

Grundlagen der Syntax: Generative Grammatik

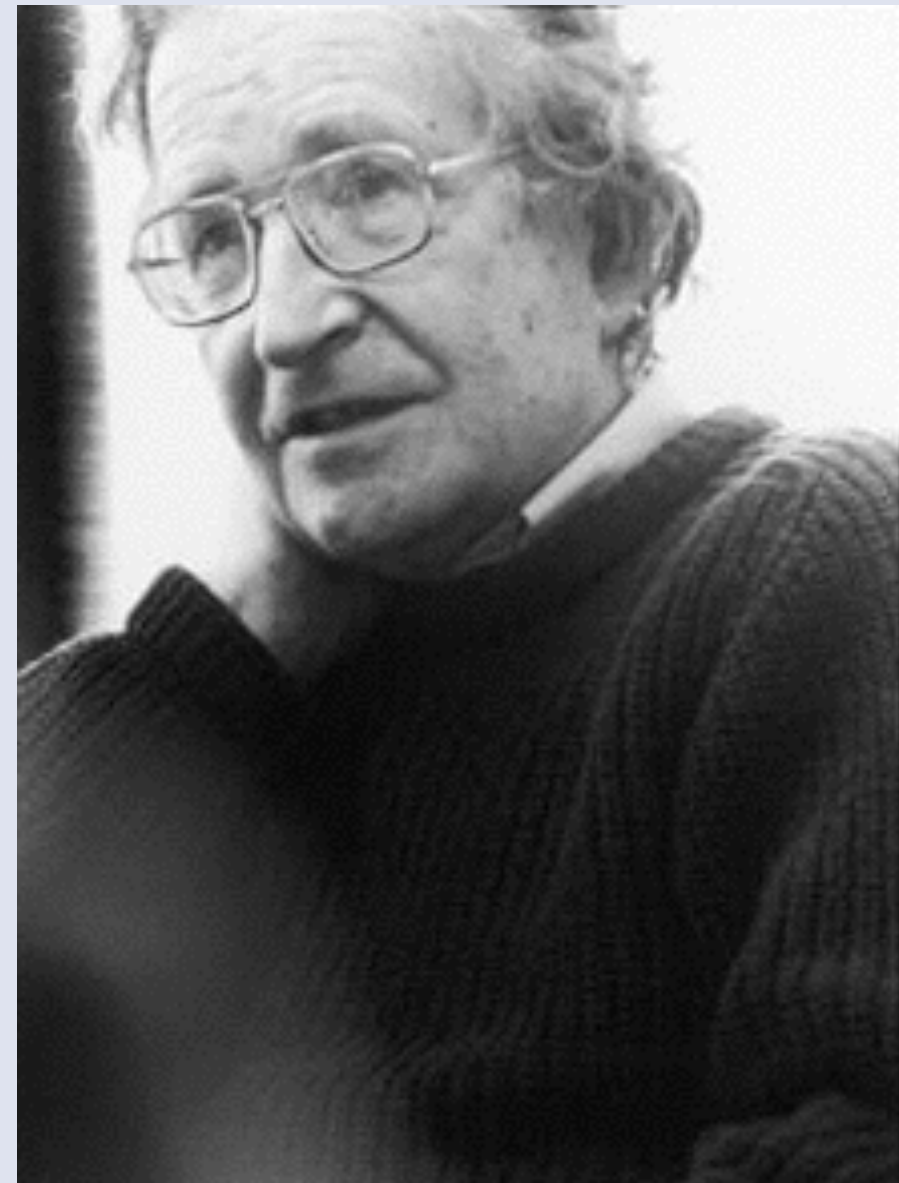
Martin Haase

Generative Grammatik

- generative Transformationsgrammatik (1955 – 1980)
 - Standard Theory (ST, 1960er)
 - Extended Standard Theory (EST, 1970er)
 - Revised Extended Standard Theory (REST, 1970er)
- Government & Binding (ab 1980): Universalgrammatik (UG), Prinzipien und Parameter
- Minimalismus/Minimalistisches Programm (seit 1992)

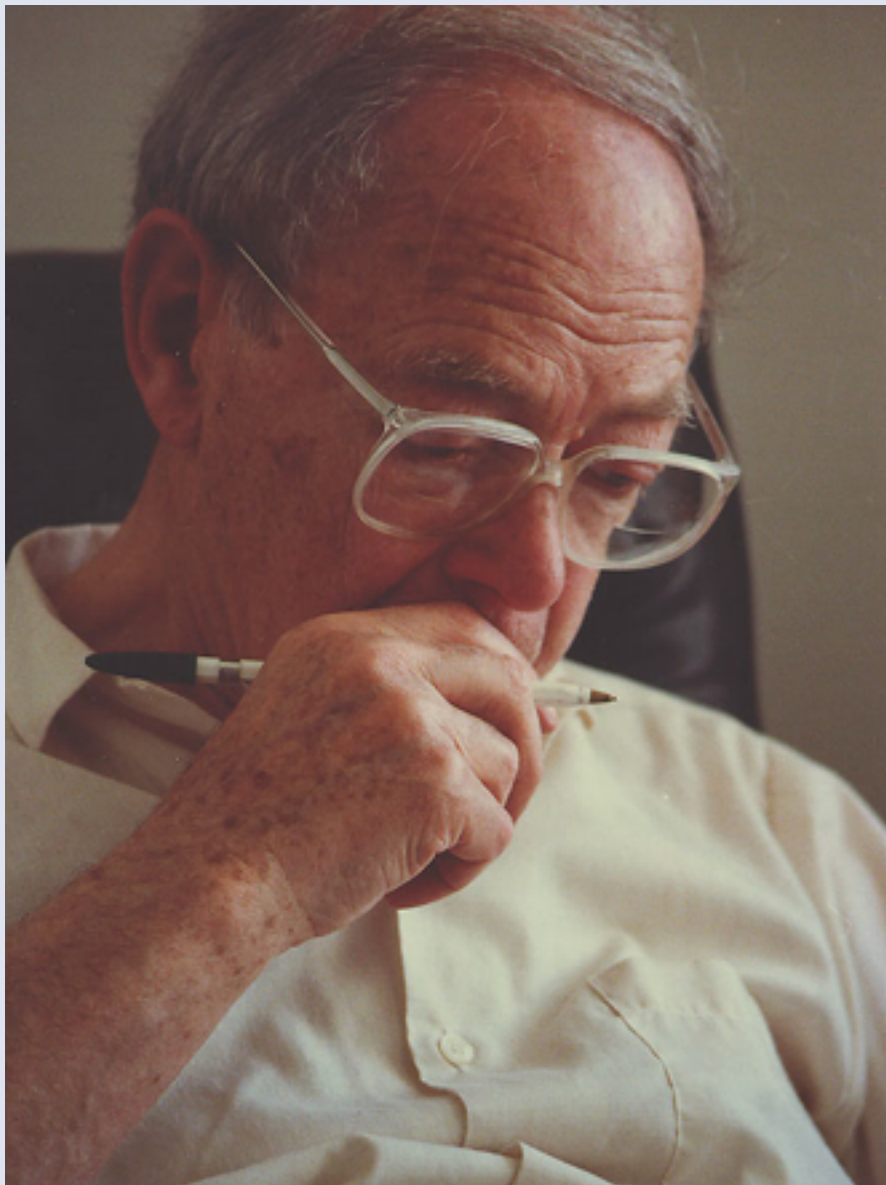
Noam Chomsky

(*1928)



Zellig S. Harris

(1909–1992)



Zellig Harris

- Distributionalist (Bloomfield)
- computability of language, Mathematisierung
- Operator-Grammatik (autonom!)
 - Dependenz
 - Idee der Transformation

Grundideen

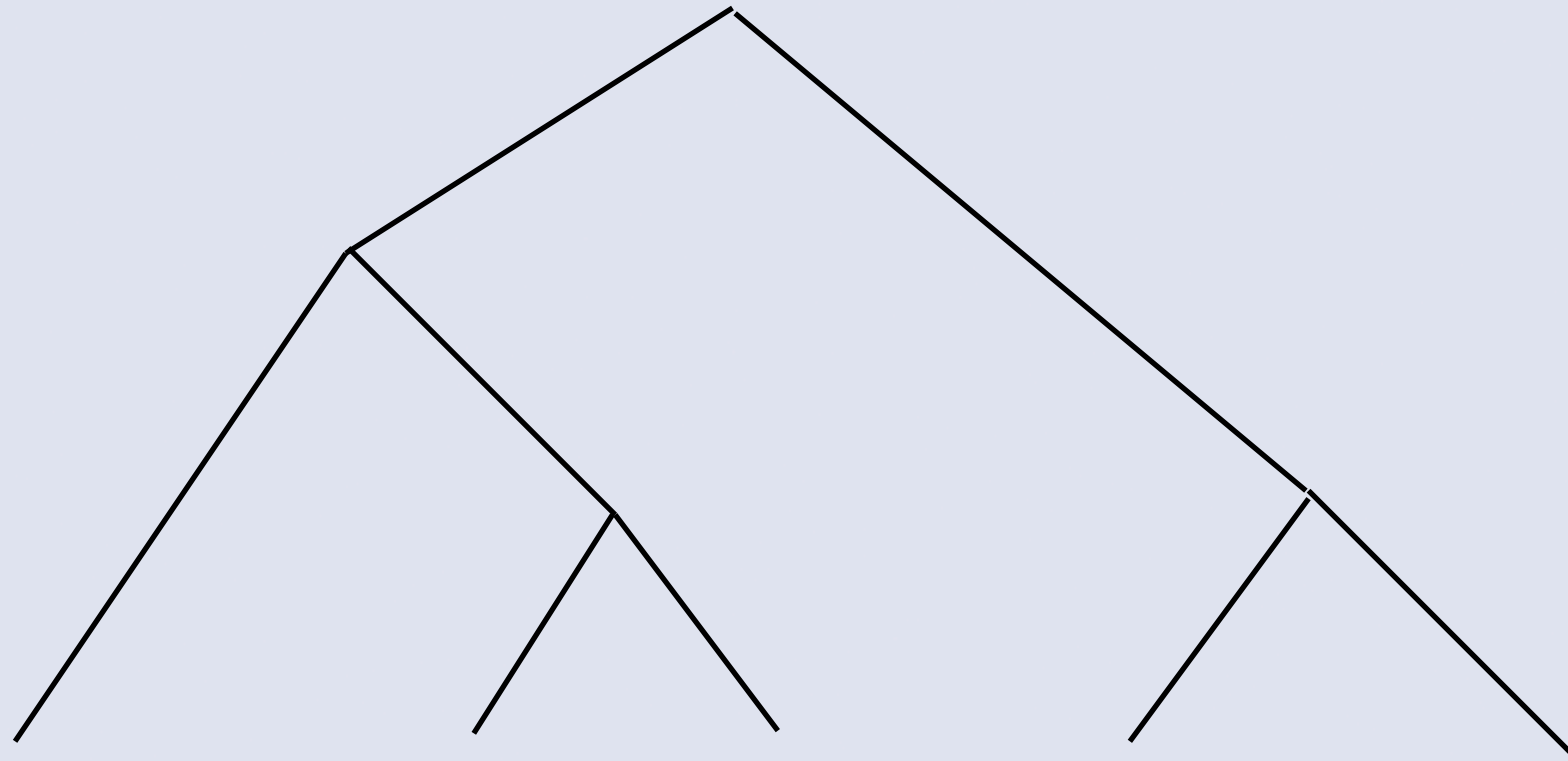
- Mathematisierung (formale Theorie)
- Nativismus, Linguistik als Teil der (kognitiven) Psychologie (Erklärungsadäquatheit der Theorie)
- Kompetenz und Performanz

Autonomie der Syntax

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

Autonomie der Syntax

[[Colorless [green ideas]] [sleep furiously].]



[[Colorless [green ideas]] [sleep furiously].]

Dunkel war's, der Mond schien helle,
grün war die beschneite Flur,
als ein Wagen blitzeschnelle,
langsam um die Ecke fuhr.

Drinnen saßen stehend Leute,
schweigend ins Gespräch vertieft,
Als ein totgeschoss'ner Hase
Auf der Sandbank Schlittschuh lief.

Oxymora, Paradoxien

Autonomie der Syntax?

Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.

Problem der Subkategorisierung

Architektur der Generativen Grammatik

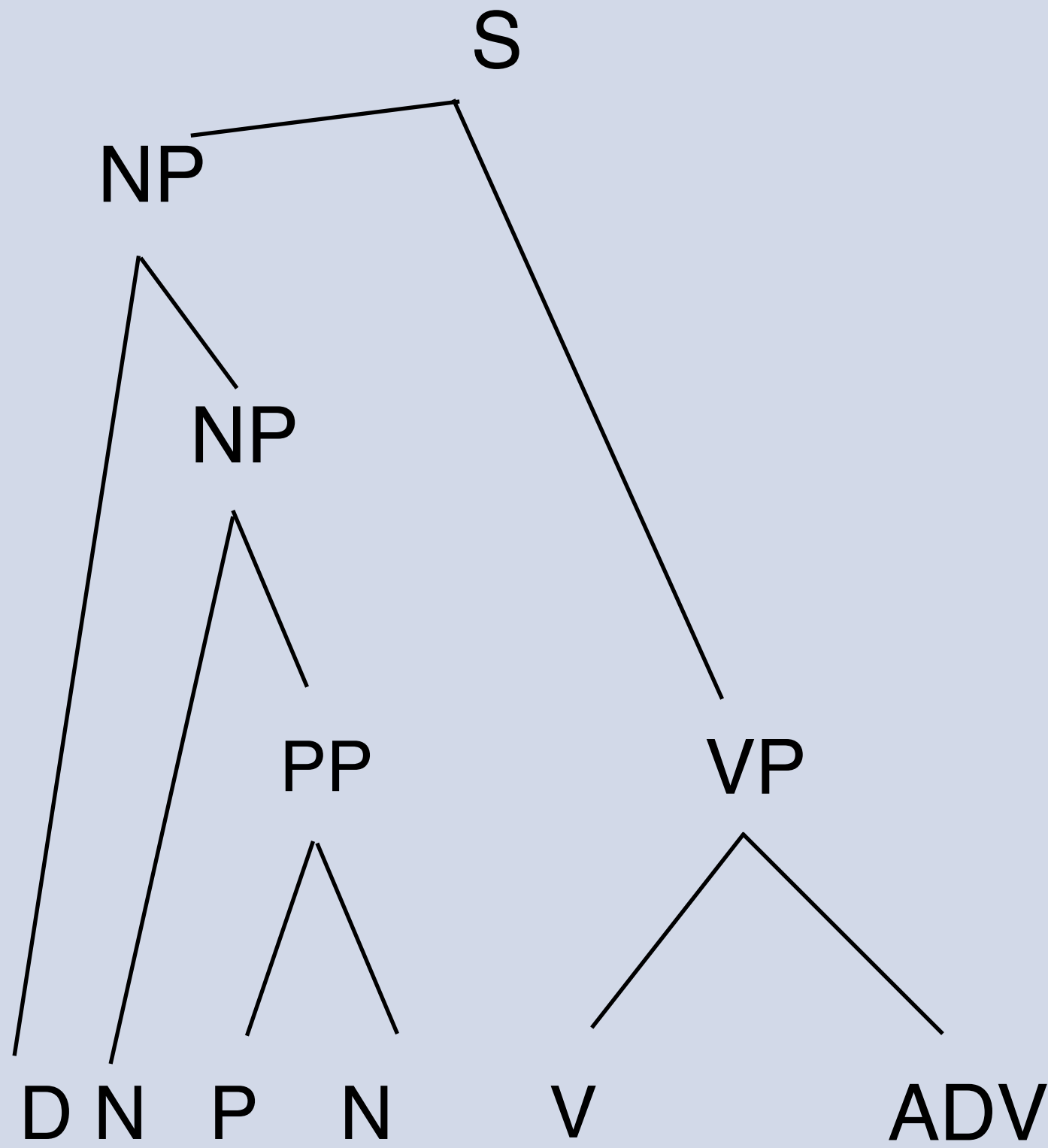
- phonetische Form (PF)
& logische Form (LF)
- Integrationsstruktur
- deep structure (Tiefenstruktur, Phrasenstruktur)
& surface structure (Oberflächenstruktur)

