



HAL
open science

Metalinguistic Comments and Evaluations of Phraseological Expressions in German Talk Shows

Günter Schmale

► **To cite this version:**

Günter Schmale. Metalinguistic Comments and Evaluations of Phraseological Expressions in German Talk Shows. *Textes & Contextes*, 2009, *Varia* 2009, 4, <https://preo.u-bourgogne.fr/textesetcontextes/index.php?id=198>. halshs-00446159

HAL Id: halshs-00446159

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-00446159>

Submitted on 12 Jan 2010

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Metalinguistic Comments and Evaluations of Phraseological Expressions in German Talk Shows

Günter SCHMALE

PR, Centre d'Etudes Linguistiques des Textes et des Discours (Celted, EA 3474), Université Paul Verlaine-Metz, UFR Lettres et Langues, Département d'Allemand, Ile du Saulcy, F - 57045 Metz Cd 01, schmale[at]univ-metz.fr

L'étude d'un corpus de 32 talk-shows de la télévision allemande révèle que les expressions phraséologiques sont fréquemment accompagnées par des activités verbales qui les "traitent" de différentes manières, les rephrasent, les paraphrasent, en font des jeux de mots, etc. Le présent article se concentre sur les *activités métalinguistiques qui commentent ou évaluent* un phrasème en amont ou en aval. Elles servent à souligner expressément qu'un phrasème possède une structure stable, qu'il est couramment utilisé sous cette forme, pour indiquer la source d'une citation ou pour manifester l'interprétation préférée par l'énonciateur. Par de tels commentaires, leur producteur fait preuve d'un degré de réciprocité, en outre, il non seulement révèle ainsi son interprétation préférée du phrasème en question, mais protège en même temps, sa propre face en se présentant comme locuteur compétent. D'un autre côté, un phrasème peut également être évalué métalinguistiquement, p. ex. critiqué ou rejeté.

The study of 32 German talk shows reveals that phraseological expressions are regularly subject to verbal or nonverbal activities, which rephrase, paraphrase fixed expressions, make puns with them and so forth. This article concentrates on one particular type of preceding or subsequent conversational treatment of fixed expressions, i.e. *metalinguistic comments and evaluations*. These are used to point out that lexical expressions are fixed and commonly used, to indicate the source of a quotation, and in particular to show producer-preferred interpretation. By way of such metalinguistic comments a speaker demonstrates a high degree of reciprocity, giving directions as to how to interpret his turn-at-talk, and, at the same time, he protects his own face by presenting himself as a competent member of the speech community. Fixed expressions can also be evaluated metalinguistically, e.g. criticized or rejected.

Commentaires et évaluations métalinguistiques, expressions phraséologiques, analyse conversationnelle, corpus oraux

1 Introduction: Analyses of authentic conversational interaction in phraseological research

Even though Burger (1998), Burger / Buhofer / Sialm (1982) and Fleischer (1982/1997)¹ have delivered a comprehensive syntactic and semantic classification of phraseological expressions in German², Elspass (1998) criticizes that

Arbeiten, die von einem geschlossenen Textkorpus als Materialbasis und empirischem Kontrollinstrument ausgehen, sind in der Phraseologieforschung immer noch die Seltenheit. (Elspass 1998: 26)³

However, this statement is no longer valid for the analysis of written German, where a great number of studies are based on corpora of literary (Christophe 1997, Palm Meister 1999), journalistic (Burger 1999, Wotjak 1992) or advertising texts (Mieder 1983, Coppens d'Eeckenbrugge 1999). On the other hand, it still has some truth in it as far as phraseological research on authentic oral verbal interaction is concerned: only few studies have been carried out in this area (Drew / Holt 1988, 1998 for English; Gülich / Krafft 1997, 1998 for French; Kallmeyer / Keim 1986, 1994; Keim 1997; Quasthoff 1983; Schmale 1999, 2001a, b, c, 2002 etc. for German). Consequently, little empirical insight into the conversational organization and/or the functions of fixed expressions (= FEs) has been gained so far. As a contribution towards filling this gap in empirical phraseological research a study based on 32 German talk shows (Arabella, Boulevard Bio, Doppelpass: DSF-Fußballstammtisch, Fliege, Ilona Christen, Birte Karalus, Hans Meiser, NDR-Talkshow, Jörg Pilawa, Bärbel Schäfer, Sonja, Andreas Türck, Vera am Mittag) was undertaken. Following James Schenkein's (1978) credo of the "analytic mentality of the conversationalist", i.e. refraining from approaching data by using a pre-fabricated theoretical frame, in order to remain receptive for new, yet unnoticed organizational phenomena involving phraseological expressions, a phenomenon referred to as "the conversational treatment of fixed expressions" was discovered. In fact, a very thorough

¹ The 1997 edition adds a chapter on recent developments in phraseology.

² Knowing that phraseological or fixed expressions in a wider sense (cf. Lüger 1999: 35ff. on different concepts of phraseological studies) represent only a – small ? – portion of those expressions which can be called "pre-fabricated" or "pre-formed" (cf. Gülich / Krafft 1997). The study of these is far from being completed, in fact, has only just begun.

³ "Studies using a homogenous corpus of texts as data-base and empirical means of verification, are still the exception within phraseological research." (transl. GS). - Cf. also Burger (1979: 89) or Quasthoff (1983: 9) for similar statements.

scrutiny of the taped talk shows revealed that a great number of phraseological expressions, especially those being idiomatic, and among these figurative (containing an image) and/or metaphorical (according to Burger 1998 the image has to correspond to a "concrete model"), are conversationally "treated" by the talk show host, but also by participants. "Treatment" of a FE implies that preceding, following or concomitant verbal and/or non verbal activities specifically relate in different ways to the phraseological expression in question. Based on detailed transcriptions⁴, involving segmental, suprasegmental and non verbal elements of (sequences of) utterances which comprise "treated" phraseological expressions, five main categories⁵ of *conversational treatment* of FEs were established:⁶

(I) Auto- and hetero-rephrasals of FEs, i.e. apart from necessary deictic modifications (in case of hetero-rephrasals), quasi-identical repetitions of the same FE (cf. Schmale 2001b)

(1) *Talk show host Meiser asking Elke about her ex-boyfriend (HM/19-3/8⁷)*

HM sie sind erst ganz kurz single nech, ((...)) schade eigentlich sechs Jahre
you split up not long ago didn't you a pity really for six years he was

HM wars der Mann ihrer Träume, obwohl der immer auf ihrer Tasche lag,
the man of your dreams even though you knew he was taking advantage of you

⇒ und dann haben sie (den) in die Wüste geschickt;
but then you sent him packing

⇒ E dann hab ich ihn in die Wüste geschickt;
yeah then I sent him packing

⇒ HM & ((lacht pp)) oder im Rhein versenkt-
((laughing a little)) or drowned him in the Rhine

⇒ E im Rhein versenkt ja;
drowned him in the Rhine thats it

(II) Auto- and hetero-paraphrases of FEs, i.e. formally modified, but semantically more or less identical utterances relating to a (immediately) preceding turn (construction unit) (cf. Schmale 2007)

(II/1) Non-phraseological paraphrases of FEs

(2) *A guest denies living in an illusory world (BS/19-3/3)*

⁴ See Appendix to this paper for transcription conventions based on Selting's (1998) et al. GAT-System.

