Adverbial V3 in mimesis and diegesis:
A study of the Early New High German and Dutch Pontus

This study investigates the use of adverbial V3 patterns in the Early New High German and Dutch Pontus (Schneider 1961, Kuiper 2010). The primary focus will lie on adverbial clauses followed by *so/soo* (1) or by a temporal adverb (e.g., *da* `then') (2), known as resumptive or correlative constructions (e.g., Pittner 1999, Meklenborg 2020).

(1) <u>ob</u> <u>sie</u> <u>noch</u>   <u>kein</u> <u>man</u> <u>haitt</u>, **so** wil   ich einen man mittbringen
     if   she   not.yet   no   man   has   SO   want   I a   man with.bring
     `If she does not yet have a man, I will bring a man with me.'   (German Pontus, 119va-119v)

(2) <u>Da</u>   <u>ir</u>   <u>gleven</u> <u>waren</u> <u>zubrochen</u>, **da**   zugen sie   die   swert
     when their lances were   broken   TEMP.ADV   drew they   the   swords
     `When their lances had broken, they drew the swords.'   (German Pontus, 66va)

It is shown that these constructions correlate with a distinction between mimesis and diegesis and are associated with differences in narrative speed (e.g., Genette 1983).

For German, adverbial clauses that are followed by *so* tend to occur in scenes and are associated with isochrony, whereas those followed by the temporal adverb *da* `then' occur in summaries and are used to continue the story. This is correlated with the type of adverbial clauses that occur in the constructions: The prototypical protasis-apodosis construction – V1 clause + *so* – is more dominant in dialogues, whereas a temporal adverbial clause with *da* tends to occur in summary (Chatman 1980, Genette 1983).

(3) kinderen <u>is</u> <u>dat</u> <u>sake</u> <u>dat</u> <u>ghi</u> <u>niet</u>   <u>steruen</u> <u>en</u>   <u>wilt</u> **soo** <u>blijft</u> hier   binnen
     children is that sake that you   not   die   not   want SO stay here   inside
     `Children, if you do not want to die, stay here inside.'   (Dutch Pontus, A3ra)

(4) <u>Als</u> <u>hi</u> <u>dat</u> <u>hoorde</u> **terstont**   dede hy hem brenghen   eten   ende drincken.
     as   he   that heard   TEMP.ADV   did   he them bring   food   and   drink
     `When he heard that, he immediately let food and drink be brought for them.'

                                                                     (Dutch Pontus, A3vb)

The same tendency is visible for Dutch, as in (3) and (4), albeit weaker. Especially, the temporal resumptive structure as found for German is primarily replaced by non-resumed adverbial clauses. These are similarly preferred in in diegetic parts of the discourse that progress the story.

References

Chatman, S. (1980) *Story and discourse: Narrative structure in fiction and film.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Genette, G. (1983). *Narrative discourse: An essay in method.* Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Kuiper, W. (2010). *Een schoone ende amoruese historie van ponthus ende die schoone sydonie.* Diplomatische editie. Amsterdam

Meklenborg, C. (2020). Adverbial resumptive particles and verb second. Woods, R. & S. Wolfe (eds.). *Rethinking verb second,* pp. 90–125. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Pittner, K. (1999). *Adverbiale im Deutschen. Untersuchungen zu ihrer Stellung und Interpretation.* Tübingen: Stauffenburg.

Schneider, K. (1961) *Pontus und Sidonia in der Verdeutschung eines Ungenannten aus dem 15. Jahrhundert.* Berlin: Erich Schmidt Verlag