

# Review of Michael Cysouw: Encyclopedia of German Diatheses

I think this is a very inspiring book which brings a whole lot of observations together. The book should – in my view – definitely be published. A number of revisions – especially concerning the language data – are needed. Quite a number of examples are either ungrammatical or all right although the author claims differently. I recommend using attested examples rather than constructed ones and to check the acceptability of some examples with native speakers. This might affect the entire analysis presented in the volume.

Although the volume is focused on the morphosyntactic realization of arguments, it might be worth taking semantics more into account. This cannot be done systematically, I admit, but it seems that a number of generalizations/explanations are possible, if one relies on semantics. A major issue concerns the use of the notion ‘light verb’ which I think is totally unjustified in very many cases. The author should be more careful in especially using this term but also in using other terms like for example ‘affectedness’. A number of general issues – some concerning the analysis, some concerning the form – are listed below.

My general recommendation is that the book should be published after revision as it is a very interesting collection of different argument realization patterns! It is an inspiring book which I enjoyed to read.

## General comments

### 1. General impression

There are some serious problems with a number of examples. As a native speaker, I disagree with many sentence judgements. There are examples which I consider as ungrammatical and examples which are said to be ungrammatical but which are not (at least to my intuition). I recommend to rely on attested examples as much as possible and to refrain from constructing examples. I provide a detailed listing of problematic examples below. Reconsidering these examples might affect the analysis here and there.

### 2. References

I wonder why there are so few references in the body of the text. It is obvious that the author is familiar with the relevant research literature but he could cite it more often in the body of the text. It would be interesting for the reader to gain an overview on the relevant literature. Especially in chapter 7.1, I wondered why no references are included. I recommend taking the literature into account and providing the required references.

Please check the reference section for correct spelling, especially the use of capital letters with German words.

### 3. Light verbs

The notion ‘light verb’ is used prominently in this volume. The term is used in a special way and the author should explain his conception of the term. How does the term ‘light verb’ – as used in the volume – relate to Jespersen’s (1942) original notion of the term? How does the term ‘light verb’ relate to the German notion ‘Funktionsverb’? I would like the author to be more precise with respect to his use of the notion of a ‘light verb’.

On page 39 (for example), it is claimed that *hören*, *fühlen* und *spüren* can also be used as light verbs. This is the first time I have ever seen someone making such a claim. It requires better support as it somehow contradicts the mainstream’s view on light verbs.

Why is the term ‘light verb’ rather than ‘auxiliary’ used?

On page 390, Funktionsverbgefüge are briefly mentioned. It is said that (this specific type of) Funktionsverbgefüge are not included in the volume. But the examples contain lots and lots of Funktionsverbgefüge.

#### 4. Coherence

The notion ‘coherence’ is a central term in the volume. I wonder whether this is a good choice of terminology as the term is also used in different senses in linguistics. It might be worth demarcating the use of ‘coherence’ in the current volume from the notion of ‘coherence’ as used in others work.

#### 5. Language of examples (minor issue)

As a native speaker of German, I am able to understand every example but non-native speakers must a lot without a translation of the examples. If this would be a book about a language I do not speak, I am not sure whether I would finish the book. It would be quite a lot of work translating all examples but it could be a compromise translating the numbered examples and just leaving the ‘further examples’ without translation.

#### 6. Mesoroles & Macroroles

‘[...] a ‘German Patiens’ might be defined as those lexical roles that are changed from accusative to nominative in the *warden* passive’. I know that this is just an example but – in my view – it does not work. With this test the second arguments of verbs like *schlagen*, *sehen*, *hören*, *zerstören*, *erschrecken*, etc. would be a ‘patiens’. The second arguments play entirely different roles in the events denoted by the verb and should, in my view, not be lumped together in a single role. But is this really what is intended? If not, be more precise in explaining how, for example, the second argument of *erschrecken* can be distinguished from the second argument of *zerstören*.

The notion ‘macrorole’ is used differently from, for example, Van Valin (2005). Macroroles are usually conceived as abstractions over semantic/thematic roles and not as subsuming syntactic functions like ‘subject’ and ‘object’.

#### 7. Order of diatheses

It is claimed that ‘the order of diatheses in a stack is of crucial importance’ (p. 29). The examples in (2.31) suggest that ‘modal’ precedes ‘perfect’, is this right? What motivates this order? Does it follow from the data? I wonder how one can derive at such an order based on the data under discussion.

#### 8. Italics

The use of italics is not entirely consistent. Sometimes one finds ‘*bleiben+zu+Infinitiv*’ and sometimes terms for categories use not written in italics, e.g., ‘*bleiben+zu+Infinitiv*’. This should be made consistently.

#### 9. Epitheses

One productive pattern is missing ‘*stehen davor zu + Infinitive*’, e.g., ‘Er steht davor das Turnier zum ersten Mal zu gewinnen’ (termed ‘prospective’ in Fleischhauer *under review*). This is also a coherent construction and attested with several hundred different infinitives.

#### 10. Affectedness & other categories

The notion ‘Affectedness’ is used differently by different authors. How is the term used in the current volume? I am not sure why, for example, ‘selbstbezogener Reflexiv’ (p. 92) and ‘Reziprok’ (p. 93) is subsumed under the notion of ‘affectedness’. The notion ‘affectedness’ needs a precise explication in the book.

I wonder in how far the examples in 4.38 (p. 93) display a (slight) difference in affectedness of the subject-referent. Is this mere intuition or supported by linguistic test criteria?

Closely related is the discussion of the distinction between unmarked anticausatives and unmarked causatives (p. 110). There seems to be an intuitive decision for analyzing the

examples in 5.33 as an instance of a causative alternation. One wonders whether this can be substantiated by linguistic test criteria. One could argue, for example, that a *gebautes Haus* always presupposes that someone has built the house. There is definitely some semantics literature dealing with this issue (one could start with Andrew Koontz-Garbooden's work). Anyway, a decision to analyze the example in terms of this or that category should be supported by linguistics criteria and not mere intuition.

## 11. Section references

There are some wrong references to sections throughout the book. Instead of the section number, it is only reference to 'Section X', e.g., page 105 (last line), p. 107, p. 113, p. 158, p. 179, p. 184 (twice), p. 186 (twice), p. 188 (3x), p. 195.

## 12. Verb senses

Various sentence pairs contain verbs which superficially look similar but have different meanings, e.g. *verfügen* and *halten* on page 151. I am not sure whether one wants saying that the different interpretations are the result of an argument alternation. If yes, one needs saying something about the semantics of the alternation. If not, I wonder whether it makes sense to conceive such pairs as an instance of an alternation at all. In my view, we are dealing with two different lexical entries which have their own argument realization patterns. Thus, I wouldn't relate such entries by an alternation.

This issue is briefly discussed on page 160 (why just there and not earlier?) without a clear result. I recommend discussing this issue already in chapter 1 and take a clear stance on the question whether clearly distinct lexemes are related in an alternation or not.

## Detailed comments

p. 4 'empirical linguistic class': what is meant by this phrase?

p. 7 'can be used the identify the boundary': 'to' rather than 'the'

p. 13 'Basic summaries of german diathesis': German

p. 21 Is 2.9 intended to demonstrate that there is no gender agreement between *das Mädchen* and *es*? If yes, it is not true. If not, consider rewriting this passage and adding an example which illustrates the lack of gender agreement.

p. 24 Example 2.21a: It should be 'dem Teich'

p. 25 'A diathetical operation is change': 'Is a change' (?)

p. 29 2.32g: The sentence is not ok with *Fräser* as an argument but it might improve with an animate referent: *Der Chef lässt den Auszubildenden dem Patienten einen Schlitz in den Nagel schneiden.*

p. 32 2.36b: *dem Lehrling*

p. 32 'full applicative induces': induced

p. 33 'be used both the mean 'interpret': 'to' instead of 'the'

p. 35 'Many sich intransitive verbs' [last line]: *sich* (italics) or is *sich* wrongly put there?

p. 37 ‘Very similar an anticausative’: ‘to an anticausative’

p. 39 2.60b: I do not like the sentence; do you have an attested example for such a use?