⁵ Additional types of "treatment" are discussed in Schmale (2001a).

⁶ See also Schmale (2009) on corpus-based observations on foreign language teaching of FEs.

⁷ Corpus-reference, i.e. sequence no. 8 from the "Hans-Meiser" talk show of 19 March 1999.

- BS ((fragt ZU)) behauptest du einige Frauen machen ihren Job äh schlecht,
 ((host asking ZU)) *do you mean that some women don't do their jobs properly*
- ⇒ ZU das kann ich nicht beurteilen; ich sag nur jedem Tierchen sein Plaisierchen;
I can't judge that all I'm saying is each to his own
- ⇒ jeder soll so leben wie er es für richtig hält.
everybody should live the way he thinks is right

(II/2) Phraseological paraphrases of non-phraseological expressions

(3) Vera stating a well-known cliché about fat people (Vera/3-2/5)

- V wenn man dick ist ist man langsam- ist man faul- kommt man nicht in die Pötte.
when you're fat you're slow you're lazy you never get anything done

(II/3) Phraseological paraphrases of another, preceding, phraseological construction

(4) Michael talking as a specialist on satanism (IC/3-6/5)

- ⇒ M: ein richtiger Satanist gibt sich normalerweise nicht zu erkennen;
satanists won't disclose themselves
- ⇒ er agiert im Verborgenen- wie er schon gesagt hat;
they operate in the shadows as he said

(III) Play on words with FEs (cf. Schmale 2005a)

(5) Host Meiser introduces his guest Mrs. Ortwein (HM/19-3/13)

- HM es gibt tatsächlich so etwas wie:::- medizinische Wunder;
they're in fact things like... medical miracles
- ⇒ sie war 1984 total blind; (-) vor Liebe; inzwischen kann sie wieder sehen;
in 1984 she was totally blind ... with love but now she can see again
- ((Lachen im Publikum)) aus Berlin- Anneliese Ortwein herzlich willkommen.
 ((audience laughing)) *from Berlin Anneliese Ortwein welcome to the show*

(IV) Non-verbal activities relating to FEs (Schmale 2005b)

(6) Host Bio asks MR about her feelings when she found her father at last (Bio/2-2/5)

- MR also ich sag ihnen ehrlich mir i::s- <<macht eine grosse Kreisbewegung>
I can tell you quite frankly <<making a big circular movement with both hands>
- SO ein Stein,> von meinem Herzen gefallen;
it took such a load> off my mind

The 5th category of "conversational treatment" encountered in the talk show corpus are

(V) Metalinguistic comments on and evaluations of FEs

(7) *Host Hans Meiser (= HM) talking to his guests living on social security (HM/2-2/1)*

HM wir zahlen ja alle Steuern; und von diesen Steuern leben sie;
we all have to pay taxes and you live on these taxes

⇒ und sie leben damit wie die Made im Speck sacht so mancher.
and you live like a bee in clover many people would say

The present paper concentrates entirely on this last type of "conversational treatment" which is in fact the only one of those mentioned providing definite proof that participants themselves consider a turn-construction unit as "fixed". Furthermore, by producing metalinguistic comments and evaluations of FEs, participants more or less explicitly display their attitude towards the FE employed, as well as their interpretation of type and communicative function(s) in different contexts.

The decision as to whether an expression has to be classified as phraseological or not was based on the criteria for the definition of FEs defined by Burger / Buhofer / Sialm (1982) and Burger (1998). An expression is thus regarded as fixed or phraseological in a wider sense when it is *polylexical*, i.e. when it consists of two or more lexical items (which may be auto-semantic or not)⁸ and when its form is *stable*, i.e. when it is generally used in this form as well as being structurally and psychologically "ossified".⁹ Fixed expressions in the narrow sense are those which are polylexical, stable and *idiomatic*, i.e. the phraseological meaning of the FE being different from its compositional meaning.¹⁰ While this third criterion is relatively simple to apply, *stability* is more difficult to determine as general use is not an objective matter. If lemmatization of an expression in a specialized dictionary for German (e.g. Duden 11, 1998) had been the only criterion for the classification of an expression as idiomatic, many of the polylexical constructions encountered in the corpus should have been neglected. However, in a great number of cases expressions in the corpus were classified as – at least potentially – phraseological in spite of their absence from Duden 11, mainly because of their *idiomaticity*, especially when they were *metaphorical*, but especially when they were accompanied by metalinguistic comments like *wie man so schön sagt (as they say)*.

⁸ Fleischer (1997) excludes the latter.

⁹ For example, *sich die Zähne putzen (to brush/clean one's teeth)* which is a collocation with compositional meaning.

¹⁰ For instance, *to kick the bucket* meaning, in colloquial English, *to die*, whereas the literal meaning makes hardly any sense (*bucket* being, incidentally, a deformation of old French *bucquet*, a sort of beam in a slaughter-house which the pig kicked in agony).

Following preliminary remarks on methodology (section 2), different types of metalinguistic treatment of FEs will be discussed: metalinguistic comments indicating that a polylexical expression is fixed (section 3.1.); the indication of the source of a quotation (3.2.); metalinguistic comments indicating producer-preferred meanings of FEs (3.3.); and finally metalinguistic evaluations of FEs (3.4.).

2 Methodological observations on the study of fixed expressions

One preliminary remark concerning the talk show corpus: even though one might argue that a highly institutionalized TV talk show does not qualify as everyday conversation¹¹, which is normally characterized by the fact that all features of conversational organization can freely be negotiated by participants, TV talk shows – presenting non professional speakers using everyday language – were nevertheless chosen as it is highly unlikely that talk show producers or hosts induce participants to use or "treat" FEs in specific ways. If it is true that the story told by guests is known beforehand to talk show hosts and the overall structure of its telling is more or less strongly influenced by them, the latter also attach the utmost importance to spontaneity in order to create an impression of authenticity. It is thus more than unlikely that participants will have the exact wording of their conversational activities prescribed for them: neither the use of a specific phraseological expression nor any conversational treatment will be influenced by others. Furthermore, the study of face-to-face interaction has to be based on video material if non-verbal communication, which plays an important part in all areas of conversational interaction, is to be taken into account. Using professional television transmission of more or less spontaneous speech thus seems an acceptable solution.

