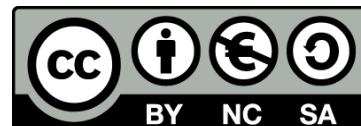


The Recipient Passive in the German Regional Languages: Variation and Grammaticalization

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1. Research Context: *Regionalsprache.de (REDE)*
2. The Recipient Passive in the Regional Languages of German
 - a) On the construction (fitted to the REDE survey)
 - b) What we already knew about it
 - c) The Recipient Passive in the REDE survey data (work in progress)
3. Summary & Outlook: What we may learn about it

1. Research Context: Regionalsprache.de (REDE)



(2008–2027)

"The aim of the project is therefore to systematically catalogue the modern regional languages of German for the first time. This comprehensive goal is divided into two sub-goals:

1. Establishment of a research-centered (geographical) information system on the modern regional languages of German (SprachGIS), in which the immense amount of data available to date from dialectological, sociolinguistic and variation-linguistic research is bundled, related to each other and thus made available to researchers for systematic comparative analyses and to the public as a source of information.
2. First-time survey and analysis of the variation-linguistic structure and dynamics of the modern regional languages of German. For this purpose, it is necessary to survey and analyze the variation space that characterizes these modern regional languages.“

(<https://www.regionalsprache.de/projektbeschreibung.aspx> [4. April 2024, translation by DeepL and me])



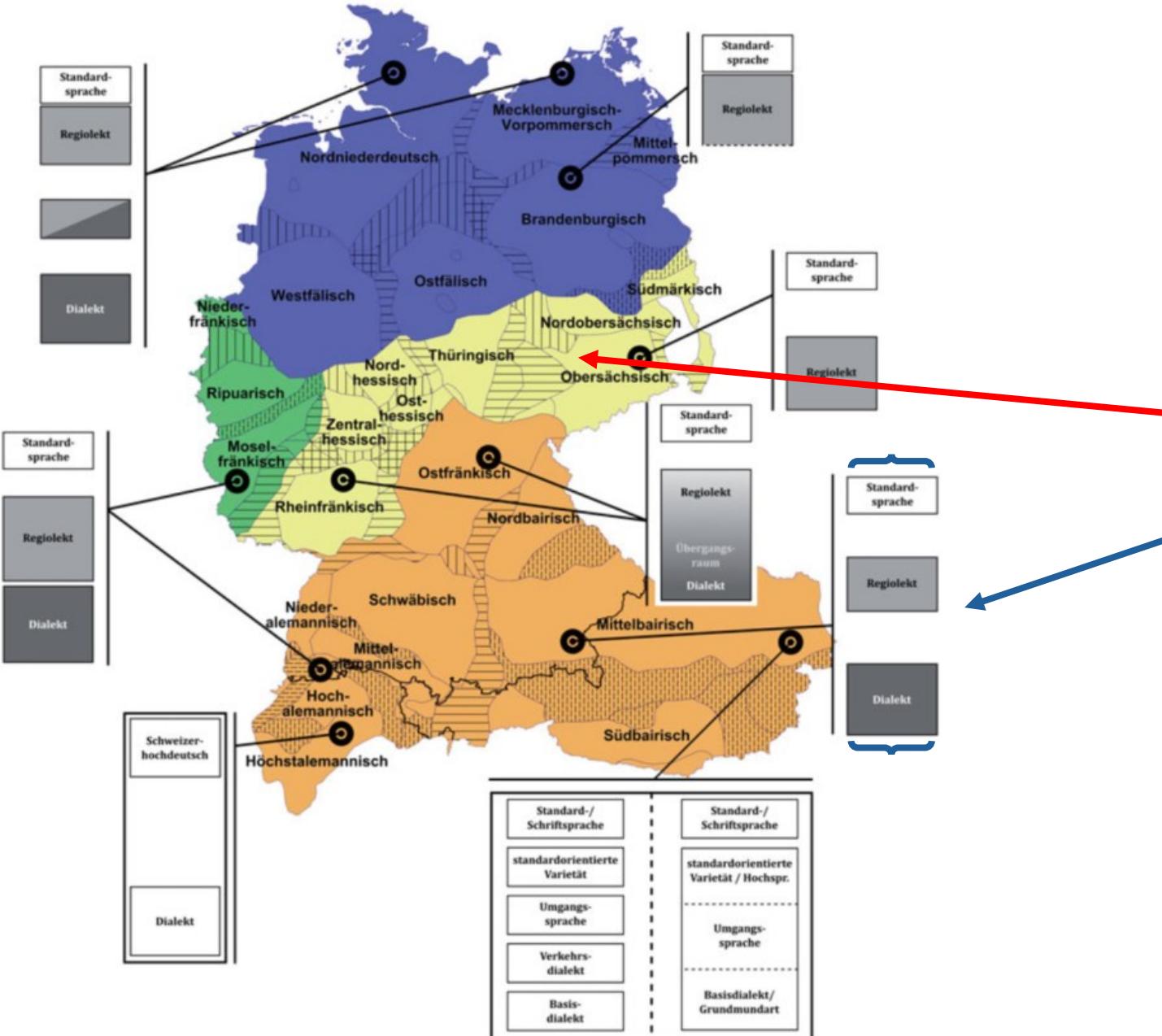
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Regional Language



the geographically conditioned varieties of German consisting of

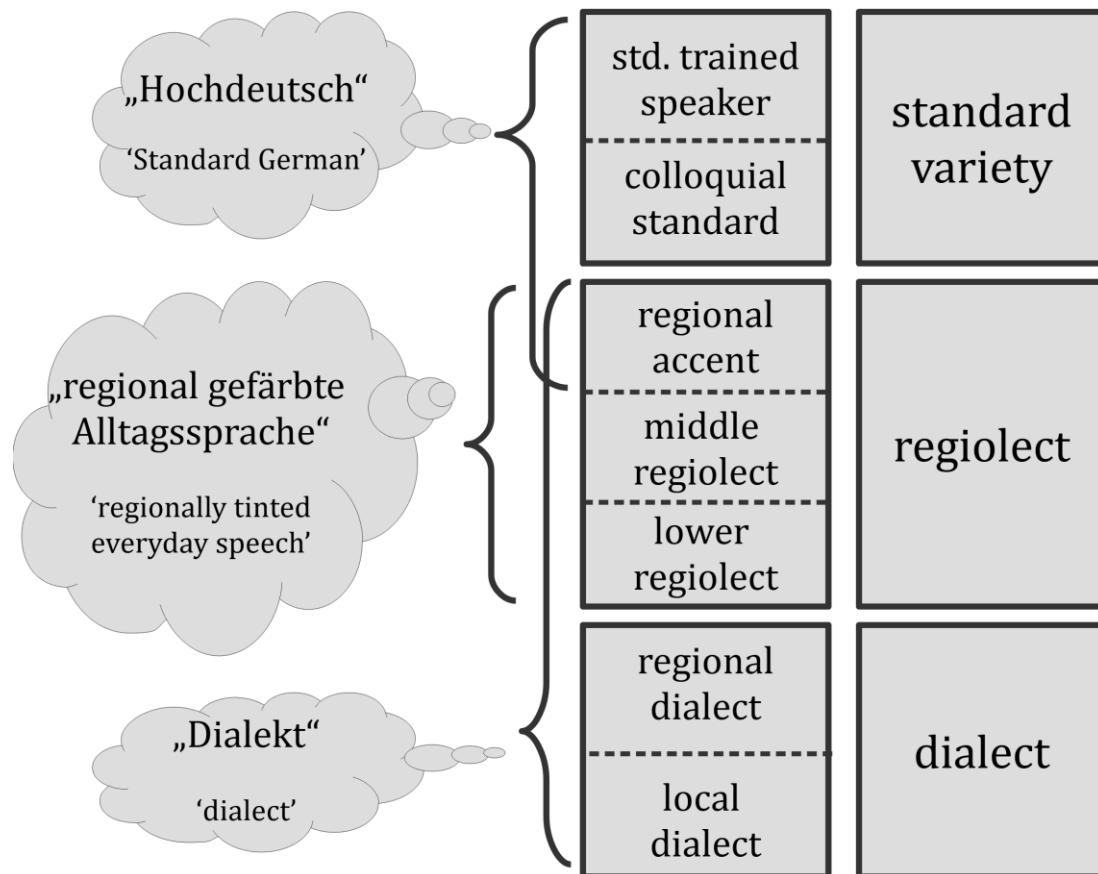
- aggregates of linguistic features in geographical variation space,
- and, within each place or region, of aggregates of linguistic features differing according to communicative reach and depending on situation type.

The latter variation space is captured in terms of the dialect–standard axis, comprising local dialects, regiolects and standard(s), which, accordingly, may coexist in the same place / region, and speaker.

SPEAKERS'
APPROXIMATE
CONCEPTS

PHONOLOGICAL
ANALYSIS

**speech
levels** **varieties**



adapted from Kehrein (2019: 124)



REDE-LimeSurvey

Herzlich willkommen! Sie können zur Zeit an folgenden Umfragen des REDE-Projekts teilnehmen:

[Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau \(Runde "gelb"\)](#)

[Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau \(Runde "türkis"\)](#)

[Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau \(Runde "orange"\)](#)

[Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau \(Runde "blau"\)](#)

[Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau \(Runde "lila"\)](#)

Bitte kontaktieren Sie Administrator (robert.engsterhold@uni-marburg.de) für weitere Unterstützung.



You may currently take part in the following surveys:

Herzlich willkommen! Sie können zur Zeit an folgenden Umfragen des REDE-Projekts teilnehmen:

Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau (Runde "gelb")

Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau (Runde "türkis")

Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau (Runde "orange")

Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau (Runde "blau")

Fragebogen zum regionalen Satzbau (Runde "lila")

Survey on regional sentence construction (round ...)

Bitte kontaktieren Sie Administrator (robert.engsterhold@uni-marburg.de) für weitere Unterstützung.

Angaben zur Sprachsozialisation

Bevor wir Sie direkt zu Ihrem Sprachgebrauch befragen, werden wir Sie zunächst um einige allgemeine (sprach-)biographische Angaben bitten. Diese Angaben sind für unsere Forschung wichtig, denn erfahrungsgemäß hängt die Art und Weise, wie wir alle sprechen, mit unseren (Sprach-)Biographien zusammen.

*In welchem Jahr sind Sie geboren (vierstellige Jahreszahl)?

*Wo sind Sie aufgewachsen (Postleitzahl, Ortsname)?

*Haben Sie längere Zeit weit von Ihrem Heimatort entfernt gelebt oder sind Sie je über längere Zeit beruflich fernpendelt?

Ja

Nein

Information about linguistic socialization

Before we ask you directly about your language use, we will first ask you for some general biographical information. This information is important for our research because experience has shown that the way we all speak is linked to our (language) biographies

In which year were you born?

Where did you grow up (postal code, place name)?

Have you lived away from your home town for a long time or have you ever commuted long distances for a long time?

***Wie haben Ihre Eltern mit Ihnen gesprochen, als Sie klein waren?**

Hier und im Weiteren wird auf bestimmte Sprechweisen Bezug genommen. Damit es keine Missverständnisse gibt, möchten wir Ihnen vorab erklären, was wir unter den einzelnen Sprechweisen verstehen:

Dialekt/Platt/Mundart

Dialekt, Platt oder Mundart ist die Sprechweise, die nur für einen Ort oder eine sehr kleine Region typisch ist. Sie weist so viele sprachliche Eigenheiten auf, dass Außenstehende sie nicht ohne weiteres verstehen können. Diese Sprechweise wird in südlicheren Gebieten Deutschlands Dialekt genannt, in weiter nördlich gelegenen Gegenden heißt sie Platt.

Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache/Umgangssprache

Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache ist die Sprechweise, die für eine Region typisch ist und eine regionale Färbung aufweist, aber von Außenstehenden in der Regel verstanden werden kann.