p. 39 2.60 & 2.61 The ambiguity in the interpretation of *lassen* can be demonstrated much clearer since both sentences allow for a causative as well as permissive interpretation. *Ich lasse den Jungen einschlafen*: (i) Ich verursache, dass der Junge einschläft (zum Beispiel durch Hypnose), (ii) Ich lasse es zu, dass der Junge einschläft. The same with pure *schlafen*.

p. 40 ‘Therefore is called’: Therefore

p. 40 2.63b it should be *seinem Sohn*

p. 40 2.66 Also *Das Geschenk erfreut mich* (similar to 2.66 a) is possible.

p. 44 ‘for any promising semantic of structural generalisations’: *or* instead of *of*

p. 46 2.87b I prefer *bekommen* rather than *haben* in the paraphrase as, at least for me, the sentence means that the subject referent does not possess a fortune yet.

p. 46 ‘performing a predicate’: One cannot perform a predicate better write ‘performing the activity denoted by the predicate’

p. 47 2.91b *mein Hund*

p. 48 2.95b In my view, the sentence is odd.

p. 50 2.100b In the right context, the sentence is all right: *Was tust du gerade? Ich presse etwas Saft für das Frühstück.*

Attested example: *Deswegen schenkte mir mein Gatte zum Geburtstag eine Küchenmaschine. Seitdem bediene ich täglich mit Hingabe die Maschine. Ich presse Saft. Ich mache Eis. Ich schlage Sahne. Vor allem aber häcksel’ ich.*<sup>1</sup>

p. 57 ‘However, with verb like’: ‘with a verb’

p. 57 The meaning of ‘creation’ in relation to 3.10 is not clear to me. Why saying that *Aufgabe* is a creation of the teacher in 3.10a? What does this mean?

p. 58 3.12d Is this example really an instance of the perfect and not of the Zustandspassiv?

p. 58 3.13d The sentence is ungrammatical, maybe this is acceptable in a certain dialect?

p. 58 3.13 Also possible: *Ich habe den Teller geklebt.*

p. 59 ‘verbs like *schreiben* [...] are fine with the sein-Zustandspassiv but not with the bleiben-Kontinuativantikausativ’: But what about: *Der Text bleibt bis zur nächsten Schulstunde an die Tafel geschrieben.*

Attested: *Denn wo die Motivation geblieben wäre, wenn man den Angestellten nur quasi den Speck durchs Maul gezogen hätte und anschliessend bedauernd zur Mitteilung gezwungen*

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.derwesten.de/staedte/hattingen/eheglueck-id3502326.html>; 30.12.2021

*gewesen wäre, es sei nun halt doch nichts gewesen, bleibt in den Sternen geschrieben.*  
(A99/APR.29312 St. Galler Tagblatt, 27.04.1999, Ressort: AT-APP (Abk.); Belohnter Mut)

p. 60 First line after 3.6.7: translations of German verbs are missing

p. 60 3.18b Why ‘?’ in the example? The sentence is also ok with a *durch*-PP: *Er wirkt durch die Stille entspannt.*

p. 61 It is mentioned that the actor in a passive construction can be expressed by a *von* -or *durch*-PP but there exist various other means for realizing the actor, cf. the enormous literature on the German passive construction, e.g., Pape-Müller (1980).

p. 62 3.25b Not ‘?’ but ‘\*’

p. 62 ‘The original subject an optionally’: ‘can’ instead of ‘an’

p. 65 3.33b In this case, the infinitive is nominalized and you are dealing with a clear instance of a German Funktionsverbgefüge.

p. 65 3.34c The preposition *am* is possible, cf. *Er hat einen Tropfen am Mund hängen.* So, the last sentence preceding the example is wrong. The reason that 3.34c does not allow *am* is that the contraction is not possible in case of feminine articles and *an*, also something like *an’r Nase* is ok in spoken German.

p. 65 ‘in this diathesis the original nominative es demoted’: *is demoted*

p. 66 It is claimed that *begrünen* is derived from the adjective *grün* but it is derived from the verb *grünen* which is derived from the adjective.<sup>2</sup> The same for *verdunkeln* which is derived from *dunkeln* und not from *dunkel*.<sup>3</sup>

p. 67 ‘Is is not in widespread use and sound like’: *sounds like*

p. 67 ‘The light verb status of *geben* is better exemplified together with verbs that take clausal complements’: Why?

p. 68 ‘The possibly leads’: *This possibly leads*

p. 68 3.44a Again a clear case of a German Funktionsverbgefüge. One might wonder whether the noun *Kuss* is a regular argument of *geben* or not. There is some debate concerning this question, for references see Fleischhauer (*in press*). You could also use *küssen* instead of *Kuss geben*, if you like avoiding Funktionsverbgefüge: *Du küsst ihn; Ich sehe dich ihn küssen; Ich sehe, dass du ihn küsst.*

p. 68 3.45b Soundy old-fashioned.

p. 69 3.11.2 Why are you proposing a further diathesis? The dative marking of the original subject is expected (have a look at the typological literature on causatives). The cause becomes the new subject and is realized in the nominative. If there is already a direct object, the original subject can only become either an indirect object or realized within a PP.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.dwds.de/wb/gr%C3%BCnen>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.dwds.de/wb/dunkeln>

What is the reason for analyzing this construction as a type of ‘passive’?

p. 70 ‘though in this instance the diathesis is induced by an adverbial’: induced by an adverbial

p. 70 3.51b *Ich beende dir den Vertrag* sounds slightly odd. Are there attested examples of this type?

p. 71 ‘with an obligatory location *in meinem Gesicht*’: *in mein Gesicht*

p. 71 3.52b *in mein Gesicht*

p. 71 3.54b *Ich glaube deiner Aussage.* and  
*Ich glaube an deine Aussage.*

p.72 3.55a *Sie wichen vor der Polizei.*: odd; better: *Sie wichen vor der Polizei zurück.*

p. 73 There is some debate whether verbs like *singen* – which are usually conceived as ‘incremental theme verbs’ – entail the creation of something in their intransitive use (*Ich singe* → *Ich singe etwas*). It seems that these verbs are basically transitive which seems to be contrary to the position adopted in the book (?), cf. e.g., Mittwoch (1982).

p. 74 3.65b The sentence is ok, no ‘?’ needed.

p. 74 What is the difference between ‘optional Akkusativ’ and ‘Aktionsfokus’, this does not get clear to me.

p. 75 3.68c Start the sentence with a capital letter

p. 76 3.69a *in mein Hemd*

p. 79 3.78a The sentence is odd.

p. 79 3.79b The sentence is ok (in context), as already mentioned above.

p. 79 Is it claimed that there cannot be resultatives with intransitive verbs? One somehow gets the impression by reading this section.

p. 82 ‘is placed at the end in a subordinate situation’: not the situation is subordinated but the clause.

p. 82 ‘has a specific set of verbs to which can’: ‘to which it can’

p. 84 4.6b The sentence has a habitual rather than a progressive interpretation due to ‘dauernd’. You can drop ‘dauernd’ and the progressive reading obtains.

p. 87 In the discussion of the absentiv, it is claimed that the subject is not present. ‘Subject’ is a grammatical term and there is definitely a subject in the sentence. What is meant is that the subject referent is not present. But not present where? In how far does ‘Ich bin beim Arbeiten’ mean that the subject referent of I is not present? For me, the sentence has a progressive interpretative. Wouldn’t be ‘Ich bin bei der Arbeit’ closer to what is usually called ‘absentiv’?

p. 88 4.20b Here we have a Funktionsverbgefüge again.

p. 88 Concerning 4.3.8., it is claimed that no symmetrical construction with *gehen* exists but we find other constructions like *zum Stehen bringen*.

p. 89 4.25b The sentence is ungrammatical but it would be fine with *gedenke* rather than *denke*.

p. 89 4.26b (as well as the second sentence in a): I do not like the sentences. Are they attested?

p. 91 Is the example in 4.32 really (not) coherent, one can say *dass das Wetter droht schlecht zu werden; dass er das Licht auszuschalten droht*. I am not sure whether the contrast proposed by the author really exists. The same for 4.33 on page 92 *dass er immer wieder das Licht auszuschalten verspricht*. I would even prefer these structures in sentences like *Dass er immer wieder das Licht auszuschalten verspricht und doch nicht tut, ärgert mich sehr*.

