

Nekaj primerov gramatikalizacije

1. Angleški *lets*

Velelnik, 2.os., *let* "pustiti, dovoliti":

(1)a. Let us go. "Spusti nas."

b. Let yourself down on the rope. "Spusti se po vrvi."

c. Let John go. "Spusti Janeza/Pusti Janezu, da gre."

osebek: you; **predmet:** us, yourself, John

(2) We were let go. (*trpnik/pasiv*)

"Dovolili so nam/Dovoljeno nam je bilo, da gremo."

Velelnik, 1.os.(množ.); **adhortativni let's** (=let+us)

(3) Let's go to the cinema.= *I suggest that I and you...*

"Pojdimo v kino."

us = osebek glagola *go*, *predmet glagola *let*:

*Pomen: ✓ mi pojdimo v kino, *dovoljeno nam je, da gremo v kino.*

Pogovorne različice: **lets** = vsi primeri, ki niso 1.os.množ.:

1.os.edn.:

(4) Lets give you a hand. "Naj ti pomagam."

neprva oseba (srednji zahod ZDA):

(5) Lets you and him fight.

(6) Lets you go first, then if we have any money left, I'll go.

spodbujanje otrok:

(7) Lets wash your hands.

(8) Lets eat our liver now, Betty.

Razvoj *lets* in gramatikalizacija:

a) Sprememba pomena: *let* "dovoliti"; *let us* "spodbujanje nekoga, da nekaj naredi"; poudarjen govorec odnos; 16.stol.;

b) Osebek: iz 1.os.množ. se razširi na druge osebe;

c) razvoj *us*: beseda > pona/naslonka > fonem
(let) **us** > (let)'**s** > (let)**s**;

d) Monomorfemski *lets* podlega fonološkim pravilom:
[lʔts] > [lʔs];
zelo pogovorni jezik → naslonka: *sgo*, *sfight*;

e) *Lets* eno od možnosti v jeziku, tj. *let+us*,
specializira za novo funkcijo (adhortativ)

(9) Let him speak now or forever hold his peace.

2. Zanikanje in Jespersenov krog

Morfo-fonološki proces gramatikalizacije; ponavljajoča se šibitev in krepitev označevalca zanikanja. (Dahl 1979, Jespersen 1924)

The negative adverb is often weakly stressed, because some other word in the sentence has to receive a strong stress of contrast. But when the negative has become a mere proclitic syllable or even a single sound, it is felt to be too weak, and has to be strengthened by some additional word, and this in its turn may come to be felt as the negative proper, which then may be subject to the same development as the original word. We have thus a constant interplay of weakening and strengthening, which with the further tendency to place the negative in the beginning of the sentence where it is likely to be dropped [...] leads to curious results.

Jespersen (1924: 335)

Potek:

- 1) označevalec zanikanja je pred glagolom; tipično naslonka;
- 2) okrepitev z elementom za glagolom; tipično prislov; dva označevalca zanikanja;
- 3) opustitev označevalca pred glagolom; gramatikalizacija prislova za glagolom;
- 4) premik označevalca za glagolom pred glagol;
- 5) šibljenje označevalca v naslonko.

Angleščina 'I don't say.', (Jespersen 1924):

- (10)a) ic **ne** secge.
b) I **ne** seye **not**.
c) I say **not**.
d) I do **not** say.
e) I don't say.

Francoščina 'I do not say/Jaz ne rečem':

(11)a) jeo **ne** dis. (stara francoščina)

b) je **ne** dis **pas**. (moderna knjižna francoščina)

c) je dis **pas**. (moderna pogovorna francoščina)

Od kje izvira *pas*? Hock (1991):

(12) a) il **ne** vait/va 'he doesn't go' *zgodnja francoščina*

b) il **ne** sai 'he doesn't know'

(13) a) il **ne** vait/va **pas** 'he doesn't go a step = at all'

b) il **ne** sai **rien** 'he doesn't know a thing = anything at all'

!**pas, rien** = predmet

(14) a) il **ne** va **pas** 'he doesn't go' *moderna francoščina*

b) il **ne** sait **pas** 'he doesn't know'

!**pas** = označevalec zanikanja

(15) a) il va **pas** 'he doesn't go'

b) il sait **pas** 'he doesn't know'

Slovenščina, Ilc (2011):

Knjižna slovenščina: 1. faza Jespersenovega kroga, naslonka **ne1**
ne1+glagol; zlitje z *biti*, *imeti*, *hoteti*; premik skupaj s pomožnikom:

- (16) a. Jože **ne** dela.
b. Jože **noče** delati. (ne+hoče=noče)
c. **Ne boš** kupil te knjige? ***Boš** kupil **ne** te knjige?

