

## Beispiel für einen PhraseoFrame:

*Che (cosa, che cosa) me lo chiedi a fare?*

<b>PHRASEOFRAME</b>	proposal for a holistic interpretative description based on the theories of frame semantics und Construction Grammar
application	digital monolingual and bilingual learners' lexicography* (*equivalents through hyperlinks)
example	<i>Che me lo chiedi a fare?</i>
<b>MORPHOLOG. DOMAIN</b>	
variable elements	(1) che ~ che cosa ~ cosa ~ very infml che cazzo ; (2) finite verb
<b>SYNTACTIC DOMAIN</b>	
lexical category	
syntactic function	sentence
sentence type	interrogative clause
finite verb	yes (verb not specified): <i>Che vi spiego/ti aiuto/ studi etc. a fare?</i>
external syntax	verb complements (according to the verb), e.g.: <i>Cosa mi chiedi a fare come sto? Cosa mi chiedi a fare di uscire?</i> <i>Che cosa mi chiedi a fare che ne penso?</i>
internal syntax	obligatory arguments: subject (all persons, GEN. 2 <sup>nd</sup> sing.), predicate (lexically open, objects OFTEN as pronouns), verb complement ( <i>a fare</i> )
optional elements	in case of ditransitive verbs: GEN. both objects as pronouns ( <i>Che me lo chiedi a fare?</i> ), ALSO POSS. one nominal, one pronominal object: <i>Che mi dai questo libro a fare?</i>
invariable elements	[a fare]
variable elements	[VERB] (TENSE, MODE, ASPECT) <i>che</i> (TENDENCY South. Italy), <i>cosa</i> (TENDENCY North. Italy), <i>che cosa</i> (TENDENCY geographically neutral)
<b>SEMANTIC DOMAIN</b>	
semantic field	IRRITATION, INCOMPREHENSION, IMPATIENCE
	<p>THESAURUS words (<a href="#">hyperlinked</a>): <i>litigioso, polemico, aggressivo; adirato, arrovellato, fremente, infuriato, invelenito, iroso, rabbioso; scontroso, imbronciato, brontolone, di cattivo umore; impaziente, insofferente, nervoso, (pieno) di rimprovero, ipercritico; criticone</i> etc.</p> <p>THESAURUS idioms (<a href="#">hyperlinked</a>): <i>avere una brutta cera; avere la luna storta; avere un diavolo per capello; a qn è saltata la mosca al naso; trovare sempre da ridire su; fare il terzo grado a qn; cercare brighe</i> etc.</p>
meaning	someone, in an impatient or angry mood, criticizes the action or result of an action expressed by the verb ( <i>che me lo chiedi a fare?</i> 'Why are you asking me at all?')
semantic roles	recipient of criticism is the subject; agent (the one who criticizes)

	is the speaker
reference to interlocutor	yes (IN MOST CASES) „ <i>Che studi a fare?</i> “
reference to a third person	yes „ <i>Ma questo signore qua che me lo dice a fare?</i> “
reference to speaker	yes (GENERALLY ironic, sarcastic) „ <i>Che ci vengo a fare?</i> “
collocations	FREQUENT VERBS: <i>chiamare, chiedere, dire, guardare, spiegare, venire</i>
<b>PROSODIC DOMAIN</b>	<a href="#">with hyperlinked audio file or video</a>
intonation	interrogative clause
focus stress	on <i>FAre</i> : <i>Che ti aiuto a FAre?</i>
pitch	(optional, emphatic): on <i>Cosa</i> or <i>CHE</i> or <i>CHE cosa</i>
<b>PRAGMATIC DOMAIN</b>	
speech act	criticism, reproach
status	direct
situational context	unspecific
motivation	OFTEN someone reacts to something interpreted as provocative
illocutive function	speaker does not really ask for an explanation, it is more important for him to criticize, to reproach, to have his say
interpersonal function	OFTEN face-to-face: [+ confidential]
register / variety	spoken language or simulated spoken language; informal; some Italians say diastatically marked (popular)
concomitant gesture	<a href="#">hyperlinked</a>
<b>DISCOURSE DOMAIN</b>	
new topic	yes
topic change	often
metalinguistic function	yes (OFTEN reference to a preceding utterance)
<b>CORPUS EXAMPLES</b>	<a href="#">hyperlinked</a>

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Wie folgt zu zitieren:

Schafroth, Elmar (2013): „PhraseoFrame *Che (cosa, che cosa) me lo chiedi a fare?*“, <http://www.phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de/rom/forschung/lernerplattform-italienisch>.