Generative Phonologie, Mor(pho)phonologie

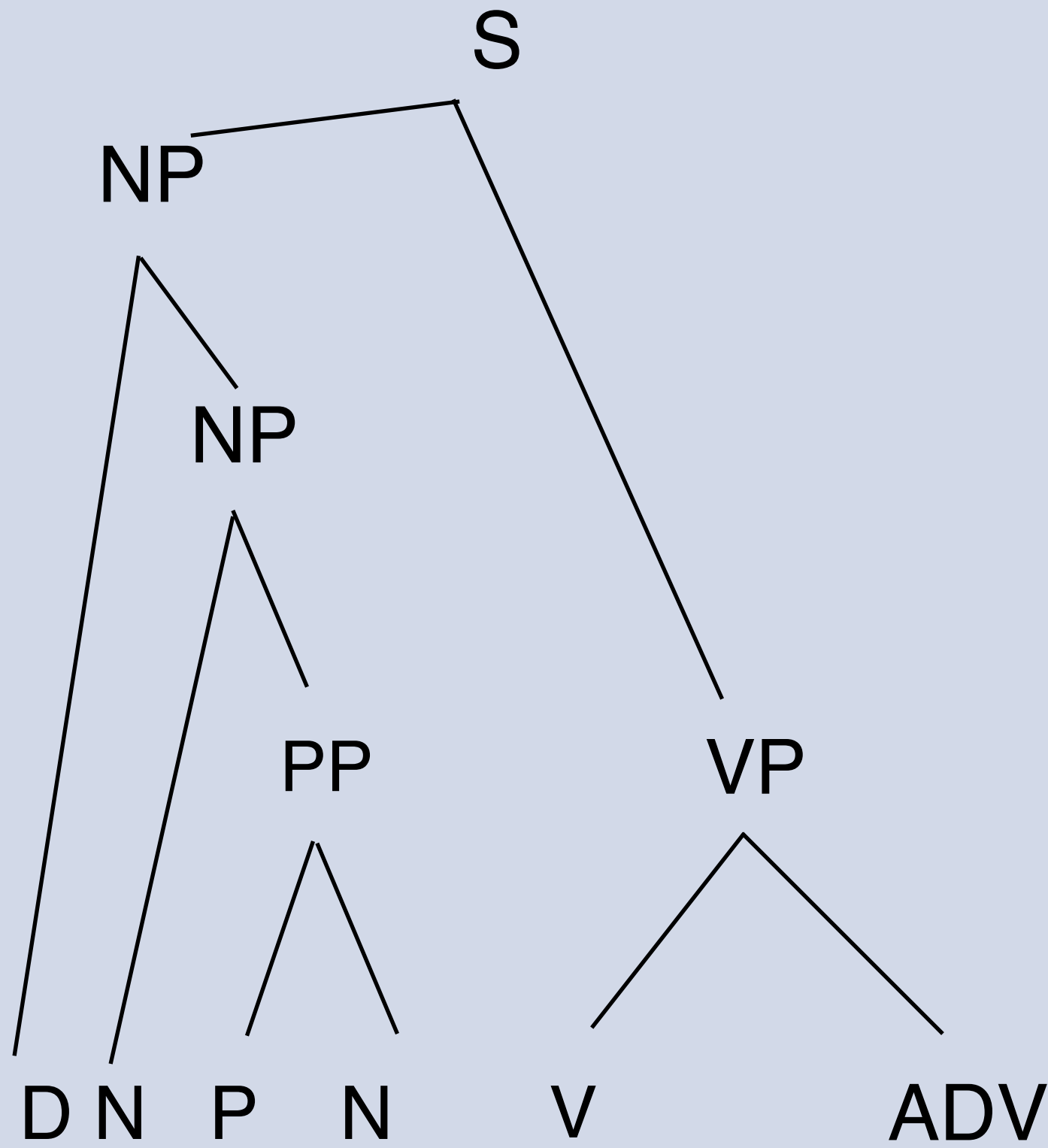
/'liːd-xən/ → ['liːtʃn]

Lexikalismus

Grammatische Information im Lexikon gespeichert.

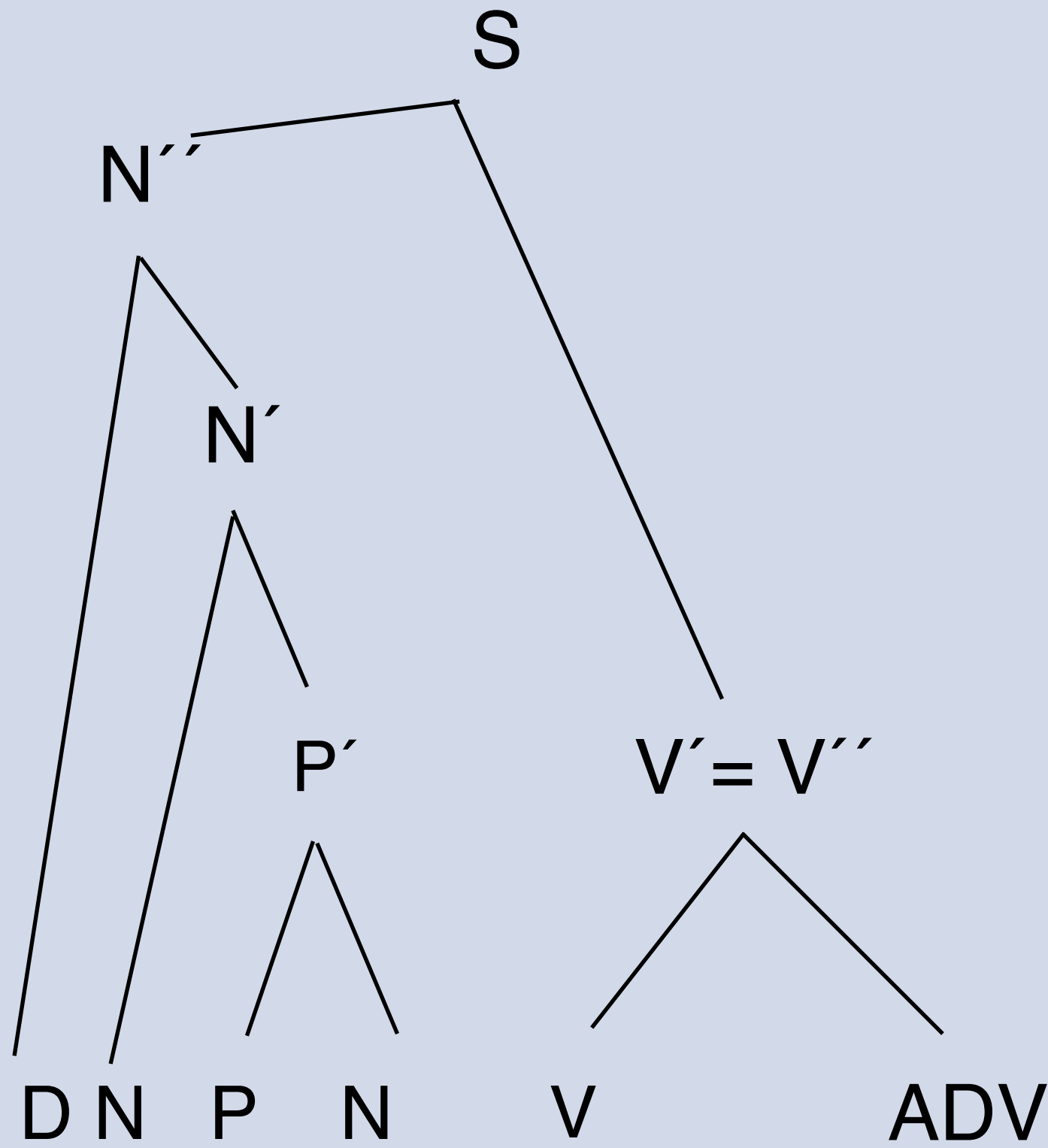


L'ami de Paul travaille beaucoup.
 El amigo de Paolo trabaja mucho.
 L'amico di Paolo lavora molto.



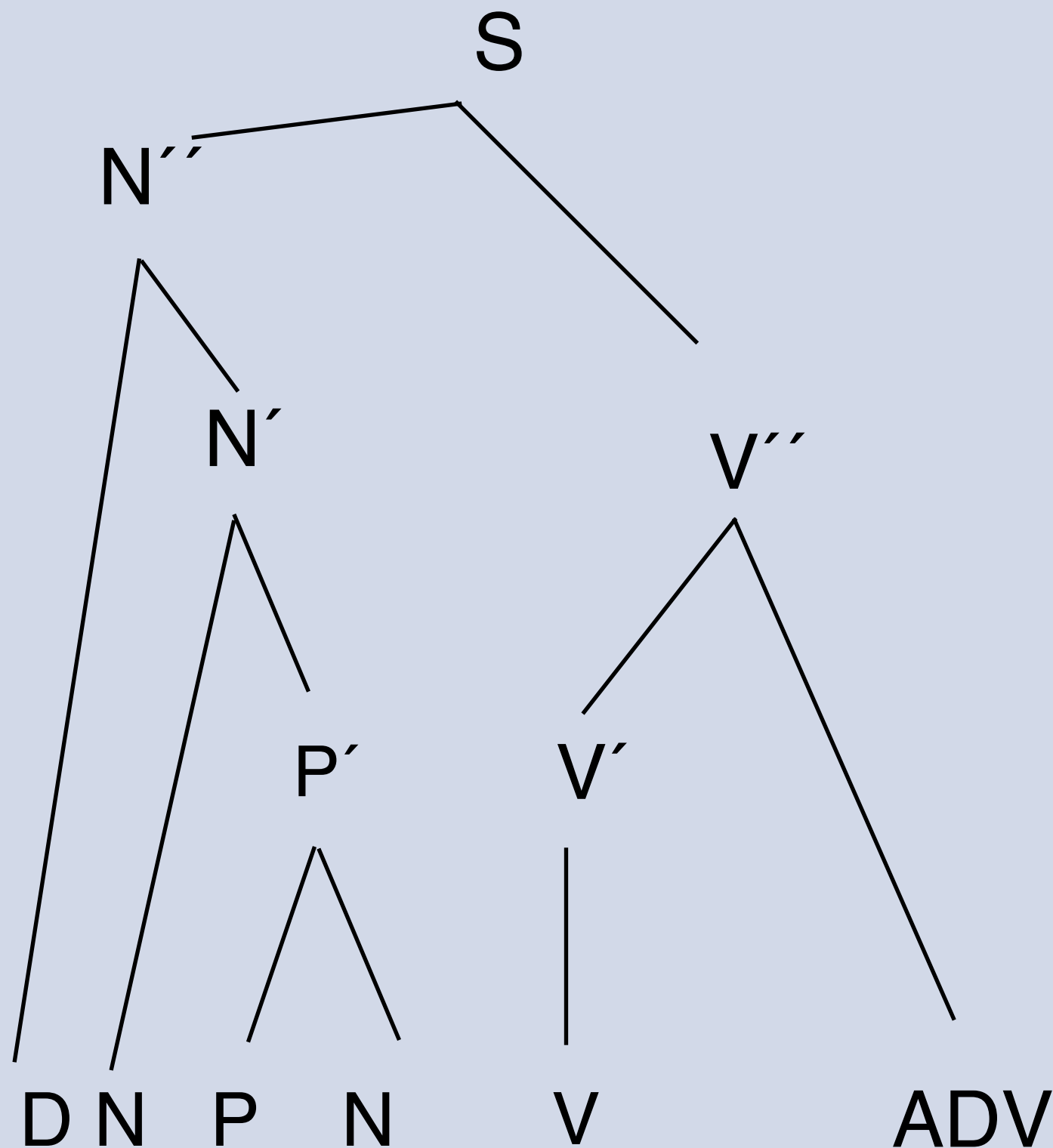
X-bar-Schema

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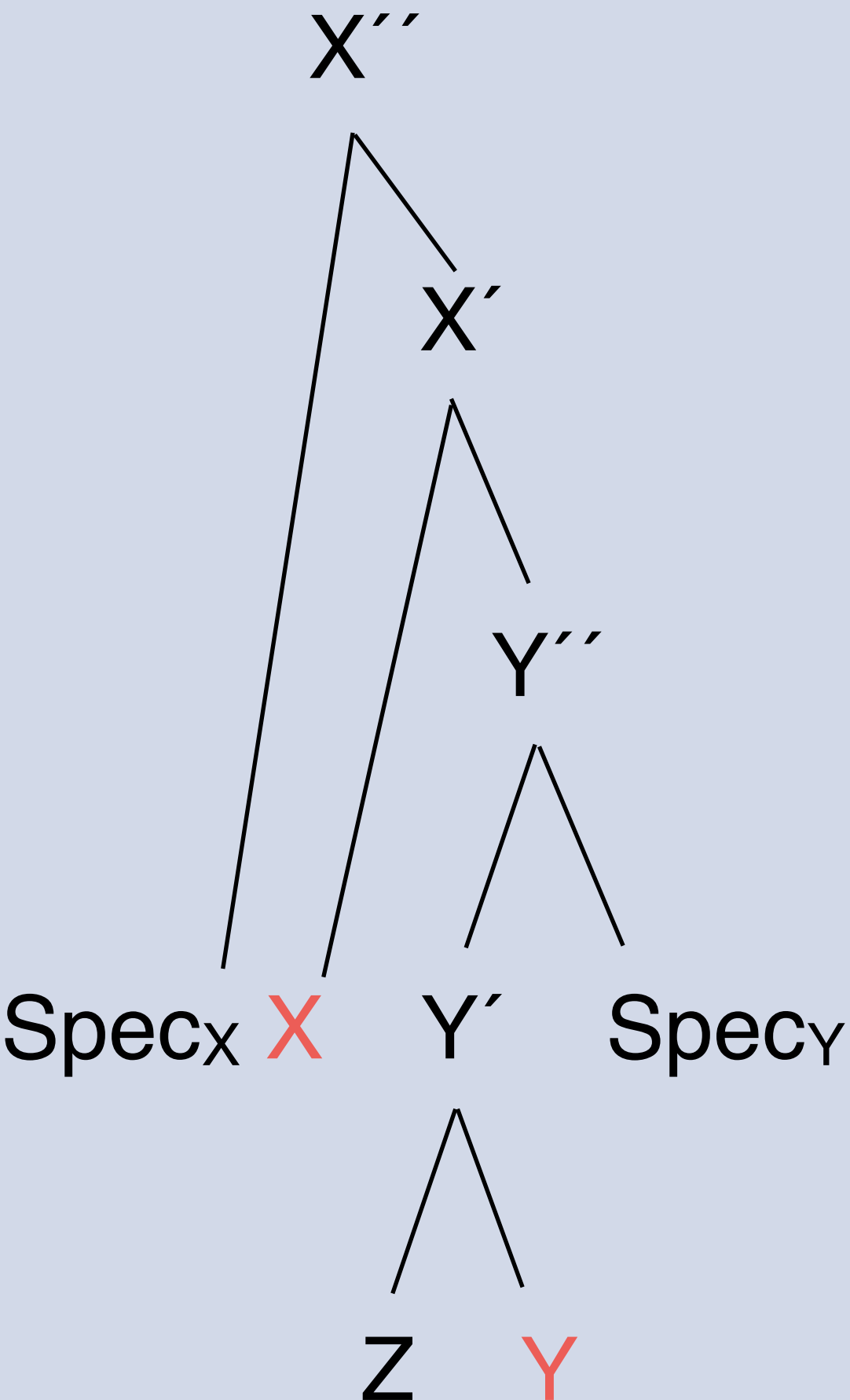
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verallgemeinertes
X-Bar-Schema

Universalgrammatik

Transformation

Oberflächenstruktur/Surface Structure

¿Qué compra María?



