

*Romanische Sprachwissenschaft zwischen Grammatik und  
Pragmatik*

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**Grammatikalisierung und/oder  
Pragmatikalisierung?**

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## 1. Einleitung

- Keine neue Diskussion
- Seit zumindest Anfang der 1990er Jahre geführt
- In den Augen vieler Sprachwissenschaftler (zum Großteil) gelöst
- Interessant/relevant für Definition von 'Grammatik'

## 2. Grammatikalisierung

- Idee/Konzept war schon seit längerem bekannt.
- Lehmann (1982: 1-3): Etienne Bonnot de Condillac, John Horne Tooke, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Franz Bopp, Georg von der Gabelentz.
- Meillet (1912: 385): „attribution du caractère grammatical à un mot jadis autonome“.

## 2. Grammatikalisierung

- Kuryłowicz (1965: 69): „Grammaticalization consists in the increase of the range of a morpheme advancing from a lexical to a grammatical or from a less grammatical to a more grammatical status, e.g. from a derivative formant to an inflectional one“.
- Lehmann (1982: VI): „Grammaticalization is a process leading from lexemes to grammatical formatives“.

## 2. Grammatikalisierung

- Givón (1971: 413): „Today's morphology is yesterday's syntax“.
- Hopper & Traugott (1993: 7): „cline of grammaticality“:  
„content item → grammatical word → clitic → inflectional clitic“.
- Implizite (manchmal sogar explizite) Annahme:
  - Grammatische Elemente = Artikel, Präpositionen, klitische Pronomen, Flexionsaffixe.
  - Grammatik = Morphologie + Syntax.

## 2. Grammatikalisierung

- Lehmann (1982: 121): „the more freedom with which a sign is used, the more autonomous it is. Therefore the autonomy of a sign is converse to its grammaticality“.
- Lehmann (1982: 143): „The scope of a sign decreases with increasing grammaticalization“.
- Lehmann (1982: 157): „The syntagmatic variability of a sign is the ease with which it can be shifted around in its context [...] Syntagmatic variability decreases with increasing grammaticalization“.

### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Französisch, Rumänisch, Spanisch:

- (1) *Tiens, vous ici ?* (Lamiroy & Swiggers 1991: 134)
- (2) *Allons, ne sois pas ridicule !* (Lamiroy & Swiggers 1991: 134)
- (3) Cursurile propagandiștilor aveau *parcă* mai mare libertate. (*CoRoLa*)
- (4) reprezentată de spații de exprimare cauzată, *cică*, de starea hipnotică. (*CoRoLa*)
- (5) a mantener un comportamiento, *creo que* normal, dentro de la prisión (*CORLEC*)
- (6) Sí, sí, *dizque* estamos progresando, *dizque*. (Company Company 2006: 108)



### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Traugott (1997 [1995]: 1): „Nominal clines (nominal adposition > case) and verbal clines (main verb > tense, aspect, mood marker) are staples of grammaticalization theory. I will argue that a further cline: Clause-internal Adverbial > Sentence Adverbial > Discourse Particle (of which Discourse Markers are a subtype) should be added to the inventory. In some languages like English this cline involves increased syntactic freedom and scope, and therefore violates the principles of bonding and reduced scope frequently associated with grammaticalization“.

### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Zwei Möglichkeiten hinsichtlich der Inkompatibilität:
- Entstehung von Diskursmarkern  $\neq$  Grammatikalisierung  $\rightarrow$   
Diskursmarker  $\neq$  grammatische Elemente  $\rightarrow$  Pragmatik  $\neq$   
Teil der Grammatik.
- Entstehung von Diskursmarkern = Grammatikalisierung  $\rightarrow$   
Diskursmarker = grammatische Elemente  $\rightarrow$  Pragmatik =  
Teil der Grammatik  $\rightarrow$  erweiterte Auffassung von  
'Grammatik'.

### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Erman & Kotsinas (1993: 79-80): „As a consequence, we suggest that lexical items on their way to becoming function words may follow two different paths, one of them resulting in the creation of grammatical markers, functioning mainly sentence internally, the other resulting in discourse markers mainly serving as textstructuring devices at different levels of discourse. We reserve the term *grammaticalization* for the first of these two paths, while we propose the term *pragmaticalization* for the second one“.

### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Diwald (2011: 384): „I suggest that pragmaticalization is a specific instance of grammaticalization which shows the crucial features of grammaticalization processes and is only distinguished from other grammaticalization processes by the functional domain it leads to and by some concomitant structural features (e.g., low degree of syntactic integration)“.

### 3. Pragmatikalisierung

- Degand & Evers-Vermeul (2015: 75): „[...] pragmatic phenomena are no less constrained by language-specific rules than proper (narrow) grammatical phenomena such as syntactic word order, agreement in number, gender and case, tense, etc. Thus, there is no inherent reason to draw a boundary between the two types of phenomena. It follows that we see DMs as a part of the grammar“.

## 4. Grammatikalität

- Diewald (2011), Degand & Evers-Vermeul (2015): Standpunkt weitgehend durchgesetzt
- Grammatikalisierung inkludiert Pragmatikalisierung
- Diskursmarker = grammatische Elemente → unterschiedliche Grade der Grammatikalität (im Sinne von 'Grammatizität').
- Kontinuum Lexikalität ↔ Grammatikalität
- Kuryłowicz (1965: 69): „from a less grammatical to a more grammatical status“.
- Lehmann (1982: 13): „grammaticalization is a process of gradual change, and [...] its products may have different degrees of grammaticality“.

## 4. Grammatikalität

- Eigenschaften/Kriterien der Grammatikalität?
- Lehmann (1982: 123):

### X. The parameters of grammaticalization

	paradigmatic	syntagmatic
weight	integrity	scope
cohesion	paradigmaticity	bondedness
variability	paradigmatic variability	syntagmatic variability

- Lehmann (2015: 132): „structural scope“.

## 4. Grammatikalität

- Diwald (2011: 366-367): „the following three features are essential ingredients for any definition of grammar:
  - obligatoriness
  - paradigmaticity / paradigmatic integration
  - relational meaning“.



## 4. Grammatikalität

- Boye & Harder (2012: 3): „Definitions like these often refer to one or more of the following features.
  - boundness (also known as 'boundedness' or 'bondedness')
  - phonological reduction
  - semantic reduction (bleached, generalized, or abstract meaning)
  - closed-class membership
  - obligatoriness“.
- Boye & Harder (2012: 28): „No such features are both invariantly and exclusively found with grammatical expressions and grammaticalization“.
- Boye & Harder (2012: 7): „Grammatical expressions are by convention ancillary and as such discursively secondary“.

## 5. Schluss

- (1) *Tiens, vous ici ?* (Lamiroy & Swiggers 1991: 134)
- (2) *Allons, ne sois pas ridicule !* (Lamiroy & Swiggers 1991: 134)
- (3) Cursurile propagandiștilor aveau *parcă* mai mare libertate. (*CoRoLa*)
- (4) reprezentată de spații de exprimare cauzată, *cică*, de starea hipnotică. (*CoRoLa*)
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## 5. Schluss

- Substanz/phonologische Reduktion
- Affix/Klitikon
- Syntaktischer Skopus
- Syntagmatische Variabilität/Wortstellungsmöglichkeiten
- Semantischer Skopus
- Geschlossene/beschränkte Klasse
- Paradigmatizität/paradigmatische Integration
- Obligatorität
- Relationale/'ancillary'/generelle/abstrakte Bedeutung

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- CORLEC = Marcos Marín, Francisco (Hg). 1992. *Corpus oral de referencia de la lengua española contemporánea (CORLEC)*. Madrid: Universidad Autónoma de Madrid.
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