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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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# Inhaltsverzeichnis

<b>1</b>	<b>Einleitung</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Einschränkungen . . . . .	3
1.1.1	PC . . . . .	3
1.1.2	Abl. abs. . . . .	3
1.1.3	AcP . . . . .	3
1.2	Lexikoneinträge . . . . .	3
1.2.1	PC . . . . .	3
1.2.2	Abl. abs. . . . .	4
1.2.3	AcP . . . . .	4
1.3	Zeichen . . . . .	4
1.4	Syntaxregeln . . . . .	4
1.4.1	PC objektabhängig . . . . .	4
1.4.2	PC attributiv . . . . .	5
1.4.3	Abl. abs. . . . .	6
1.4.4	AcP . . . . .	7
<b>2</b>	<b>PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (attributiv)</b>	<b>9</b>
2.1	f-Struktur PC (attributiv) . . . . .	10
<b>3</b>	<b>PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (objektabhängig)</b>	<b>11</b>
3.1	f-Struktur PC (objektabhängig) . . . . .	12
<b>4</b>	<b>PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (subjektabhängig)</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1	f-Struktur PC (subjektabhängig) . . . . .	13
<b>5</b>	<b>Abl. abs.</b>	<b>14</b>
5.1	Abl. abs. . . . .	14
<b>6</b>	<b>AcP - Accusativus cum Participio</b>	<b>15</b>
6.1	f-Struktur AcP . . . . .	15
<b>7</b>	<b>Die Textstelle Sen. <i>epist.</i> 72.7-8 und deren Übersetzung</b>	<b>16</b>
	<b>Literaturverzeichnis</b>	<b>17</b>

# 1 Einleitung

## 1.1 Einschränkungen

### 1.1.1 PC

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

XADJ (KNG) = SUBJ XADJ (KNG) (**allgemeine Regel, oder?**)

### 1.1.2 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

( $\uparrow$ REL TENSE (ADJ))  $\neq$  future

$\neg$  ( $\downarrow$ PRED) = ( $\uparrow$ GF PRED)

### 1.1.3 AcP

( $\uparrow$ XCOMP) =  $\downarrow$

( $\downarrow$ SUBJ CASE) = acc

( $\downarrow$ CASE) = acc

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

( $\uparrow$ XCOMP MOOD) = part

$\neg$  ( $\uparrow$ XCOMP REL TENSE) = future

VERB TYPE = verb of perception | 'facere' | 'inducere'

## 1.2 Lexikoneinträge

victis = Nom Pl Dat | Akk

### 1.2.1 PC

missum ( $\uparrow$ PRED = 'mitto'( $\langle$ SUBJ, OBL<sub>GOAL</sub>  $\rangle$

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

( $\uparrow$ KNG) = acc m sg

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

( $\uparrow$ PASSIVE) = +

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

### 1.2.2 Abl. abs.

### 1.2.3 AcP

induco:  $\langle \text{SUBJ}, \text{OBJ}, \text{COMP} \rangle$

$(\uparrow\text{COMP SUBJ}) = \text{'pro'}$

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

ODER

induco:  $\langle \text{SUBJ}, \text{OBJ}, \text{XCOMP} \rangle$

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

$(\uparrow\text{OBJ CASE}) = \text{acc}$

## 1.3 Zeichen

$\theta$

|

$\neq$

$\in$

$\ni$

$\vdash$

$\subset$

\*

$\neg$

## 1.4 Syntaxregeln

$S \rightarrow \text{NP VP XP}$

### 1.4.1 PC objektabhängig

$S \rightarrow \text{NP VP V}$

<b>S</b>	→	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	<b>VP</b> ↓ ∈ (↑XADJ)	<b>NP</b> (↑SUBJ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓			
<b>VP</b>	→	<b>V'</b> ↑ = ↓			
<b>V'</b>	→	<b>PP</b> (↑OBL <sub>GOAL</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> ↑ = ↓			

#### 1.4.2 PC attributiv

S → 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.