p. 96 ‘the possible connections attested between construction’: ‘constructions’

p. 97 Concerning 5.2.2 I wonder whether ‘quantified’ is the right predicate. *Laut*, as in 5.3.c, is clearly not an instance of quantification. (Also 5.15 on page 104)

p. 98 The lexicalized noun-verb combinations are compared with noun incorporation. The noun-verb form are, in various instances, not a morphological word which is clearly different from noun incorporation. E.g., *Er stand die ganze Nacht über Wache*. This extends to page 100, there ‘noun incorporation’ is listed as a category of attested verbs. It might be worth comparing it with pseudo-incorporation, see, for example, the introduction in Borik & Gehrke (2015).

p. 98 5.7b I agree that a question with *was* is impossible (not ‘?’ but ‘\*’) but you can ask *Wie ist er gestorben? – Einen qualvollen Tod!*

p. 100 5.11c *Um* is a preposition in this case and requires an argument *Ich ziehe den Zaun um das Feld*. Otherwise you can say *Ich ziehe um (nach Köln)* and even *Der Zoo zieht die Seelöwen um*.

p. 102 ‘The verbs listed here need a genitive Argument’: ‘argument’

p. 110 ‘Ich bin weggetreten’: This also has the meaning ‘being unconscious’; this is the dominant interpretation for me

p. 110 ‘Ich habe den Lärm der Stadt entflohen’: I only accept *sein*; dialectal variation?

p. 110 Concerning the ‘further examples’: What is the rationale behind the listing? Sometimes the list includes the perfect of the transitive verb, sometimes not.

p. 111 ‘The Schreck benimmt ihm den Atem’: Without *be-*

p. 111 5.3.7 Why are there no examples?

p. 104 ‘Er hat zehn kilo zugenommen’: *Kilo*

p. 104 For verbs like *wiegen* and *kosten* have a look at Gamerschlag (2014), there you find a useful discussion of the interpretation as well as argument realization of these verbs.

p. 106 ‘Das kochen klappt noch nicht so gut.’: *Kochen*

p. 107 5.5.4 Is this just an instance of ‘impersonal passive’? If yes, say so. If not, this would also be interesting to know.

p. 107 ‘Die Wunde hat geheilt’: Odd, I only accept *sein*

p. 108 ‘Die Fähre hat abgestoßen’: That’s ungrammatical (at least for me). Due you have an attested example?

p. 108 Besides ‘Die Bombe hat gezündet’ also ‘Die Bome ist gezündet’ is possible. Which is worth mentioning since you mention the variation between *sein* and *haben* regarding *duschen* in 5.26.

p. 108 5.28c The second sentence is incomplete: Mein Sohn ist angehalten pünktlich zu sein; I think adding *von mir* is not acceptable. But this would be worth checking in a corpus as there might be sentences of this type in which adding a *von*-PP is acceptable.

p. 111 5.6.3 Further verbs: *sitzen – setzen, liegen – legen*

p. 112 The examples in 5.37 and 5.38 illustrate different types of illustrations. Either you discuss this in more details or you should you list examples exemplifying the same type of alternation. The conative alternation in 5.37c is something different from the plain intransitive use of *essen* or *backen* in 5.37b and 5.38c.

p. 113 5.42 The examples contain different uses of *unterrichten*, in b. and e. it means ‘teach’, in c. and d. it means ‘report, notify’ and in a. it can mean both. It might be worth distinguishing between the different uses to check systematically whether the alternations are dependent on the verb’s meaning (use).

p. 114 5.43a The example is odd, at least for me.

p. 114 In 5.7.4 it is stated that some verbs only allow inanimate subjects; one of the examples is *sitzen*. This is related to a specific interpretation of *sitzen*, right? Like in *Die Jacke sitzt (mir) gut*.

p. 115 ‘this diathesis seem to be restricted’: seems

p. 115 ‘Ich spreche dir den Dank aus’: either without *den* or something like *den Dank aller Kollegen*

p. 116 ‘The verb *nahelegen* is is’: delete one ‘is’

p. 116 ‘to read aloud\*’: wrong symbol

p. 116 ‘I h bezichtige dich nicht’: Only possible in a context like: ‘Du bezichtigst mich des Diebstahls. Nein, ich bezichtige dich nicht.’ But even here, I think the genitive NP is highly missing.

p. 117 ‘Er hat die 400 meter geschwommen.’: Meter



p. 118 'er floh ihren Blick': Er

p. 118 5.51 Punctuation mark is missing

p. 119 'Mir dampft der Tee'/'Mir stinken die Socken': Strange sentences; attested?  
*Stinken* with a dative subject does not mean 'smell' but (roughly) 'dislike'.

p. 119 'Mein Kopf schwindelt. Mir schwindelt der Kopf': I think both sentences are rather strange.

p. 120 5.56 The contrast between b. and c. is due to the determiner: *Ich koche deine Suppe für dich* (deine Lieblingsuppe) and *Ich koche die Suppe für dich* (die, die du bestellt hast) are ok. The same for the examples in 5.58.

p. 122 5.64a This rather is odd, therefore it would be worth citing an attested example.

p. 128 6.11c 'ich bin getanzt': Ich

p. 129 'The comitative interpretation': the

p. 129 6.13a/c Punctuation marks missing

p. 129 6.16 What about sentences like *Ich kämpfe mit dem Schwert*; the PP cannot easily dropped

p. 130 6.17 Is there something missing between b. and c.?

p. 130 'paraphrased by *um zu*-Infinitive phrase': either 'an *um zu*-Infinitive phrase' or 'phrases'

p. 130 6.18c I think *bekomme* is preferred over *habe*, if *arbeiten* is in the present tense.

p. 130 6.21a Only a *von*-PP not a *durch*-PP is possible.

p. 131 6.23b This only works with *zerbrechen* not with *brechen*. Or you add a result-XP *Ich breche den Spiegel entzwei/kaputt/in Teile*.

p. 132 'Das Problem steht zur Diskussion': *zur Diskussion stehen* is a Funktionsverbgefüge; similarly *unter Zugzwang geraten* in 6.26b

p. 132 'Das Buch handelt über die Relativitätstheorie': I prefer *von*

p. 133 'Er hat viel Arbeit an das Haus gewandt': Totally unacceptable

p. 134 6.30 *Verwarnung/verwarnen* instead of *Warnung/warnen* would be more idiomatic.

p. 134 6.32b The sentence is acceptable in the right context, it means 'Karl is cooperative'.

p. 135 'Ich komme zu einem harmlosen Ergebnis. Gestern kam es zu einem Streit.': The pair of examples contains different Funktionsverbgefüge.

p. 135 6.34a The example means ‘He is missing/longing for his money’ not ‘He is lacking money’.

p. 136 6.35b Compare *Mir ist kalt* with *Ich bin kalt*; it is a well-known cross-linguistically that experiencer subjects are realized in the dative case.

p. 138 6.39d *Hände* is not a real instrument but – following the analysis of Van Valin & Wilkins (1996) – an implement. It might be worth taking this into account as it explains the ungrammaticality of the example. See, also, Van Hooste (2018).

p. 138 ‘who produces the source’: If ‘source’ is intended to be a grammatical term, you should rephrase is by ‘the referent of the source argument’ or something like this. Otherwise, I am not sure what this sentence is intended to mean. I also think that ‘produce’ is not appropriate (see comment above).

p. 141 It is claimed that the ‘present tense’ is not possible for intransitive *öffnen*. If this is really what the author wants to say, it is wrong. *Die Tür öffnet automatisch [...]*.<sup>4</sup>

p. 141 6.50d The example is odd, but ‘Der Zoo öffnet’ is fine.

p. 141 ‘Die Soldaten rücken in die Kaserne’: I think the right verb is *einrücken* not just *rücken*

p. 141 ‘Das hohe Gehalt zieht ihn nach Australien. Er zieht nach Australien’: These are two different meanings of *ziehen*.