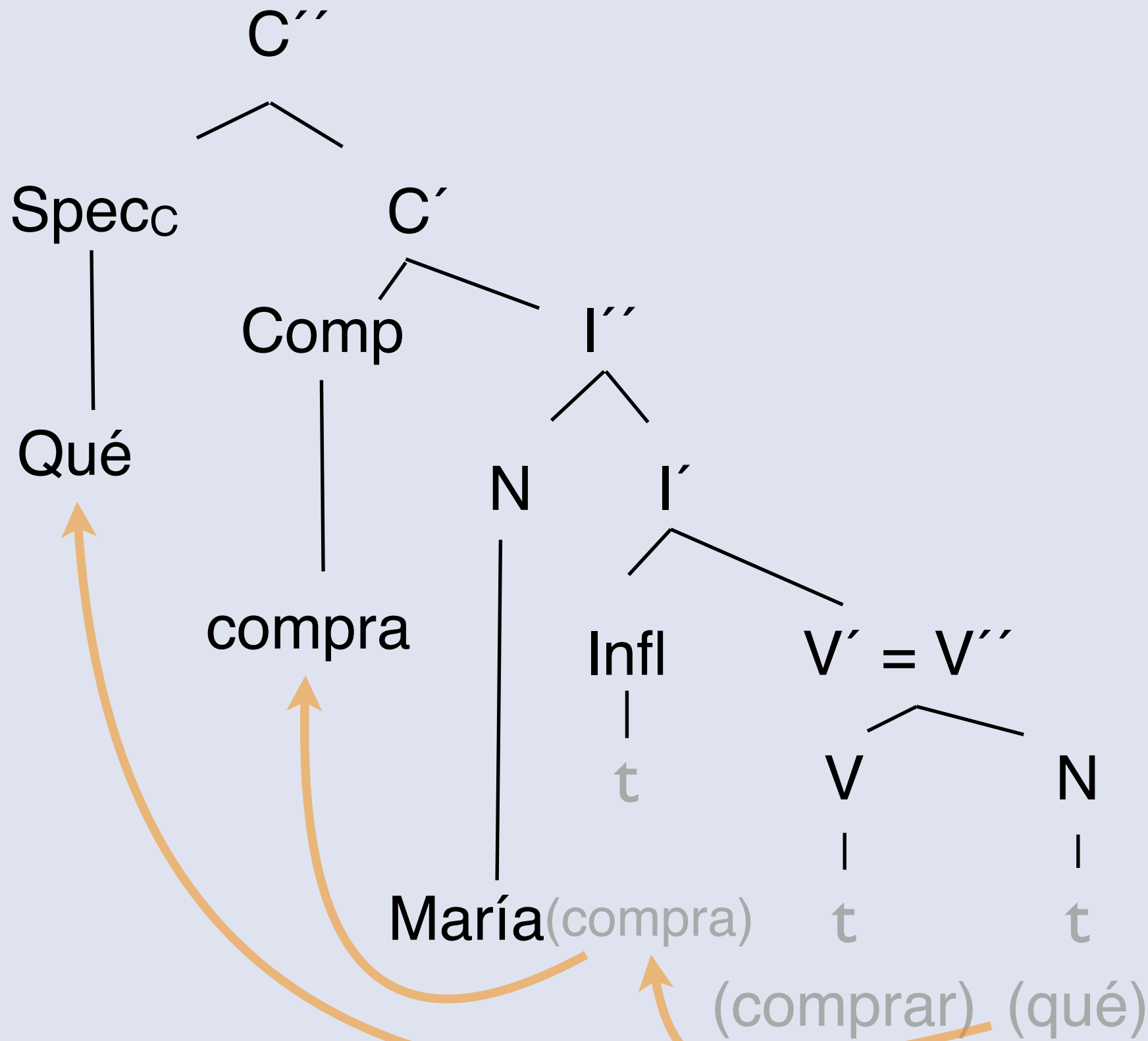
¿María compra qué?

Tiefenstruktur/Deep Structure

Hypothese

Strukturen mit aufwendigen Transformationen
brauchen eine längere Verarbeitungszeit im Gehirn.

Bewegung (Movement)



Morphosyntax

Infl = Inflection

Leere Kategorien

- t: *trace* „Spur“ (von hier ist etwas wegbewegt)
- e: *empty* (e lluve)
- PRO: *pronominal* „gedachtes“ Pronomen:
 - bei infiniten Konstruktionen („Kontrolle“)

PRO

(1) María quiere <PRO> comprar un coche.

(2) María manda a <PRO> comprar un coche.

PRO

(1) $María_i$ quiere $\langle PRO_i \rangle$ comprar un coche.

(2) $María_i$ manda a $\langle PRO_j \rangle$ comprar un coche.

PRO

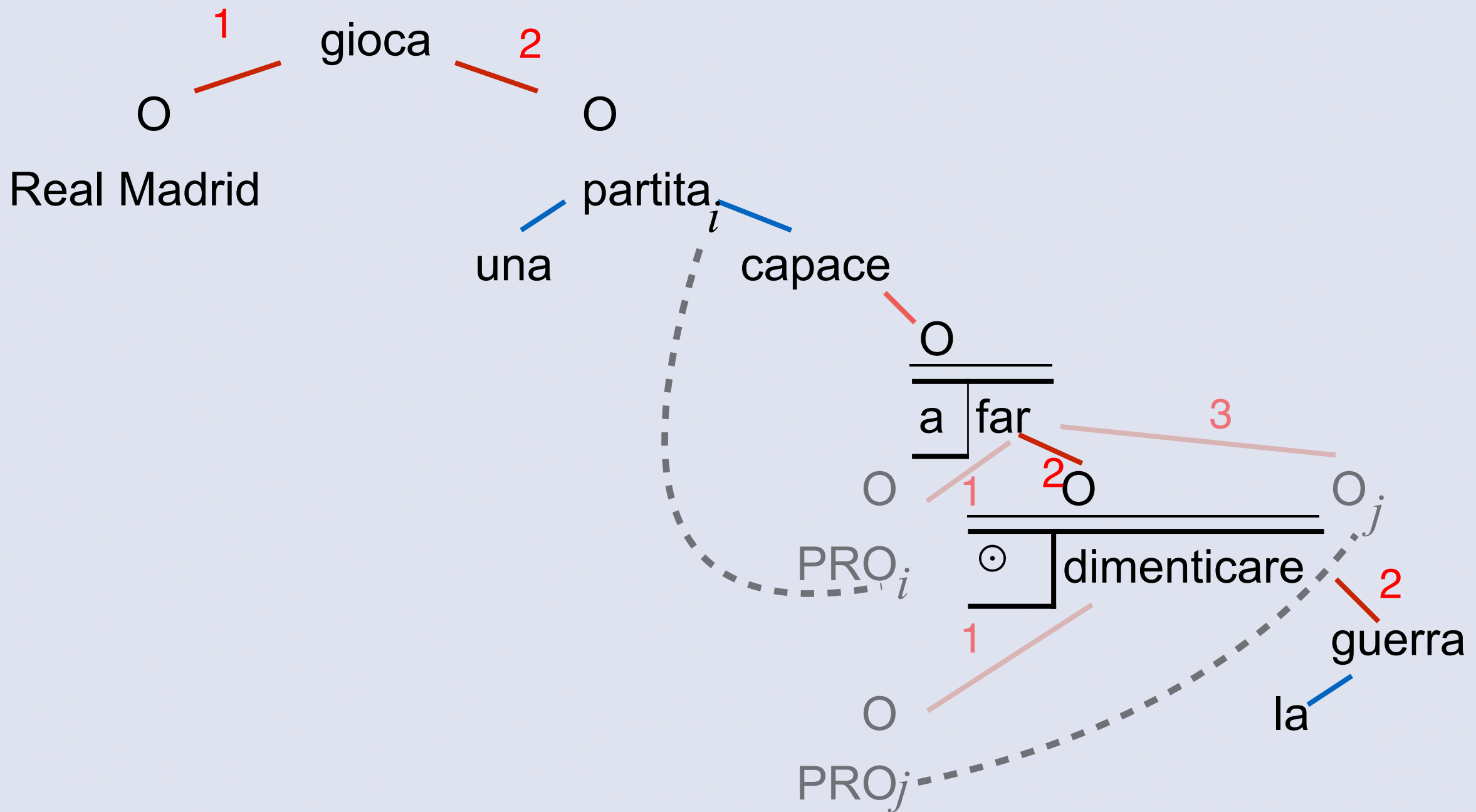
(1) María_i quiere <PRO_i> comprar un coche.

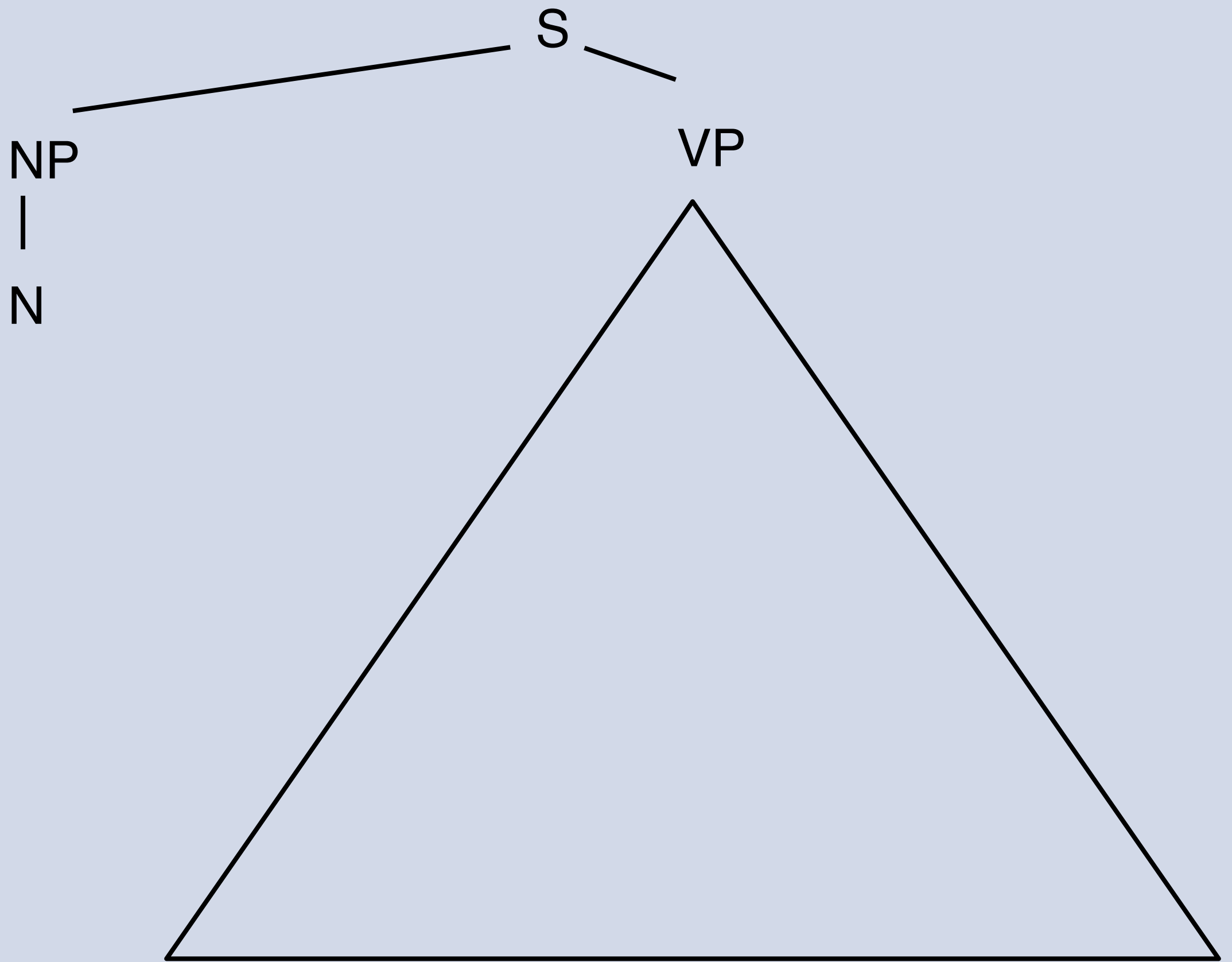
(2) María_i manda a <PRO_j> comprar un coche.

(3) Necesita <PRO_?> comprar un coche.

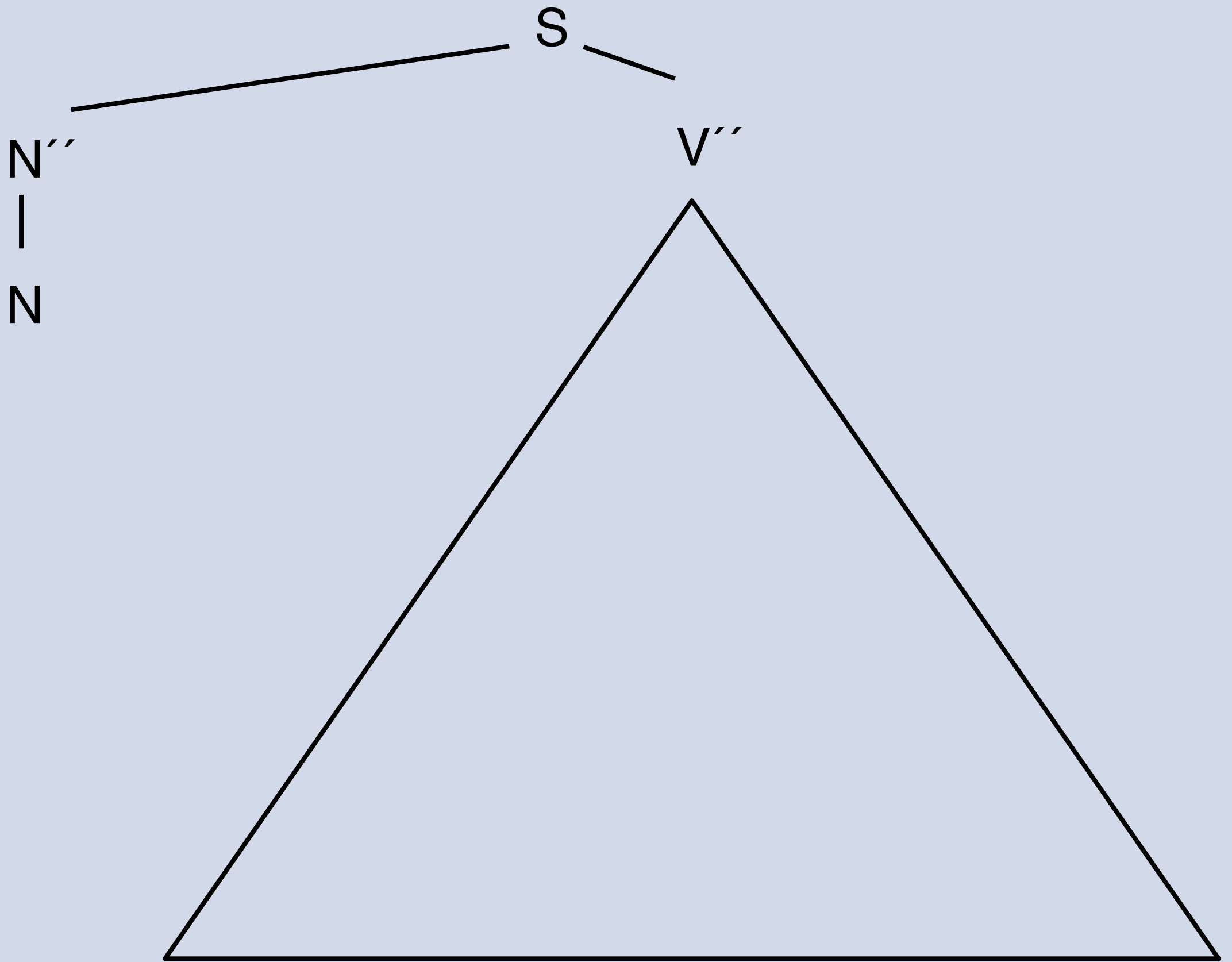
Kontrollverbkonstruktionen

- (1) Ich verspreche dir zu gehen.
→ Ich_i verspreche dir_k <PRO_i> zu gehen.
- (2) Ich befehle dir zu gehen.
→ Ich_i befehle dir_k <PRO_k> zu gehen.
- (3) Es ist notwendig zu gehen.
→ Es ist notwendig <PRO_?> zu gehen.
- (4) Rumänisch: Trebuie (3S) să plec (1S).
'Es ist notwendig, ich geh.'

