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The Interaction between Verb Classes and Constructions in German Path and Property Resultatives – A description of *durch*-, *ein*- and *weg*-Constructions

My presentation focuses on the mapping between verb classes and constructions in German constructions with particle verbs featuring *durch*- ('through'), *ein*- ('into') and *weg*- ('away') and/or directional prepositional phrases introduced by *durch* ('through'), *in* ('into') or *aus* ('out') and *von* ('off')¹, see (1)-(7).

- (1) Er hat die Ware **durch**geschmuggelt.
- (2) Er hat die Ware **durch** die Absperrung geschmuggelt.
- (3) Was Männer nicht alles **in eine Frisur hinein**interpretieren!
- (4) Er hat den Film in wenigen Silben **in die Tonne** getwittert: ...
- (5) Kann man die Krise **weg**tanzen?
- (6) Heute ist der riesige LVR-Turm nicht mehr **aus dem Stadtbild** zu denken.
- (7) Der Politiker wurde **von der Bühne** weggebuht.

The *durch*-, *ein*- and *weg*-constructions allow for both path and property resultatives (Goldberg 1995, Goldberg & Jackendoff 2004).

Starting from Levin (1993, 2015), Levin & Rappaport Hovav (2013) and Richter & van Hout (2010), I first describe the verb classes that are compatible with the three constructions. I further analyse the use of the different verb classes within the *durch*-, *ein*- and *weg*-constructions respectively and compare the three constructions with respect to the verb-to-construction relation. Some verbs occur in the three constructions, e. g. *schmuggeln* ('to smuggle') whereas others are not attested in all the instances (e.g. *bügeln*, 'to iron').

- (8) Er *schmuggelt* etwas **durch/durch das Tor/in die Stadt/weg/aus dem Konzertgelände**.
- (9) Die Falten werden **weggebügelt/ *eingebügelt/*durchgebügelt**.

These differences can partly be explained by the semantics of the verbs and the speakers' world knowledge.

Finally, I describe the interaction between the verbs and the arguments of the constructions (subject, object, Xcomp), more specifically with the aim to describe the different possibilities.

- Goldberg, Adele. 1995. *Constructions. A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
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- Levin, Beth. 1993. *English Verb Classes and Alternations: A Preliminary Investigation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Levin, Beth. 2015. "Verb Classes Within and Across Languages", B. Comrie and A. Malchukov, eds., *Valency Classes: A Comparative Handbook*, De Gruyter, Berlin, pp. 1627-1670.
- Levin, Beth; Rappaport Hovav, Malka. 2013. "Lexicalized Meaning and Manner/Result Complementarity", in B. Arsenijević, B. Gehrke, and R. Marín, eds., *Subatomic Semantics of Event Predicates*, Springer, Dordrecht, pp. 49-70.
- Richter, Michael; van Hout, Roeland. 2010. Why some verbs can form a resultative construction while others cannot: Decomposing semantic binding. *Lingua*, Volume 120, Issue 8, pp. 2006-2021.

¹ These constructions are labelled *durch*-, *ein*- and *weg*-constructions in the present paper.