p. 141 ‘Ich schwemme das Pferd im Fluß’: Totally ungrammatical

p. 141 6.51 *in dem Korb*

p. 142 ‘The generalization seem to be’: seems

p. 143 6.57c *dem Brief*

p. 144 ‘Der Knoten platzt’: This is an idiom, a better example would be ‘Der Ballon platzt’

p. 145 \*\*Examples\*\*: Why ‘\*’?

p. 145 ‘The possessor of the prepositional phrase’: It is not the possessor of the phrase but of its referent.

p. 147 For argument alternations concerning *kratzen* cf. Fleischhauer (2018). Also for *beißen*, *zwicken* (page 149, 163) and *schlagen*, *treten* (page 150).

p. 148 In how far does affectedness play a role in the examples in 6.67a and c? What notion of ‘affectedness’ is used in this analysis?

p. 148 ‘Ich küsse auf deine Wange’: *Ich küsse dich auf deine Wange*.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.welt.de/wirtschaft/webwelt/article179800530/Smart-Locks-Diese-smarten-Schloesser-oeffnen-die-Haustuer-selbststaendig.html>; 03.01.2022

p. 148 'Ich treffe auf das Tor': I prefer *in* rather than *auf*. I think the preposition has a spatial meaning and use can say something like *Ich treffe ihn auf den Kopf* or *Ich treffe auf das Auto* meaning 'on top of the car'.

p. 148 'Ich spreche Englisch. Ich spreche auf Englisch': This alternation shows contrast between having an ability and doing something in a specific way. The first sentence means 'I have the ability to speak English' and the second one means 'I am speaking in English'.

p. 148 'The verbs *hören* and *achten* show considerable semantic shift in this alternation': Be more precise, how are they shifting? As I mentioned above, the same is true of other verbs.

p. 149 Further examples of 6.7.6.5: Does affectedness really play a role? Is it not the case that the subject referent plays a different role in the two sentences of each pair? The last sentence for example expresses a contrast for the subject being either the 'Fahrer' (first sentence) or just a 'Mitfahrer' (second sentence)?

p. 150 6.70b I prefer the sentence without *mit*. 6.70c I prefer *einander* rather than *miteinander*.

p. 150 'Accusative objects that alternate with an *von* prepositional phrase': a

p. 151 'Ich nasche ein paar Beeren': paar

p. 151 'Ich verfüge einen Einreisestopp. Ich verfüge über viel Geld': Two entirely different senses. The first sentence means 'to order something', the second one means 'to have something at one's disposal'. The same is true of the pair 'Ich halte dich. Ich halte zu dir'. I am not sure whether it makes sense comparing such sentence pairs. I do not think that the different interpretations are derived by the alternation but that each sense has its own argument realization pattern. Thus, in my view it does not make sense speaking of an alternation in such cases.

p. 151 6.72c The sentence is ok, why '\*'?

p. 151 6.73a I think the PP is not optional but required in this example.

p. 152 'Sie wichen vor der Polizei': The sentence is ungrammatical without *zurück*.

p. 153 'Ich zeige das Haus an den Käufer': ungrammatical; the same with 'Er entzieht das Sorgerecht von ihr'.

p. 154 'Ich zögere damit, Maßnahmen zu nehmen.': *Nehmen* does not work here, use *ergreifen* instead.

p. 155 'The genitive ditransitive in this group allow': allows

p. 155 'Er beraubt dich von deinen Rechten': ungrammatical

p. 156 'Es kommt an auf die Eleganz. Mir kommt es an auf die Eleganz.': In both sentences, *an* should go to the end of the sentence.

p. 156 6.78c Start with a capital letter.

- p. 157 First example without punctuation mark.
- p. 157 ‘In such constructions are location seems obligatory’: *the* instead of *are*?
- p. 157 ‘like in (6.79), and example’: examples (?)
- p. 157 ‘or the Accusative’: accusative
- p. 157 ‘dass... Phrase’: phrase
- p. 158 ‘ich schwitze einen Fleck in meinen Hemd.’: mein Hemd
- p. 158 ‘Sie gräbt das Frühstück aus dem Rucksack’: *graben* is used metaphorically, why don’t you use an example like: ‘Sie gräbt die Kartoffeln aus dem Boden’?
- p. 159 6.83c Is this really an attested example? Even if, it is clearly idiomatic.
- p. 159 6.84d The sentence can also mean: ‘Ich befehlige die Armee, die an der Front ist’
- p. 159 Last one of the further examples: Start with a capital letter
- p. 160 Punctuation mark missing after the second sentence.
- p. 160 ‘Maybe the *als* alternation’: What kind of alternation is meant?
- p. 161 6.86a Does not work for me, better ‘Ich breche das Brot’ but even this is somehow strange. I prefer a resultative-XP (*Ich breche XY in zwei Teile*) or the prefix *zer-* (*Ich zerbreche den Stein*). Similarly for example g. (*Durch das Zerbrechen des Steins...*). Although in the further examples (why does the *brechen*-example occur there again?).
- p. 161. *brechen* does not fit into the class of verbs listed under ‘attested examples’ as *brechen* is the only resultative verb (the other verbs are non-resultative).
- p. 161 6.86e/f *einen Kristall*
- p. 162d I think the example is ok. Attested: *Ich gewinne dir den Hauptpreis.*<sup>5</sup>
- p. 163 6.92a/b I think the examples are strange and I prefer the sentences without dative pronouns.
- p. 163 ‘Er steht mir zur Seite. Er steht zu meiner Seite.’: Two distinct meanings; the first sentence either contains a Funktionsverbgefüge or an idiom (depending on the analysis).
- p. 163 ‘Ich falle vor deinen Füßen’: deine
- p. 164 ‘verbs are have an accusative arguments’: argument
- p. 164 Start the first of the further examples with a capital letter.

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.wattpad.com/amp/1012317047>; 06.01.2022

p. 164 Although 'Ich jage dir den Anwalt auf den Hals' is acceptable, the sentence 'Ich jage den Anwalt auf deinen Hals' is not. The example is an idiom, I think.

p. 165 'wegen seine Ehrlichkeit': seiner

p. 166 'Er gießt Wasser an die Blumen': This example is somehow strange. Maybe you can use an attested sentence?

p. 171 7.6b Why is the sentence marked as ungrammatical? The sentence is perfectly acceptable!

p. 172 7.8b Punctuation mark is missing.

p. 172 7.7b/7.8b In the right context, the sentences are all right.

p. 173 7.12b The sentence is okay, e.g. 'Ich habe dich hierher bemüht, weil...'

p. 173 7.3.1 The combination of *ver-* and reflexive pronoun results in an erratic interpretation and is very productive in German (cf. Stiebels 1996). Further verbs: *verwählen*, *verlaufen*, *verfahren*, *verschreiben*, *verrechnen*, *verlesen*, *versprechen* + *sich*. Without *sich* a different interpretation result: *sich verschreiben* 'write something wrong' vs *etwas verschreiben* 'prescribe'.

p. 174 'Die neugeborenen Katzen behaaren sich allmählich': This is totally out!

p. 175 'Die Krankheit äußert sich durch das Fieber': More idiomatic without *das*.

p. 176 7.21b I think the example is ok: *Das erste Zahnrad hat sich mit dem zweiten verklemmt*. Maybe you can find an attested example.

p. 176 7.22b The reflexive is not required, cf. *Heute treffe ich meine alten Lehrer*.

p. 176 The reference to the section below 7.22 is wrong. Similarly on page 179.

p. 177 7.24b I disagree; what about a sentence like *Dieser Vorfall, den alle nur eine Einbildung gehalten haben, ereignete sich (aber) wirklich/tatsächlich*.

p. 177 'Europa bückt sich dem Willen der USA': You cannot use *bücken* here, take *beugen*.

p. 177 'In Scharen gesellt sich ich häufig dem Hausgeflügel zu. (DWDS)': Usually, the source is not mentioned directly following the example but in a footnote. Be consistent please.

p. 178 'Mit dieser Aufgabe tue ich mir schwer': mich

p. 178 'Er langte sich ein Glas': Does not work for me.

p. 178 7.27 Punctuation marks are missing.

