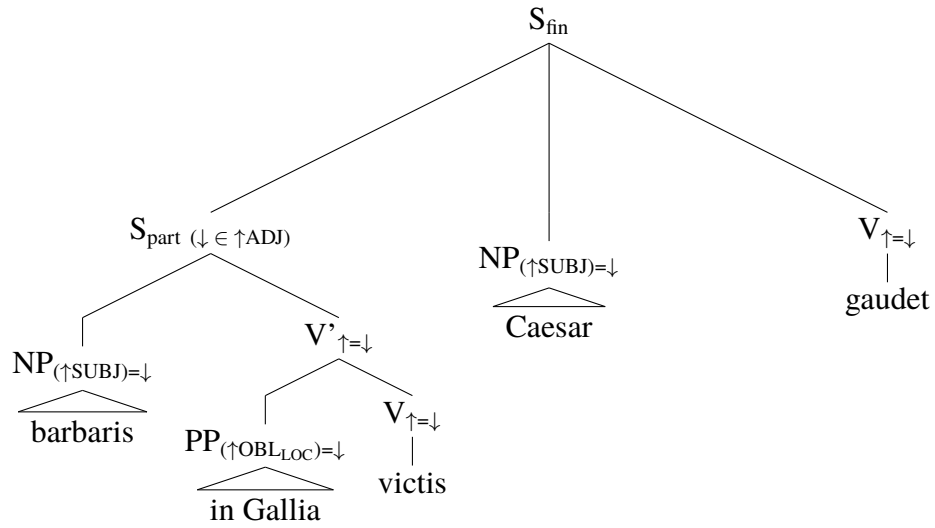
4 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (subjektabhängig)



4.1 f-Struktur PC (subjektabhängig)



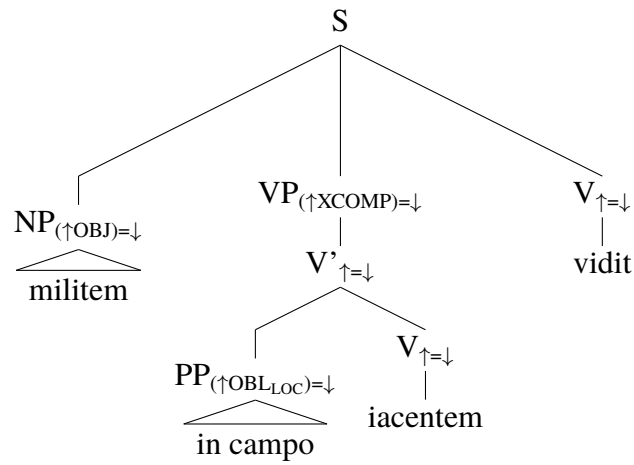
5 Abl. abs.



5.1 f-Struktur Abl. abs.

ADJ	[PRED 'gaudeo <SUBJ>']	
	SUBJ ["Caesar"]	
	{	[PRED 'vinco <SUBJ, OBL _{LOC} >']
		MOOD part
		PASSIVE +
		RELTENSE past
	{	CASE abl
		NUM pl
		GEN m
	{	[PRED 'barbarus']
		CASE abl
		NUM pl
		GEN m
	{	["in Gallia"]