$S_{\text{part}} \rightarrow \text{NP } V'$

$S \rightarrow \text{NP } \text{VP } V$

<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

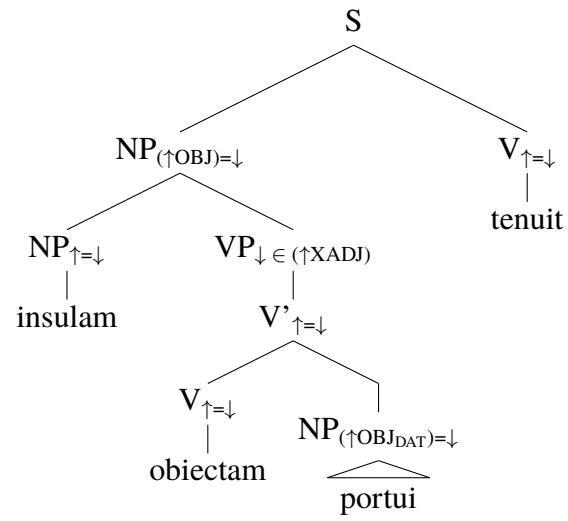
$S \rightarrow NP \ VP \ V$

(↑OBJ) = ↓

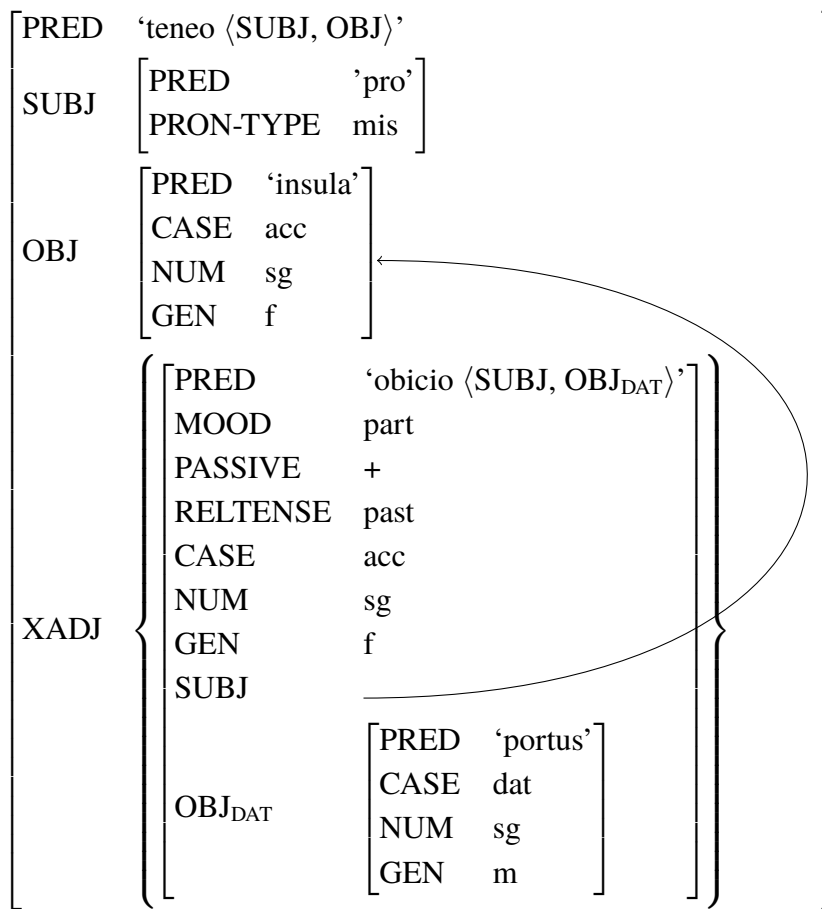
<b>S</b>	→	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	<b>VP</b> (↑COMP) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>VP</b>	→	<b>V'</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>V'</b>	→	<b>PP</b> (↑OBL <sub>LOC</sub> ) = ↓	<b>V</b> ↑ = ↓	
<b>PP</b>	→	<b>P'</b> ↑ = ↓		
<b>P'</b>	→	<b>P</b> ↑ = ↓	<b>NP</b> (↑OBJ) = ↓	
<b>NP</b>	→	<b>N</b> ↑ = ↓		