p. 180 7.32b mein

p. 180 'Er hat sich bei/an ihm angebedert': *an* requires accusative, not dative

- p. 180 ‘Die Schülerin hat sich der Lehrerin eingeschmeichelt’: ungrammatical without *bei*
- p. 181 ‘Die Tochter bequeme sich ihres Wunsches’: Does not work, better *Die Tochter bequemte sich ihrem Wunsch zu entsprechen*.
- p. 181 ‘Mit welchem Ziel hätten wir uns dazu erdreisten können’: better *sollen* dann *können*
- p. 181 7.34 I find both examples unacceptable.
- p. 181f. 7.4.1 I do not think that the reflexive version entails a change of state (at least not in the mentioned example as you can say *Er kniete sich stundenlang auf den Boden* which is clearly an activity predicate and not an achievement/accomplishment predicate).
- p. 182 ‘Die Erde dreht’: Strange but better if you say: *Die Erde dreht und dreht*.
- p. 182 ‘Ich habe hingekniet’: Odd, *Ich habe mich hingekniet*.
- p. 182 7.38a Why ‘?’, the sentence is totally acceptable.
- p. 183 ‘Ich entscheide für den Angriff’: Odd, *entscheide mich* is the only acceptable version
- p. 183 ‘Ich erstaune mich über das viele Geld’: Odd, only without reflexive pronoun
- p. 183 7.43 *sorgen* and *sich sorgen* have different meanings
- p. 183 7.4.2 Have a look on Wiskandt (2021) for constraints on reflexive marking in combination with psych predicates in German.
- p. 185 ‘Er hat alles erspart’: Odd
- p. 187 ‘also possible with “free” datives?’: Why ‘?’
- p. 187 Further examples below 7.54: Punctuations marks are missing
- p. 189 ‘Ich ordne die Pflanze einer Systematik unter’: I think *einordnen* (without *unter*) would be more idiomatic. But you can use a different example: *Ich ordne meine weiteren Pläne deinen Wünschen unter*.
- p. 190 7.65b: Odd
- p. 191 Is the section on ‘Reciprocal alternations’ complete? I somehow have the feeling that something is missing here.
- p. 191 7.66 Start with capital letters, punctuation marks are missing.
- p. 192 7.4.18/7.4.19 Punctuation marks are missing in the examples.
- p. 192 7.4.20 Is this the final text? Somehow this seems to be incomplete.
- p. 193 Punctuation marks are (partially) missing in the further examples on the top of the page.

p. 193 7.69b The example is strange, I prefer *Bei diesem Buch handelt es sich um ein Linguistikbuch*. The example listed under 'further examples' is acceptable as well.

p. 193 7.5.2 First sentence, repetition of *an*.

p. 195 'Wir wollen das Problem nicht (noch mehr) komplizieren': *verkomplizieren* (the same for the second sentence)

p. 195 'Ich bessere die Straße': Here you need the verb *ausbessern* or *verbessern* might also work.

p. 196 7.77b Ungrammatical

p. 196 'Der Paragraph fügt sich dem Gesetz hinzu': Strange, it somehow induced agentivity on side of the *Paragraph*.

p. 196 'Der Bauplan erklärt sich dem Benutzer': Strange but it improves if you add 'von ganz alleine'.

p. 197 'Ich nähre mich mit (von) Milch': Here you need *ernähren*, also on page 199.

p. 198 'Ich entsetze mich bei dem Anblick': *über* instead of *bei*

p. 198 'Ich habe mich erfreut an der Musik': *erfreut* should go to the end.

p. 199 'Das Alter beschwert mich': Odd

p. 199 'Ich unterhalte das Publikum. Das Publikum unterhält sich mit mir': Two completely different verb meanings. The same for the two examples with *drücken*.

p. 199 Check for missing punctuation marks.

p. 199 'Ich werde erheitert durch die gute Nachricht': *erheitert* should go to the end.

p. 200 'Ich graue mich': odd without *vor*-PP.

p. 201 'verbs that hurt': verbs cannot hurt, you probably mean the activity denoted by the verb.

p. 201 7.88c Why '\*'? I think it is ok.

p. 201 'Er verschläft sich': Odd, but better if you say 'Er verschläft sich um 10 Minuten'

p. 201 7.89c *das* not *den*

p. 202 7.90 Why not earlier?

p. 203 7.95b Really? Is this attested?

p. 204 'Ich wage mich an der Aufgabe': *die*

p. 204 'Der Schauspieler versucht sich in der neuen Rolle': Punctuation mark missing

- p. 204 ‘Ich behaupte mich in meine neue Stelle’: meiner neuen
- p. 204 7.98b Also an erratic verb (see above)
- p. 205 7.9.3 Why is not source for Early New High German given?
- p. 206 ‘Die Motten fressen von/an den Pullover’: dem
- p. 206 The two examples with *bedenken* are unacceptable!
- p. 207 ‘a discussion of term’: ‘the term’ or just delete ‘term’
- p. 208 8.2.1 Be more precise with elements can intervene between particle and verb (comes later in the book but should be mentioned here already).
- p. 209 8.3b Really attested? Strange example.
- p. 211 8.6c Please explain what the examples show.
- p. 211 The contrast between *blühen* and *verblühen* is easily explained: *verblühen* denotes a change of state but *blühen* not (necessarily): *Die Blumen blühen schon seit drei Tage/\*Die Blumen verblühen schon seit drei Tagen*. See also your data in 8.25 on page 217 which point into the same direction. It might be worth relating the discussion of the data.
- p. 212 8.2.3 *Begrünen* is derived from the verb *grünen* and not from the adjective *grün* (although *grünen* is derived from the adjective). Similarly, *versalzen* is derived from *salzen* which is derived from *Salz*.
- p. 212 ‘to cause somebody to not have a weapon’: weapon
- p. 212 8.12b *begraben* is also used metaphorically *Ich begrabe meine Pläne*; in this use no PP is allowed.
- p. 213 8.15b On *aufessen* and the prefixation of other incremental verbs, see Fleischhauer & Czardybon (2016).
- p. 214 ‘neither in without preverb’: delete *in*
- p. 214 Concerning 8.19: Be more precise with respect to the particle as ‘der arbeitende Student’ as well as ‘der mitarbeitende Student’ are possible. Similarly for 8.23 on page 216.
- p. 215 Further examples: One pair of examples illustrating *fürchten* might be enough.
- p. 215 I think *abkühlen* is derived from the verb *kühlen* and not directly from the adjective *kühl*. There also exists verbs like *kranken*, *wachen*, *röten* such that the prefixed verbs are not directly derived from the adjective but from the deadjectival verbs.
- p. 217 ‘\*geschwundenen Vorräte’: not ungrammatical: *Gerne informieren wir Sie hiermit über eine besondere Aktion, damit Sie Ihre während der Pandemie geschwundenen Vorräte wieder*



*auffüllen können*.<sup>6</sup> The same for *\*die gefaulten Äpfel* (various attestations at Google). Also: *\*die gegangenen Gäste*, e.g. *Die eben gegangenen Gäste haben gar nicht bezahlt*. This somehow questions the view expressed in 8.4.5

p. 218 8.4.7 Here again are erratic verbs. Somehow you are missing semantic generalizations which might be easily possible.

p. 219 8.28b The reflexive is optional: *Ich sehe gerade ein Buch an*.

p. 219 'Ich übe mir den Tango an': *anüben* does not exist.

p. 221 'Ich verheirate Paul und Marie': I prefer *verheiraten mit*.

p. 221 'Der Sturm treibt die Wrackteile an': Punctuation mark is missing.

p. 221 8.35a The sentence is strange!

p. 221 8.63 Add *Die Pflanze grünen*

p. 222 I think *verbessern* is derived from the verb *bessern* not directly from the comparative.

p. 222 I do not think that the meaning of *erbitten* can be derived from the adjective *bitter*. According to the DWDS, it is early used figuratively and the literal meaning 'bitter machen' is rather rare. I also think that *entrunden* is derived from *runden* and not from *rund*.

p. 223 *Beschädigen* is derived from *schädigen* (*Rauchen schädigt die Lunge*) but not directly from *Schaden*.

p. 223 'to cause not to have arms']: Why 'j']?