Hochdeutsch

Hochdeutsch ist die Sprechweise, die im ganzen Bundesgebiet verstanden wird und die von den Nachrichtensprechern und -sprecherinnen im überregionalen Fernsehen und Radio gesprochen wird. Sie enthält keine regionalen Auffälligkeiten.

- Dialekt/Platt
- Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache
- Hochdeutsch
- Sonstiges:

How did your parents speak to you when you were little?

Here and below, we refer to certain ways of speaking. To avoid any misunderstandings, we would like to explain to you in advance what we mean by the individual ways of speaking:

Dialect/*Platt*/Mundart

Dialect, Platt or Mundart is a way of speaking that is only typical for one place or a very small region. It has so many linguistic peculiarities that outsiders cannot easily understand it. In more southerly areas of Germany, this way of speaking is called *dialect*, while in more northerly regions it is called *Platt*.

Regionally tinted everyday speech

Regionally tinted everyday speech is a way of speaking that is typical of a region and has a regional tint, but can generally be understood by outsiders.

Hochdeutsch ‘High German [= Standard German]’

High German is the way of speaking that is understood throughout Germany and is spoken by newscasters on national television and radio. It does not contain any regional peculiarities.

Dialekt/Platt

Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache

Hochdeutsch

Sonstiges: _____

Other: _____

***Welche dieser Sprechweisen ist Ihnen die vertrauteste bzw. welche davon sprechen Sie am sichersten?**

Wir werden Sie nachher bitten, die Fragen in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise zu beantworten. Damit meinen wir diejenige, die Sie hier wählen.



- Dialekt/Platt
- Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache
- Hochdeutsch
- Eine andere Sprache als Deutsch

Which of these ways of speaking are you most familiar with or which of them do you speak most confidently?

We will ask you later to answer the questions [on sentence construction] in your most familiar way of speaking. By this we mean the one you choose here.

- Dialekt/Platt
- Regional gefärbte Alltagssprache
- Hochdeutsch
- Eine andere Sprache als Deutsch

A language other than German

2. The Recipient Passive in the Regional Languages of German

2. The Recipient Passive in the Regional Languages of German

a) On the construction (fitted to the REDE survey)

*Der Mann in der folgenden Bildergeschichte hat vor sich ein Wasserglas stehen.



① Diese Frage muss beantwortet werden.

② Beantworten Sie bitte **in einem Satz** (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:

Was passiert mit dem Mann?

'The man in the following picture story has a glass of water standing in front of him.'

The event unfolds.

'Please answer the question in one sentence (in your most familiar way of speaking):'

What is happening to the man?' 17

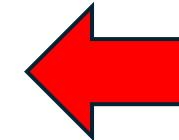
How to verbalize a focused proto-recipient in a transfer event with an unknown proto-agent:

Impersonal Active

SBJ [verb-of-transfer]_{fin} IO_{dat} DO_{acc}

PA schenkt PR PP ein

‘Proto-agent is pouring proto-recipient proto-patient’



- 1) It's active, but impersonal
- 2) Proto-recipient is not the subject
- 3) Proto-recipient is not the first NP
- 4) The construction is compact
- 5) The construction is explicit

kriegen / bekommen (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)

SBJ [get]_{aux.fin} DO_{acc} [verb-of-transfer]_{ptcp}

PR kriegt / bekommt PP eingeschenkt

‘Proto-recipient is getting proto-patient poured in’

werden (be[come]) / geben (give) Passive (Patient Passive)

IO_{dat} [be(come)]_{aux.fin} / [give]_{aux.fin} SBJ [verb-of-transfer]_{ptcp}

PR wird / gibt PP eingeschenkt

‘Proto-patient is being poured in for proto-recipient’

How to verbalize a focused proto-recipient in a transfer event with an unknown proto-agent:

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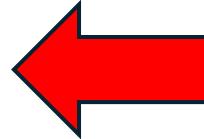
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SBJ [get]_{aux.fin} DO_{acc} [verb-of-transfer]_{ptcp}

PR kriegt / bekommt PP eingeschenkt

‘Proto-recipient is getting proto-patient poured in’

- 
- 1) It's passive
 - 2) Proto-recipient is the subject
 - 3) Proto-recipient is the first NP
 - 4) The construction is compact
 - 5) The construction is explicit

werden (be[come]) / geben (give) Passive (Patient Passive)

IO_{dat} [be(come)]_{aux.fin} / [give]_{aux.fin} SBJ [verb-of-transfer]_{ptcp}

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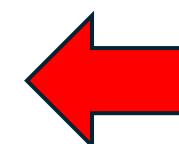
‘Proto-recipient is getting proto-patient poured in’

werden (be[come]) / *geben* (give) Passive (Patient Passive)

IO_{dat} [be(come)]_{aux.fin} / [give]_{aux.fin} SBJ [verb-of-transfer]_{ptcp}

PR wird / gibt PP eingeschenkt

‘Proto-patient is being poured in for proto-recipient’

- 
- 1) It's passive
 - 2) Proto-recipient is not the subject
 - 3) Proto-recipient *may be* the first NP
 - 4) The construction is compact
 - 5) The construction is explicit

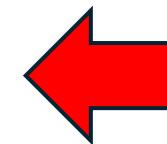
How to verbalize a focused proto-recipient in a transfer event with an unknown proto-agent:

Active with *kriegen / bekommen* (get)

SBJ [krieg-/bekomm-]_{fin} DO_{acc}

PR *kriegt / bekommt* PP

‘Proto-recipient is getting proto-patient’



- 1) It's active
- 2) Proto-recipient is the subject
- 3) Proto-recipient is the first NP
- 4) Construction is not explicit
- 5) Construction is compact

Lassen (let) construction

SBJ [let]_{LV.fin} REFL_{dat} DO_{acc} [verb-of-transfer]_{infin}

PR *lässt sich* PP *einschenken*

‘Proto-recipient has proto-patient poured for them’

‘Proto-recipient lets themselves be poured proto-patient’

How to verbalize a focused proto-recipient in a transfer event with an unknown proto-agent:

Active with *kriegen / bekommen* (get)

SBJ [krieg-/bekomm-]_{fin} DO_{acc}

PR *kriegt / bekommt* PP

'Proto-recipient is getting proto-patient'

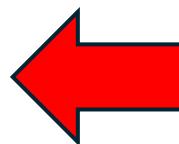
Lassen (let) construction

SBJ [let]_{LV.fin} REFL_{dat} DO_{acc} [verb-of-transfer]_{infin}

PR *lässt sich* PP *einschenken*

'Proto-recipient has proto-patient poured for them'

'Proto-recipient lets themselves be poured proto-patient'

- 
- 1) It's gramm. active, semant. passive
 - 2) Proto-recipient is the subject
 - 3) Proto-recipient is the first NP
 - 4) Construction is not compact
 - 5) Construction is explicit

...

2. The Recipient Passive in the Regional Languages of German

b) What we already knew about it

***kriegen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ A construction which is at home in dialectal varieties
- ❖ Core grammaticalization region in West Central German, diffusion from there
- ❖ Partially diffused “upwards” into the regiolectal varieties, different stages of grammaticalization
- ❖ Not at home in (written) Standard German
- ❖ Grammaticalized from *kriegen* ‘fight’ → ‘get by fighting’ → ‘get with effort’ → ‘get without effort’ → AUX

***bekommen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ “Replaces” *kriegen* in regionally tinted everyday speech (most of the time) and in “Hochdeutsch” (= standard) (almost always), not at home in the local dialects
- ❖ Core grammaticalization region in West Central German or Central German
- ❖ Allegedly further grammaticalized than the *kriegen*-Passive (but in Standard German)
- ❖ Grammaticalized from *bekommen* ‘come’ → ‘get by coming’ → ‘get with effort’ → ‘get without effort’ → AUX

***werden* (be[come]) Passive (Patient Passive)**

- ❖ Everywhere at home geographically
- ❖ At home in the entire spectrum between local dialects and Standard German
- ❖ (But) genuinely part of the written language and secondary orality

***kriegen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ A construction which is at home in dialectal varieties
- ❖ Core grammaticalization region in West Central German, diffusion from there
- ❖ Partially diffused “upwards” into the regiolectal varieties, different stages of grammaticalization
- ❖ Not at home in (written) Standard German
- ❖ Grammaticalized from *kriegen* ‘fight’ → ‘get by fighting’ → ‘get with effort’ → ‘get without effort’ → AUX

***bekommen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ “Replaces” *kriegen* in regionally tinted everyday speech (most of the time) and in “Hochdeutsch” (= standard) (almost always), not at home in the local dialects
- ❖ Core grammaticalization region in West Central German or Central German
- ❖ Allegedly further grammaticalized than the *kriegen*-Passive (but in Standard German)
- ❖ Grammaticalized from *bekommen* ‘come’ → ‘get by coming’ → ‘get with effort’ → ‘get without effort’ → AUX

***werden* (be[come]) Passive (Patient Passive)**

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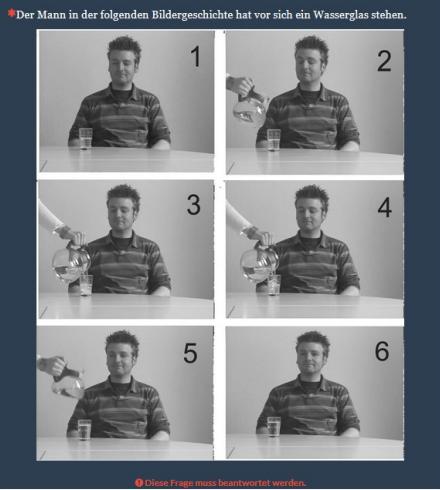
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2. The Recipient Passive in the Regional Languages of German

a) The Recipient Passive in the REDE survey data

man – water poured



Diese Frage muss beantwortet werden.

Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

puppet – cap taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:

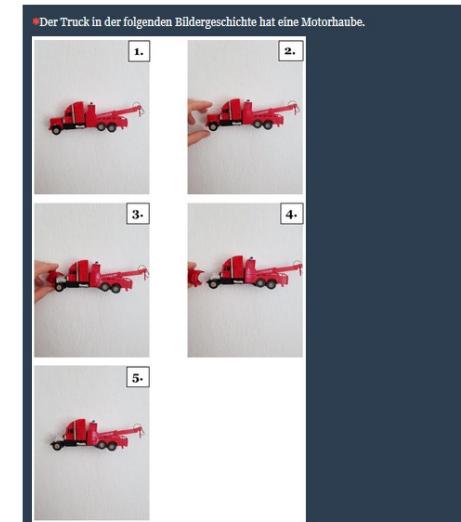
Was passiert mit der Puppe?

man – banana taken



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

truck – cowl taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:

Was passiert mit dem Truck?