6 AcP - Accusativus cum Participio

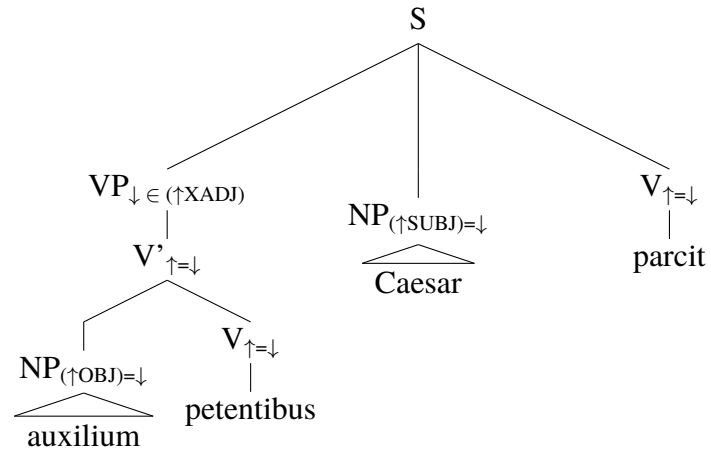


6.1 f-Struktur AcP

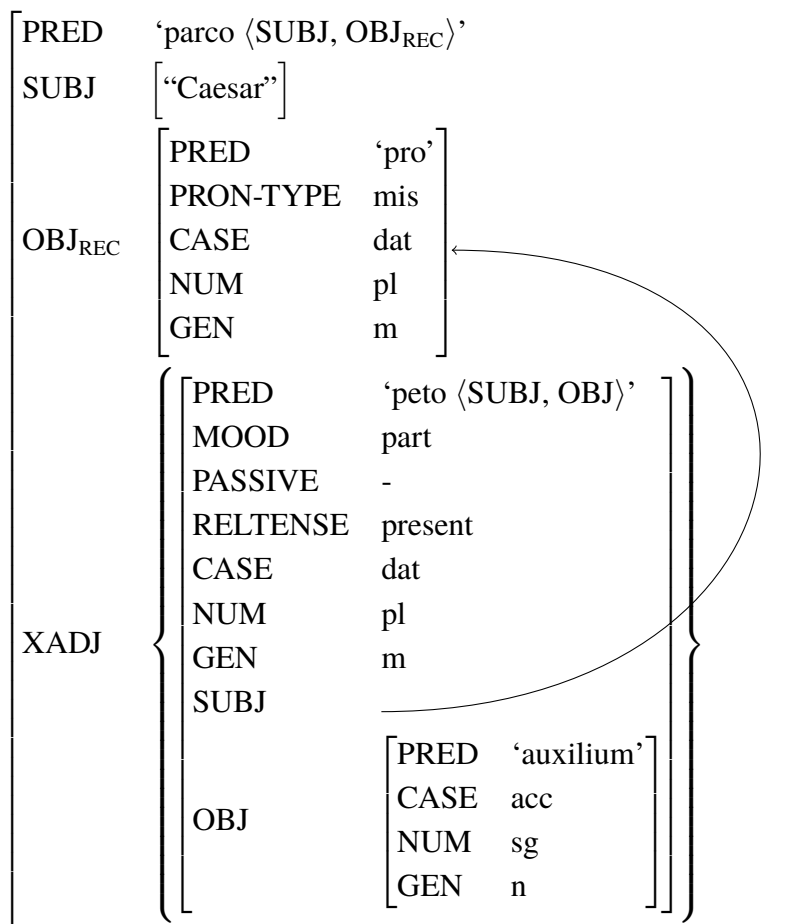
PRED	'video ⟨SUBJ, OBJ, XCOMP⟩'																		
SUBJ	<table> <tr><td>PRED</td><td>'pro'</td></tr> <tr><td>PRON-TYPE</td><td>mis</td></tr> </table>	PRED	'pro'	PRON-TYPE	mis														
PRED	'pro'																		
PRON-TYPE	mis																		
OBJ	<table> <tr><td>PRED</td><td>'miles'</td></tr> 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

7 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)