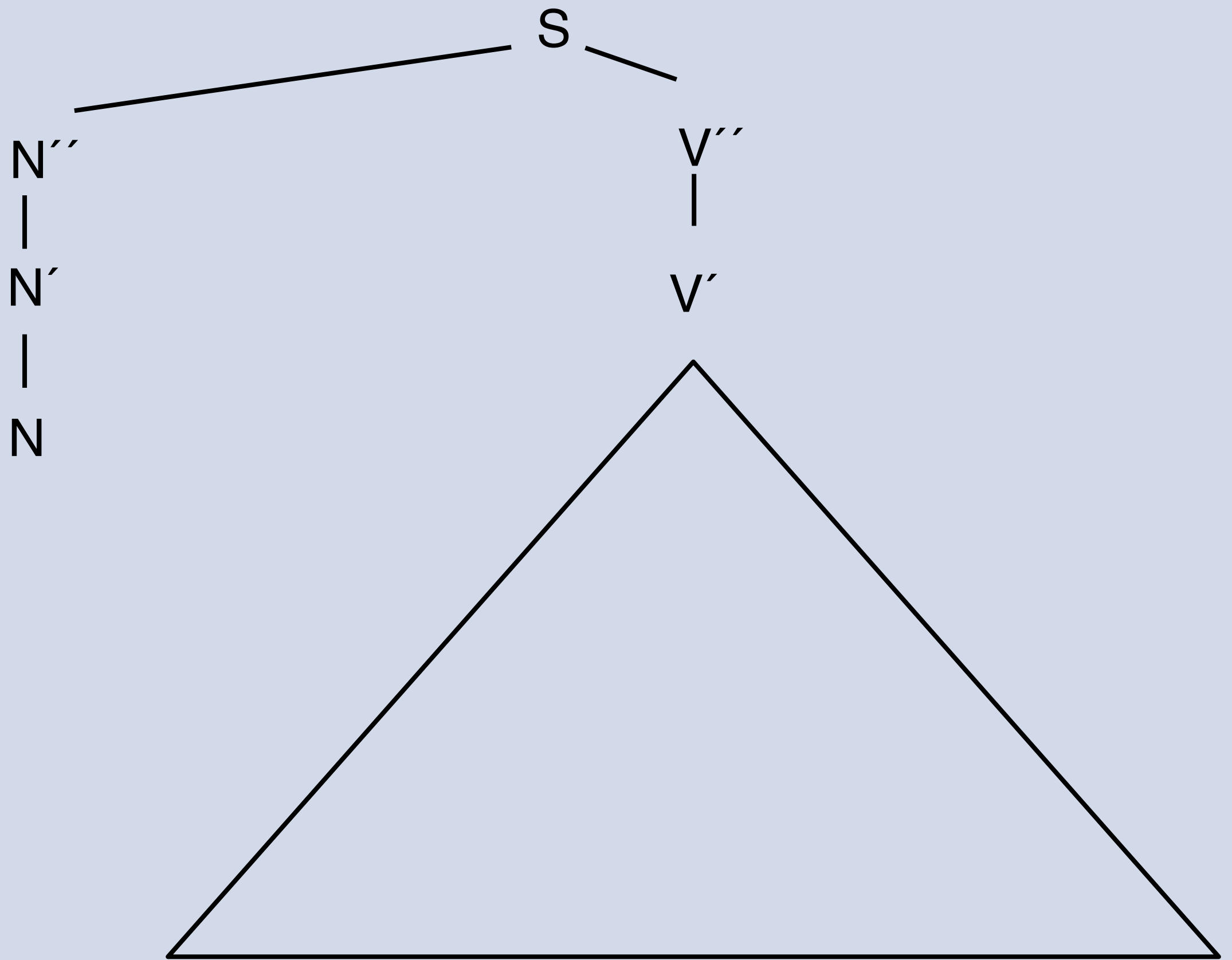




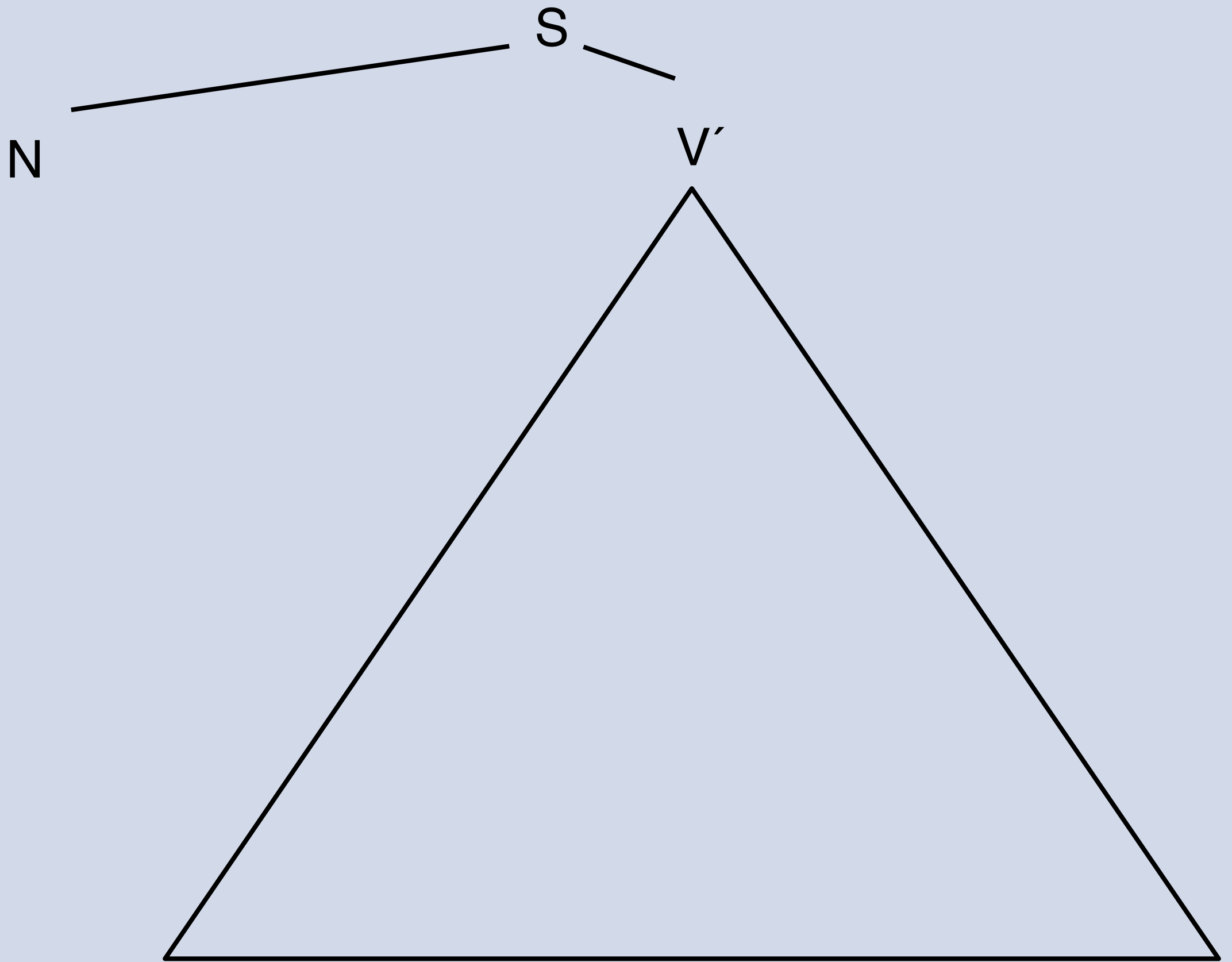
Real Madrid gioca una partita capace a far dimenticare la guerra.