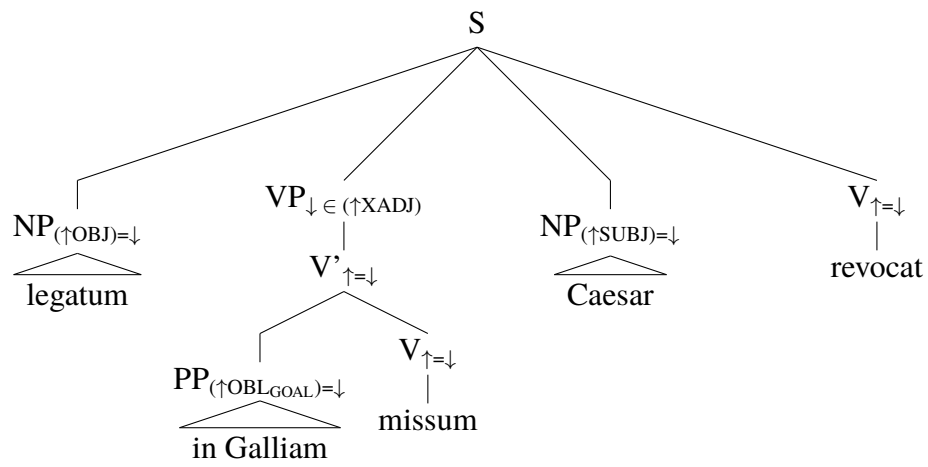
## 2 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (attributiv)



## 2.1 f-Struktur PC (attributiv)



### 3 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (objektabhängig)

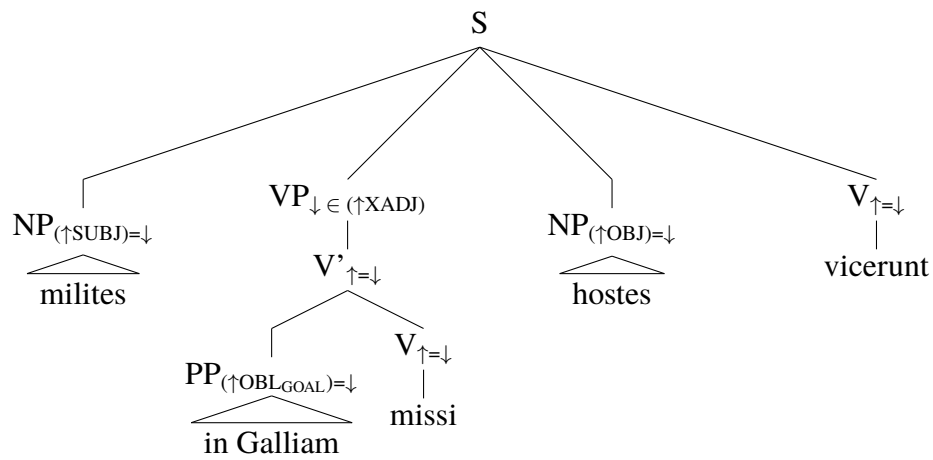


### 3.1 f-Struktur PC (objektabhängig)

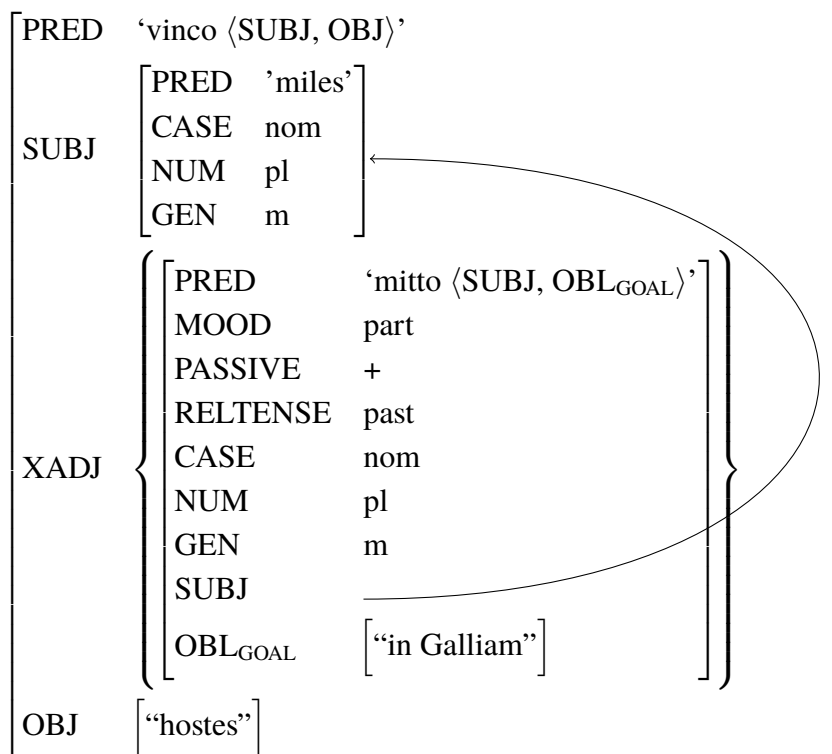
PRED	'revoco <SUBJ, OBJ>'	
SUBJ	<div><div>PRED 'Caesar'</div><div>CASE nom</div><div>NUM sg</div><div>GEN m</div></div>	
	<div><div>PRED 'legatus'</div><div>CASE acc</div><div>NUM sg</div><div>GEN m</div></div>	
	<div><div><div><div>PRED 'mitto &lt;SUBJ, OBL<sub>GOAL</sub>&gt;'</div><div>MOOD part</div>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