7.1 Variante 1: XADJ

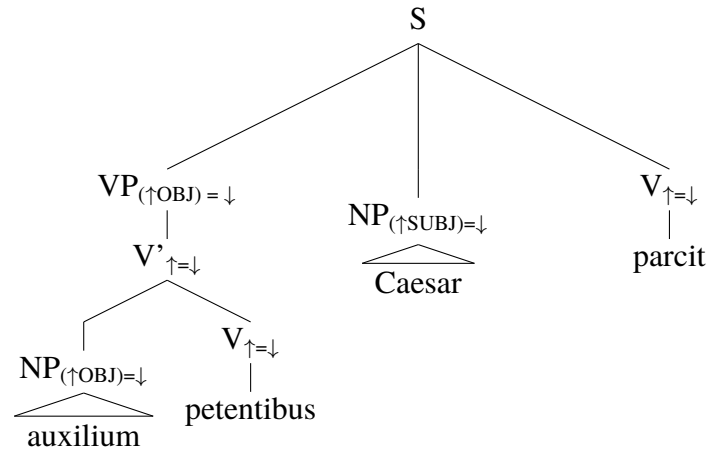


7.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)



8 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (substantiviert)

8.1 Variante 2: OBJ

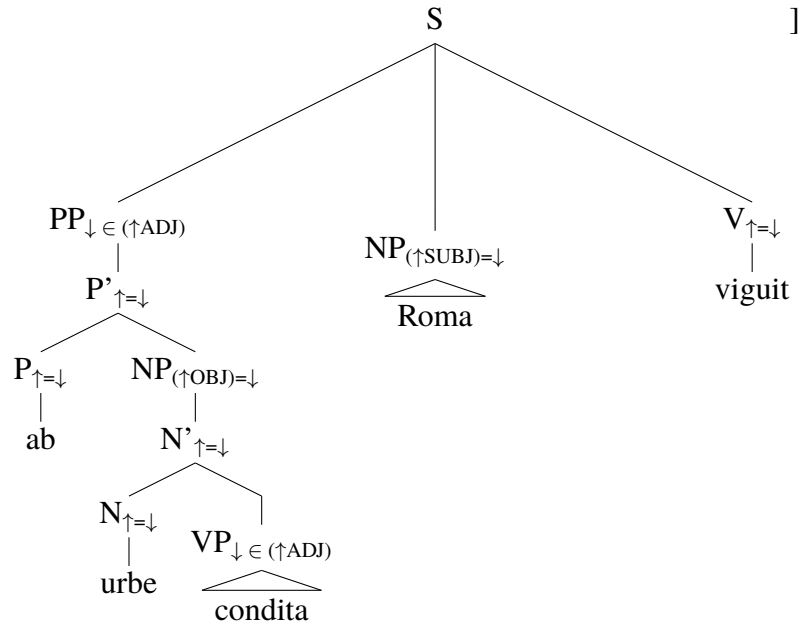


8.1.1 f-Struktur PC (substantiviert)