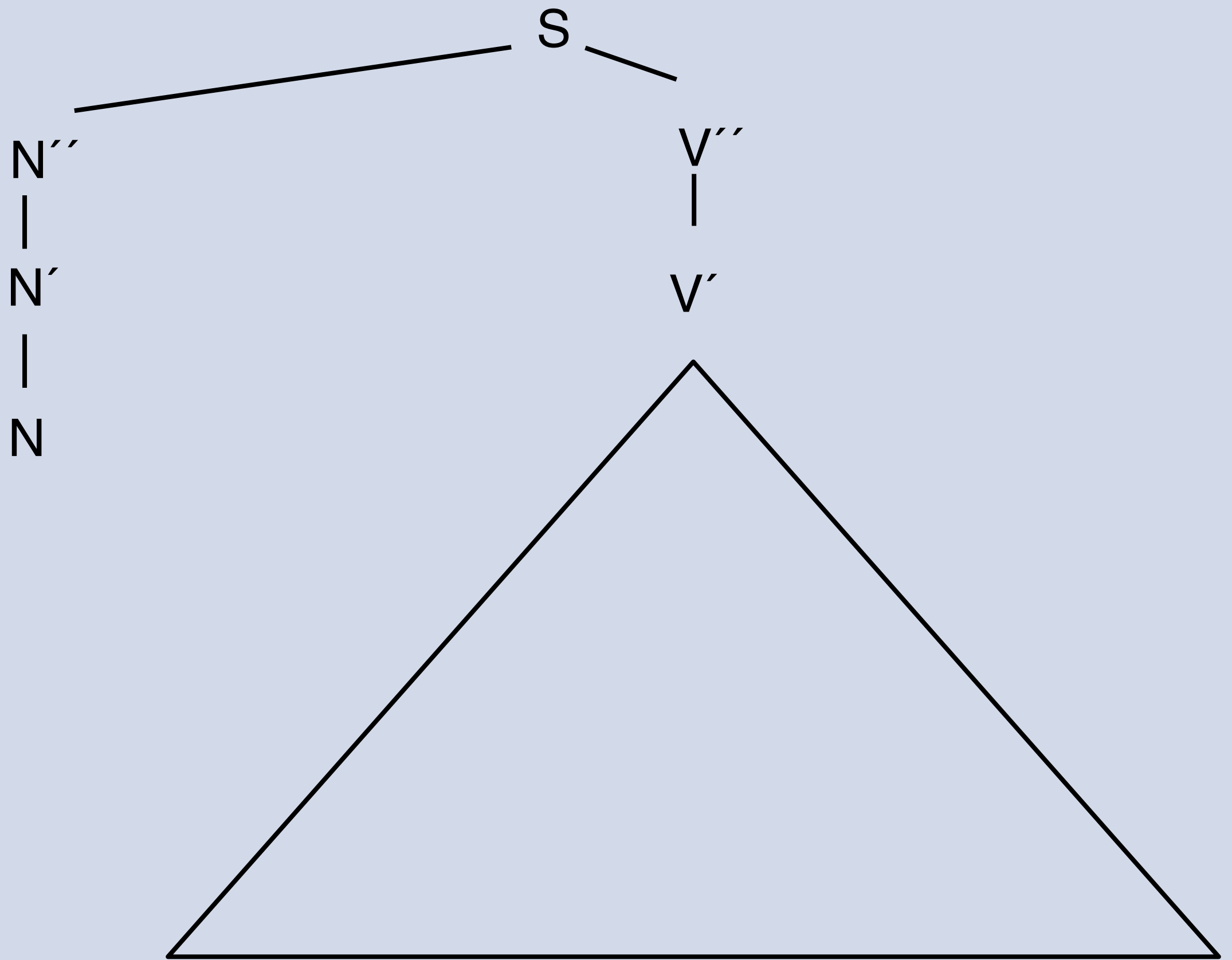
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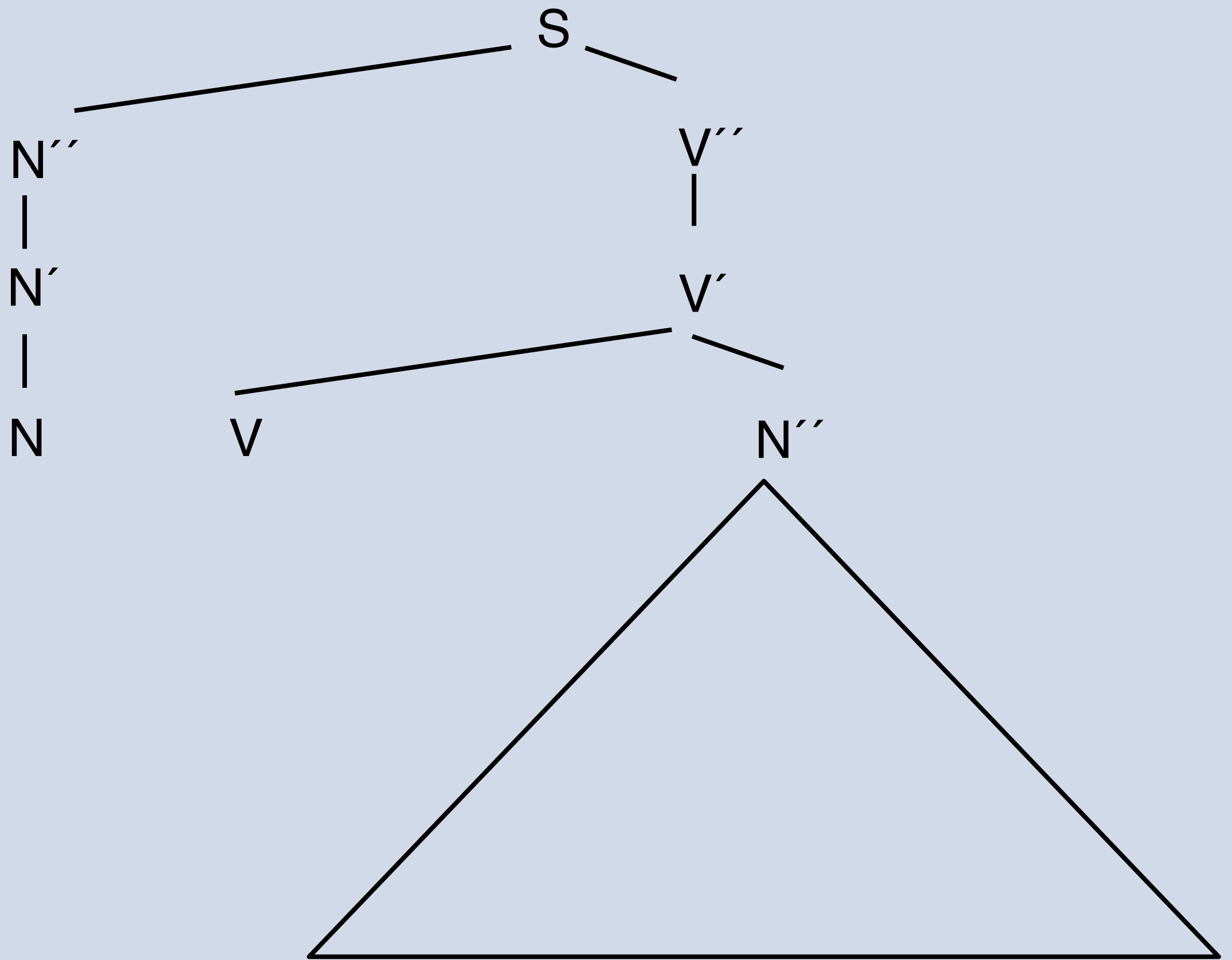
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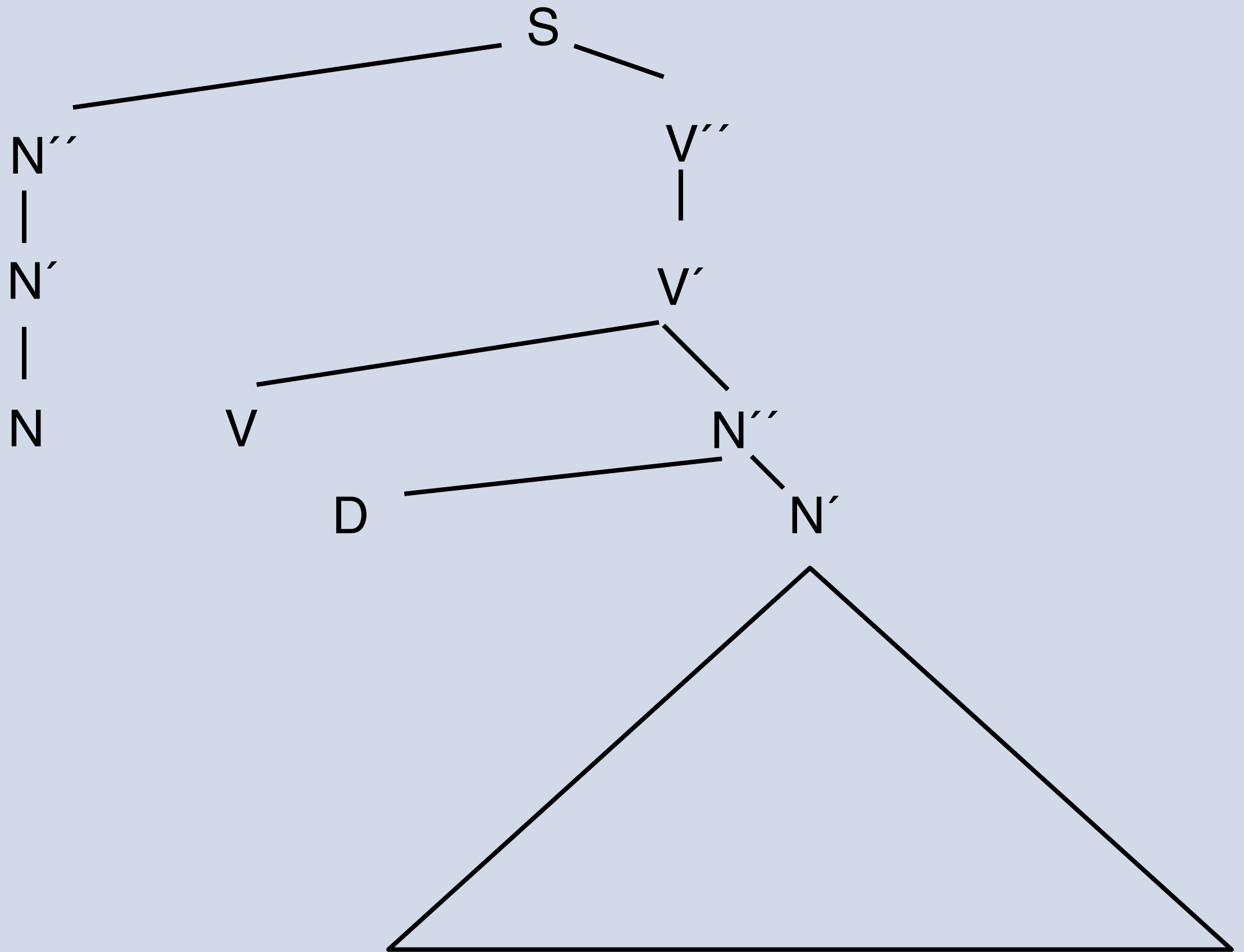
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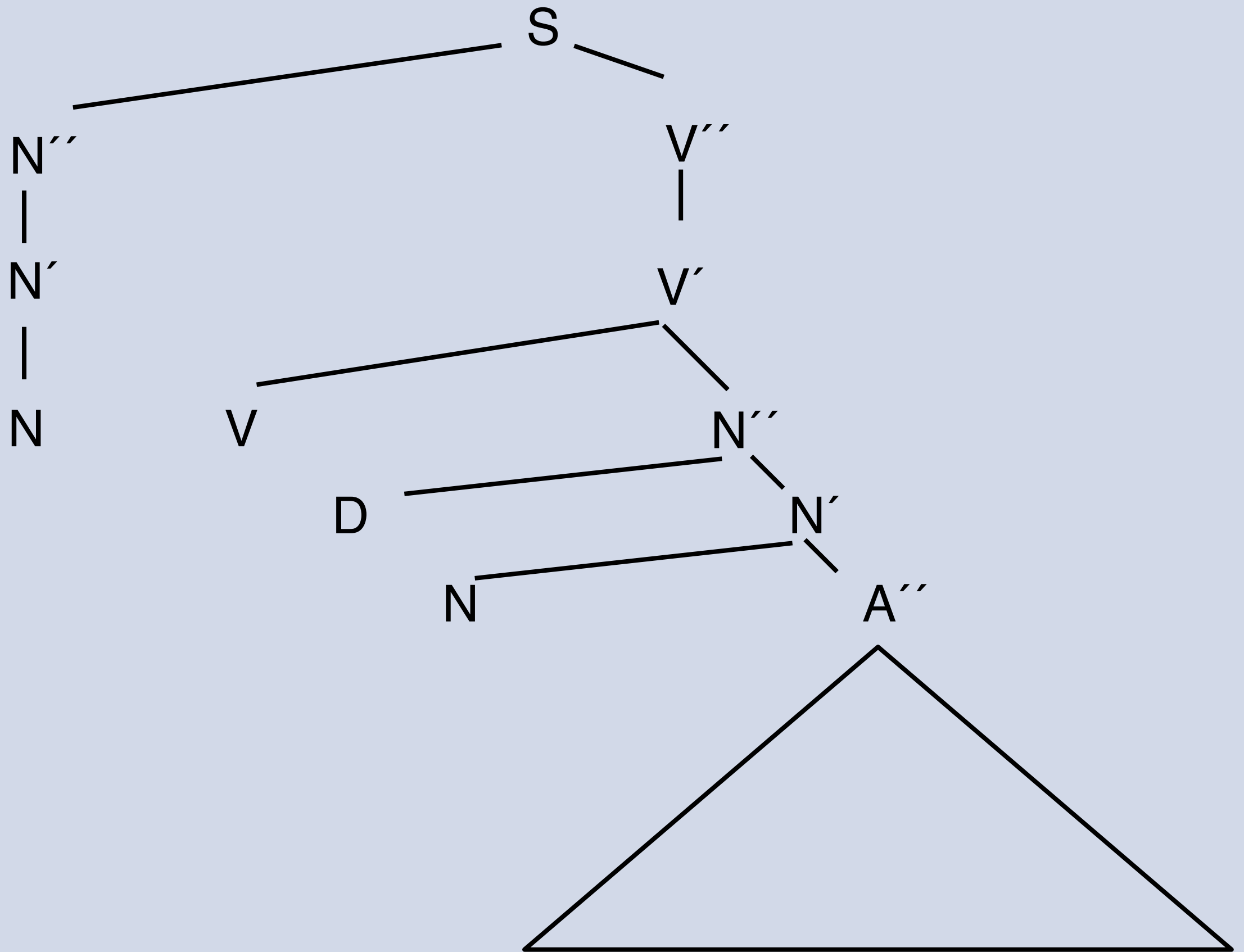
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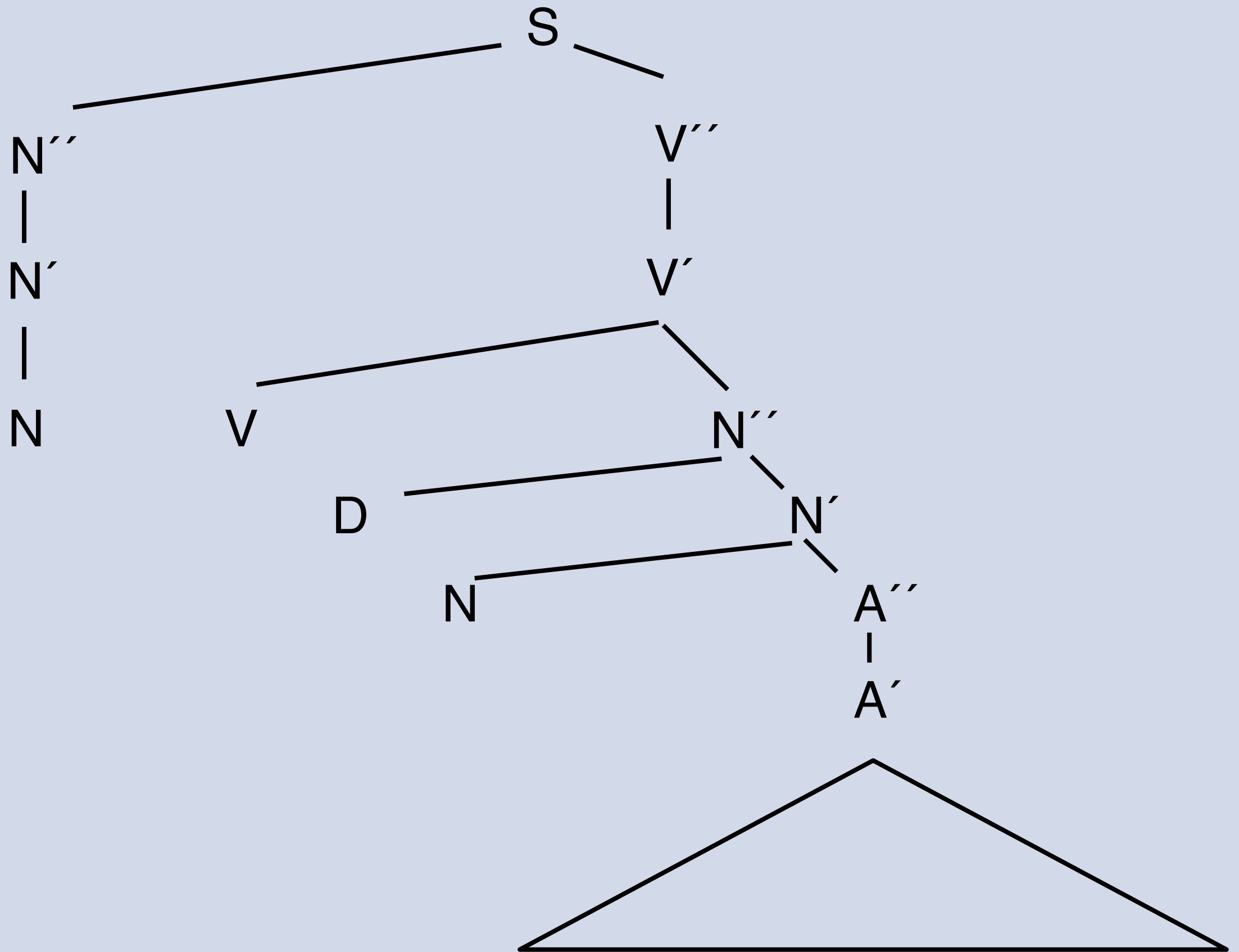
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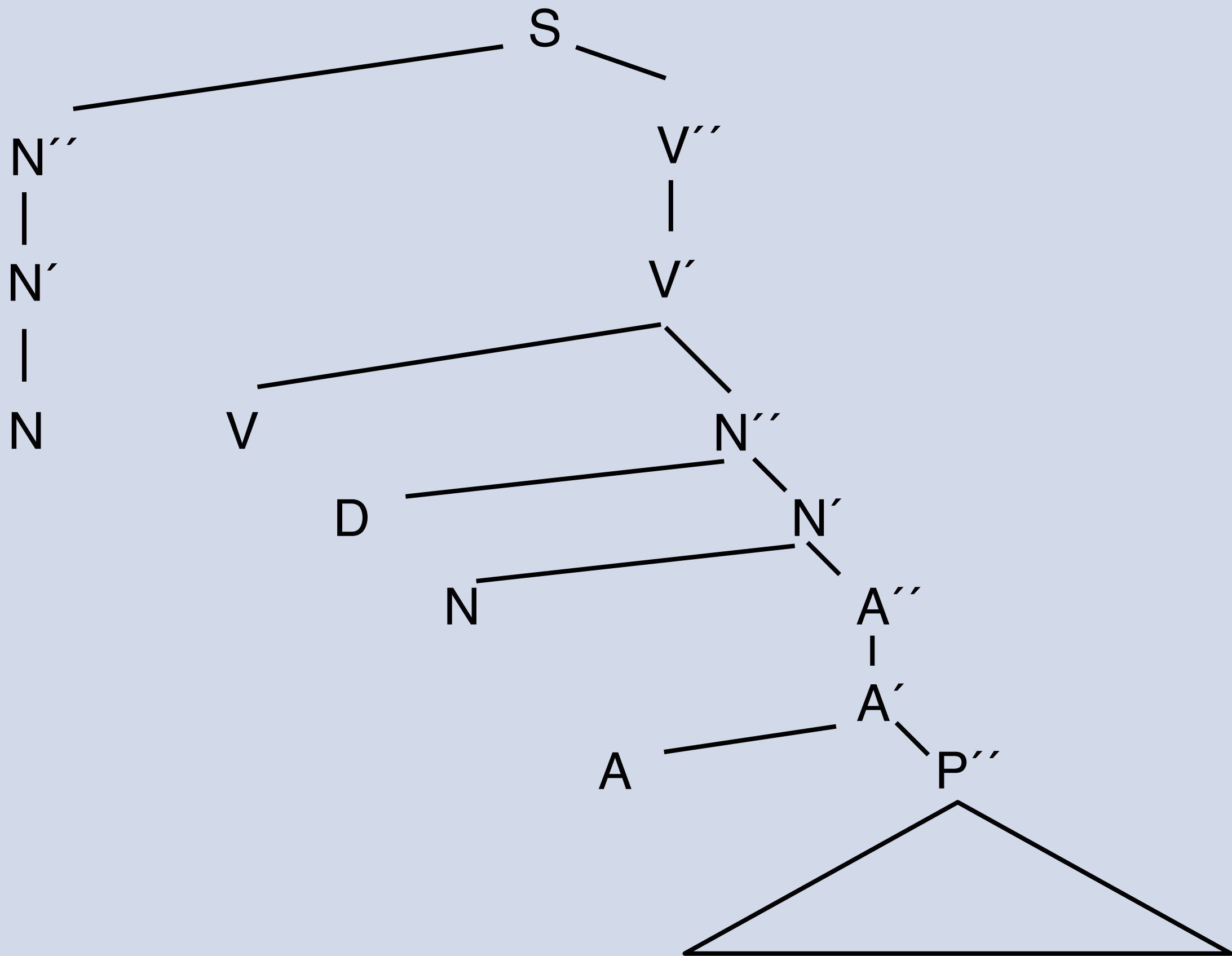
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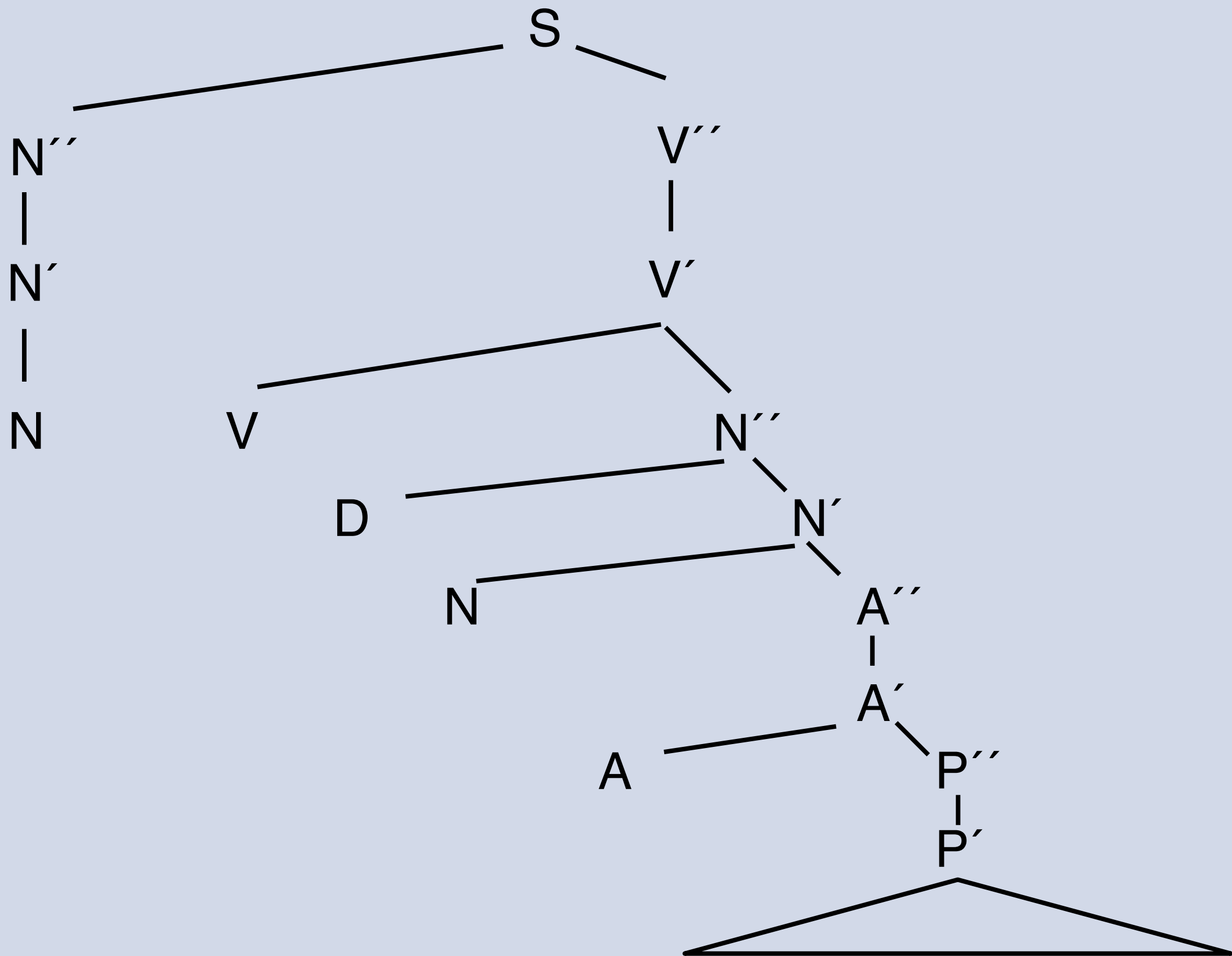