Like Kallmeyer / Keim's (1994), the presented study deals with the use of FEs in authentic conversational contexts.

Im Unterschied zu vielen Arbeiten zur Phraseologie, welche formelhafte Ausdrücke in Bezug auf ihre Integration in das Sprachsystem, insbesondere also ihre Lexikalisierung betrachten, untersuchen wir die Formelhaftigkeit primär unter dem

¹¹ Cf. Schmale (2001c) on how the institutional setting, and especially the host's role, is liable to influence the conversational organization of talk shows.

Aspekt der Sprachverwendung, d.h. als Formelhaftigkeit des Sprechens. (Kallmeyer / Keim 1994: 251)¹²

However, analyzing the use of phraseological expressions from a conversation analytic perspective has to take into account that the notion “fixed expression” is a pre-conversational concept¹³ defined by linguists following criteria of polylexicality, (structural and psychological) stability, frequency of use, and – in a narrow sense – idiomaticity. Like any other lexical item, FEs are thus used by participants as pre-fabricated turn-construction units in talk-in-interaction, but only exceptionally do they display orientation and relevance towards a FE as a particular type of turn-construction unit. This is the case when the producer of a FE himself – metalinguistically – (auto-)comments on an expression he uses or when another participant (hetero-)comments or (hetero-)evaluates a preceding expression as fixed or phraseological in one way or another. These metalinguistic comments or evaluations will be treated in the present paper as an ideal case of conversational treatment, ideal because the fact that an expression is fixed is genuinely being addressed by the producer himself or his co-participant.

But, in spite of the fact that the present study is based on a corpus of 32 authentic German talk shows and 229 transcribed sequences, one has to admit that in the great majority of cases of “conversational treatment” of phraseological expressions, “fixedness”, structure, meaning or use of FEs are not interactively negotiated by participants, which means that there are no traces of orientation towards the stable and/or idiomatic nature of an expression on the conversational “surface”. Nevertheless, being aware of the existence of FEs from specialized dictionaries¹⁴ or from empirical studies¹⁵, analyses of corpora of authentic conversations can reveal conversational use and functions of FEs, which are not to be confused with communicative intentions attributed to the producer of a FE.¹⁶

¹² “Unlike many studies of phraseology which look at formulaic expressions in terms of their integration into the language system, i.e. the extent of their lexicalisation, we examine them particularly from the point of view of how they are used.” (Kallmeyer / Keim 1994: 251; translation G.S.)

¹³ I.e. “structural provision” in conversationalists’ terms.

¹⁴ Like Duden 11 (1998) or Schemann (1993) for German; Brewer’s Dictionary of Phrase and Fable (1997) or Cowie / Mackin / McCaig (1993) for English; Rey / Chantreau (1986) for French.

¹⁵ Which prove the existence of FEs on the basis of common use of an expression in a stable form, although not always lemmatized, like German *Schmetterlinge im Bauch haben* (*have butterflies in one’s guts*).

¹⁶ Cf. Lüger (1998: 139) who mentions, for instance, simplification, vagueness, emotionalisation, expressiveness, illustration, etc. as general functions of sentence-based FEs.

Drew / Holt (1988) and (1998), whose studies are generally considered as part of conversation analysis *strictu sensu*¹⁷, do in fact start out from the idea that some (parts of) turn-constructional units are "figurative expressions", e.g. "*between th' devil 'n deep blue sea*"¹⁸ (Drew / Holt 1998: 516). On the grounds of empirically established stableness, they analyse their use in specific conversational environments and come to the following conclusion as to their basic conversational function:

[...] figurative expressions can be used to summarize and close down topics, and thereby to occasion a move to next topics. For this reason, we might regard the use of figurative expressions as an intersubjectively available practice or device for topic termination. (Drew / Holt 1998: 508)

The turn-construction units in question, however, considered by Drew / Holt (1998) as "figurative expressions", are at no stage addressed by the co-participants themselves in any specific way as FEs.

Kallmeyer / Keim (1994), studying stereotyped in-group language in the Filsbach area of Mannheim, believe that "formulaic" speech can be successfully distinguished from "normal" speech by studying prosodic and textual phenomena:

So indizieren vielfach prosodische Merkmale einen Kontrast der formelhaften Äußerung zum Kontext und markieren durch Auffälligkeiten der Sprechweise auch die Reproduziertheit. (Kallmeyer / Keim 1994: 257)¹⁹

This may be the case in Kallmeyer / Keim's (1994) corpus, where group-specific FEs are being used in sequences frequently marked by a high degree of emotional involvement, but this observation is not confirmed by the use of FEs in the corpus the present study is based on. In any case, prosodic characteristics like strong word accent, loudness or higher pitch are not distinctive features for the recognition of a FE, as they might well be used for isolated lexical items, for instance to assure the comprehension of a difficult technical term whose production is preceded by a micro-pause, slow and particularly careful pronunciation and louder speaking. For speakers in Kallmeyer / Keim's (1994) corpus, the FEs used may have a particular in-group status, as they contribute to the definition of the group's identity in a wider sense. In the talk show corpus, however, FEs are used like "normal" lexical items, certainly for specific reasons, but they are not prosodically distinguished from their environment.

¹⁷ Cf. Gülich/Mondada (2001).

¹⁸ Cf. Brewer's (1979: 314) "between the Devil and the deep sea: (...) between two evils or alternatives".

¹⁹ "[...] frequently, prosodic characteristics indicate a contrast between a formulaic expression and its context and certain ways of speaking mark the fact that they are reproduced." (translation G.S.)

The analyses undertaken in the following sections will thus be limited to different types of metalinguistic comment and evaluations of FEs mainly on the segmental level.

3 Metalinguistic treatment of fixed expressions

Metacommunicative, metadiscursive or metalinguistic²⁰ verbal and non verbal activities are examined by linguists as a general phenomenon of language use (cf. Authier-Revuz 1993; Gülich 1994; Gülich / Kotschi 1995; Morel 1985; Techtmeier 2001), and as a specific feature related to commenting and evaluating phraseological expressions (cf. Bastian / Hammer 1998, 1999, 2000a, 2000b, 2002; Dobrovolskij / Lubimova 1993; Schmale 2002; Wotjak 1992).

