

## Phraseologie und Grammatik

O'Grady, William (1998): The Syntax of Idioms, *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* 16, 279–312.

### 1. Einleitung

#### 2. Die Architektur von Phrasemen

##### (1) Diskontinuität:

- All hell seemed to break loose
- Tabs should be kept on people who disagree with this policy
- How much advantage did they take of the situation
- The law can be hard to lay down

##### (2) Lücken:

- The cat got x's tongue
- x's goose be cooked
- lose one's cool
- get x's goat
- fill x's shoes

##### (3) Interne Modifikation:

- kick the filthy habit
- pull yet more strings

##### (4) Abhängigkeiten:

- open the door very slowly
  - Marvin selected very expensive gifts
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##### (5) Kontinuitätsbeschränkung:

Die Teile eines Phrasems müssen eine Abhängigkeit bilden.

Bemerkung:

Bei O'Grady heißt es: "An idiom's component parts must form a chain." Chains (Ketten) sind aber schon anderweitig gut etabliert (→ syntaktische Bewegung). Tatsächlich handelt es sich hier um Abhängigkeiten. (Vgl. Abhängigkeitssyntax.)

- see stars
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- bite the dust
  - get to first base
  - fill x Gen shoes
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##### (7) Ein unmögliches Phrasem:

- play the devil's advocate
  - \*play the devil's x
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##### (8) Noch ein unmögliches Phrasem:

- beat around the bush
  - beat x the bush
  - beat around the bush, \*beat under the bush, \*beat on the bush
  - \*um den Busch klopfen, \*unter den Busch klopfen, auf den Busch klopfen
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### 3. Phraseme und Argumentstruktur

#### (9) Agens > Thema > Ziel/Ort

#### (10) Hierarchiebeschränkung (Kiparsky (1987)):

Argumente, die Teil eines verbalen Phrasems sind, müssen tiefer auf der Hierarchie stehen als Argumente, die nicht Teil eines Phrasems sind.

#### (11) V + Thema:

rock the boat, kick the bucket, bite the dust, lift a finger, settle a score, hit the spot, drop a bombshell

#### (12) V + Ziel/Ort:

grasp at straws, skate on thin ice, knock on wood, jump on the bandwagon, swim

against the current

(13) Problem: V + Agens, ohne Objekt:

- a. Heaven/God/Jesus help X
- b. The spirit oved x
- c. What's eating x?
- d. A little bird told x
- e. The lovebug hit x
- f. Wild horses couldn't drag x away from y

(14) V + Thema-Subjekt + Ziel/Ort-Komplement:

- a. The cat is out of the bag
- b. Butter wouldn't melt in x's mouth
- c. The fat is in the fire
- d. X's hair stood on end
- e. X's heart is in the right place

(15) Problem? Nein.

- a. Fortune smiled on x
- b. The ceiling caved in on x
- c. The bottom fell out of x
- d. Time's up for x

(16) Problem: Freies Ort-Komplement:

The buck stops [<sub>x</sub> Lok ]

- a. The buck stops here
- b. The buck stops with the governor
- c. This is where the buck stops

(17) Dreistellige Verben, Agens und Thema frei, Ziel fest:

- a. Lasorda sent his starting pitcher to the showers
- b. Mary took Felix to the cleaners
- c. Felix threw Oscar to the wolves
- d. carry x to extremes, bore x to tears, bring x to light, feed x to the lions, beat x into y's head

(18) Dreistellige Verben, Agens und Thema frei, Ort fest:

- a. keep x under one's hat
- b. hit x between the eyes
- c. wrap x around one's (y's) little finger

(19) Dreistellige Verben, Thema und Präposition des Ziel-/Ort-Arguments fix:

- a. pass the buck to x
- b. turn a bild eye to x
- c. put one's heart into x
- d. set eyes on x

e. give voice to x

(20) Doppel-Objekt-Verben

- a. Vorhersagen: V + Ziel: ok, V + Thema: nicht ok
- b. Mary showed Bob the door
- c. The committee gave Harry the green light
- d. give x the cold shoulder, give x a hard time, lend x a hand