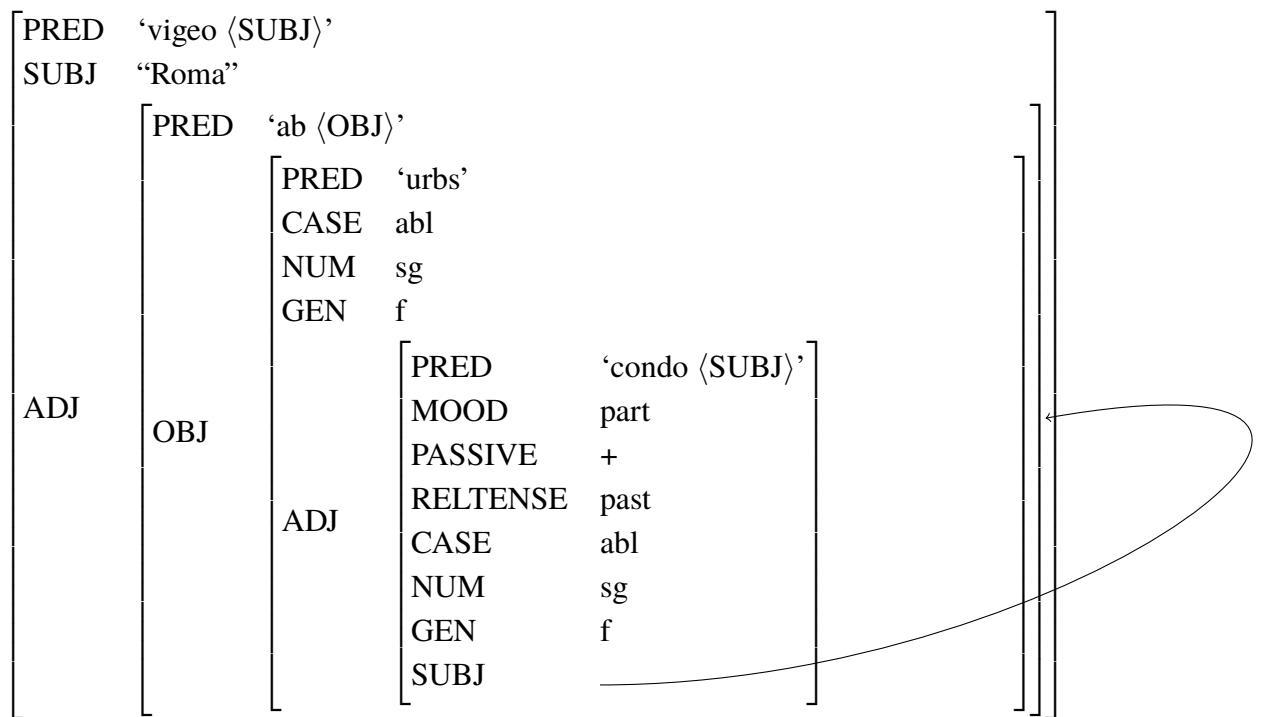
PRED	‘parco ⟨SUBJ, OBJ _{REC} ⟩’			
SUBJ	[“Caesar”]			
OBJ _{REC}	PRED	‘peto ⟨SUBJ, OBJ⟩’		
	MOOD	part		
	PASSIVE	-		
	RELTENSE	present		
	CASE	dat		
	NUM	pl		
	GEN	m		
	SUBJ	PRED	‘pro’	
		PRON-TYPE	mis	
		CASE	dat	
		NUM	pl	
		GEN	m	
	OBJ	PRED	‘auxilium’	
		CASE	acc	
		NUM	sg	
GEN		n		