man – tooth pulled

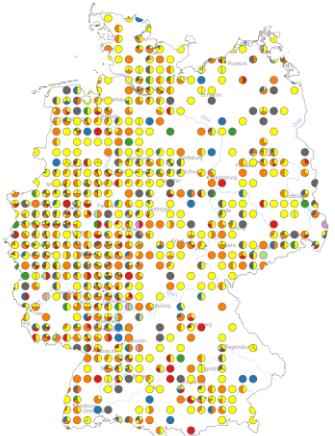


Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

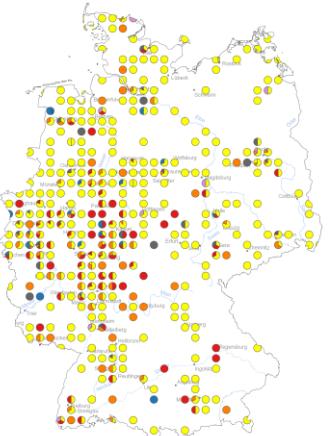
	man – water poured	man – tooth pulled	puppet – cap taken off	man – banana taken	truck – cowl taken off
Transfer	receptive	privative	privative	privative	privative
Involvement	commodi	commodi	n.a.	incommodi	n.a.
Animacy of proto- recipient	human	human	inanimate, anthropo- morphous	human	inanimate, non-anthropo- morphous

region. tinted everyday speech „High German“

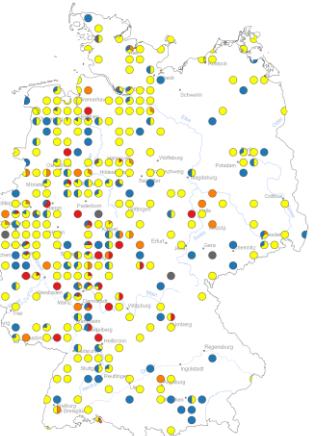
man – water



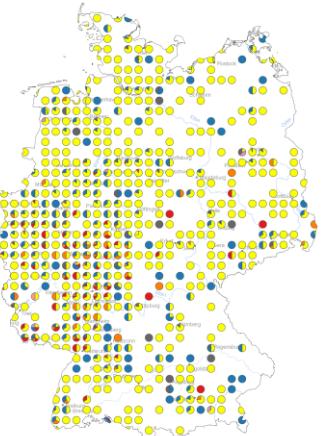
man – tooth



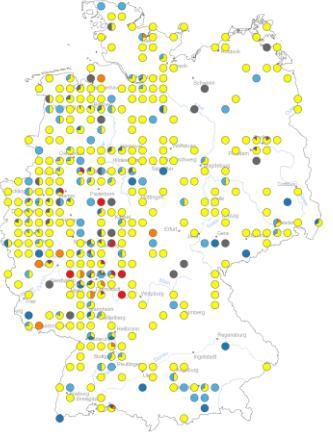
puppet – cap



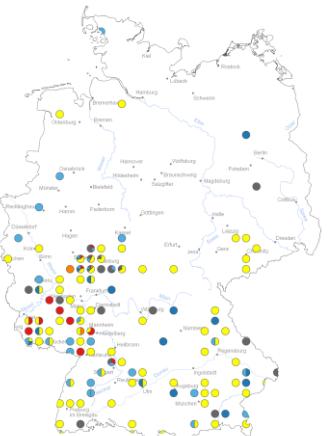
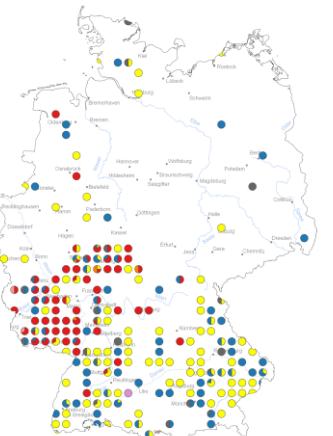
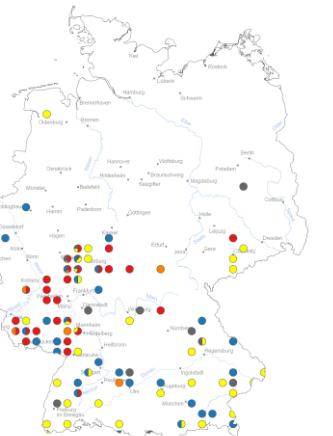
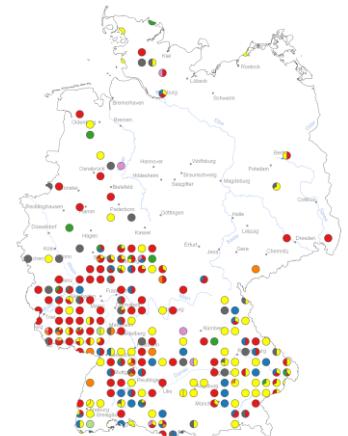
man – banana



truck – cowl



- werden (be[come]) passive
- kriegen (get) passive
- bekommen (get) passive
- (impersonal) active I
- kriegen (get) active
- bekommen (get) active
- lassen (let) cxn
- geben (give) passive
- impersonal active II



man – water

man – tooth

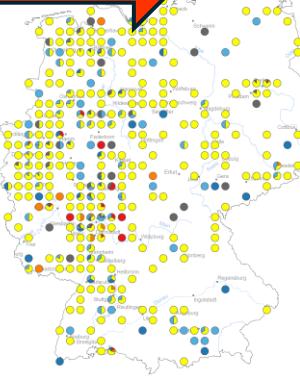
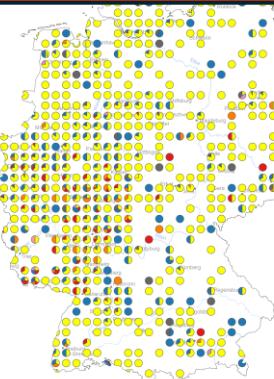
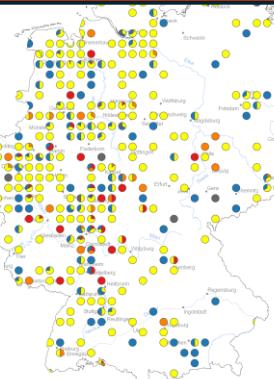
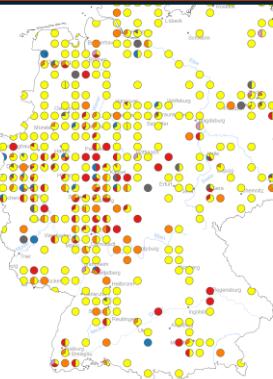
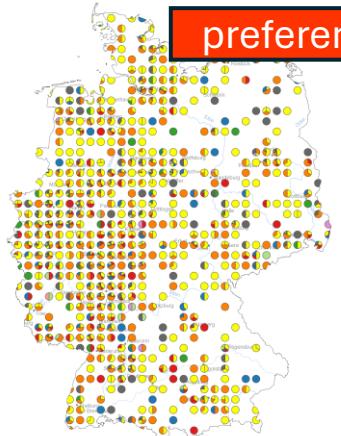
puppet – cap

man – banana

truck – cowl

preference for rec. pass. decreases dep. on animacy, involvement & transfer

„High German“



yellow square: werden (be[come]) passive

red square: kriegen (get) passive

orange square: bekommen (get) passive

blue square: (impersonal) active I

green square: kriegen (get) active

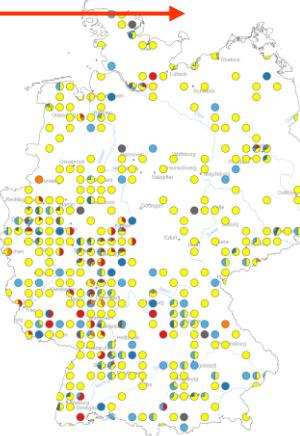
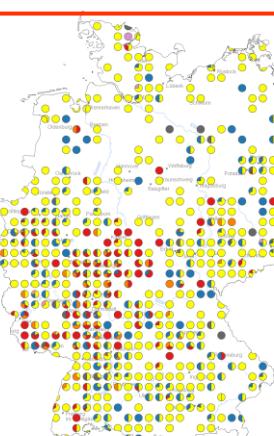
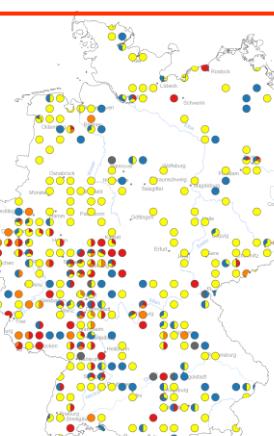
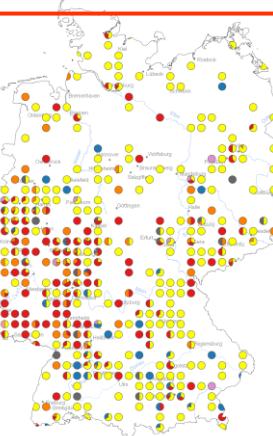
light green square: bekommen (get) active

magenta square: lassen (let) cxn

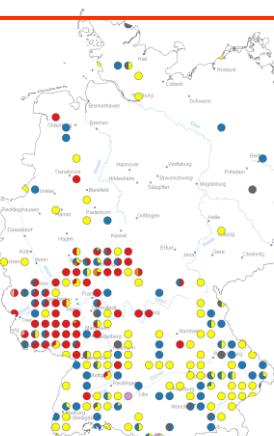
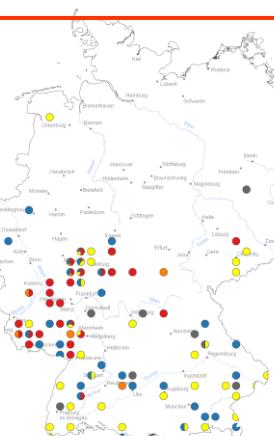
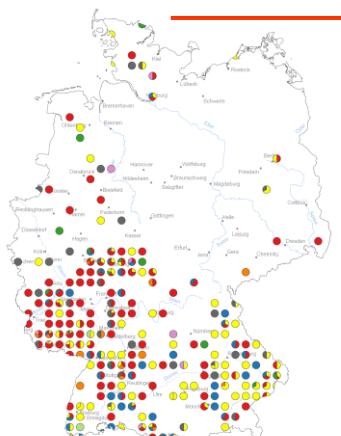
pink square: geben (give) passive

light blue square: impersonal active II

region. tinted everyday speech

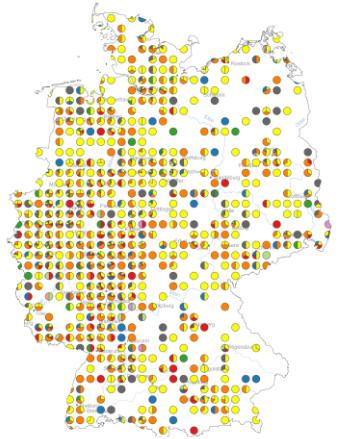


dialect

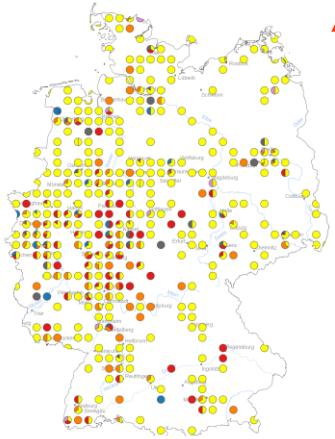


region. tinted everyday speech „High German“

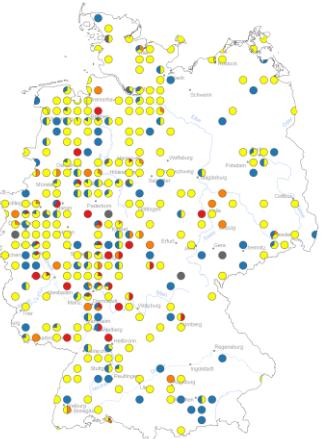
man – water



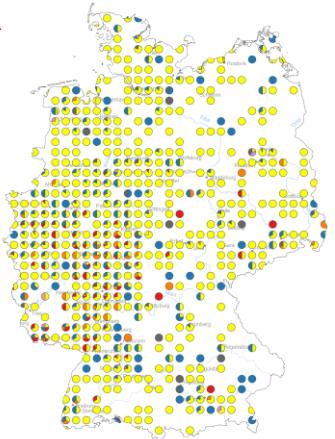
man – tooth



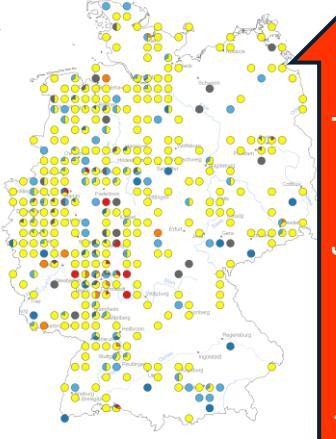
puppet – cap



man – banana

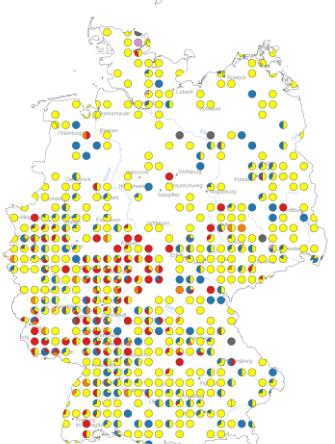
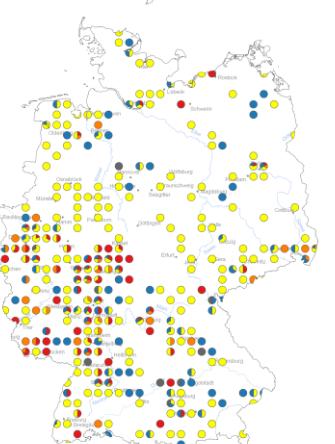
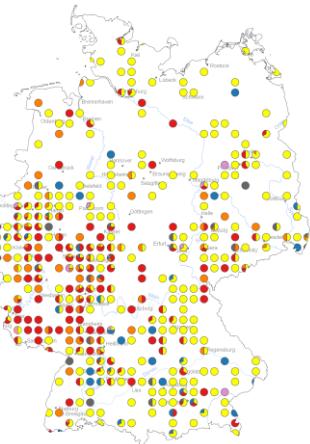