TENSE present  
 NUM sg  
 PERS 3  
 PASSIVE -  
 MODE ind

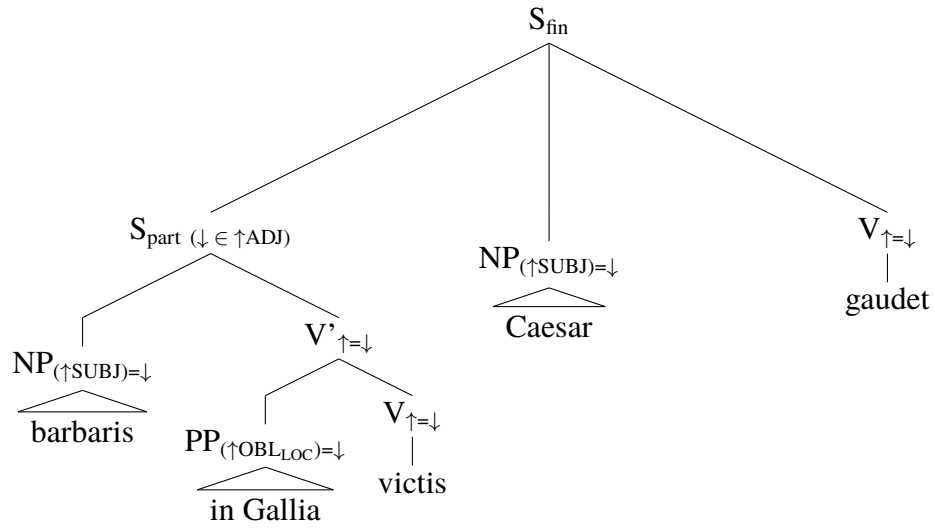
## 4 PARTICIPIUM CONJUNCTUM (subjektabhängig)



### 4.1 f-Struktur PC (subjektabhängig)



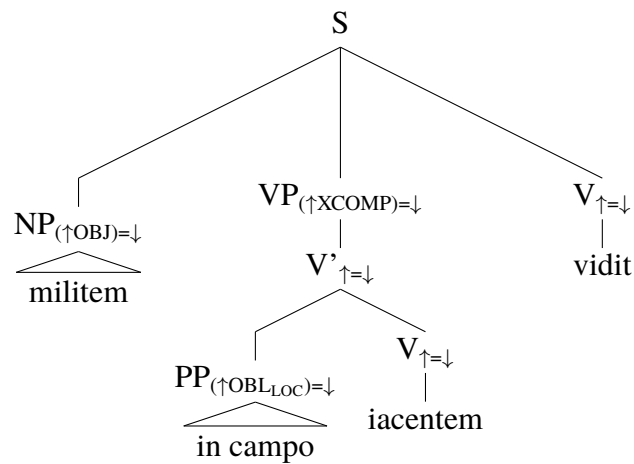
## 5 Abl. abs.



### 5.1 Abl. abs.

ADJ	{	[	PRED	'gaudeo <SUBJ>'
			SUBJ	"Caesar"
			PRED	'vinco <SUBJ, OBL <sub>LOC</sub> >'
			MOOD	part
			PASSIVE	+
	{	[	RELTENSE	past
			CASE	abl
			NUM	pl
			GEN	m
			SUBJ	[
	{	[	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 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**