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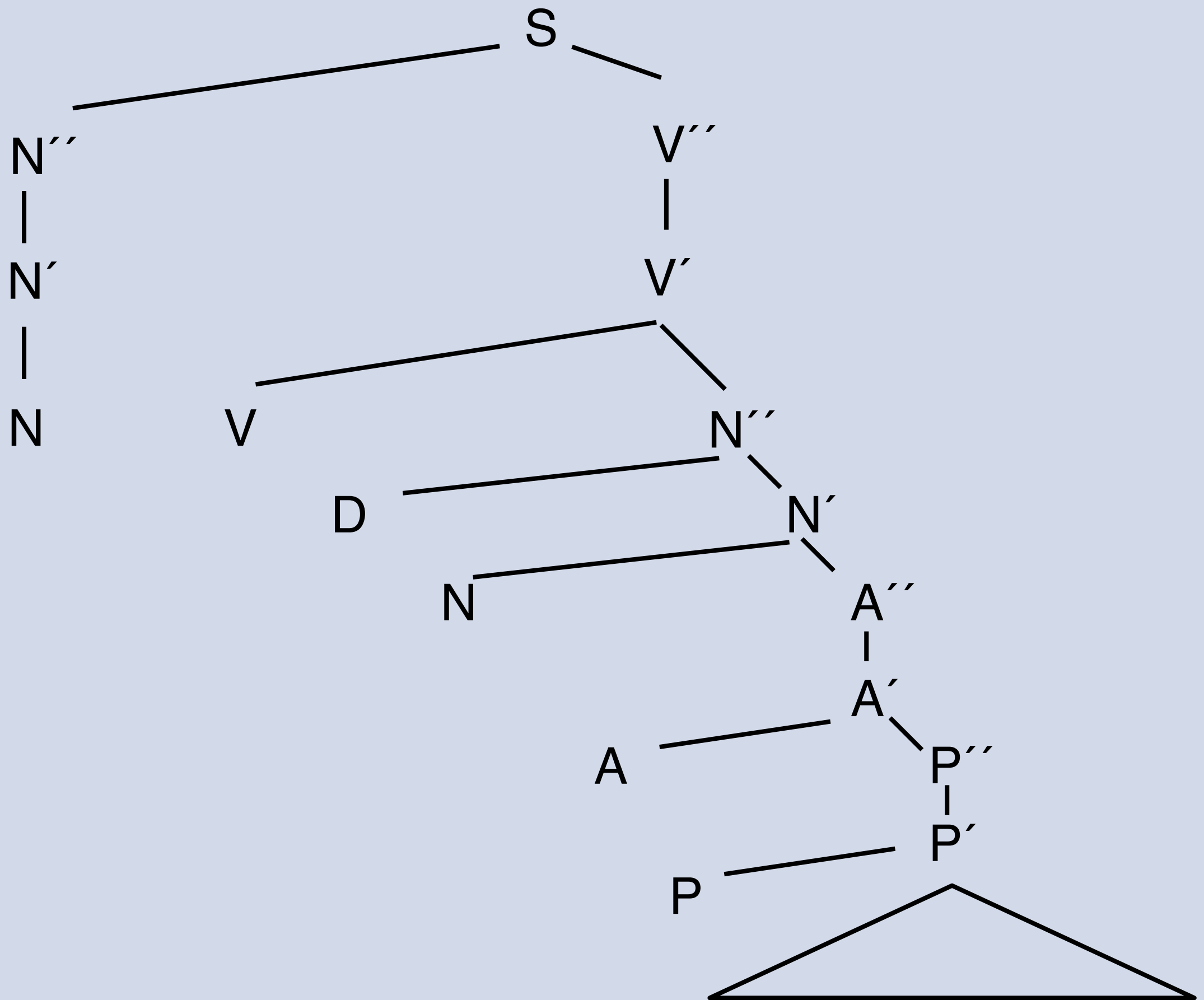
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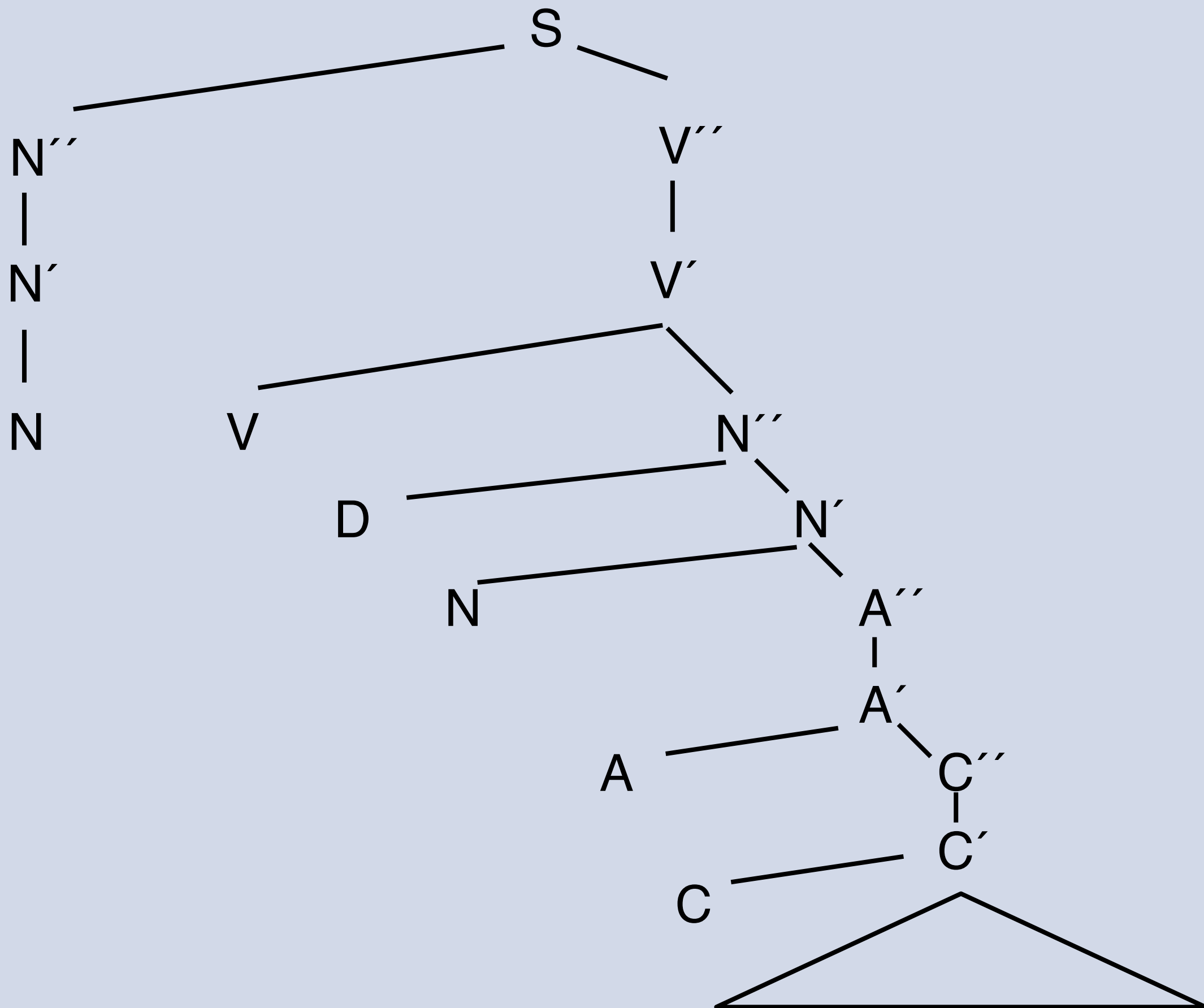
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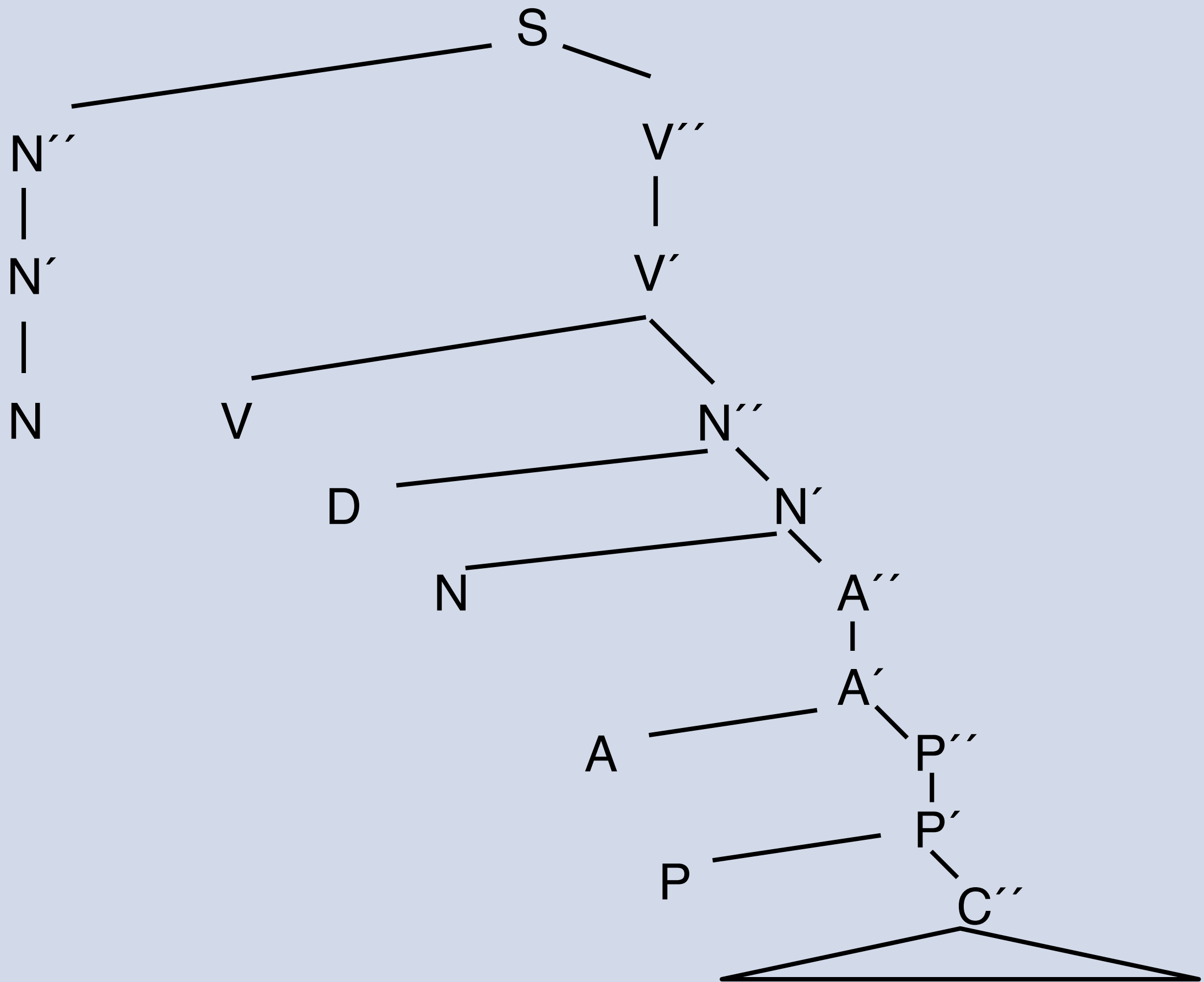
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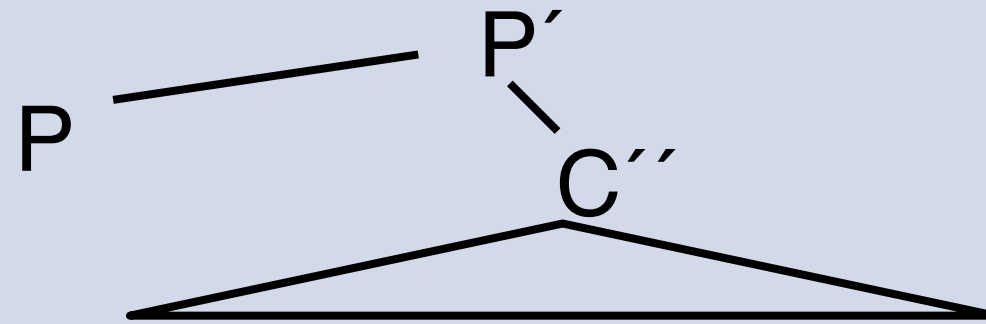
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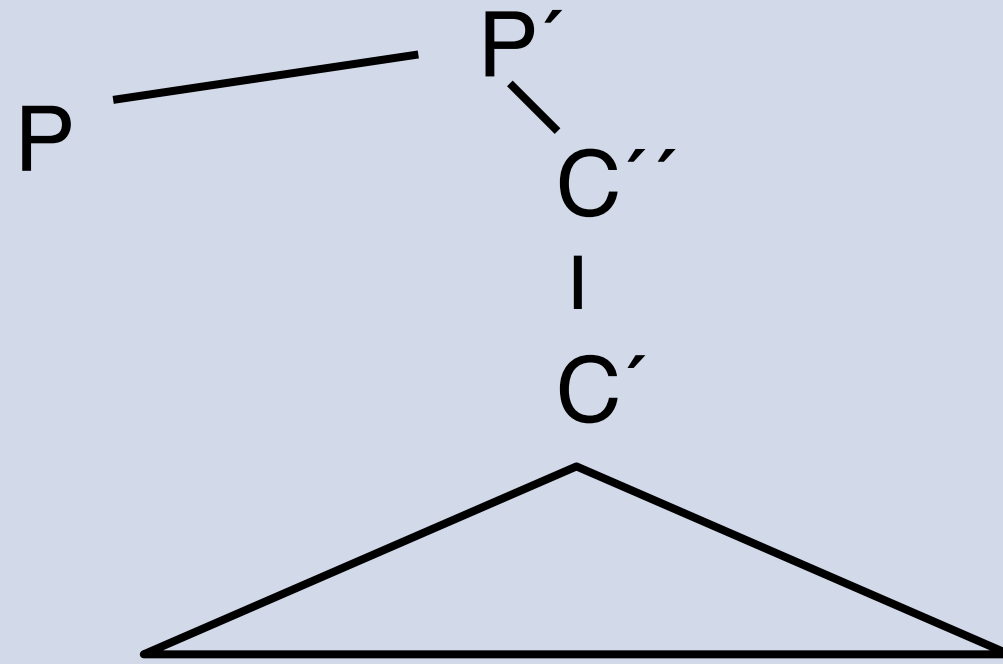
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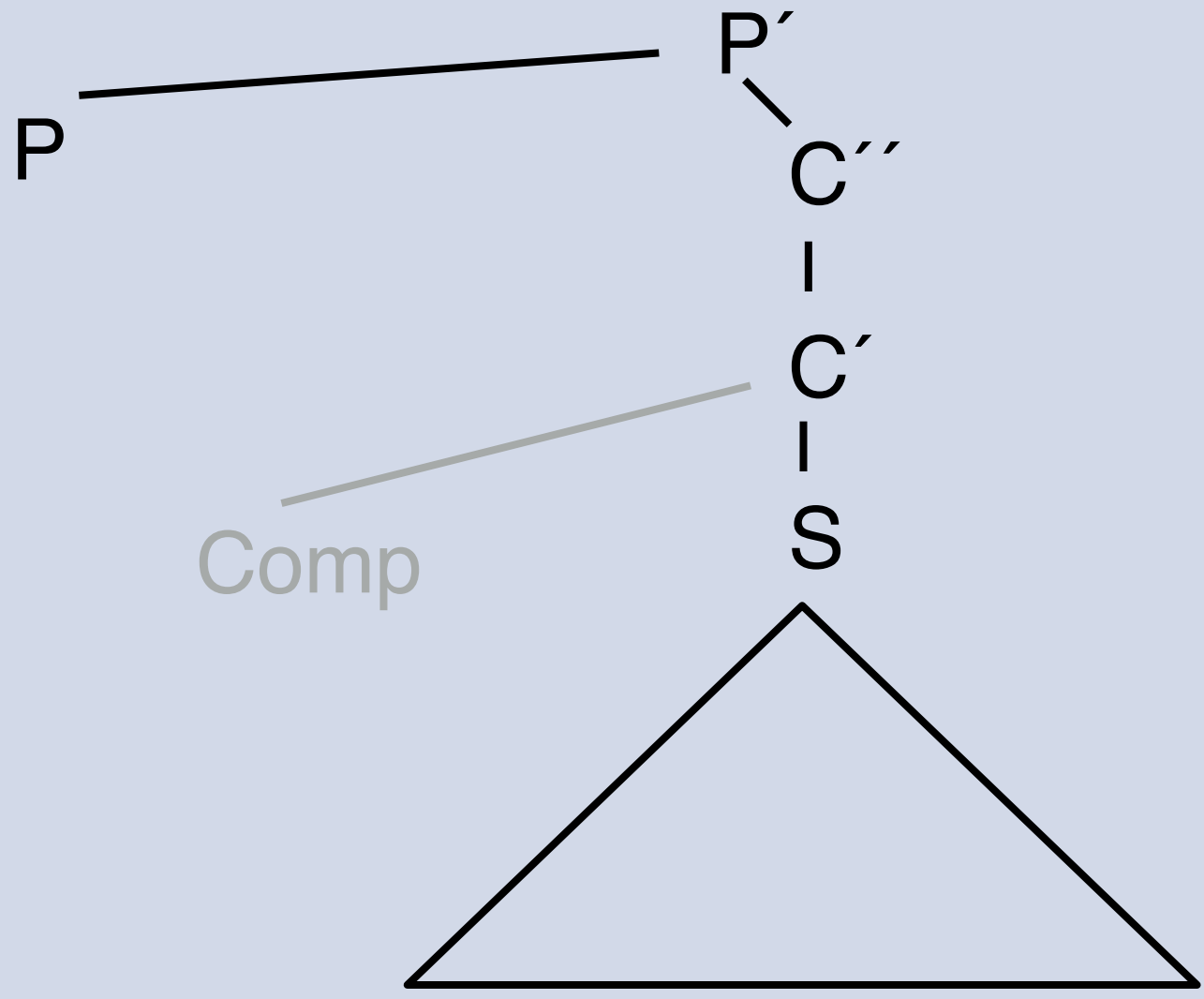
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... a far dimenticare la guerra.