Gülich / Kotschi (1995: 51-57) describe metalinguistic evaluations or comments as a third type of discourse production apart from verbalization and treatment activities, covering "a large group of expressions (of a more or less explicit) metalinguistic or metadiscursive kind" (51) which are employed by speakers "to evaluate or to comment on expressions (or sequences of expressions) which are part of the ongoing discourse" (51).

Burger et al. (1982) point out that phraseological expressions in particular, proverbs and "other types of phraseological expressions" are almost systematically accompanied by comments of the as-they-say-type.

Sprichwörter (kommen) heute kaum mehr ohne metasprachliche Kommentierungen von der Art wie man so schön sagt oder es gibt da ein Sprichwort (vor). Bei anderen phraseologischen Typen kann durch vergleichbare Signale auch das 'Redensartliche', das 'Gebräuchliche' der Wendung, auch die Tatsache, daß man eine derartige Situation üblicherweise so und so charakterisiert, angezeigt werden. Oder es wird darauf hingewiesen, daß man sich des metaphorischen, jedenfalls nicht-wörtlichen Charakters der Wortverbindung bewußt ist, daß man sie allenfalls im phraseologischen und/oder wörtlichen Sinn meint u.ä. (Burger / Buhofer / Sialm, 1982: 89)²¹

²⁰ Knowing that some authors consider metadiscursive as a *hyperonym* for the other expressions mentioned, no attempt will be made here to draw a hard and fast distinction between these terms employed by linguists. If *metalinguistic* is preferred in this paper this is because the linguistic quality as a fixed – lexicalized – expression seems first of all to be aimed at by the *meta-expression*, without wanting to exclude *metacommunicative* functions of the same expression.

²¹ "Nowadays, proverbs are hardly ever used without a metalinguistic comment like *as they say* or *there is a saying*. For other types of FEs similar signals may indicate the colloquial nature or the common use of the expression, and equally the fact that a situation of this type is normally qualified in such and such a way. Or else the speaker can point out that he is aware of the metaphorical, in any case non-literal character of a syntagma,

In the talk show corpus analyzed, three main categories of metalinguistic treatment of FEs were discovered which will be discussed and analyzed as to form and functions in the following sections.

3.1 Metalinguistic comments indicating that a polylexical expression is fixed

3.1.1 Metalinguistic terms

In the corpus terms like (*Wahl-)*Spruch (*motto*), (*Lebens-)*Motto, *Phrase* (*hackneyed phrase*), *Floskel* (*set phrase*), etc. are used to describe certain expressions (which can precede or follow the term) as fixed and/or generally known. There is only one instance of metalinguistic comment which contains a term used in phraseology, i.e. *Spruchwort* (proverb) or, to be precise, *Spielwort*, as the non-native speaker of German puts it, but context clearly supports the view that what was meant was *Spruchwort*: *in alle Sprachen dieser Welt gibt es ein Spielwort auch in Deutschland*.

(8) Nadia (= N) has a very strong Eastern European accent (Vera/3-2/6)

- ⇒ N in alle Sprachen dieser Welt es gibt ein Spielwort auch in Deutschland- (.)
in all languages of this world there is a proverb also in Germany
- ⇒ Liebe ist blind; Liebe kommt von der Seele; is egal wer ist das;
love is blind love comes from the soul it doesn't matter who it is
wie ist das Aussehn; wenn er liebt seine Frau oder sie liebt ihren Mann,
what she looks like if he loves his wife and she loves her husband
sie brauchen nicht zu suchen ob er ist dick oder dünn, das spielt keine Rolle.
they don't have to look if he is fat or slim it doesn't matter

It is of no importance for the analysis that both the metalinguistic term (*Spielwort* for *Spruchwort/proverb*) and the proverb that follows are erroneous (the correct German version *Liebe macht blind* suggests a process, unlike English *Love is blind*)²². The relevant fact is that the speaker explicitly characterizes an expression as proverbial, and not just in German but in any language (a statement that she does not have to prove).

that he is using it in the phraseological and/or literal sense and so forth." (Burger / Buhofer / Sialm 1982: 89; translation G.S.)

²² However, the English and German definitions are identical: "Lovers cannot see each other's weaknesses and shortcomings." (Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable 1977: 662) or "wer einen anderen liebt, der sieht dessen Fehler und Schwächen nicht" (Duden 11, 1998: 454).

Further instances of metalinguistic comment contain words used in everyday language such as *Spruch*, implying that the expression referred to has a fixed shape, that it is regularly used by at least one person, that it has a concise and expressive form (and may even be considered well-constructed).

(9) Lesbian Andrea (= A) talking to "hetero" guests (IC/2-2/13)

- ⇒ A aber ich denke einfach mal- kennt ihr nich den Spruch leben und
but I just think don't you know the expression live
- ⇒ leben lassen? (-) lasst sie doch; lasst sie doch einfach.
and let live just let them just let them

The metalinguistic comment *kennt ihr nich den Spruch* (*don't you know the expression*) implies on the one hand that the expression *leben und leben lassen* (*live and let live*) should be known to listeners; on the other hand, because of the term *Spruch*, it implies that the commonplace, marked by triple alliteration, has a fixed form and is commonly used in this way.

The function of the metalinguistic activity, indicating the phraseological nature of the expression qualified, is obvious in the two sequences quoted: speakers N and A explicitly refer to a generally known FE, which is quoted as a sort of reference, summing up experience that cannot be contested and which thus strengthens their arguments.

3.1.2 Metalinguistic comments implying common use

The most frequent type of metalinguistic comment is represented by the combination of a non-specified generic agent, e.g. *man* (*one*) or a partial quantifier like *mancher* (*many/some people*), and a verb of saying, indicating that the expression referred to is commonly used.²³

Here are two instances of this type:

(10) Young delinquent Thomas (= T) has told Fliege (= F) that he is ashamed of what he did to his victims (Fliege/2-6/3)

- ⇒ F dann sacht ma:n- ähm (n) schlechtes Gewissen is nich n gutes Ruhekippen
and then people say erm (a) bad conscience stops you from sleeping well
- ⇒ also- (.) geht die:se Geschichte mit einem in die Nacht rein, (--)
I mean this story does it follow you into your sleep

²³ For an (open) list of verbs of saying like *sozusagen/c'est-à-dire, wie man so schön sagt/comme qui dirait, kurz gesagt/franchement* of commenting stereotyped expressions in German and French see Bastian / Hammer 1998 and 2000).