p. 223 'The prefix *ent-* includes in': an

p. 223 8.42c *in dem Kapitän* rather than *in den Kapitän*

p. 223 8.42 Wouldn't it be better to provide English paraphrases?

p. 223 8.43 The verbs have to distinct meanings. The same for the attested verbs below 8.43.

p. 224 'Er verfuttert den Pferden das Tiermehl': *verfüttern* (or *füttert X an Y*) but *futtern* cannot be used.

p. 226 'to wonder:' is missing

p. 226 8.50c Punctuation mark is missing

p. 226 'an accusative arguemnt': argument

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.apeval.ch/wallis/renommierte-raclettekase-hochqualitative-weine.html>; 06.01.2022

p. 226 ‘Die Polizei hat den Dieb gegriffen’: ergriffen but you can say ‘Der Polizist hat die Kaffeetasse gegriffen’; *greifen* and *eingreifen* are different lexemes. The same is true of *trinken* and *ertrinken*.

p. 227 8.52b *mir* instead of *mich*

p. 227 8.53 For a look at Stiebels (1996) for erratic verbs.

p. 229 ‘Ich gebe dem Buch einen Umschlag’: Might be ok in a context (technical use) but out of context the sentence is somehow strange as a book cannot be a recipient. If one accepts the sentence, it means ‘I am decorating the book with a cover’ or ‘I am producing a cover for it’.

p. 229 ‘Ich besinge dich mit einem Lied’: *in* rather than *mit*. (*Der Schlottwitzer Heimatmusiker Hanskarl König hat ein neues Lied veröffentlicht. In diesem besingt er Sachsens Dampfeisenbahnen.*<sup>7</sup>) Also possible without PP (*Die Klasse 4c besingt den Herbst*<sup>8</sup>).

p. 229 It is claimed that unprefixated *steigen* necessarily requires a location-PP but consider examples like *Die Temperatur/Der Goldpreis/Das Flugzeug steigt*. For an intensive discussion of *steigen* cf. Löbner (1979) and Fleischhauer & Gamerschlag (2014).

p. 229 8.59a *Mann* instead of *Man*

p. 230 ‘Ich bin durchgelaufen’: *durch* does not have a spatial meaning but means ‘without a pause’

p. 230 ‘Der Gefangene bricht aus dem Gefängnis’: *bricht aus dem Gefängnis aus*; the same with *Ich ziehe aus dem Haus*, here you need *Ich ziehe aus dem Gefängnis aus*.

p. 230 8.61b Why ‘\*’? The sentence is all right

p. 230 8.61c/d *Hunger* with capital letter; the same in 8.62 for *Hunger* and *Hund*.

p. 230 8.62c The sentence is not acceptable; the same for the sentence in d.

p. 231 ‘Ich habe den Faden durchgezogen’: a *durch*-PP is missing and it is, if left out, implicit. You can only leave it out if it is inferable from the context.

p. 232 ‘Ich schenke den Wein in das Glas’: *in das Glase in*

p. 233 ‘effect of the addition of preverb’: of a/the preverb

p. 232 ‘Die Aufgabe belästigt mich’: The example is odd and I think *belästigen* requires an animate subject argument.

p. 235 8.8.7 I think the sentences in the further examples should be presented in a different order.

p. 8.78b Punctuation mark is missing.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.saechsische.de/glashuette/glashuette-schlottwitzer-besingt-die-schmalspurbahnen-5578593-plus.html>; 07.01.2022

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.ggs-paffrath.de/201718-2/schuljahr-201516/die-klasse-4c-besingt-den-herbst-2/>; 07.01.2022

p. 237 8.79a *wuchert* not *wuchern*

p. 237 'Ich laufe auf meinen neuen Schuhen': *in* not *auf*

p. 237 'Das Brautpaar tanzt auf den Ball': *dem Ball*; 'Das Brautpaar hat den Ball angetanzt': I think *antanzen* (at least in this use) does not exist.

p. 238 Further examples of 8.8.10.3: A number of the examples occurs repeatedly (partially already on page 237).

p. 238 'in which there is': there

p. 238 8.82a I find the first sentence strange, although the second one is fine.

p. 239 8.84c: Does not work for me.

p. 239 'Ich verschlampe meine Aufgaben' and 'Ich verzögere die Maßnahmen': Punctuation marks are missing

p. 240 8.89a The example is strange; maybe 'Das Wasser spült unter der Straße entlang', otherwise *spülen* is used as meaning 'to clean dishes'.

p. 240 8.90a The sentence is ungrammatical with the *zu*-PP. The same for *Ich klage zu dir* below. And also *Ich lüge zu dir* on page 243.

p. 241 'into an accusative argument': argument

p. 241 8.92a *das Unrecht*

p. 242 8.94d The sentence does not work, the only alternative to (a) is *Ich strebe ein hohes Amt an*.

p. 243 8.97c/d: Both sentences are fine.

p. 245 'Die Polizei jagte auf einen Verbrecher': without *auf*

p. 245 'Ich füge eine Zollerklärung zu dem Paket': *Ich füge eine Zollerklärung dem Paket zu*

p. 247 'Ich male die Wand an mit einem Gemälde': *Ich male die Wand mit Farbe an*; *Gemälde* is not possible and *an* should go to the end.

p. 247 8.106 is identical to 8.104

p. 247 'Ich besegle den See mit meinem Boot': I am not sure whether *besegeln* exists; use an attested example please.

p. 247 'Ich belege den Flur mit einem Teppich': Does not work but use 'Ich belege das Brot mit Käse'; like in other examples, the alternation affects the selectional restricts which might also be worth mentioning in the volume. You do not need the last example on the page as it illustrated *legen/belegen* again.

p. 248 8.107b *in* not *mit* but than the referent of *dich* is the topic of the song.

p. 248 ‘Ich verrauche das Schlafzimmer mit einer Zigarette’: No! What you mean is *verqualmen*.

p. 248 ‘Ich stelle den Schrank im Korridor’: *in den Korridor*

p. 248 ‘Er hat Feldsteinen in den Zugang gebaut’: *Feldsteine*

p. 249 8.110a *um den Arm* or *auf/über die Wunde* but not *um die Wunde*

p. 251 The sentence after example 9.1 is incomplete.

p. 251 9.2c *in dem Teich*

p. 252 ‘it remain unclear’: remains

p. 252 ‘There are some special context’: contexts

p. 253 Rather than speaking of a comparison phrase it might be more accurate speaking of an equative construction since a (verbal) comparative looks differently (e.g. *Das Flugzeug ist teurer als das Boot*; *Das Flugzeug rast mehr als das Boot*).

p. 253 It is stated that adverbials like *gestern* have scope over the predicate but it is widely assumed that they do not modify the predicate but (semantically speaking) the entire situation and therefore have larger structures within their scope.

p. 254 9.10a The sentence also has the meaning ‘I bought a store and it (= the store) was empty’, cf. 9.12

p. 254 ‘The preferred analysis of the resultative construction’: preferred by whom? References?

p. 255 On the top of the page, it is argued against an analysis of ‘Der Duden’. The argumentation why the author’s analysis is preferred is missing. Please provide arguments supporting your analysis.

p. 255 Section 10.2.8.]: delete ‘]’

p. 255 9.17 & 9.18 Also *Das Buch kostet viel* vs. *Das Buch kostet (aber)*. See Gamerschlag (2014) for such verbs/verb uses.

p. 256 9.19e *nimmt* instead of *benimmt*

p. 256 ‘similarly always needs’: need

p. 256 9.20c: OK in context: *Du führst dich heute aber wieder auf*.

p. 257 9.23b The sentence is ok, especially if you add *nicht* at the end.

p. 259 9.28e The sentence is ungrammatical.