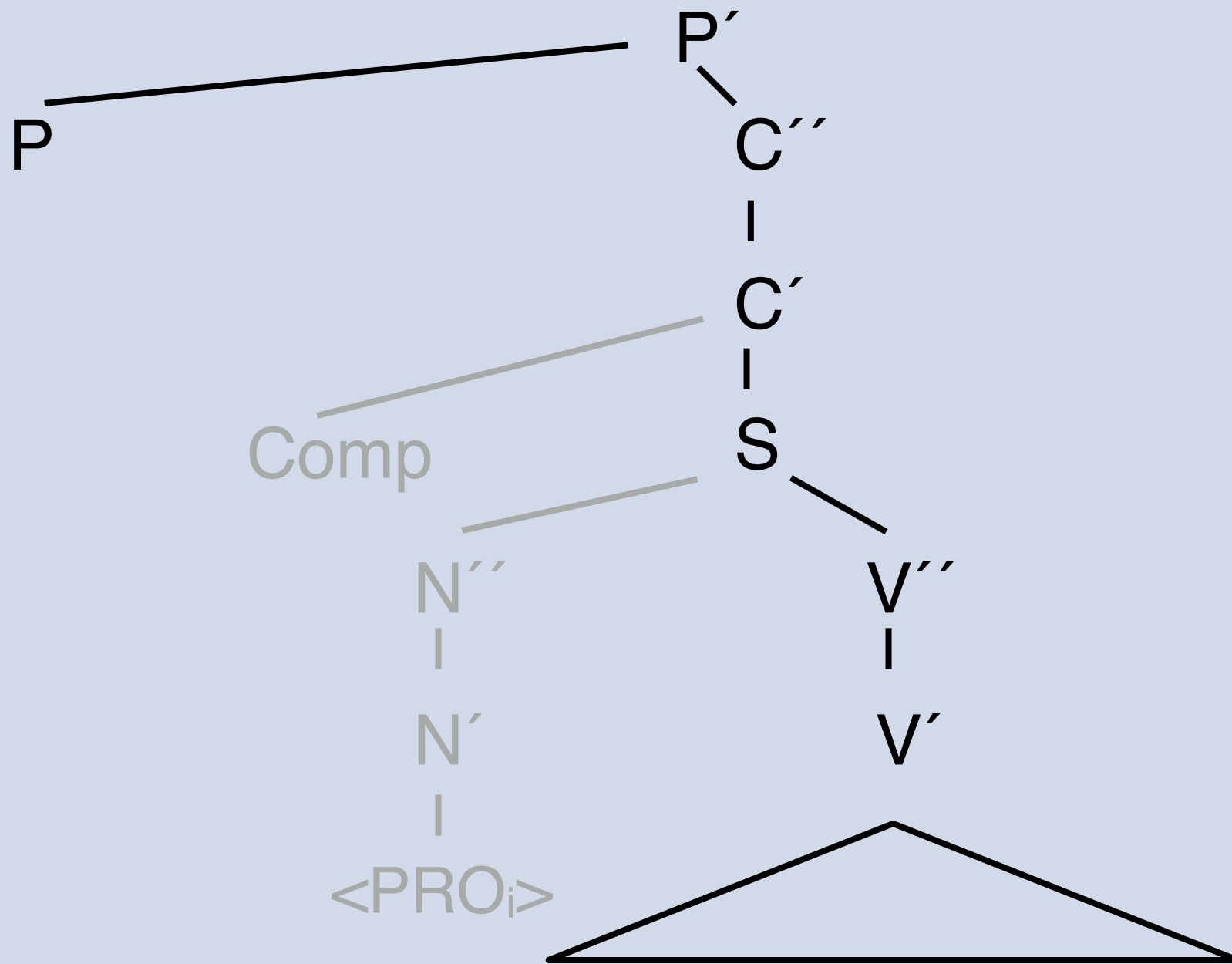
... a far dimenticare la guerra.