also träumst du davon,

I mean do you dream about it

(11) Host HM talking to his guests living on social security (HM/2-2/1)

HM wir zahlen ja alle Steuern; und von diesen Steuern leben sie;

well we all pay taxes and you live on these taxes

⇒ und sie leben damit wie die Made im Speck sacht so mancher.

and you live like a bee in clover many people would say

Both *dann sacht man* (*then people say*) in (10), preceding the highly modified proverb²⁴ *Ein gutes Gewissen ist ein sanftes Ruhekissen* (*those who have a clear conscience sleep well*), and *sacht so mancher* (*many say*) in (11), following the verbal idiom *wie die Made im Speck leben* (*to be in clover/ to live in luxury*), refer to and comment a FE. Even if both FEs are well known, hosts Fliege and Meiser point out, via a preceding or following metalinguistic comment, that the FEs are employed by members of the speech community, which implies at the same time that they are more or less stable. Why do F and HM engage in this activity? Certainly not for the same reasons as in sequences (8) and (9) in 3.1.1., where the producers of the metalinguistic terms were trying to convince their audience of the argument developed. In (10) and (11) the function of *dann sacht man/sacht so mancher* is in some way self-protection, especially in the second case.²⁵ The contents of Meiser's turn – *you live extremely well without doing any work just by relying on the taxpayer* – could be interpreted as strongly face-threatening by the addressees, and Fliege's turn, implying that his guest must have a guilty conscience, to a lesser extent, too. Referring to the common use of the FEs in question thus transfers the responsibility for their contents from the speaker to the speech community, enabling the individual producer to counter a possible complaint by: *I did not say you were living in luxury, but many people think so*. At the same time the producer of the FE demonstrates his communicative competence by meta-communicating about his own turn and by displaying his familiarity with the ossified character of the expression.

²⁴ Which is nevertheless still recognizable because of the unique component *Ruhekissen*, which is used exclusively in this expression.

²⁵ Dobrovol'skij / Lúbimova (1993: 154) mention that speakers can "hide behind" idiomatic expressions, especially if these are accompanied by metalinguistic comments.

Further examples of this type are *was sich liebt das neckt sich oder wie war das* (how do you say – teasing is a sign of love) or *die Geschichte mit dem berühmten Fass* (the well-known story of the last straw)²⁶.

3.2 Indication of the source of a quotation

The producer of a FE can indicate its exact source²⁷. In our first extract of this type this is the Bible.

(12) Host Bio talking to comedy star Hella von Sinnen (= HS) (Bio/16-3/1)

HS wenn du geliebt wirst is auch alles in Ordnung;
well if you are loved everything is fine

und ich liebe mich natürlich sehr; aber ich- ((Publikum lacht))

and of course I love myself very much but I ((audience laughing))

⇒ Bio das is ja sehr biblisch; (-) in der Bibel steht liebe deinen Nächsten
that's very biblical it says in the Bible thou shalt love thy neighbour

⇒ wie dich selbst; offensichtlich is der Maßstab-
as thyself apparently it is very important

die Liebe die man zu sich selbst (hat) was viele vergessen.

the love you feel for yourself this is what many people seem to forget

HS das find ich sehr klug; (.) da hab ich noch nich drüber nachgedacht.

I think that is very clever I have never really *thought about that*

⇒ Bio ja das is so; das steht da so.

yes that's so that it how the Bible puts it

In commenting on HS's *ich liebe mich natürlich sehr* (of course I love myself very much) by *das is ja sehr biblisch* (that's very biblical), Bio explicitly gives the quotation from the Bible which HS's turn makes him think of, i.e. *liebe deinen Nächsten wie dich selbst* (thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself); he introduces it via the metalinguistic expression *in der Bibel steht* (it says in the Bible), thus indicating the source²⁸.

²⁶ Allusion to *das Fass zum Überlaufen bringen*, meaning: *it was the last straw that broke the camel's back*.

²⁷ Cf. for different types and functions of "quotation markers" Bastian / Hammer (2000); also Schmale (2002) on metalinguistic comments indicating that phraseological expressions are explicitly reported (speech).

²⁸ Without stating the book of the Bible where it can be found, i.e. Leviticus 19, 18 (cf. Duden 11, 1998: 283).

The source of a FE can also be a well-known personality, as in the following two sequences from DFS football talk.

(13) Football manager Rainer Bonhof (= BO) at a press conference (Dopa/7-3/7)

⇒ BO man müsste glaub=ich ä::hm den Satz von Bernhard Langer (--) benutzen,
one would have to I think use Bernhard Langer's observation

⇒ dass Leistungssport sich zwischen den Ohren abspielt;
that nowadays top level sport is a matter of what goes on between the two ears

RB expressly attributes the metaphorical FE²⁹ – *Leistungssport spielt sich zwischen den Ohren ab* (top-level sport is a matter of what goes on "between the two ears", i.e. is a question of psychology) – to German golfer Bernhard Langer³⁰ via the metalinguistic comment *den Satz von Bernhard Langer* (BL's sentence/observation).

And in the following extract (14), RB does the same for Werder Bremen's Manager Willi Lemke who likes to use (*wie er immer sagt*) the expressions *Pickel kriegen* und *eine schreckliche Version sein*.

(14) Host RB talking about Bayern Munich's dominant role (Dopa/7-2/10)

RB der FC Bayern soll unser Thema sein noch zum Abschluss, und zwar-
to finish with we want to talk about Bayern Munich I mean
wo wir schon mal den Präsidenten hier haben,
as we have the president with us
müssen wir natürlich auch über den FC Bayern reden,
we have to talk about Bayern Munich as well
und es is ja die Übermacht der Liga sagen zumindest äh die Konkurrenten;
and it is their supremacy in the league at least that's what their rivals say

⇒ unschlagbare Bayern, da kriegt Willi Lemke Pickel,

invincible Bavarians it brings Willi Lemke out in a rash

⇒ beziehungsweise für ihn ist das eine ganz schreckliche Ver'

or rather for him this is a

⇒ Vision wie er immer sagt.

horror vision as he always says

²⁹ It has to be taken as such considering the stable form in which it is frequently used, even if it will probably be too short-lived to be lemmatized in one of the specialized dictionaries.

³⁰ Who may have translated it from American English. However, the English origin is probably not known when RB makes his comment.