- p. 259 ‘Ich lache mich tot/kaput/schlapp’: Punctuation mark is missing.
- p. 259 ‘Ich arbiere mich tot’: arbeite
- p. 260 9.30a I prefer *ist* rather than *hat*.
- p. 260 ‘Ich koche den Reis kaputt’: *Kaputt* does not work here but you can use *gar*.
- p. 261 ‘nominative with a obligatory’: an
- p. 261 ‘also note that connection’: the connection
- p. 261 9.34a *schneide* not *scheine*
- p. 262 9.35b Punctuation mark is missing. See also Gamerschlag (2014) for a discussion of similar data.
- p. 264 9.39c Not ungrammatical but a real reflexive!
- p. 264 9.41b I think such sentences are attested but with different arguments: *Diese Maßnahme bindet zu viele Finanzmittel*. But this might be a metaphorical use of *binden*.
- p. 265 ‘Ich steckt das Geld in meiner Tasche’: *meine*
- p. 265 9.7.7 There you use *sattessen* rather than *sattsehen* and I think it should be *sattsehen*.
- p. 266 ‘to a transitive verb lead’: leads
- p. 266 ‘as discusses’: as discussed; in the following line, the example is not done correctly.
- p. 266 ‘Ich falle meine Hose kaputt’: I do not like the sentence, is this attested?
- p. 267 line 3 ‘voll’ should be in italics; delete \* in front of ‘voll’
- p. 268 9.48b *in* instead of *auf*
- p. 268 ‘Ich kritzle/schreibe Buchstaben in dem Buch’: das Buch
- p. 268 ‘Ich packe den Wagen voll (mit Einkäufe)’: Einkäufen
- p. 271 ‘The allomorphs without *ge-* show show’: repetition
- p. 273 10.8b I prefer *gelogen* to go to the end.
- p. 273 *Weinen* is mentioned as being a manner of speaking verb, is this really justified? I do not think that this is appropriate.
- p. 275 ‘between participles as secondary predicate’: predicates
- p. 276 10.18c Strange
- p. 276 ‘focus on slightly’: the slightly

p. 277 10.22a I think the sentence is ok, especially if you add *den ganzen Tag*.

p. 277 Why is the *bleiben* construction not tense-oriented? I do not think that this is justified and haven't found any conclusive argumentation in favor of this view. See also my comment on 10.22a

p. 277 10.23b kind with capital K

p. 278 10.26b I am not convinced: *Das wurde zwar gestern repariert, aber es ist immer noch nicht ganz fertig, da noch ein Ersatzteil fehlt* is not contradictory (in my view).

p. 280 Please explain table 10.1 (there is no reference to the table in the body of the text). What is the claim behind the '+' and '-' signs? Is it claimed that some verbs lack a *werden* future? I cannot make sense of the table.

p. 282 10.37b Ambiguous without *bekommen*, it can either mean that his hair has been cut or that we have cutting. There is no ambiguity if *bekommen* is present.

p. 282 10.39c Passive is also possible: *Immer wenn ich durch den Wald fahre, wird mein Fahrrad schmutzig*.

p. 283 Line 1: translations of German verbs are missing

p. 283 'The light verbs': verb; translation is missing; also the translations below 10.41 are missing. Translations below 10.43 (page 284) are missing as well.

p. 283 'different kinds of construction': constructions

p. 283 10a I think the second sentence is not acceptable, I prefer *Ich finde, dass das Projekt gescheitert ist*.

p. 284 10.46b Punctuation mark is missing

p. 285 'Likewise, DWDS': provide a concrete reference

p. 285 Denominal verbs of the type *ölen* are also discussed in Fleischhauer (2016).

p. 286 It is mentioned that *geregnet* is from *Regen* but the participle is derived from the verb *regnen*.

p. 287 'in the DWDS corpus only a few examples...': Be more precise on the numbers.

p. 287 10.54b I prefer *sein* over *haben*.

p. 288 'distinguished from meaning of': from the meaning; the same for 10.63a on page 291.

p. 291 'process leading to this state': to

p. 291 10.64b Is the use of *haben* maybe a dialectal feature? It might be worth discussing this issue as I think *sein* is more common.

p. 292 10.69c (second sentence) *sein* is possible as well. Is this regional variation? I clearly prefer *sein* although *haben* is (marginally) acceptable!

p. 293 10.74b Also possible: *Sie haben den Saal gestürmt*.

p. 293 10.75b (second sentence): I prefer *sein*.

p. 293 10.76a (second sentence): Odd

p. 294 Concerning 10.77a it is mentioned that it seems to be old-fashioned. I disagree, this is quite common.

p.294 ‘Verbs verbs with an’: repetition

p. 294 ‘have an intransitive usage with a reflexive pronouns’: pronoun

p. 294 10.4.4 It is not always clear whether we are dealing with a perfect or a passive construction. It might be useful if the author could provide clear criteria to distinguish between the two construction types.

p. 295 ‘of the transitive (10.82a).’: transitive verb

p. 295 10.82c *des Lärms*

p. 296 10.85a Please check the example again, the verb should be in the plural.

p. 296 10.85b *sein* not *haben*

p. 297 10.86b The two sentences illustrate two different verbs.

p. 297 ‘Er ist in einer prekären Situation geraten’: eine prekäre

p. 297 10.97a Punctuation mark is missing. In the second sentence, *sein* is also possible. This is mentioned on the next page (10.91b), why not earlier?

p. 299 10.93c *aus seinem Zimmer*

p. 299 10.95 Punctuation marks are missing.

p. 300 Last sentence of further examples: Punctuation mark is missing.

p. 302 ‘In some situations it is even possible to construction’: construct

p. 306 ‘shows a parallel to the real passives’: show

p. 306 ‘unpersönlicher Passiv’: unpersönliches

p. 307 10.11 Why are imperatives used there?

p. 308 10.113 *Auf* and *an* require accusative: *den* not *dem*

p. 308 ‘allow for a impersonal’: an

- p. 309 10.117b *des Protests*; I think the sentence is ungrammatical without *werden*.
- p. 310 10.121a/b Both are very almost ungrammatical. In c. substitute *die* by *diese*.
- p. 311 ‘*gehoren + Patrtizip*’: *gehören*
- p. 312 10.124b The sentence is not ungrammatical but perfectly acceptable. In c, *geöffnet* should go to the end. The first sentence in c is also perfectly acceptable.
- p. 312 10.125 (and further examples): punctuation marks are missing.
- p. 312 10.126b The sentence neither contains *scheinen* nor *erscheinen*.
- p. 314 10.132 Missing space between *als* and *ob*. The sentence in b-d are not really acceptable.
- p. 316 10.135a/b The second sentence in each example is odd.
- p. 316 I disagree that 10.137b is old-fashioned, this is quite common.
- p. 316 Below 10.137 \*\* instead of italics, should be changed.
- p. 317 ‘A verb peculiar constructions’: very peculiar construction
- p. 318 10.141b Start with capital letter.
- p. 319 10.148b Instead of *mir* one has to say *an mich*.
- p. 319 ‘\*Das Kind ist unter die Decke gelegt...’: Why \*? The sentence is ok.
- p. 320 ‘Ich lege/setzen/stecken’: *setze/stecke*
- p. 320 ‘Ich passe den Anzug’: ungrammatical
- p. 320 ‘\*Sein Mitarbeiter ist geschätzt.’: The sentence is ok, especially if you add ‘von allen Kollegen/Kunden’.
- p. 320 ‘Das Auto ist (\*gebraucht) verbraucht.’: *Gebraucht* is ok (= is is not new/it is used; cf. *Gebrauchtwagen*) but *verbraucht* is not ok.
- p. 320 ‘\*Meine Schätze sind gezeigt’: Is ok, cf. *Meine paar Schätze sind schnell gezeigt*.
- p. 322 ‘Er hat sich gefürchtet gemacht’: I think this is odd.
- p. 323 Leirbukt\*: delete \*
- p. 323 10.155 *abgenommen* should go after the optional PP
- p. 324 ‘Retention is much more widespread With’: with
- p. 324 ‘while a durative perfect’: *time adverbial* rather than *perfect*



p. 325 10.160 *den Chef* not *die Chef*

p. 325 ‘there is an strong’: a

p. 325 10.163b The sentence is ok and means ‘Yesterday, I did this and that’

p. 326 10.164b *auf meiner Schulter*

p. 326 10.164c *am Brennen*; more natural is an example like *Ich habe meinen Kaim gerade am Brennen*. *am Brennen haben* is a Funktionsverbgefüge.

p. 327 10.166/167b *von* requires the dative *von dem*; in both sentences, I find *von* less acceptable than *über*.

