# Redefining the link between the caused motion and the resultative construction in German

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**Keywords:** Construction Grammar, motion, caused motion construction, resultative construction, German

The analysis of the caused motion construction (CMC) and the resultative construction (ResC) is a central topic in Construction Grammar (compare Goldberg 1995, 2006; Goldberg & Jackendoff 2004; Boas 2003, 2011; De Knop 2020). Starting from Goldberg's (1995) claim that the resultative construction is a metaphorical extension of the CMC and Goldberg & Jackendoff's (2004) description of path and property resultatives, the presentation will focus on the German CMC and ResC with directional verb particles and/or prepositional phrases (see fig. 1, Gallez 2020) by first providing a fine-grained description of the constructional elements (verb, object, oblique argument) and their interaction. It will further show that the analyzed German constructions are situated on a motion-result-continuum (see fig. 1).
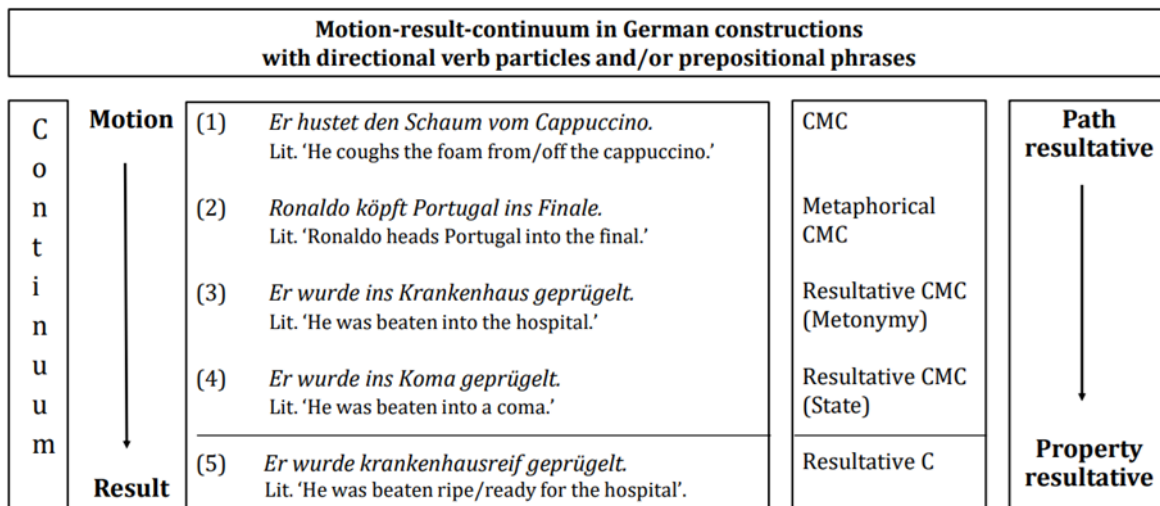


*Fig. 1: Motion-result-continuum (Gallez 2020: 43)*

Building on examples from a user-designed press corpus of the Leibniz-Institut für Deutsche Sprache in Mannheim (DeReKo) and on additional items from German press articles extracted via Google News, this presentation will demonstrate how both concrete motion verbs and non-motion verbs (e.g. *husten* 'to cough', *prügeln* 'to beat' in fig. 1), concrete and abstract selected and unselected objects (Goldberg & Jackendoff, 2004) contribute to the meaning of a (metaphorical) motion or resultative construction. The presentation will also provide evidence for the predominant role of the oblique argument in the constructional meaning. This argument can express a location (*Cappuccino*), a metaphorical goal (*ins Finale* 'into the final'), a state (*ins Koma* 'into a coma') or even a time. The detailed description of the instances of the construction reveals how the constituents' interaction in and with the construction determines the position of these constructions between the two poles of the motion-result-continuum presented in fig. 1. Moreover, the examples will illustrate that the manner salience in German (see a. o. De Knop & Gallez 2011) allows for a great variety of closely related constructions expressing metaphorical or real motion.

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