Whereas the expressions in (13) and (14) have actually been employed by two widely known protagonists from professional sports, the following one in extract (15) – *wir müssen alles analysiern* –, is hypothetically attributed to German football international Marco Rehmer. However, not because he is known to have used it before, but because another well-known footballer, Andreas Möller, has done so. It thus seems that *wir müssen alles analysiern*, as opposed to *Leistungssport spielt sich zwischen den Ohren ab* (13) and *Pickel kriegen* (14), has more of a genuinely fixed expression which is not just limited to one person, as it is more or less frequently used at least by a group of people, in this case by professional footballers.

(15) Host Rudi Brückner (= RB) asking Franz Beckenbauer (= FB) why defender Marko Rehmer made so many disastrous mistakes (Dopa/7-2/2)

RB der Mann weiß doch wie Fußball gespielt wird warum steht der da,
 the man knows how to play football so why does he just stand there
 ich frags noch mal;
 let me ask the question again

FB am Besten is sie richten die Frage direkt an ihn.
 the best thing would be to ask HIM the question

⇒ RB ja dann sagt er wir müssen alles analysiern;
 in that case he'll answer we have to analyze everything
⇒ das hat Andy Möller letztes Mal auch gesagt.

that's what Möller said last time too

The question of classifying the expressions in (13), (14) and (15) as fixed deserves some attention. Quite obviously all of them are considered as typical of the people they are attributed to. The fact that someone regularly uses a specific expression (cf. (13) or (14)) or will probably employ a certain type of phrase (cf. (15)), indicates stability of form and some currency. However, do we have to consider expressions of this type as fixed when we know that they will most likely never find their way into a dictionary? It seems nevertheless that these short-lived and group-specific expressions have to be regarded as fixed, as continuous existence over a long period and wide-range usage are not amongst the obligatory defining criteria of phraseological expressions. An expression can thus be fixed even if it is used by few people and exists only for a limited period. The concept of stability would probably greatly benefit from being linked to "situational fixedness", similar to routine formulae or pragmatic idioms, which are totally context-dependent. Having for a long time worked without coherent corpora (cf. Elspaß 1998: 26) in general and without looking into the functions of FEs in authentic dialogue in particular, phraseological research has not been able

so far to take into account "situational fixedness"; this does, however, deserve the attention of the analyst, considering the indexicality of all speech.

The communicative functions of the metalinguistic comments in (12) and (13) are not identical: in example (12), Bio has to or at least chooses to quote the exact source of the saying in order to prove that his evaluation of HS's sentence as "biblical" is correct. At the same time he demonstrates his knowledge of the Bible, his status as host (who has the right to comment on guests' contributions) and his own communicative competence. The reason for the indication of the source in (13) is a different one. To avoid being accused of plagiarism speakers obviously do not want to use a highly original expression without indicating that it has been created recently by someone else: credit where credit is due! And as in the case of functions of metalinguistic comments implying common usage of an expression (cf. 3.1.2.), this technique enables the speaker to keep his distance from the expression quoted: it is Bernhard Langer who says so, not I. Of course, he also demonstrates his communicative skill by using a highly figurative expression, even if it is not his own invention, to concisely express an extremely complex state of affairs.

3.3 Metalinguistic comments indicating producer-preferred interpretations of FEs

The most common type of metalinguistic comment concerns techniques for indicating or demonstrating speaker-preferred meaning of a FE and thus guiding or even influencing hearer-interpretation.³¹ Wotjak (1992: 126ff.) points out that metalinguistic units like *im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes*, *buchstäblich*, *wie man so schön sagt*, *sprichwörtlich*, etc., preceding or following "phraseologemes", function in this way:

Diese Wirkung kann u.a. darin bestehen, dass der Rezipient darauf hingewiesen wird, dass sich der Sender nur bzw. auch auf die Ebene der freien Wortverbindung (...) bezieht oder dass er im Text nur die phraseologische Bedeutung (...) und nicht auch bzw. an ihrer Stelle die (freie Wortverbindung) der homonymen freien Wortverbindung, wie sie im Kontext möglich schiene, akzeptiert wissen möchte. (Wotjak 1992: 126)³²

³¹ Cf. also Dobrovol'skij / Lûbimova (1993) on this aspect.

³² "This (communicative) effect can consist in indicating to the recipient that the sender is more or less exclusively referring to the (semantic) level of the compositional meaning or, on the other hand, that he is only making reference to the phraseological meaning and not also to the compositional one which would be possible in the given context." (translation G.S.)

Naturally any utterance contains clues as to what kind of hearer-interpretation the speaker is trying to achieve, e.g. a specific syntactic structure or rising intonation to produce a turn conventionally interpreted as a *question* by the hearer (*do you want to go to the cinema?*), but in the metalinguistic comments dealt with in this chapter the producer of an FE makes his preferred³³ interpretation more or less explicit. The speaker knows that the hearer can in no way be forced to respect his intended meaning, as the producer of an utterance is by no means master of its interpretation. In fact, the interpretation of an utterance can occasionally turn out to be totally opposed to the speaker's initial intention! Four types of comment indicating speaker-preferred interpretation of FEs will be distinguished.

3.3.1 The in-quotation-marks-type

The metalinguistic comment *in Anführungsstrichen/-zeichen (in quotation marks)*³⁴, in itself a routine formula, which can also be expressed non-verbally by one or both hands being held up to draw inverted commas in the air by two slight upward-downward movements of the index and middle finger, may refer to phraseological as well as to non-phraseological expressions. In the examples presented this – verbal – comment-type precedes the FE, but it could also follow it.

(16) Host RB asking a question about footballer Lothar Matthäus (Dopa/7-2/7)

RB also is doch der FC Bayern schon n Schritt weiter als die Nationalmannschaft,
 but this means that Bayern Munich has gone a step further than the national team
 und das () geht wieder n Schritt zurück und holt einen Lothar Matthäus,
 who are taking a step backwards by appointing Lothar Matthäus
 ⇒ der beim FC Bayern so langsa:m- (--) <<Handbewegung mit beiden
 who is progressively <<movement with both

³³ Preferred is not used in the sense of "preference" as used in conversation analysis, as for instance in Schegloff / Jefferson / Sacks (1977) concerning preferences for "repair". Whereas the latter are the result of an interactive process thus accomplished by participants, indicating a preference for an intended meaning via a metalinguistic comment is entirely speaker-centred. However, considering the conversational principle of "recipient design", explicitly stated speaker-indications for the interpretation of a turn or a turn-construction unit, are probably a type of preference (although normally not treated interactively).

³⁴ Cf. Wotjak (1992: 130-2), who describes six different functions of inverted commas in written texts. See also Bastian / Hammer (1999) for the function of "quotation marks" in journalistic texts. If written texts use typographic means, i.e. inverted commas, in order to indicate the quotation of a previous discourse, oral face-to-face communication has non verbal signs at its disposal, i.e. drawing quotation marks in the air with one or both hands simultaneously (cf. Schmale 2005b) and examples (16), (17) and (18) in this paper.

