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Realisierung der valenzbestimmten Korrelate des Deutschen

The subject of the thesis *Realisierung der valenzbestimmten Korrelate des Deutschen* (Realization of Valency-Driven Correlates in German) is the occurrence and usage of those cross-references which at the level of a German compound sentence, by virtue of their main clause position, refer to subordinate clauses with certain syntactic function.

The following linguistic elements may have a cross-reference function: *es*, *das*, *dessen*, *dem* and the pronominal adverbs (*dafür*, *damit*, etc.) that belong to different parts of speech, are abstract, have rather minimal meaning, are stressed or unstressed. The syntactic function of the cross-references can be defined only along with the subordinate clause. These two poles form one structural unit, which Zifonun, Hoffmann and Strecker call *Korrelatverbindung* (Connection of Correlates) in the literature. Each *Korrelatverbindung* KV depends on the valency of the main clause verb, therefore these units are taken as valency dependent structures. Since the valency of the verb determines, among other things, the syntactic function of the complements, we can talk about valency dependent cross-references, respectively about their subjective, objective, and prepositional complementary syntactic functions.

The subordinate clauses, with or without cross-reference, have certain syntactic functions (subjective, objective, and prepositional complementary syntactic function) due to the valency of the main clause verb, while they have different forms (e.g. with the conjunctions *dass*, *ob*, subordinate clause introduced by an interrogative pronoun, infinitive structure, etc.) and different positions in the compound sentence (front position, cleft, final position).

The theoretical background, whether the cross-reference is compulsory, optional or not allowed, is defined by the valency theory, respectively the word order unit model (*Stellungsfeldermodell*). The differentiation of the prototypical cross-references from the non-prototypical ones constitutes the other issue of the thesis.

The cross-reference literature is very ample. The authors represent complex explanations, in many cases different from each other's. Zifonun, Hoffmann, and

Strecker, for e.g. assume a model in which any German verb can be placed with or without a cross-reference. Using the IdS-Grammar terminology, and setting out from Zifonun's assumptions, the thesis aims to study the occurrence conditions of standard German cross-references, among others with the purpose to specify the scale set up by Zifonun, Hoffmann, and Strecker. Since these assumptions aim at the grammaticality of the German compound sentence, taking into account the lack of native-speaking competence it proved to be difficult and even impossible to assert anything referring to the occurrence of cross-references. Therefore with deductive and empirical methods such example sentences were chosen from COSMAS II Corpus (Mannheim), which were grouped around a valency structure defining part of speech, in this case the verb, taking into account the ability of the verb to combine with other units, the number of complements and its syntactic function in the KV. Thus the thesis is divided into parts on subjective, objective, possessive and prepositional complementary subordinate clauses. Furthermore we kept in view the position of the subordinate clause in the linearity of the compound sentence. On basis of the gathered corpus we examined the presence of cross-references in the constant environment of a certain verb. Constant environment refers to the same complements of the verb. As the cross-reference can be found both in front of the verb and in the word order position within the sentence frame, in the selection of the example sentences we took into account the position combinations of the cross-references and complements to make assertions regarding the occurrence of the cross-reference. Leaving out the subordinate clause and the cross-reference from the compound sentence we get basic constructions which were closely related to the grammaticality of the sentence, the occurrence of the cross-reference, and the concept of minimal unit of communication.

The conclusion of the research is that through the grammaticality of the sentence pragmatic factors influence the usage of cross-references, whose basis is the minimal unit of communication. The Zifonun-, Hoffmann-, and Strecker-scale was refined to a certain extent, more precisely by giving some basic constructions. At the same time the word order unit model (*Stellungsfeldermodell*) gave an answer to the question when we can talk about prototypical cross-references.