9 dominantes Partizip

9.1 dom Part - Geigers Variante 1

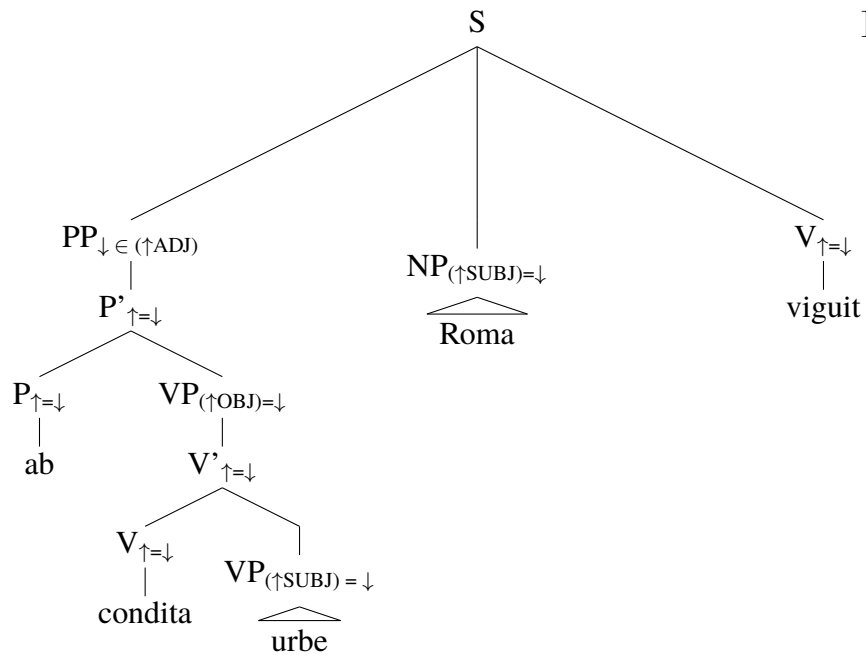


PRED	‘vigeo <SUBJ>’			
SUBJ	“Roma”			
ADJ	OBJ	PRED	‘ab <OBJ>’	
		ADJ	PRED	‘urbs’
			CASE	abl
			NUM	sg
			GEN	f
			PRED	‘condo <SUBJ>’
			MOOD	part
			PASSIVE	+
			RELTENSE	past
			CASE	abl
			NUM	sg
			GEN	f
SUBJ				



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... ?

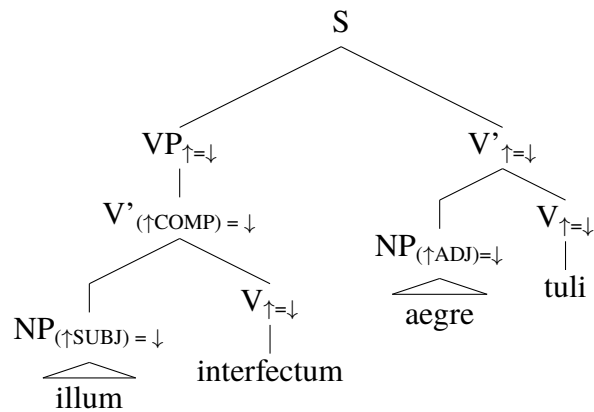
9.2 dom Part - Geigers Variante 2 (findet er besser)



ADJ	[PRED 'vigeo <SUBJ>'	
	SUBJ "Roma"	
	OBJ	[PRED 'ab <OBJ>'
		[PRED 'condor <SUBJ>'
		MOOD part
		PASSIVE +
		RELTENSE past
ADJ	OBJ	CASE abl
		NUM sg
		GEN f
		[PRED 'urbs'
		CASE abl
ADJ	OBJ	NUM sg
		GEN f
]

9.3 dom Part - meine Variante

]]



PRED	'fero ⟨SUBJ, (OBJ), COMP⟩'																								
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																								
ADJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'aeger ⟨OBJ⟩'</td></tr> <tr> <td>TYPE</td><td>adverb</td></tr> <tr> <td>CASE</td><td>indecl</td></tr> <tr> <td>NUM</td><td>indecl</td></tr> <tr> <td>GEN</td><td>indecl</td></tr> </table>	PRED	'aeger ⟨OBJ⟩'	TYPE	adverb	CASE	indecl	NUM	indecl	GEN	indecl														
PRED	'aeger ⟨OBJ⟩'																								
TYPE	adverb																								
CASE	indecl																								
NUM	indecl																								
GEN	indecl																								
COMP	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'interficio ⟨SUBJ, (OBJ)⟩'</td></tr> <tr> <td>MOOD</td><td>part</td></tr> <tr> <td>PASSIVE</td><td>+</td></tr> <tr> <td>RELTENSE</td><td>past</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> <table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'ille'</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> </td></tr> </table>	PRED	'interficio ⟨SUBJ, (OBJ)⟩'	MOOD	part	PASSIVE	+	RELTENSE	past	CASE	acc	NUM	sg	GEN	m	SUBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'ille'</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	'ille'	CASE	acc	NUM	sg	GEN	m
PRED	'interficio ⟨SUBJ, (OBJ)⟩'																								
MOOD	part																								
PASSIVE	+																								
RELTENSE	past																								
CASE	acc																								
NUM	sg																								
GEN	m																								
SUBJ	<table> <tr> <td>PRED</td><td>'ille'</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	'ille'	CASE	acc	NUM	sg	GEN	m																
PRED	'ille'																								
CASE	acc																								
NUM	sg																								
GEN	m																								

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 exceperit 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.¹

Referenz auf Abbildung ??!

¹Die 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