Compared to the noun phrases of our control sample, the noun phrases with FN as the core are more frequently rhema of the sentence.

The valence patterns of the FN and the FV combine to form new verbal valence patterns that are usually more complex than those of the corresponding simple verbs. We see the crossing of the verbal and nominal valence patterns in FVG as a consequence of the overgeneralizing use of frequent and semantic verbs.

He is coming to town. come (sub lok)42

The substance touches water. touch (sub acc)

The material comes into contact with water.

touch comeVV comeFV + FN

sub - V sub - V ---> sub - V I I I

akk lok V=>N I

akk=>pwg

We'll take you into town. bring (sub akk lok)

We will connect you with Mr. Krause. connect (sub akk prp)

We will put you in touch with Mr. Krause. connect bringVV bringFV + FN

By reinterpreting FV and FN into a full verb, the attributes of the FN are usually also recategorized into sentence elements.

- The FVG occur more frequently in marked environments, i.e. in subordinate clauses, infinitive clauses, in sentences with a FV in the non-third person, in the plural and in the non-present tense.

In FVG (mostly also in NVG) mostly already lexicalized or lexicalizing verbal abstracts are included, under

many of which belong to the general scientific vocabulary43, form connections with verbs that have little denotative meaning. The lexicalization of the constructions is expressed to varying degrees and also influences the nominal properties of the verbal abstracts that occur in them. In the absence of certain nominal properties of the verbal abstract, we see a more or less pronounced tendency to adapt to the verbal environment, i.e. to take on verbal properties again:44

The FN of an FVG is not anaphorizable.

The use of articles in a FVG is restricted.

The plural ability of an FN is lost.

The number and type of attributes are limited.

Attributes can be converted into sentence elements.

An FVG can be substituted by a corresponding full verb (adjective), because it forms a unit of meaning.

There is a connection between a FVG and the corresponding full verb

but usually a difference in the type of action (aspect).

Negation does not occur with the negation word kein, as is usual or possible with nouns, but with the negation particle nicht.

The sentence negation not and adverbial determinations can

not come between FN and FV.

The FN is integrated into the verbal position fields of the sentence.

The valence patterns of the FN and the FV combine to form new, more complex verbal valence patterns.

FN and FV usually occur in commutation series.

The features a) - l) presented are more or less pronounced depending on the strength (lexicalization) of the joint. In contrast to the FVG, the NVG generally show a lower

strength. Therefore, many of the features listed do not apply

towards them.

While the verbal abstracts in free constructions develop towards nouns, i.e. they increasingly acquire nominal properties in the process of lexicalization, the verbal abstracts in FVG no longer develop towards nouns, but rather into the verbal area. This is also evident in the fact that FN with its prepositions and FV, after the lexicalization of the construction has already progressed far, can merge into one word, namely a verb, in which the FN together with the preposition represents the first immediate constituent of the new verb:

come about --> come into being.

The fact that the parts of an FVG form a unit both syntactically and semantically and that this is also understood as such by a language participant is of course clearly illustrated by the hyphenation: both the meaning of the FN (an event) and the meanings of the preposition (an abstract direction that is understood as the direction of time) and the FV (the type of action) are now united in one word.45

Following our basic assumption that FVG are strengthened constructions, we would expect that the central word of a strengthened construction (in the FVG this is the FN) is also a complicated form. This assumption has been confirmed. In the further development of the FVG, however, we assume that less marked verbal abstracts can also appear as the central word of an FVG. So's corpus seems to show such a development. In the texts he analyzed from the 17th and 18th centuries,

In the 19th and 20th centuries, the substantivized infinitives marked (as nouns) are more frequently used as FN, whereas in the texts of the 19th and 20th centuries, the derivatives ending in -ung are less frequently marked due to their typically nominal ability to denote a limited size. With the progressive grammaticalization of the reinterpreted structures, the derivatives ending in -ung and the FV were considered a semantic unit. The fact that many derivatives ending in

The feature of limitation that occurs in the -ung was perhaps perceived in a verbal environment as terminative and thus as marked.46

The external motivation for the greater spread of FVG and the emergence of new FVG appears to have been the rapid social development over the last 150 years, but particularly in the areas of science, technology, journalism and administration, in which the constructions that had long been available found a natural breeding ground due to the characteristic striving for brevity and conciseness. Since then, language use in these areas of life has also had a significant influence on language use in other areas of life.

Since the FVG has existed for more than 150 years, but can be traced back to Old High German47, it is important to find a linguistic-internal motivation for the emergence of FVG. The linguistic-internal motivation for the emergence of FVG in German is probably the possibility mentioned first by almost all linguists, namely to determine the verb action more precisely with regard to the types of action or, as Leiss48 assumes, to form aspect pairs again in the German verbal system. In languages ​​that have

have a fully developed aspect system (e.g. the Slavic languages) and yet have constructions that resemble the German FVG, there must be another motivation, at least primarily. The emergence and spread of the FVG in these languages ​​is probably more related to other (nominal) features of the FVG and nominalizations in general.

NOTES

See Daniels 1963, v. Polenz 1963, Engelen 1968, Heringer 1968,

Bausch 1964: 223, quoted in Heringer 1968: 120. et al.

See v. Polenz 1985: 113.

See Daniels 1963: 10.

The terms 'strengthened construction' and 'weakened construction' are of a naturalness theory nature and are explained in Orešnik 1990a: 85-87 and Orešnik et alii 1990b: 5-7. The basic assumption about strengthened and weakened constructions is the following: In the beginning (i.e. in the stage in which a construction is only to be regarded as a syntactical variant of another expression and is not yet grammaticalized), strengthened constructions prevail preferably under relatively complicated (marked) grammatical conditions and in their later development may also spread under less complicated grammatical conditions. Weakened constructions, on the other hand, prevail preferably under relatively simple (less marked) grammatical conditions at the beginning and may also spread under less simple grammatical conditions later.