⇒ erhobenen Händen> in Anführungsstrichen,> aufs Altenteil (.) gesetzt wird.

hands raised> in inverted commas> regarded as being due for retirement

The verbal idiom *jemanden aufs Altenteil setzen* (make someone retire)³⁵ is preceded by verbal and nonverbal quotation marks. However, the nonverbal quotation marks do not frame the expression itself; they rather accompany the expression *in Anführungsstrichen* (in inverted commas). There is not one single instance in the corpus where nonverbal inverted commas are opened with the left hand before the expression in question and closed with the right hand at the end of it.

In two further sequences, (nonverbal) inverted commas are used in the same way.

(17) Host Sonja (= S) summing up Anja and Kai's problems (Sonja/29-5/6)

S also zu euch beiden kann ich jetzt einfach nur sagen Eifersucht kann,
well the only thing I can say to you (two) is jealousy can

⇒ natürlich ich sag jetzt mal <<Geste mit erhobener linker und rechter Hand>
of course be let me say <<gesture with raised left and right hand>

⇒ in Anführungsstrichen, > ein Zeichen von Liebe sein,
in inverted commas> a sign of love
aber es soll natürlich nicht einengen.

but of course it shouldn't restrict your freedom

(18) Michelle (= M), talking to host Birte Karalus (= BK), was herself very young when she had to take charge of her sister's education after their mother's death (BK/2-2/3)

⇒ BK Michelle war das für dich ganz normal diese Mutterrolle einfach zu übernehmen,

and Michelle was it perfectly normal for you to simply assume this mother's role

⇒ ((one cannot see BK)) in Anführungszeichen dicken Anführungszeichen,
in inverted commas thick inverted commas

⇒ einfach die Mutterrolle zu übernehmen,
just to take over your mother's role

The collocations *ein Zeichen von ...* (a sign of...) and *die ...rolle übernehmen* (assume the role of ...) are preceded by the same routine formula, i.e. *Anführungszeichen* (inverted commas) as in (16); in (18) BK even repeats it and reinforces it with the adjective *dick* (big fat).

The function of this metalinguistic phraseological comment is more or less the same in all three cases, i.e. the FE that follows is not totally appropriate to describe the state of affairs

³⁵ As opposed to *retire* (*sich aufs Altenteil setzen*) where the person concerned takes the initiative himself.

intended by its producer or the implications or connotations are too strong and/or not appropriate for the situation. Even if footballer *Lothar Matthäus* is indeed replaced by a younger player in his club, he is still only thirty-eight years old at the time of retirement from professional football, whereas the idiomatic expression *aufs Altenteil setzen* is normally reserved for people over sixty or even seventy retiring from professional life.

In (17), host Sonja obviously thinks that jealousy (*Eifersucht*) is not a sign of (true) love (*ein Zeichen von Liebe*) and thus puts the FE into inverted commas in order to demonstrate this to her audience. It is probable the highly conflictual relationship between guests Anja and Kai which makes host Sonja indicate that the FE *ein Zeichen von Liebe* is not to be interpreted literally.

The same observation applies to (18): Michelle was only sixteen when she took over the role of mother to her baby sister. However, the compound noun *Mutter/rolle* precisely expresses that the person referred to assumes the mother's role without being the real mother. The expression is thus perfectly adequate, unless BK wants to qualify the lexeme *mother*. If not, it is not impossible that host Birte Karalus produces an illogical comment, typical of talk shows, thinking nevertheless that she is presenting herself as a competent speaker of German.

To sum up the basic function of (nonverbal) inverted commas as metalinguistic comments preceding a phraseological expression one could say: *the phraseological sense of the FE I am using is not totally appropriate to the situation because the FE concerned has connotations and implications that do not apply to the state of affairs described.*

3.3.2 The if-I-can-put-like-that-type

In example (17) we already encountered the routine formula *ich sag jetzt mal (if I can put it like that)*³⁶ which is reinforced by nonverbal and verbal inverted commas. It is a fashionable expression, frequently used, not as much as in French, however, where even news speakers on television have been heard using *on va dire*.

(19) S reintroducing the last subject discussed after commercials (Sonja/3-2/4)

S jetz is=es ja so man kann überhaupt nich glauben dass man in einer Ehe- (--)
 now the thing is it is very difficult to believe that within a marriage
 fünfzehn Jahre lang es nich mitbekommen kann dass jemand- (--)
 one has not noticed for fifteen years that somebody
⇒ ja ich sag jetzt mal ne Leiche im Keller hat;

³⁶Not mentioned by Wotjak (1992) as use of this type is limited to spoken language.

if I can put it like that has got a skeleton in the cupboard
 einfach (.) Drogen nimmt- es kann ja auch immer irgendwas andres sein;
 it's simply that he takes drugs or it can be all sorts of other *things*
 dass man so was überhaupt nich WEISS von seinem Partner.
that you have absolutely NO IDEA about this side of your partner's life

Extract (20) contains another instance of this type.

(20) The host has asked D how he reacted to his wife's putting on weight (JP/3-2/1)

⇒ D ick hab auch keene Freudensprünge gemacht

I didn't really jump for joy

⇒ (weil mir das) nich gefallen hat sagn wa mal so;

(because) I wasn't very pleased about it let's put it that way

The function of this *if I can put it like that* comment is very close to the function of inverted commas, but unlike the metalinguistic comments in 3.3.1., this metalinguistic expression not only indicates that the FE referred to should not be taken literally, it also implies that the expression used is probably not totally adequate, precise or as well chosen as it could be. While in French it seems to be a "figure méta-énonciative du 'bien dire'" (Authier-Revuz, 1993), it would be more appropriate in German to describe it as a metalinguistic formula of approximative or imprecise, probably of sloppy, speech. A comment heard on television – *sagen wir mal so salopp (let us say loosely)* – confirms this interpretation: the producer states that he has not taken as much care in constructing his turn as he should have.

But why would a speaker make such a comment, endangering his own face? Most likely because, even if he indeed does so, the advantages are stronger than the disadvantages. On the one hand, the speaker's metalinguistic comment can be interpreted as an activity aimed at creating reciprocity, i.e. S is aware of the fact that he is neglecting the conversational maxim of manner ("Be perspicuous!") and explicitly admits this to H: *I know I am not expressing myself as precisely as I should, but I cannot do any better at the moment.* On the other hand, the producer presents himself as a competent speaker, able to be critical of his own speech.