truck – cowl



preference for rec. pass. decreases dep. on factor way of speech

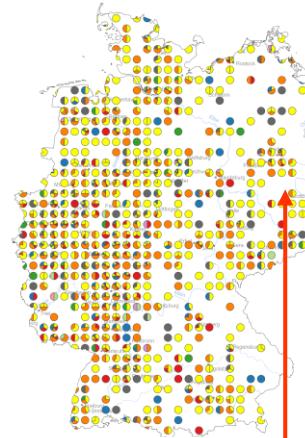
caution!



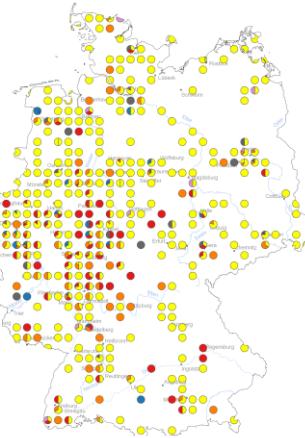
- [Yellow square] werden (be[come]) passive
- [Red square] kriegen (get) passive
- [Orange square] bekommen (get) passive
- [Blue square] (impersonal) active I
- [Green square] kriegen (get) active
- [Light Green square] bekommen (get) active
- [Purple square] lassen (let) cxn
- [Pink square] geben (give) passive
- [Dark Blue square] impersonal active II

dialect region. tinted everyday speech „High German“

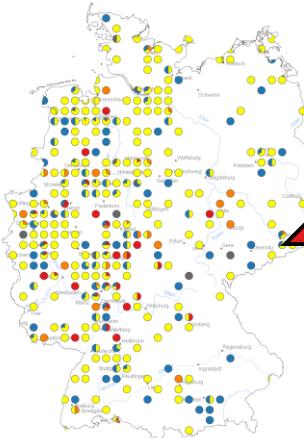
man – water



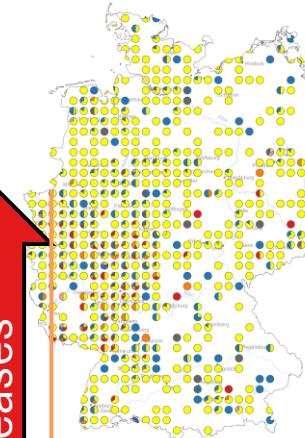
man – tooth



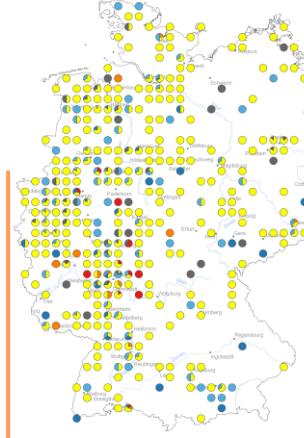
puppet – cap



man – banana



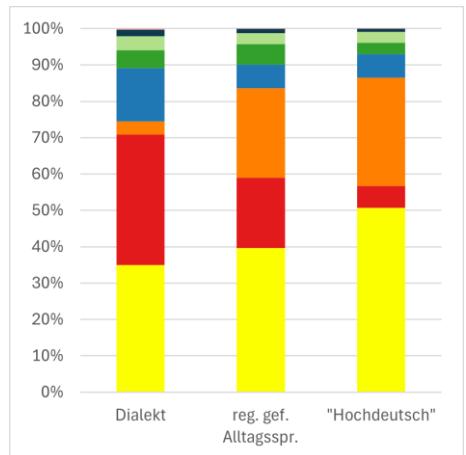
truck – cowl



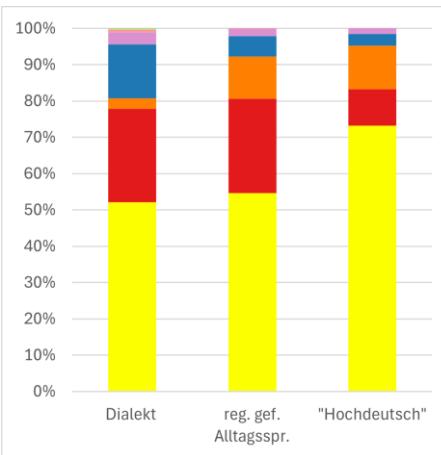
- werden (be[come])
passive
- kriegen (get) passive
- bekommen (get) passive
- (impersonal) active I
- kriegen (get) active
- bekommen (get) active
- lassen (let) cxn
- geben (give) passive
- impersonal active II