Panonska narečna skupina: 2.-4. faza Jespersenovega kroga, naslonka **ne1**
in prislovni označevalec zanikanja **ne2** (*ne*, *nei*, *nene*)

Značilnosti **ne2** (primeri iz Ilc (2011)):

- ni nujno tik pred glagolom:

(17) *Še plačati je mogo, pa ga je nikdar **ne** več **vzeo** na delo.*

‘Even though he had to pay for it, he was never hired for work anymore.’

(18) *Tega **nene** dobro **vem**.*

‘I don’t know this very well.’

- ne zlije se z glagolom biti:

(19) *Počitka **smo ne** meli kak moja zej tota deca.*

‘We didn’t have so much rest as children have today.’

(20) *To **je ne** tak.*

‘This isn’t so.’

- v vprašanjih se ne premakne skupaj s pomožnikom:

(21) ***Si** ga **nei** čula?*

‘Have you not heard him?’

- redko se pojavi skupaj z **ne1**:

(22) ***Nei ne** nūcamo.*

‘We don’t need it.’

(23) ***Nei ne** veimo.*

‘We don’t know.’

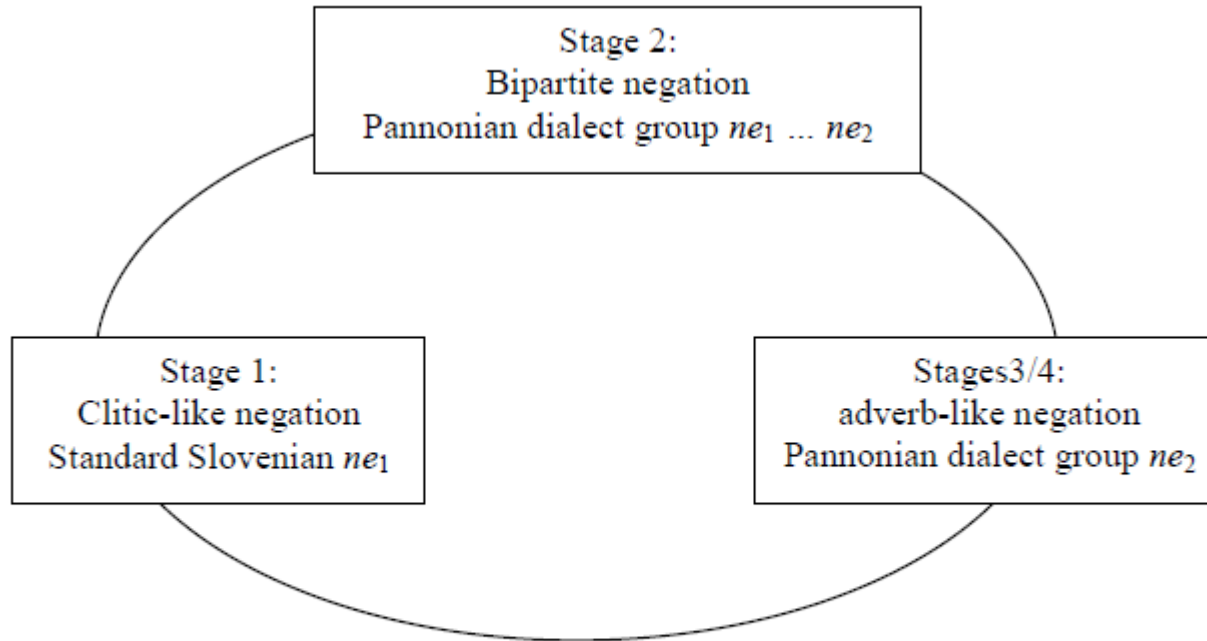


Diagram 1: Jespersen's cycle in Slovenian from a diachronic perspective.

Ilc (2011)

Viri:

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