

## La structure argumentale des résultatives en anglais

Maryse GRÔNE  
marysegrone@gmail.com

- (1)a. They **beat him to death**.  
(1)b. Ils l'ont **battu à mort**.

(2) For ten days in March, the water-mills **froze solid**.

→ *Violations de contraintes syntaxiques et sémantiques*

- (3) She **slept her troubles away**.  
(4) The little girl ended every day's sorrows by **sobbing herself to sleep**.

(5) I **ate myself sick**.

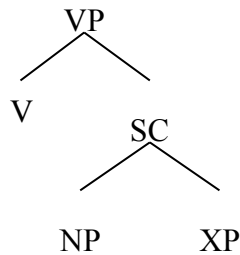
- (6)a. They **beat sense into him**.  
(6)b. She proceeds to **exorcise the unspeakable out of George** (Isherwood, C. : *A Single Man*)

→ *Deux approches aspectuelles des résultatives*

- Higginbotham (2004) : resultatives as 'telic pairs of events'

- (7)a. They beat him for 2 hours (\*in 2 hours).  
(7)b. They beat him to death in 2 hours (\*for two hours).

(8)



(9) Saying goodbye and wishing me well on my journey, she **limped out of the house** (Celle, A. 2005)

- (10) She **followed her uncle out of the room**.  
(11) John **danced mazurkas across the room**.

- Rappaport Hovav & Levin (2001)

(12)a. It was Bernard, **jerking himself upright**.

- (12)b. A whiff of tobacco caught his sense. He  **jerked upright**.
- (13)a. She  **danced out of the room**.  
 (13)b. They  **danced themselves to a pitch of religious ecstasy**.
- (14)a. The clergyman  **preaches himself/the congregation into a good humour** every Sunday.  
 (14)b. \*The clergyman preaches into a good humour every Sunday.
- (15) The 'argument-per-subevent' condition :  
*There must be at least one argument XP in the syntax per subevent in the event structure*
- (16)a. They  **drank the pub dry**.  
 (16)b. What they did to the pub was drink it dry.
- *La productivité des résultatives – la grammaire de construction*
- (17)a. The lecturer  **talked himself hoarse**.  
 (17)b. ?He lectured himself hoarse.  
 (17)c. \*She chatted herself hoarse.
- (18)a. The audience  **laughed the poor guy off the stage**.  
 (18)b. ? The audience giggled the poor guy off the stage.  
 (18)c. \* The audience pouted the poor guy off the stage. (Boas 2003)
- (19)a. John  **shot him dead**.  
 (19)b. ??? John shot him wounded (Dufaye).
- (20)a. Jack  **drank himself silly**.  
 (20)b. ? Jack drank himself violent.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIE

BAUER, L. (2001) : *Morphological Productivity*, Cambridge : Cambridge University Press.

BOAS, Hans C. (2003) : *A Constructional Approach to Resultatives*. Stanford, California : Center for the Study of Language and Information.

CELLE, A.: « Constructions résultatives et identification du résultat », *Cycnos*, Volume 21 n°1, mis en ligne le 25 juillet 2005,

URL: <http://revel.unice.fr/cycnos /document.html?id=12>

GOLDBERG, A.-E. (1995) : *A Construction Grammar Approach to Argument Structure*, Chicago : University of Chicago Press.

HIGGINBOTHAM, J. (2004): « Événements, langues et pensées », Conférence donnée le 5 octobre 2004 et organisée par le Département d'études cognitives de l'École normale supérieure d'Ulm.

URL: <http://www.diffusion.ens.fr/index.php?res=conf&idconf=398>

RAPPAPORT HOVAV, M. ; LEVIN, B. (2001) : « An Event Structure Account of English Resultatives », *Language*, Vol. 77, No. 4 : 766-797.

RIVIERE, C. (1981) : « Résultatifs anglais et transitivité », *Modèles linguistiques*, tome III, fascicule 1 : 162-180.