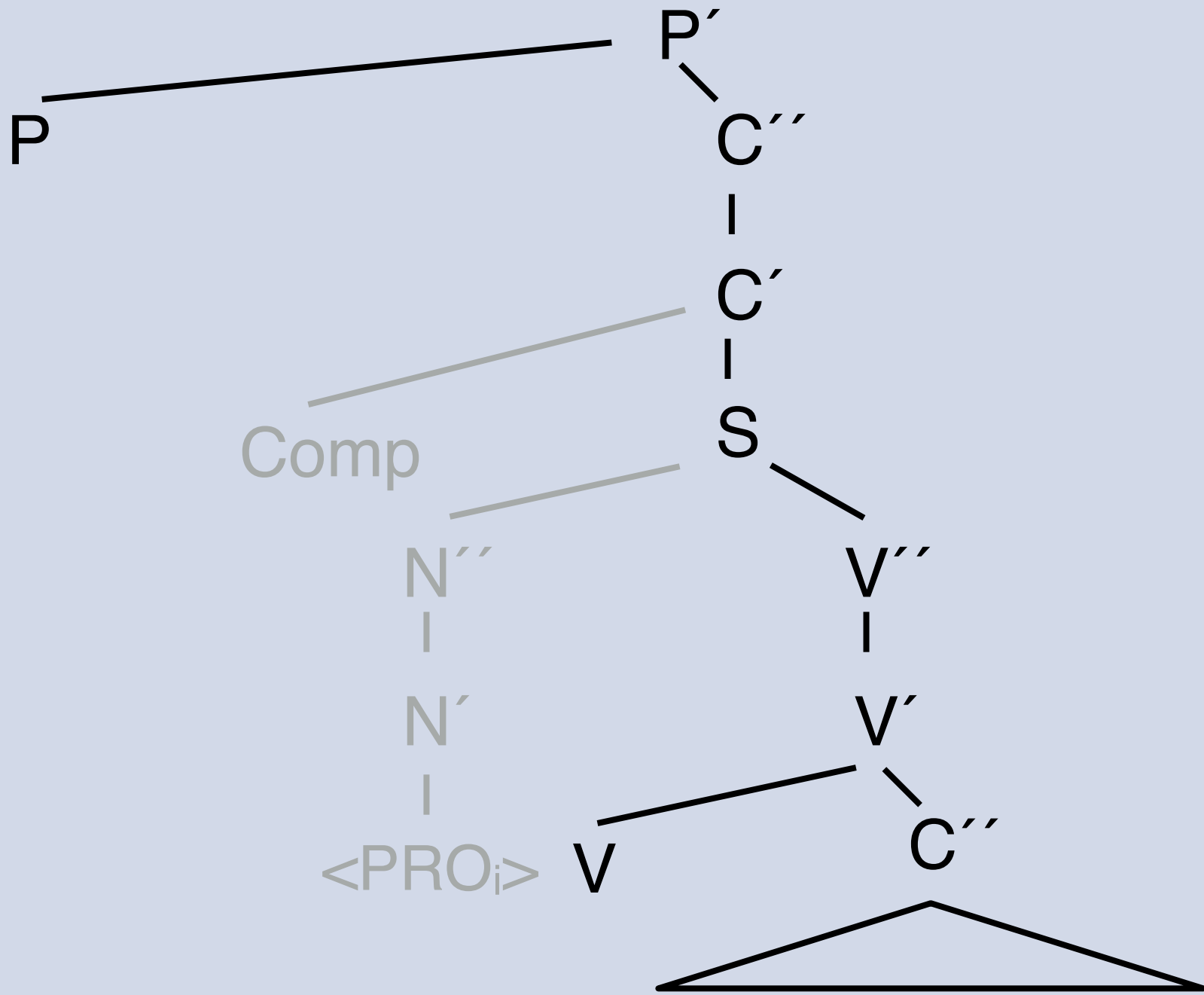
... a

∅

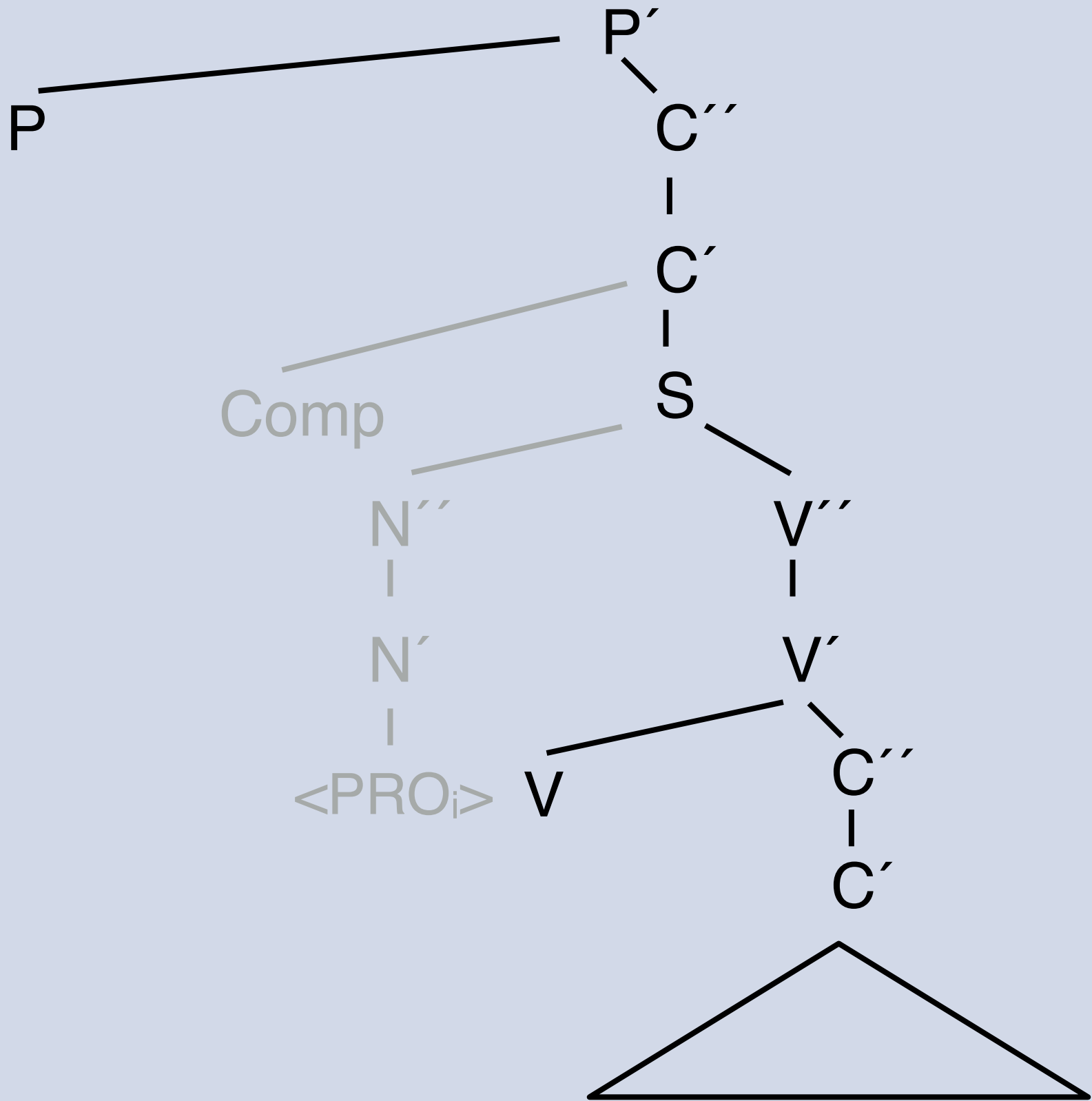
far dimenticare la guerra.



... a ∅ <PRO_i> far dimenticare la guerra.

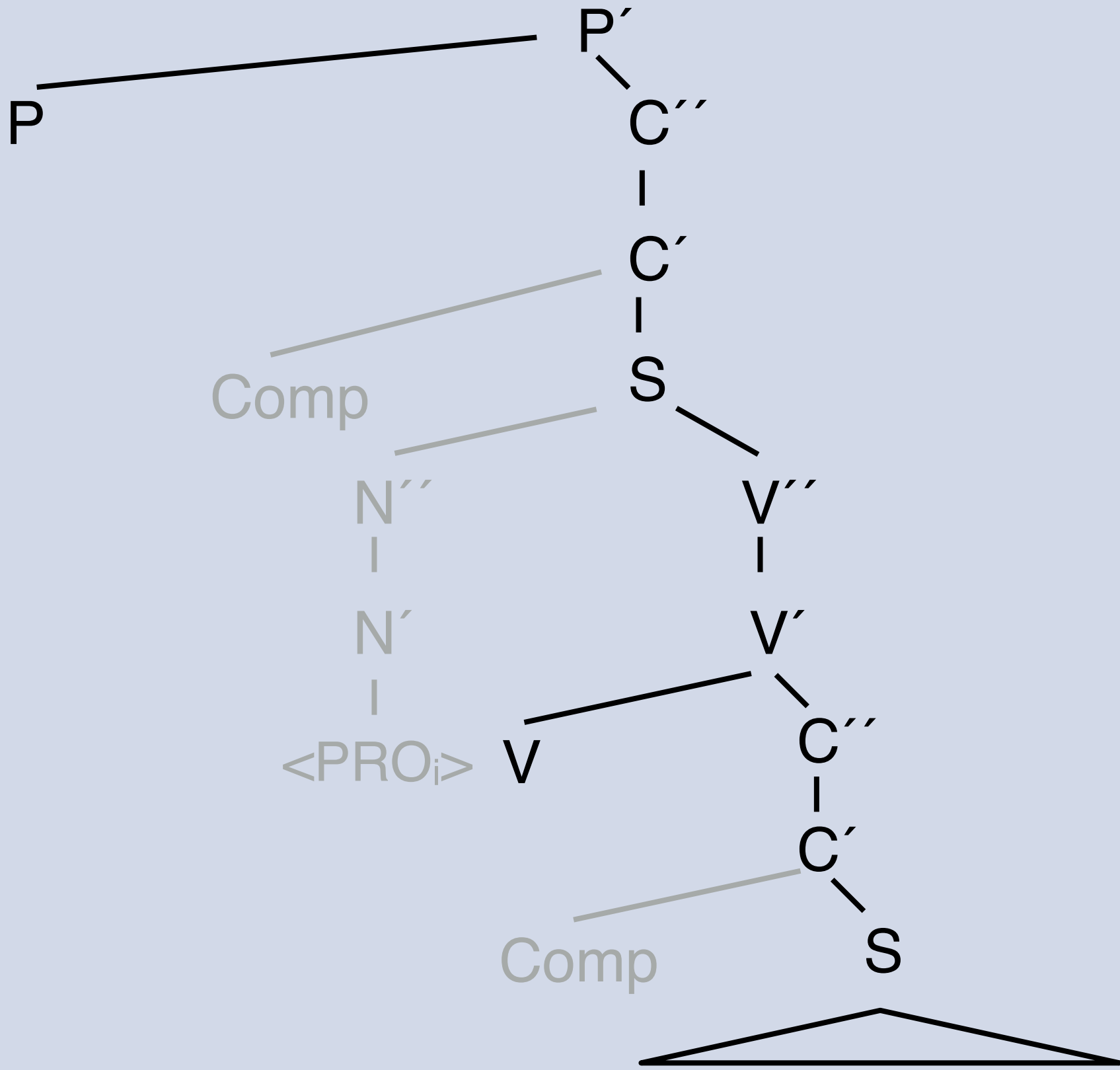


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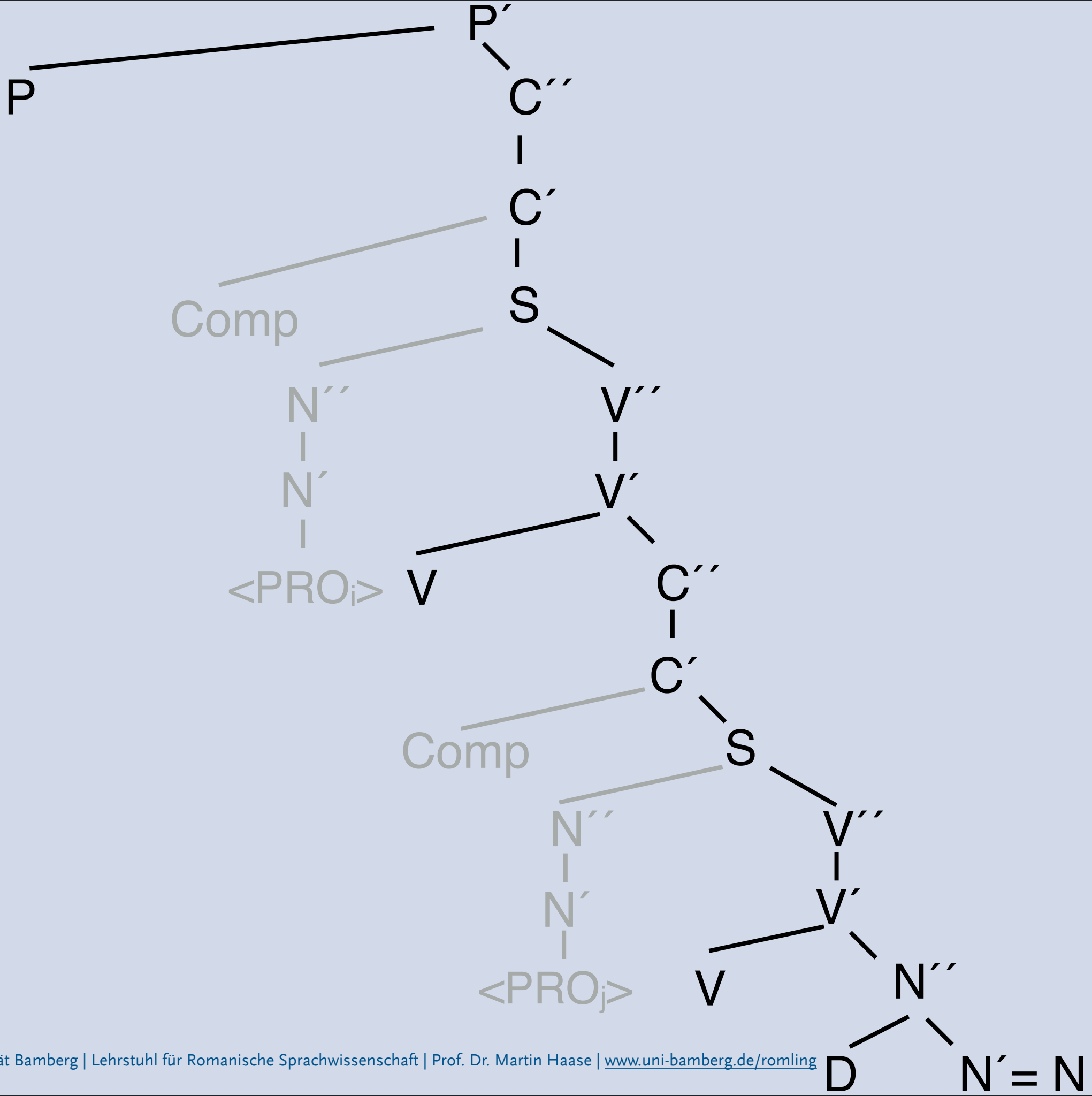


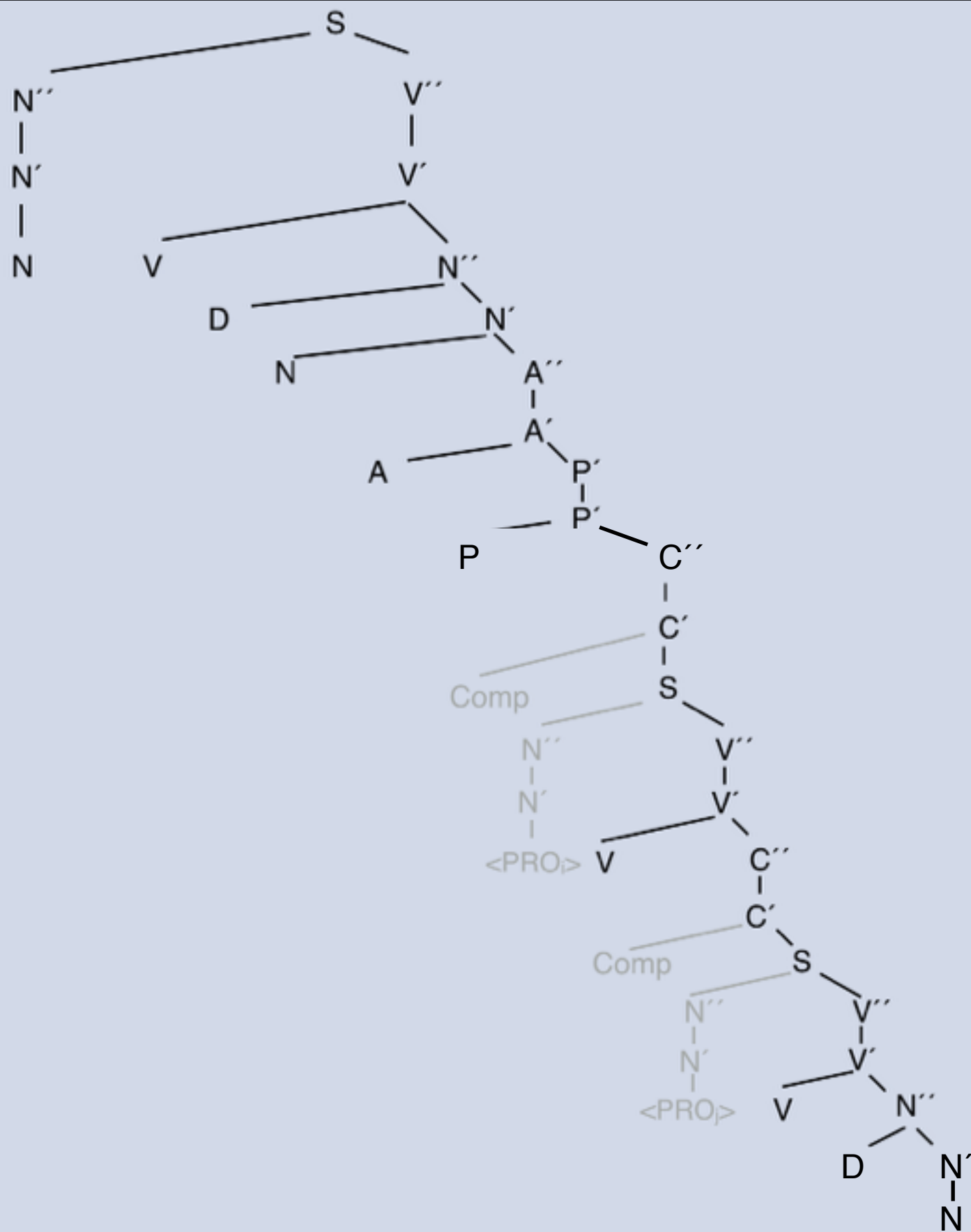
... a

∅ <PRO_i> far dimenticare la guerra.



... a ∅ <PRO_i> far ∅ dimenticare la guerra.





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