Relative shares of each variant (among all variants) within each speech level

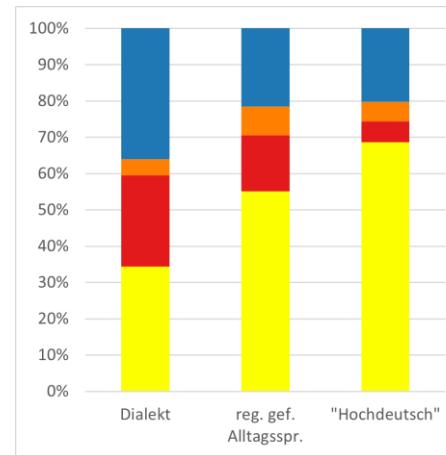
man – water



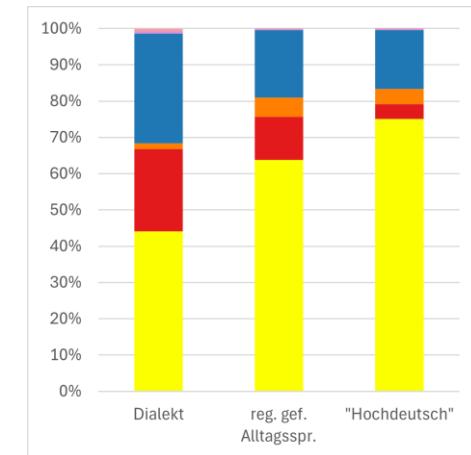
man – tooth



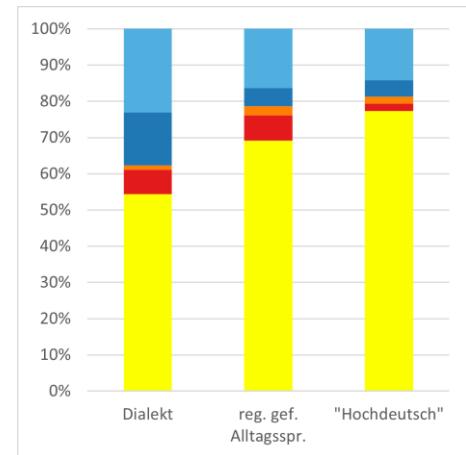
puppet – cap



man – banana



truck – cowl



werden
(be[come])
passive

kriegen
(get)
passive

bekommen
(get)
passive

(impers.)
active I

kriegen
(get)
active

bekommen
(get)
active

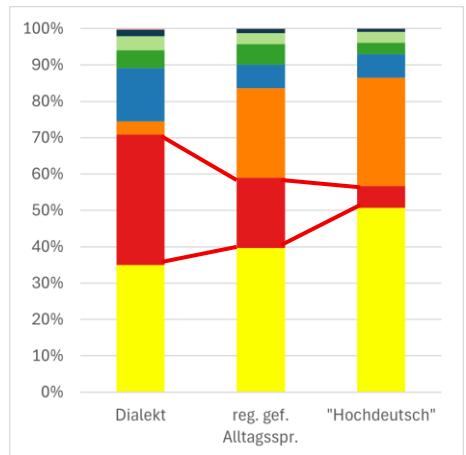
lassen
(let)
cxn

geben
(give)
passive

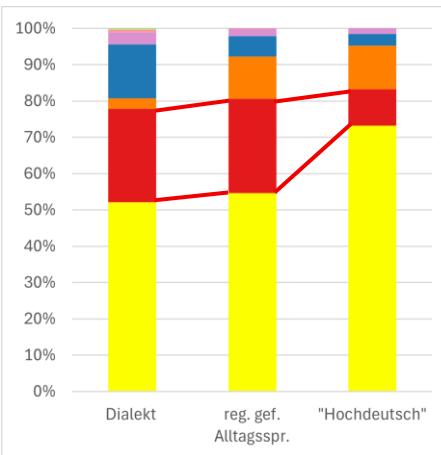
(impers.)
active II

Relative shares of each variant (among all variants) within each speech level

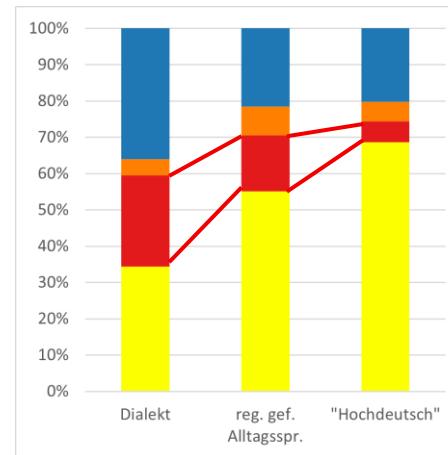
man – water



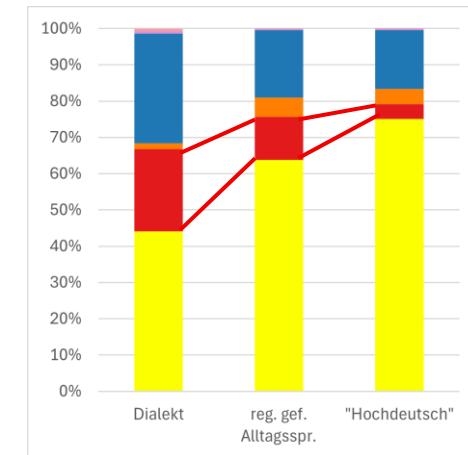
man – tooth



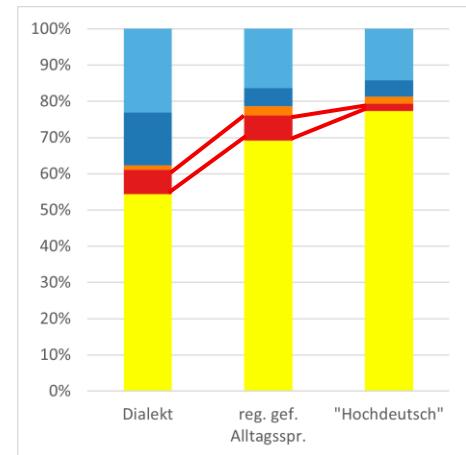
puppet – cap



man – banana



truck – cowl



werden
(be[come])
passive

kriegen
(get)
passive

bekommen
(get)
passive

(impers.)
active I

kriegen
(get)
active

bekommen
(get)
active

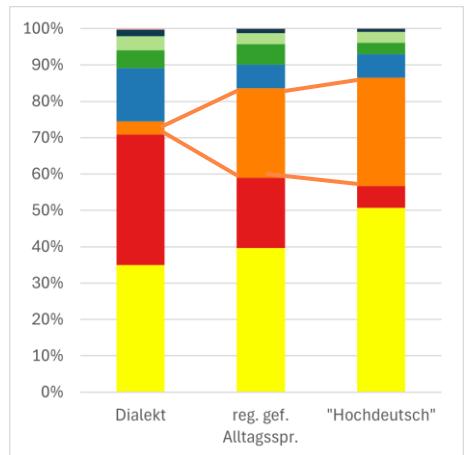
lassen
(let)
cxn

geben
(give)
passive

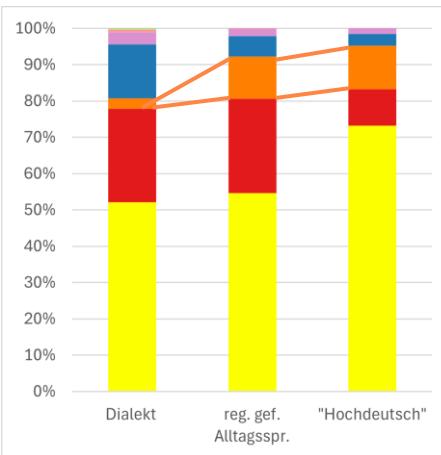
(impers.)
active II

Relative shares of each variant (among all variants) within each speech level

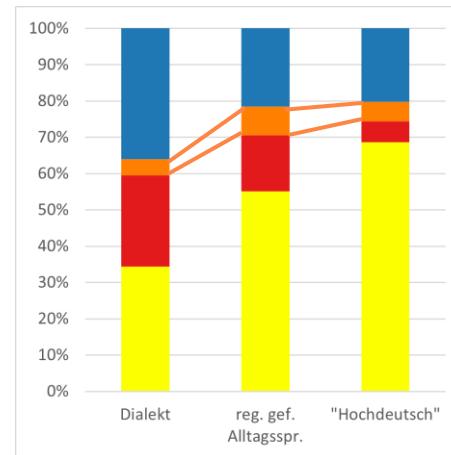
man – water



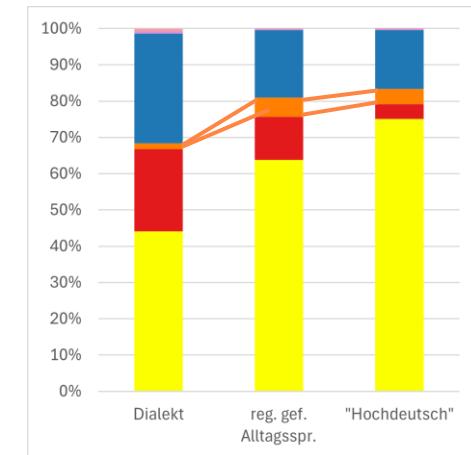
man – tooth



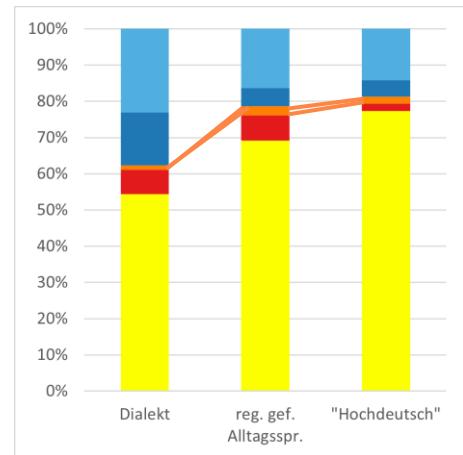
puppet – cap



man – banana



truck – cowl



werden
(be[come])
passive

kriegen
(get)
passive

bekommen
(get)
passive

(impers.)
active I

kriegen
(get)
active

bekommen
(get)
active

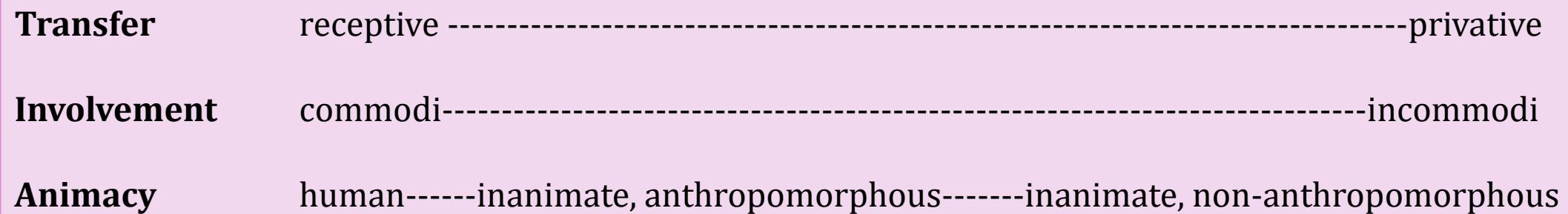
lassen
(let)
cxn

geben
(give)
passive

(impers.)
active II

	man – water poured	man – tooth pulled	puppet – cap taken off	man – banana taken	truck – cowl taken off
Transfer	receptive	privative	privative	privative	privative
Involvement	commodi	commodi	n.a.	incommodi	n.a.
Animacy of Proto- Recipient	human	human	inanimate, anthropo- morphous	human	inanimate, non-anthropo- morphous
+ relative shares of recipient passives among all variants -					

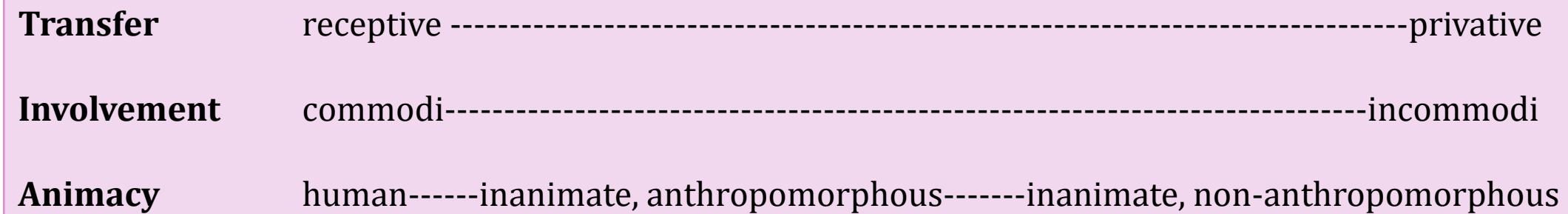
Recipient passive
Degree of Grammaticalization / Grammaticalization Path



	man – water poured	man – tooth pulled	puppet – cap taken off	man – banana taken	truck – cowl taken off
Transfer	receptive	privative	privative	privative	privative
Involvement	commodi	commodi	n.a.	incommodi	n.a.
Animacy of Proto- Recipient	human	human	inanimate, anthropo- morphous	human	inanimate, non-anthropo- morphous

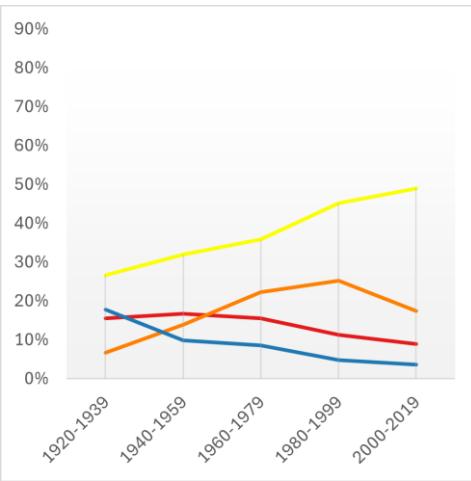
+ relative shares of recipient passives among all variants -

Recipient passive Degree of Grammaticalization / Grammaticalization Path

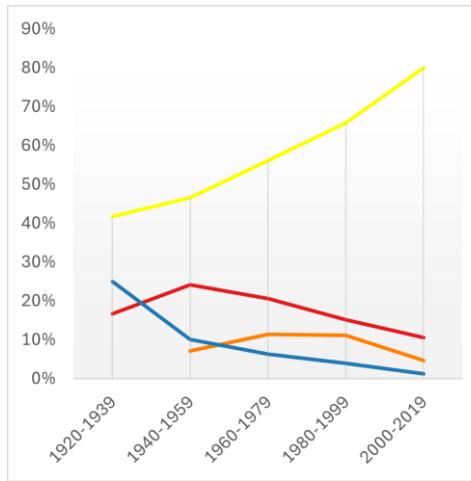


Apparent time changes of shares of selected variants (among all variants) within birth decades

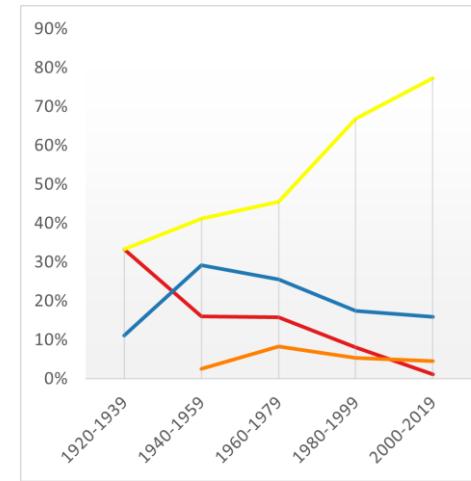
man – water poured



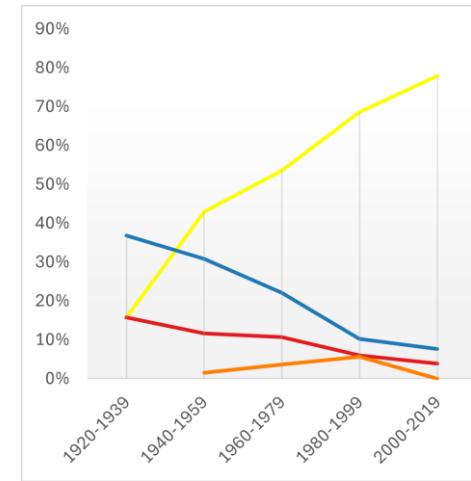
man – tooth pulled



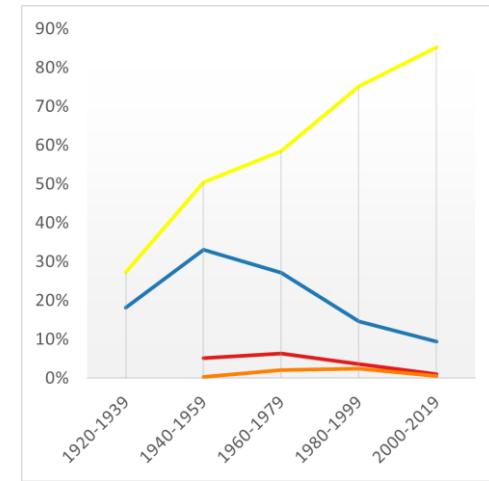
puppet – cap taken off



man – banana taken



truck – cowl taken off



werden
(be[come])
passive



kriegen
(get)
passive



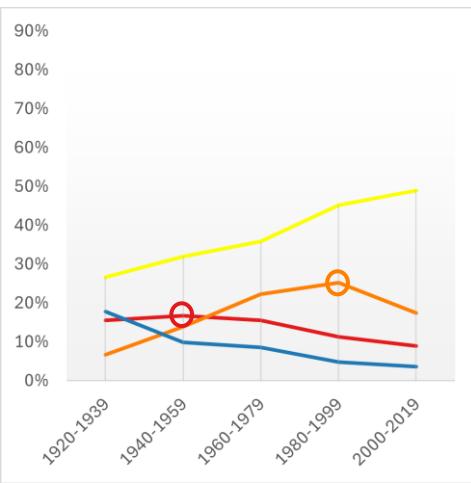
bekommen
(get)
passive



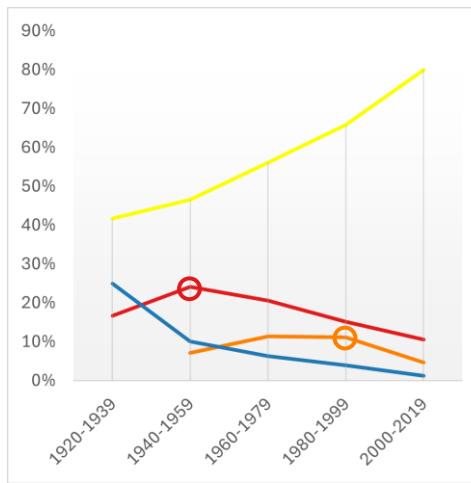
(impers.)
active I

Apparent time changes of shares of selected variants (among all variants) within birth decades