See the previous note.

More details about these assumptions and the corresponding statistical results can be found in Petrič 1990 and Petrič 1992 and in Petrič 1991 and 1993, respectively.

See Köhler 1985: 20f.

See Köhler 1985: 21f.

From the textbook Today's German 1974, text 'Morality 71. For example, abortion, p. 369'.

We have slightly modified the terminology from Helbig 1979:

275 and So 1991: 9-10 adopted.

Sun 1991: 11-13.

v. Polenz 1987: 170.

v. Polenz 1987: 170ff.

In Petrič 1990 and Petrič 1992, predictions were derived from the assumption that verbal abstracts are reinforced word-formation constructions and tested using statistical means. The majority of our predictions were confirmed.

See Mayerthaler 1981: 17f.

In German, the genitive or dative complement of a verb must be connected to the verbal abstraction by a periphrasis. If a subject and an accusative object appear simultaneously as an attribute of a verbal abstraction, the subject must also be rendered periphrastically (von/durch-phrase). For the periphrastic strategy, see Toman 1987.

The corpus is made up of the three discussions 'Opinion against opinion. Questions of road safety', 'School class discussion with Günter Grass', 'Morality 71. For example, abortion' in the text books Today's German 1971 and 1974 as well as from the play 'The Fishes' by Peter Hacks (cf. Petrič 1990 and Petrič 1992).

Wellmann 1975: 245 also gives similar results for his corpus (50.2% of 4157), which, however, consists essentially of other text types and sources than our corpus.

This corpus was compiled from 15 discussions of the textbooks Today's German 1971 and 1974 as well as the discussion of the lecture by K.H. Bausch (1971) (cf. Petrič 1991 and Petrič 1993).

Similar proportions of derivations to -ung in FVG are also shown by the corpus of So 1991, which is based on popular scientific prose: In the period between 1838 and 1980, their average share in FVG was about 36% (cf. So 1991: 259).

Sun 1991: 259.

See So 1991: 263.

v. Polenz 1963: 25, taken from So 1991: 261.

Schäublin 1972: 21-30. See also ten Cate 1985: 171ff.

Schäublin 1972: 28-29.

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see also Mayerthaler/Fliedl/Winkler 1993.

See Leiss 1992: 255ff.

So 1991: 246f. The common denominator of the FVG, whether active or passive, is its holistic verb semantics (Leiss 1992: 255).

In Petrič 1990 and Petrič 1992, predictions were derived from the assumption that nominalizations are complicated noun phrases and tested using statistical means. The majority of our predictions were confirmed.

See Mayerthaler 1981: 17.

See Mayerthaler 1981:14.

This corpus was formed solely from the play 'Die Fische' by Peter Hacks. See also Sommerfeldt 1969: 291, who, in a comparison between 2000 nomina actionis and 20,000 noun groups, also came to the conclusion that the nominalizations have a more complicated attribute structure. According to Sommerfeldt 1969: 291, the verbal performance of the constituent nuclei forces the subject or object of the verb action to be added as an attribute. Circumstantial information can also occur.

The last two pieces of information come from the corpus in Petrič 1991 and 1993, respectively, which was compiled from 15 discussions. A tendency towards the absence of attributes in FVG is also noted by Wellmann 1975: 210 in his more extensive corpus.

So 1991: 226ff.

See So 1991: 230.

In Petrič 1990 and Petrič 1992, predictions were derived from the assumption that nominalizations are weakened constructions and tested using statistical means. Some of our predictions were confirmed.

From P. Hack's play 'The Fishes' (p. 191).

See Admoni 1973:79f.

See Beneš 1981:185f.

See e.g. (1) and (2).

In Petrič 1991 and Petrič 1993, predictions were derived from the assumption that nominalizations are weakened constructions and tested using statistical means. A large part of our predictions were confirmed.

In these dependency representations, sub = subject, akk = accusative complement, lok = (situational/directive) local complement, prp = prepositional complement, pwg = prepositional word group, VV

= full verb

See Köhler 1985: 27.

The following list of characteristics of the FVG is based on Helbig 1979:276f. We do not provide any examples, as these can easily be taken from the relevant specialist literature.

According to Lüdtke's principle of fusion, linguistic units that occur very frequently next to each other are no longer perceived as segmented by the language user, but are ultimately experienced as a single linguistic unit (Lüdtke 1979: 15). We view the coding of cognitively related things in one form as an unmarked option.

As is well known, most verbs in German can be interpreted as durative or action-type-neutral.

See Relleke 1974.

Leiss 1992: 255ff.

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ON SOME STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF NOMINALIZATIONS IN GERMAN

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As in most literary languages, the German language also shows a general tendency towards nominalization. In addition to the development of highly compressed nominal groups, the core of which is often a verbal tract, functional verb structures are considered "the second manifestation of the development tendency of the German language towards a nominalizing style" or even "the main carrier of nominalizing tendencies" in the German language. An important reason for their increasing spread is the fact that they "make up for numerous deficiencies and gaps that the German verbal system has" (think in particular of the verbal aspect) and can keep the verbal system functional. The article aims to make the following assumption plausible: nominalizations with verbal abstracts as the core develop in two different directions. Nominalizations in free constructions lose verbal properties (e.g. valence), gain nominal properties (e.g. plural) and are incorporated into the nominal paradigm with increasing lexicalization. Nominalizations in functional verb structures lose nominal properties, gain verbal properties and are incorporated into the verbal paradigm as the grammaticalization of the structure increases. Nominalizations in nominalization verb structures, on the other hand, represent a transitional group between these two poles.