p. 327 See also the paper from Wiskandt (2021) on psych verbs and reflexive marking.  
‘Er is amüsiert über den Witz’: odd; ‘Er ist enttäuscht über dein Benehmen’: I like *von* more; also *deinem Benehmen*

p. 328 ‘Ihre Großmut macht mich beschämt’: The sentence is strange, without *machen* ist much better: *Ihr Großmut beschämt mich*.

p. 329 10.173b Kunstwerk

p. 330 10.177b why ?; I think the sentence is ok.

p. 331 10.182b The sentence is very strange.

p. 332 ‘Man weiß sich dabei nicht gesichert. Sie wussten sich durch ihn gewahrt.’: Are these sentences attested?

p. 333 ‘Ich sehe mich gezwungen...’: Strange sign at the end

p. 334 10.190a/b *schwillt* not *schwellt*

p. 335 10.191c Is this attested? *Zufrieren* with capital letter.

p. 335 10.9.1 Some examples contain *am* others do not. Is this really compatible or are these two different constructions?

p. 339 11.7c Why not the indicative form of the verb?

p. 339 ‘Both these construction’: constructions

p. 341 11.10c The sentence is all right.

p. 342 Möglichkeitspassiv und Permissivpassiv are only vaguely distinct, might it be the case that animacy of the subject argument determines the interpretation? Can you provide clearer (semantic) test criteria for distinguishing the two readings?

p. 342 11.13b The sentence is very strange, I prefer ‘Der Berg lässt sich einfach/gut von Besuchern besteigen’; without such an adverb the sentence has a strong permissive flavor. But

what about a sentence like: ‘Die Seelöwen lassen sich von den Besuchern füttern’ (a permissive as well as a possibility reading seems possible).

p. 343 ‘causes to event to happen’: the event; the paragraph also contains two occurrences of *passivkausativ* without capital ‘P’. Further: ‘Besides the different in role’: difference.

p. 343 11.18b *ausziehen* not *ausziehen*

p. 343 11.18c The sentence is ok, cf. *Der Vater lässt das Baby von seinem Sohn ausziehen/wickeln/baden/tragen*. But I prefer the *von*-PP to be realized. Also true for 11.55c.

p. 344 11.4.1 I am not sure whether the construction really expresses progressive aspect. One might also encounter examples like ‘Ich tat dir das Buch zu deinem sechsten Geburtstag schenken’. Also I personally do not like the *tun*-construction.

p. 344 ‘in german orthography’: German

p. 344 11.20b What about *Das Haus blieb monatelang unverkauft, trotz aller Bemühungen der Makler*? I think such sentences are acceptable and show that *bleiben* and the infinitive do not form a single word.

p. 345 11.23c Punctuation mark is missing.

p. 346 11.24b Punctuation mark is missing.

p. 346 11.4.6 In what sense is the object incorporated? I do not think that this is morphological incorporation, it might be pseudo-incorporation. The same is true of mentioning incorporation on pages 351 and 352. I also disagree with the analysis on page 397 concerning *Haarschneiden*.

p. 348 11.28c also possible with *zu*

p. 348 11.30c The sentence *Ich werde bestimmt von einer Biene gestochen werden, wenn ihr mir den Zucker nicht von den Händen waschen kann* is all right. So, I disagree with the author’s judgement.

p. 352 (see Section 11.5.1: closing bracket is missing.

p. 352 11.45a *übersieht* not *überseht*

p. 354 11.50b/c The participles should go to the end of the sentences.

p. 355 11.51a The participle should go to the end of the sentence. The same holds for 11.53b

p. 356 11.54c I think the interpretation that she allows the dishes to be washed is possible.

p. 356 ‘the use if participle’: of the

p. 357 ‘this appears only to a’: to be a

p. 357 ‘Enzinger (2012: 33-)’: why -?

p. 357 11.58b I think the permissive reading is the more natural one. Meaning, there is also a permissive reading.

p. 360 'in this class verbs': either delete *verbs* or write *class of verbs*

p. 363 'of the lexical verb simply are simply retained': delete the first occurrence of *simply*

p. 363 11.75b Why '?'

p. 364 'Der Eintritt kostet mir 10 Euro': *mich*

p. 365 'Der Teller steht ihm auf den Tisch': Ungrammatical, only ok without *ihm*.

p. 367 Paragraph after 12.1: already said earlier.

p. 371: First sentence: Maybe a quantitative study would be interesting to support this claim.

p. 371 12.9a Also possible: *dass er rechtzeitig nach hause zu kommen verspricht*.

p. 371 12.9b Also possible: *dass der Film verspricht eine Sensation zu werden*.

p. 372 12.13c '\*^': delete '^'

p. 373 'Er hat noch ein Jahr zu leben': Does this example really fit semantically into the category? Maybe just if it is interpreted as meaning: after a year, he will be killed.

p. 374 12.21a (second sentence) *denkt* not *denken*

p. 374 12.21c (second sentence): Odd; the sentence in (d) is better than this one

p. 376 Below 12.25: Where do the numbers exactly come from? The sum is just 90%, what about the remaining 10%? How are the numbers calculated? What is the basis for their calculation?

p. 378 12.31 I think the following examples are ok: *Von 13 bis 15 Uhr ist Ruhe zu halten/ Lärm und Ballspielen zu unterlassen. Ab hier ist Schritt/langsam zu fahren*.

p. 380 'This constructions is': construction

p. 383 'Dieses glas': Glas

p. 384 'Verbs without an accusative argument can used': can be used

p. 384 'there actually appears to be quite good match': a quite good match

p. 385 'Huge von Hofmannsthal': Hugo

p. 388 'the bleiben+zu-Infinitiv construction': The

p. 388 12.53b I prefer 'für diese Ausstellung zu danken'

p. 388 12.54c/d The examples contain Funktionsverbgefüge.

p. 394 13.14a *denke* or *denkt* not *denken*

p. 394 13.14d I prefer *gedenken*. With *gedenken* it means 'He is planning to travel', with *denken* it means 'He believes he will travel'.

p. 394 'A example of a light verb': an

p. 395 13.16b *des Schälens* not *dem Schälen*

p. 395 13.16c *dem Einkaufen* not *von dem Einkaufen*

p. 395 13.4.1 There are also *am*-progressives with a definite direct object (at least in the area where I come from): *Er ist die Kartoffeln am Lesen; Ich bin die Karroffeln am Kochen*.

p. 396 'that that *im* progressive': repetition

p. 396 *am schwimmen* and *am dampfen*: should be with capital letter

p. 397 13.4.4 It is claimed that the construction expresses that an activity is performed regularly/habitually but I am not sure that this is true. Is there any evidence to support this view? I think one can say: *Während ich beim Arbeiten war, rief mich meine Frau fünf Mal an*. This is clearly neither a habit nor a regularity.

p. 397 'I will not analyses': analyze

p. 399 I am not convinced that 13.26 really represents an instance of a metonymical shift as you can say: *Ich bin zum Massieren in den Massagesalon gegangen*. In this sentence, *Massieren* cannot refer to the place of the action which is explicitly realized in the *in*-PP.

p. 400 13.28a I am not convinced of the analysis of the example as you can say *Er kommt am Mittwoch um 15 Uhr vom Einkaufen, dann kannst du ihn treffen*.

p. 400 13.4.7 *Kommen* is usually analyzed as an inchoative Funktionsverb, see Fleischhauer & Hartmann (2021). It might be useful to adopt this kind of terminology for naming the constructions which, in my view, is just a Funktionsverbgefüge. Thus, I am not sure whether it should really be contained in a volume on alternations.

p. 400 It is stated that the construction in 13.4.7 exemplifies different interpretations. This is an interesting observation and it represents what is called 'families of light verb constructions' in, for example, Fleischhauer (*in press*).

p. 401 13.31a (second sentence) start with a capital letter

p. 403 'Den habe ich immer am Hacken': *Hacken* is not a verb but the noun *Hacke* (= Ferse).

## References

[Link to the unpublished papers:

[https://osf.io/ndr84/?view\\_only=da7049066f28464a82fa45e09fb101a6j](https://osf.io/ndr84/?view_only=da7049066f28464a82fa45e09fb101a6j)]

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