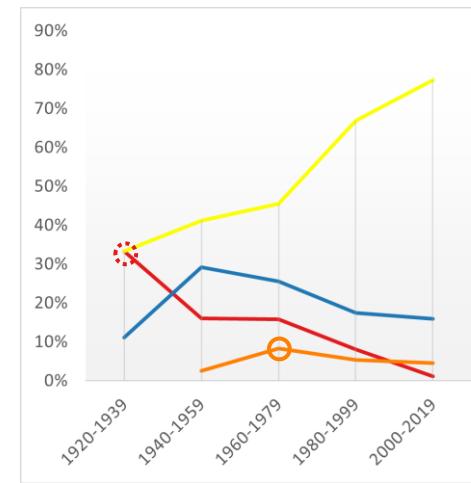
man – water poured



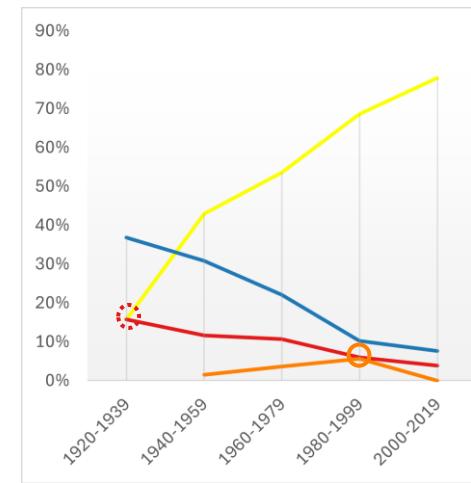
man – tooth pulled



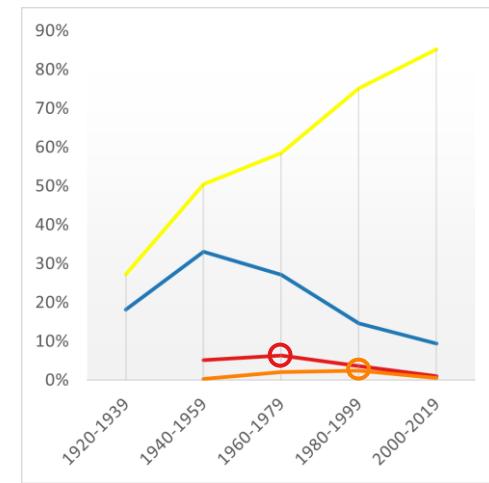
puppet – cap taken off



man – banana taken



truck – cowl taken off



werden
(be[come])
passive

kriegen
(get)
passive

bekommen
(get)
passive

(impers.)
active I

Summary & Outlook: What we learn about it

***kriegen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Along the surveyed relations we find a decreasing preference for the construction with increasing
 - distance from receptive (towards privative) events,
 - distance from commodi (towards incommodi) transfers,
 - distance from highly animate (towards inanimate) proto-recipients,
- ❖ as evidenced by
 - the stepwise “withdrawal” of the construction towards its geographical core region,
 - the stepwise “withdrawal” of the construction towards the dialect in the local dialects–standard spectrum,
 - its decrease in use in younger generations of speakers. (!)

***bekommen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Decreasing preference similar to the *kriegen* Passive,
- ❖ as evidenced by similar factors as with the *kriegen* Passive, except that
 - it “withdraws” stepwise towards regionally tinted everyday speech and “Hochdeutsch”,
 - its use increases in older, but decreases in younger generations. (!)

***werden* (be[come]) Passive (Patient Passive)**

- ❖ Increasing preference in proportion the decreasing preferences for the recipient passives

***kriegen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Along the surveyed relations we find a decreasing preference for the construction with increasing
 - distance from receptive (towards privative) events,
 - distance from commodi (towards incommodi) transfers,
 - distance from highly animate (towards inanimate) proto-recipients,
- ❖ as evidenced by
 - the stepwise “withdrawal” of the construction towards its geographical core region,
 - the stepwise “withdrawal” of the construction towards the dialect in the local dialects–standard spectrum,
 - its decrease in use in younger generations of speakers. (!)

***bekommen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Decreasing preference similar to the *kriegen* Passive,
- ❖ as evidenced by similar factors as with the *kriegen* Passive, except that
 - it “withdraws” stepwise towards regionally tinted everyday speech and “Hochdeutsch”,
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***werden* (be[come]) Passive (Patient Passive)**

- ❖ Increasing preference in proportion the decreasing preferences for the recipient passives

***kriegen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Along the surveyed relations we find a decreasing preference for the construction with increasing
 - distance from receptive (towards privative) events,
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***bekommen* (get) Passive (Recipient Passive)**

- ❖ Decreasing preference similar to the *kriegen* Passive,
- ❖ as evidenced by similar factors as with the *kriegen* Passive, except that
 - it “withdraws” stepwise towards regionally tinted everyday speech and “Hochdeutsch”,
 - its use increases in older, but decreases in younger generations. (!)

***werden* (be[come]) Passive (Patient Passive)**

- ❖ Increasing preference in proportion the decreasing preferences for the recipient passives

Attempt at an interpretation with respect to language dynamics

Could it be that as variational competence in the language community decreases, i.e. with the increasing number of speakers with only monovarietal “Hochdeutsch” (= standard) competence, three interlocked processes come to a halt:

- the **diffusion of variants along the dialect–standard axis** (dialectal variants towards the standard language, standard variants towards the local dialects),
- the respective **geographical spread of these variants from their core regions to the peripheries**, and
- the **grammaticalization** of these variants?

The reason would be that the older speakers with a competence in both a local dialect/regiolect and in Standard German were the drivers of these processes. If this type of speaker exits the speech community, the processes they have carried may also come to a stop.

Many thanks for your attention!

Arbeitsbereich (Morpho-)Syntax der Regionalsprachen



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(Marburg, Düsseldorf)

Robert Engsterhold
(Marburg, IT)

Lea Platt
(Marburg, student. MA)

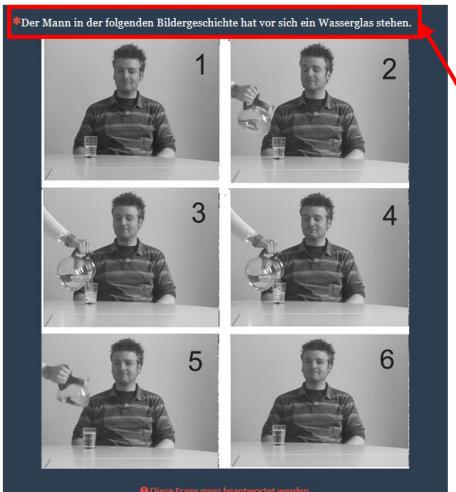
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- Kasper, Simon/Pfeiff, Jeffrey (2019): Forschungsnotiz. Morphosyntax der Regionalsprachen. In: Zeitschrift für germanistische Linguistik. Deutsche Sprache in Gegenwart und Geschichte, 47(1), 249–253.
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man – water poured



static description of the situation in picture 1, introduction of the referents

man – banana taken



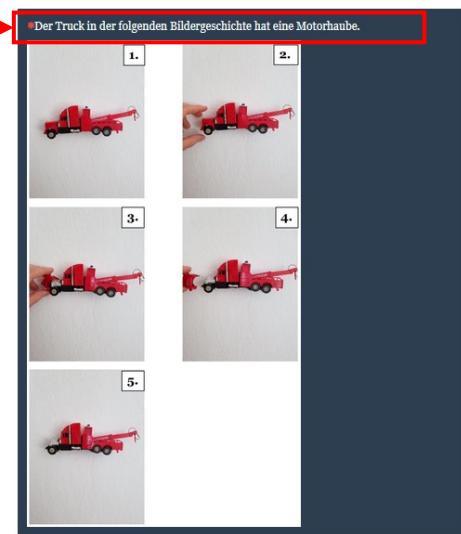
man – tooth pulled



puppet – cap taken off

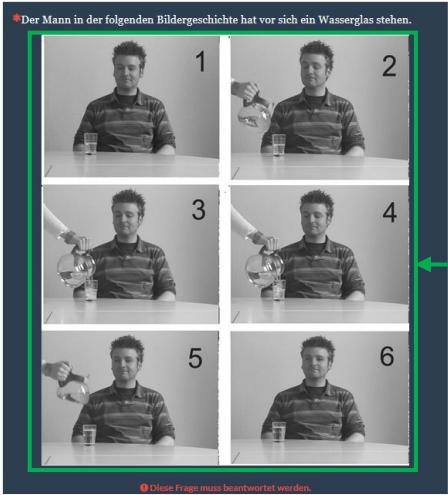


truck – cowl taken off



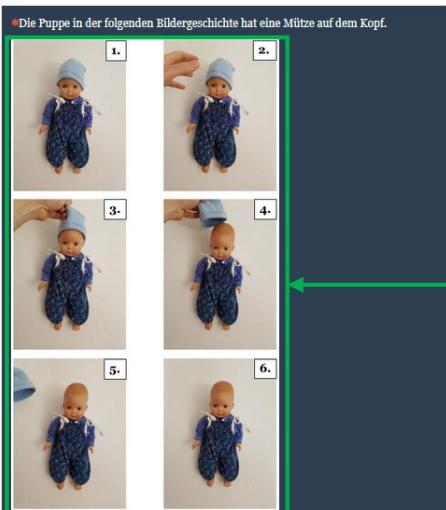
Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Puppen?

man – water poured



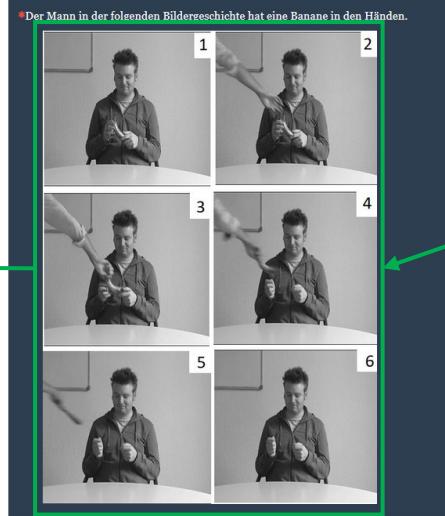
Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

puppet – cap taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit der Puppe?

