

**Naja, normal und normal. Zur Syntax, Semantik und Pragmatik der x-und-x-Konstruktion im Deutschen**  
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**x' and x' constructions in german**

3 types of these constructions:

(1) A: Schade, dass die [Schabracken] so **teuer** sind!

B: Naja, **teuer und teuer**, wenn die Qualität stimmt, dann finde ich den Preis okay.

(A: ‚What a pity that the horsetrappers are so expensive!‘

B: ‚Well, expensive and expensive, if the quality is good, the price is fine with me.‘

- with x-expression (“teuer“/“expensive“) in A

(2) A: Willkommen! Drei Mädels? Super! Waren wir daheim auch und jetzt noch vielleicht ein viertes?

B: Naja, **schön und schön**...Oft ist es ganz schön anstrengend mit meinen drei Mädels, denn die große ist mitten in der Pubertät und alle drei sind genauso dickköpfig wie die Mama.‘

- without x-expression in A

(3) Enziane sind sehr einfach ( naja **einfach und einfach**) aus Samen zu ziehen. Nur eben nicht alle, ein teil kann nur vegetativ vermehrt werden.

- use of monolog

1. short information:

**specific discourse function:** to negotiate the situational meaning of a previously used in lexical items

**central assumption:** x-expressions are pure quotations

- the lexical meaning of the x-expressions is focused in the constructions

2. central characteristics:

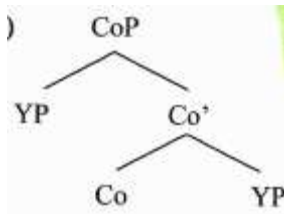
there are 10 properties of these constructions:

- syntactic linear:** two identical syntactic expressions with the same syntactic range are associated by *and*
- binary:** have to obtain exactly two conjunctions
- obligatory:** associated with *and* ( non- replaceable, nor omissible)
- ident of conjuncts:** lexical and morphological obligatory identical
- aforementioned of x:** normally; exception: if not there have to be a semantical relationship between the expressions
- form of quotation:** f.e. aforementioned- x are changed in repetition on x' and x' construction
- underspezifikation:** different syntactic categories of x-expression f.e. verb, adjective or noun
- prosodic and syntactic desintegration:** not integrated by edge like punctuation
- leftperiphere in sentence:** associated with desintegration, only possible parentheses like monolog
- discourse marker:** very often a aforementioned discourse marker of x-expression, especially „naja“

### 3. Analyse of x' and x' construction

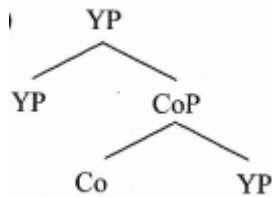
#### 3.1. Syntax: two possible phrasestructures:

(i)



- features are transmitted to the head and Spec of CoP by specifier-head-agreement → no problem of varying number
- if Spec is a NP, CoP have the same feature of NP

(ii)



- have stronger symmetry
- autor argued for a) as best structure

#### 3.2. Desintegration:

- In german x' and x' constructions are desintegrated normally but there are constructions where they are integrated



different intensity of desintegration

##### fully-integrated x' and x' construction:

- I. **Billig und billig** ist eben nicht dasselbe.
  - II. Naja **Kunst und Kunst** sind schon immer zweierlei gewesen.
- forefield x' and x' + function of subject + integrated prosodic
  - corelement both singular and plural, chose by the number of the noun which is added

##### fully-desintegrated x' and x' construction:

- I. Naja, **kennen und kennen**...Meine Schwester ist auf nem Oekakiboard, wo Athene auch ist [...]
- II. Hallo, naja **wissen und wissen**; ich denke mal sie hat keinen dreidomigen Neubaukessel, oder?

- x' and x' constructions are desintegrated topological and prosodical; only one indirect-topical correlation between core-component and followup-component
- followup-component doesn't thematised explicit the difference between x and x but suppose it and give a further comment
- there is no d-pronoun resuming the x' and x' construction;

f.e.

A: Der hat ja eine schicke Villa.

B: Villa und Villa, **das** ist Ansichtssache.

- additional: sentences as x-expressions are impossible

3.3. category status: Finkbeiner assume that x-expressions are syntactical nouns, whatever, which syntactic categorie of verbal material the x-expression have

#### 4. semantic and pragmatic of x' and x' construction

4.1. Analyse of quotation: x-expressions are analysed as citations

- Finkbeiner discuss three types of citation: direct citation, modalize citation and quotation  
→ chose the type of quotation

- for that to converse: x-expressions are graphematic → partially marked by quotation mark
- normally quotation doesn't need a source (like aforementioned) but it may
- x-expression are not contextual specified but just mentioned

→ x-expressions act like quotations → they are semantically inert

- contextual inflexion of aforementioned x-expressions weren't copied (adjective-noun- or subject-verb-agreement)
- inherent inflexion of aforementioned x-expressions are obtained (tense and number) in x' and x' construction

4.2. Illocution and implicature

- two types of interpretations are numerated by x' and x' construction → referentially and conceptually have to distinct
- lexically denotation of x-expressions are focused by the x' and x' construction