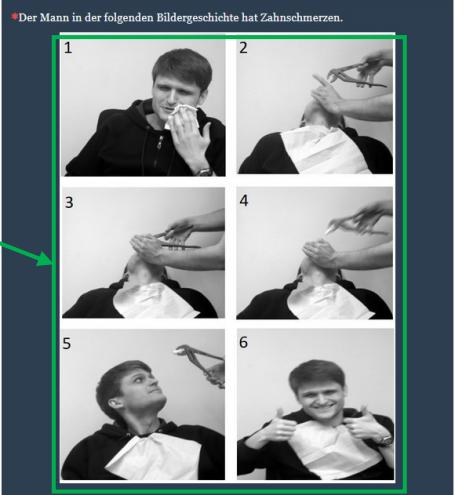
man – banana taken



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

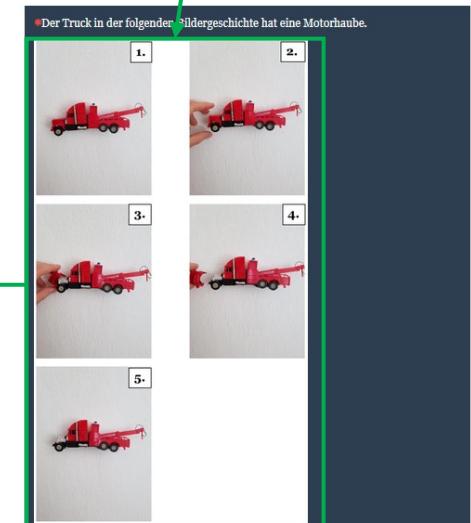
unfolding event in a picture sequence

man – tooth pulled



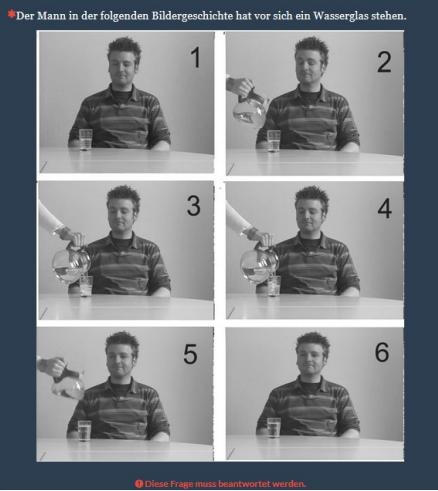
Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

truck – cowl taken off

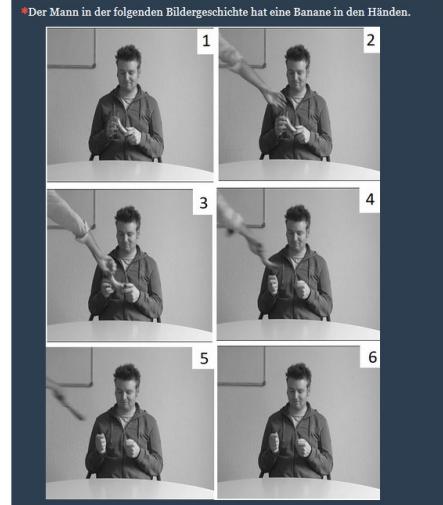


Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Truck?

man – water poured



man – banana taken



man – tooth pulled

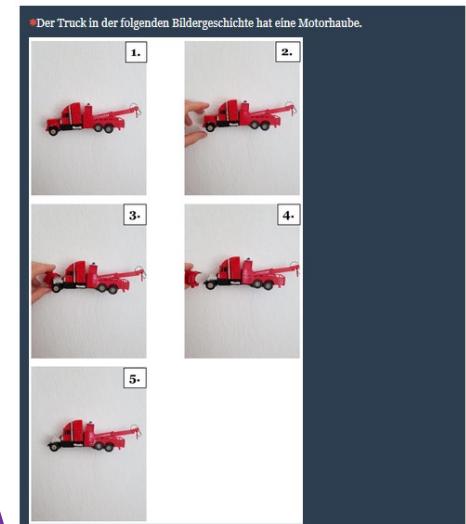


puppet – cap taken off



“What is happening to x?”
allows any clausal answer with a focussed proto-recipient

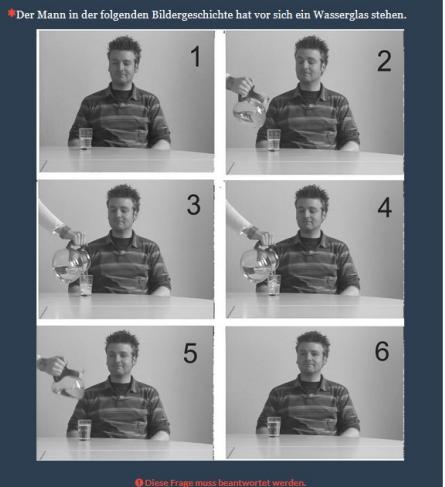
truck – cowl taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit der Puppe?

Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Mann?

man – water poured



man – banana taken



man – tooth pulled



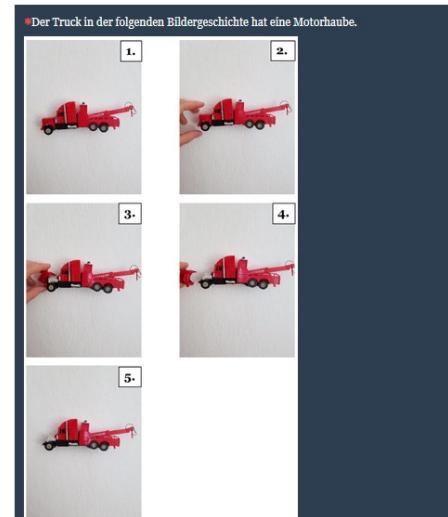
puppet – cap taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Puppen?

request for an answer in the previously chosen, most familiar way of speaking

truck – cowl taken off



Beantworten Sie bitte in einem Satz (in Ihrer vertrautesten Sprechweise) die Frage:
Was passiert mit dem Truck?

*Wie gut sprechen Sie den Dialekt/das Platt Ihres Heimatortes?

! Bitte wählen Sie eine Antwort

	sehr gut							gar nicht
Selbsteinschätzung	<input type="radio"/>							

*Wie gut sprechen Sie die regional gefärbte Alltagssprache Ihrer Heimatregion?

! Bitte wählen Sie eine Antwort

	sehr gut							gar nicht
Selbsteinschätzung	<input type="radio"/>							

*Zuletzt bitten wir Sie, so gut es mit den Buchstaben der hochdeutschen Schrift geht, die folgenden zehn **fettgedruckten** Wörter **in der Dialektlautung** Ihres Heimatortes anzugeben.

Es ist **heiß**.

Das **Eis** schmilzt.

Das **Fleisch** ist alt.

Der **Wein** ist süß.

Er mag **kein** Brot.

Sie sucht die **Seife**.

Sein Haus ist alt.

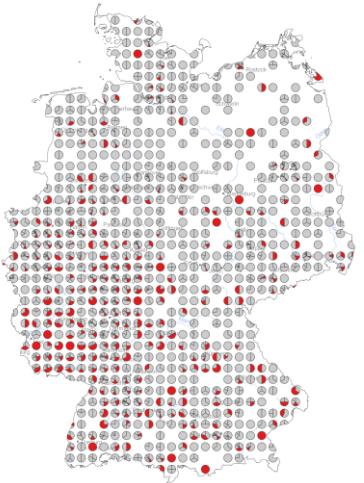
Ihr **Kleid** ist grün.

Die Schuhe waren einmal **weiß**.

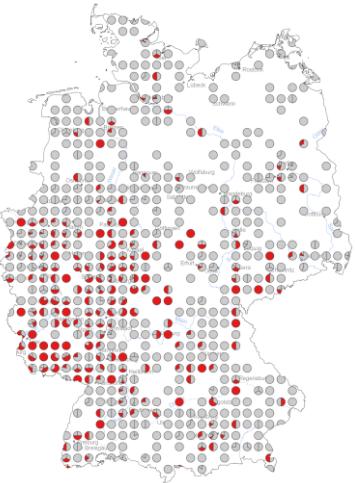
Die Hunde **beißen**.

across all ways of speaking

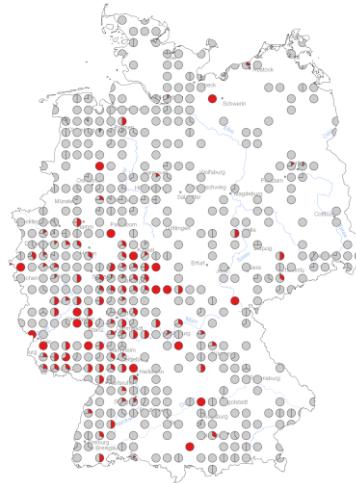
man – water



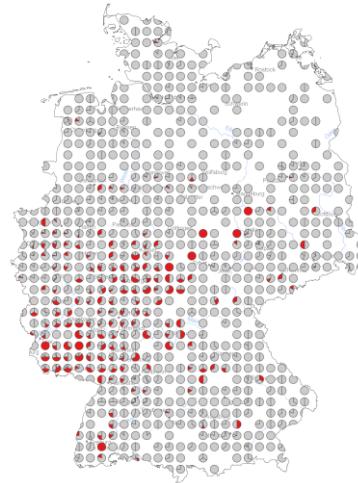
man – tooth



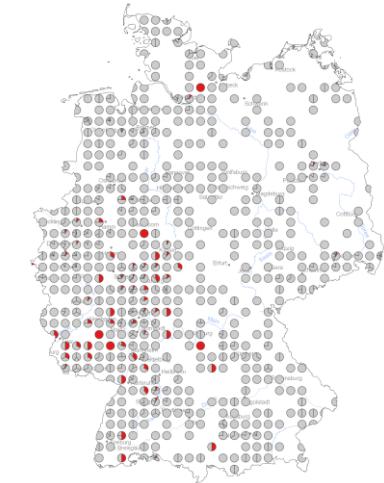
puppet – cap



man – banana

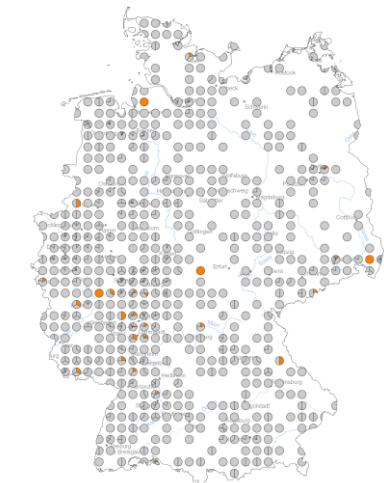
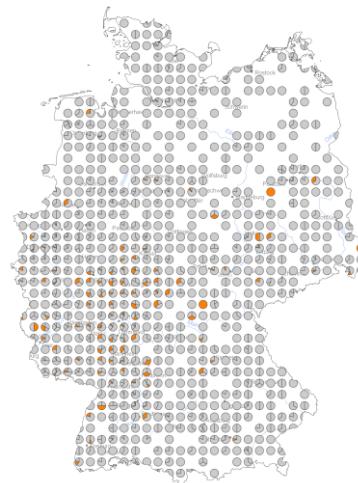
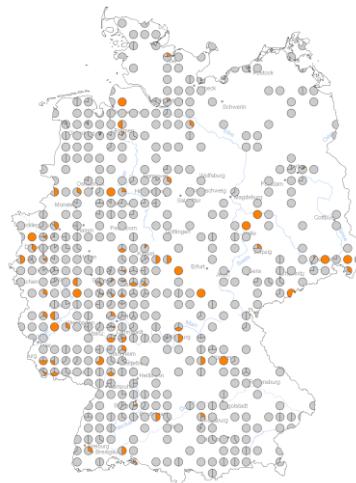
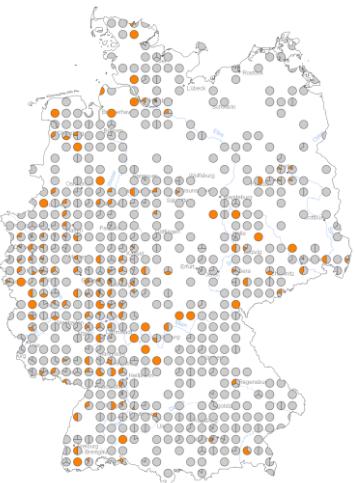
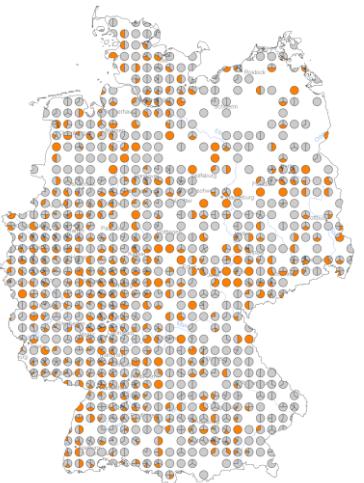


truck – cowl



kriegen passive vs. all other variants

across all ways of speaking



bekommen passive vs. all other variants



Ergebnisse

5 Fragebogenrunden – 137 Fragen – sehr viele Karten

Hier finden Sie als Zwischenstand alle bisher erstellten Karten des entstehenden Atlasses zum regionalen Satzbau im Deutschen.

- Erhebungsrunde 1 ("orange")
- Erhebungsrunde 2 ("blau")
- Erhebungsrunde 3 ("lila")
- Erhebungsrunde 4 ("gelb")
- Erhebungsrunde 5 ("türkis")

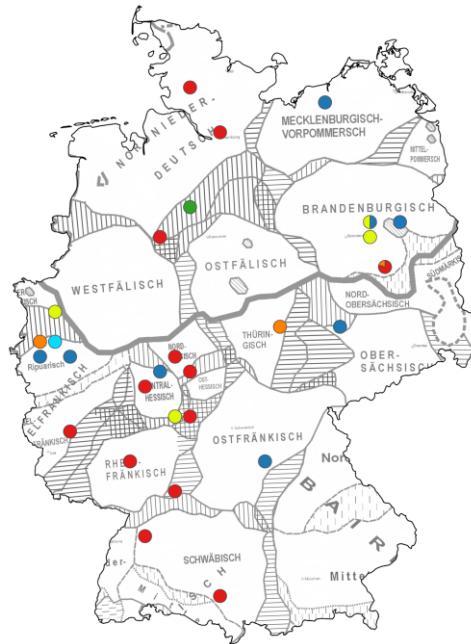
Zu den Umfragen selbst: <https://survey.online.uni-marburg.de/rede/>

Zitation:

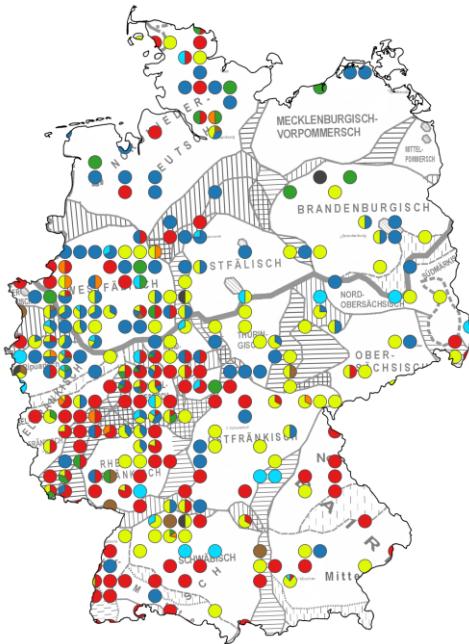
Kasper, Simon/Pheiff, Jeffrey/Kammers, Heiko (2024ff.): Digitaler (morpho-)syntaktischer Atlas der deutschen Regionalsprachen (Work in Progress). Konzipiert von Simon Kasper und Jeffrey Pheiff. Bearbeitet von Heiko Kammers. Studentische Hilfskräfte: Lisa Semler, Lea Platt. In: Schmidt, Jürgen Erich/Herrgen, Joachim/Kehrein, Roland/Lameli, Alfred (Hrsg.) (2020ff): Regionalsprache.de (REDE III). Forschungsplattform zu den modernen Regionalsprachen des Deutschen. Bearbeitet von Robert Engsterhold, Hanna Fischer, Marina Frank, Heiko Girnth, Simon Kasper, Juliane Limper, Salome Lipfert, Georg Oberdorfer, Tillmann Pistor, Anna Wolańska. Unter Mitarbeit von Dennis Beitel, Lisa Dütter, Lea Fischbach, Milena Gropp, Heiko Kammers, Maria Luisa Krapp, Vanessa Lang, Salome Lipfert, Jeffrey Pheiff, Bernd Vielsmeier. Studentische Hilfskräfte. Marburg: Forschungszentrum Deutscher Sprachatlas.

How did your parents speak to you when you were little?

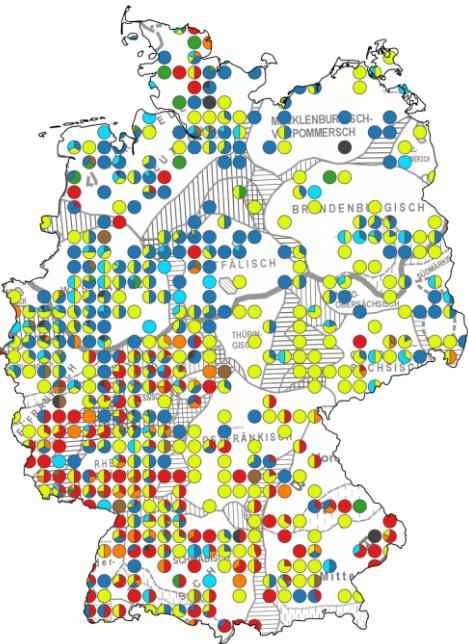
1920–1939



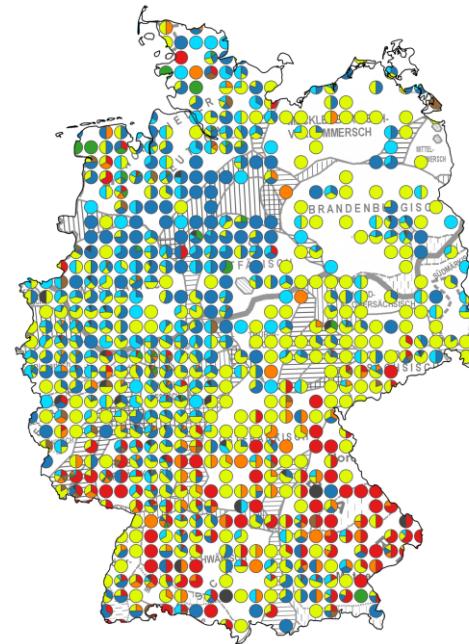
1940–1959



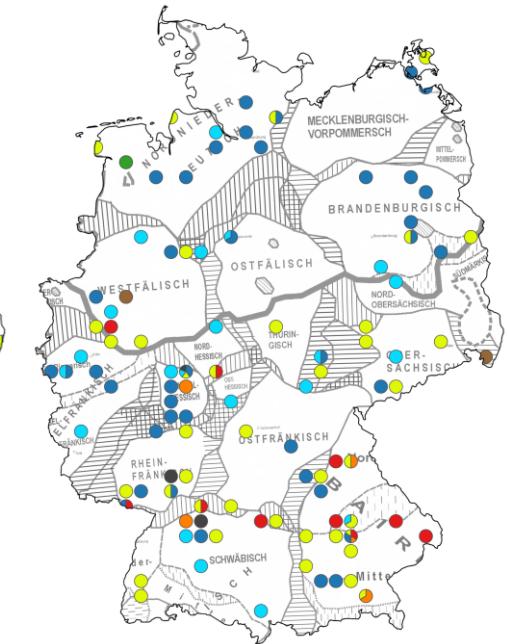
1960–1979



1980–1999



2000–2019



dialect



reg. tinted.
everyday speech



„Hochdeutsch“



dialect &
reg. tinted
everyday speech



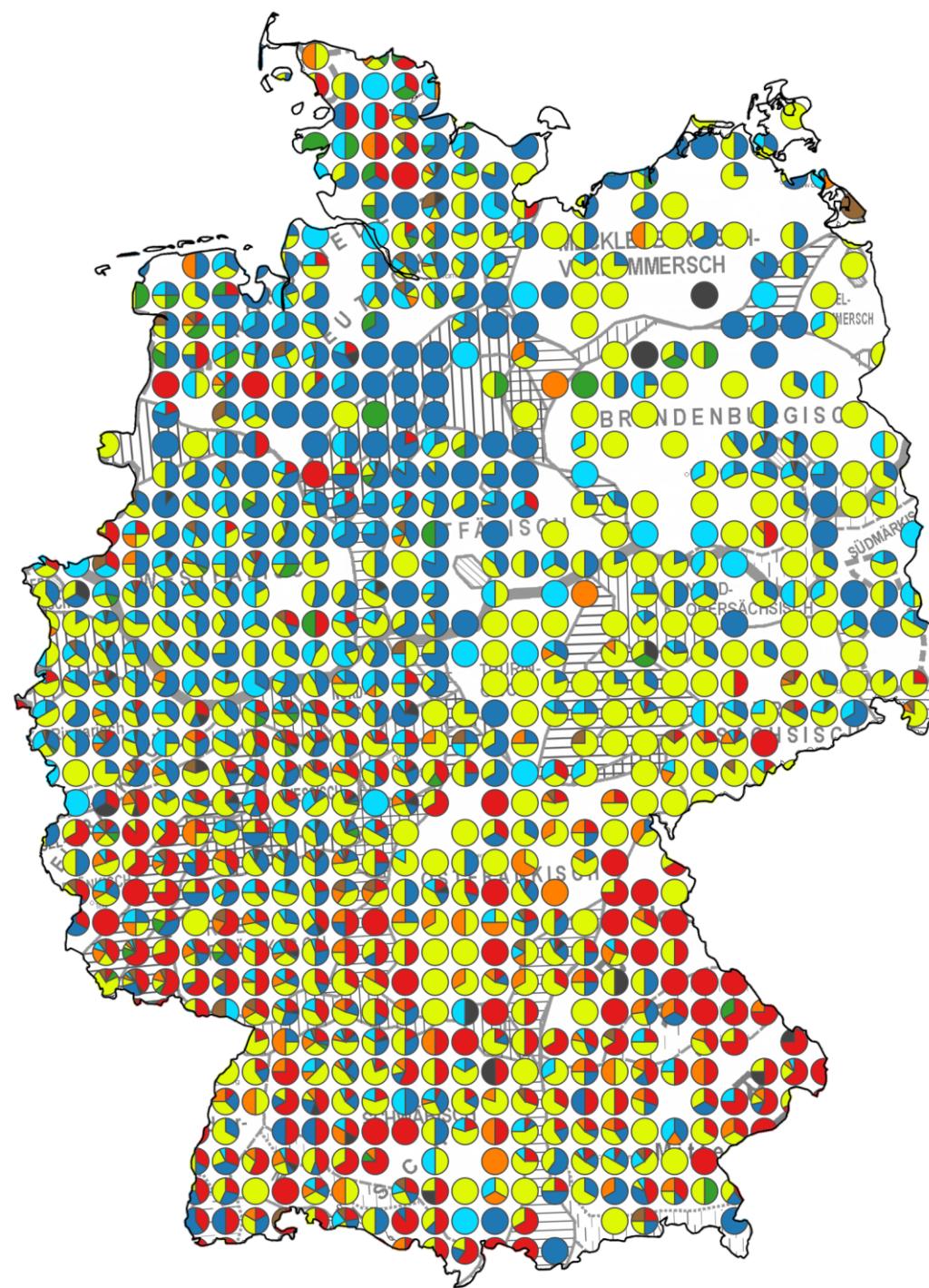
reg. tinted
everyday speech &
„Hochdeutsch“



dialect &
„Hochdeutsch“



dialect,
reg. tinted
everyday speech &
„Hochdeutsch“



Wie haben Ihre Eltern mit Ihnen gesprochen, als Sie klein waren?

- Dialekt
- reg. gef. Alltagsspr.
- „Hochdeutsch“
- Dialekt & reg. gef. Alltagsspr.
- reg. gef. Alltagsspr. & „Hochdeutsch“
- Dialekt & „Hochdeutsch“
- Dialekt, reg. gef. Alltagsspr. & Hochdeutsch“
- Sonstiges