3.3.3 The *so-called*-type

Two lexemes – *sozusagen* and *sogenannt* – also serve the function of metalinguistic comment.³⁷

(21) Host Vera (= V) talking to football supporter Dirk (= D) (Vera/29-5/1)

³⁷ Cf. also Bastian / Hammer (1999 and 2000).

V wie weit würdet ihr gehn, (.) um euer Fandasein in (.) irgendeiner Form- (--)
 as fans how far would you go to show your support
 durchzusetzen; (--) würdet ihr euch prügeln- (.) Diskussionen anfangen-
 would you fight start arguments
 wie weit würdet ihr gehen Detlef und Thomas;
 how far would you go Detlef and Thomas

D Diskussionen auf jeden Fall;
 arguments most definitely

⇒ D aber die sogenannte dritte Halbzeit also Gewalt bringt absolut nischt.
but the so-called third half-time I mean violence doesn't make any sense at all

The adjective *sogenannt* (*so-called*), which always precedes the expression referred to, indicates that the FE *die dritte Halbzeit* (*the third half-time of a football match*) does not have to be taken literally and, at the same time, that it is a stable expression, well known within the relevant part of the speech community. However, if it is a FE, characterized by frequent use in a stable form, then why does S have to state this? Probably because he is not sure that everybody understands the expression. This interpretation is confirmed by D's paraphrase – *also Gewalt (I mean violence)* – which explains the meaning of the idiomatic expression.

The next extract provides an example of *sozusagen*.

(22) Host A wants to know why L is so much in love with her boyfriend (Ara/30-6/3)

⇒ L es gibt niemanden der irgendwie::- (--) ihm das Wasser reichen kann
 sozusagen;

there is absolutely nobody who somehow who can hold a candle to him so to speak

A was ist denn so toll an ihm,

what is it that is so fantastic about him

L das kann man schwierig irgendwie erklären; weil er is einfach mein Traumtyp;

that's very difficult to explain because he's just the man of my dreams

If *sozusagen* has basically the same function as *sogenannt*, i.e. the indication of non-literality, in this instance it probably expresses two more aspects: firstly, Lil does not use the FE *jmdm nicht das Wasser reichen können* (*someone is not fit to hold a candle to someone else*) in its real meaning which, according to Duden 11 (1998: 783) is "not have the same capacities as someone else". As a matter of fact, it is not Lil's boyfriend's capacities in general that are aimed at but his ability to attract her love in particular. Secondly, Lil possibly finds the expression inappropriate for somebody very close to her, as one belonging to her "negative face", to her personal territory, in Goffman's terms.

Unlike the adjective *sogenannt* the adverb *sozusagen* (*so to speak*) can precede or follow the expression it qualifies. Another difference is that whereas *sogenannt* always comments on a FE or a well-known monolexical expression, *sozusagen* can also be used to mark a non-conventional unique or personal use of a lexical item.

3.3.4 The "*literally*"-type

As opposed to the markers of non-literality (cf. 3.3.1., 3.3.2. and 3.3.3.), there are those like *im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes* (*literally*)³⁸ or *auf gut Deutsch* (*in plain words*) that emphasize literalness (cf. Gréciano, 1983: 252).

For Burger / Buhofer / Sialm (1982) this type of metalinguistic comment, which itself takes the form of a FE, indicates

dass die kommentierte phraseologische Wortverbindung besonders 'treffend' und 'sinnvoll' verwendet, weil klar motiviert ist. (Burger / Buhofer / Sialm 1982: 89)³⁹

In the following example talk show host Alfred Biolek classifies his guest's FE *aus heiterem Himmel* (*out of the blue*) in this way.

(23) Host Alfred Biolek (= Bio) talking to guest Bärbel Schäfer (= BS) (Bio/2-2/1)

Bio vor vier Monaten kam ihr Partner bei einem Verkehrsunfall ums Leben;
four months ago your partner was killed in a car accident

BS mhm,
yeah

⇒ Bio ja da:s- (--) [letztendlich⁴⁰] aus heiterem Himmel;

⇒ BS <<leise> aus heiterem [Himmel.]>
<<low> out of the blue >

⇒ Bio im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes.
in the true sense of the term

First Bio rephrases BS's FE *aus heiterem Himmel* (*out of the blue*), then he produces his metalinguistic comment *im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes* (*in the true sense of the word*). It seems that the function of the metalinguistic comment is to underline the FE, to draw

³⁸ Wotjak (1992: 126) states that this expression indicates that the speaker would prefer the interpretation of the compositional, non-phraseological meaning in the given context.

³⁹ "that the expression thus commented on is used in a particularly adequate way because it is clearly motivated..."

⁴⁰ *letzendlich* being in English *when all is said and done*. The lexical item is pronounced simultaneously to *Himmel*.

attention to it rather than indicating its literal nature; and of course to demonstrate that the FE is well adapted to the situation.

However, *im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes* can have a literal meaning, as in the following sequence.

(24) Host Rudi Brückner's (= RB) comment on Rostock's manager (Dopa/14-3/6)

⇒ RB ((direkt nach einer eingespielten Kurzreportage)) hat Ewald Lienen
((after a short report)) doesn't have Ewald Lienen

⇒ im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes nicht mehr auf dem Zettel,
on his list any more in the true sense of the word
und äh wir reden gleich über (.) diese (.) Loyalitätsfrage nach der Werbung;
and erm we'll talk about this question of loyalty in a minute after the commercials

Manager Lienen is known for continuously taking notes on small pieces of paper during a match. The metalinguistic comment on the expression *jemanden (nicht) mehr auf dem Zettel haben* (*not have someone on the list any more*), variation of *jemanden (nicht mehr) auf der Rechnung haben*, seems to refer to Lienen's habit as well as to his not being on Hansa Rostock's payroll any more, having been sacked after a series of defeats.

*auf gut Deutsch (in plain words)*⁴¹ is used with FEs, but also non phraseological expressions or lexical items, which may be considered as crude or vulgar, but which perfectly express what its producer wishes to state.

(25) Host Alfred Biolek (= Bio) asking guest Holger Müller (=HM), imprisoned for being suspected of paedophilia, about his relationship with his fellow inmates (Bio/30-6/2)

Bio man is in der Hierarchie der Gefangenen ganz unten;
you are at the very bottom of the prison hierarchy

⇒ HM ja auf gut Deutsch man- (.) man is der letzte Dreck.
yes in plain words you they treat you like dirt

Guest Holger Müller thus introduces his paraphrase *man ist der letzte Dreck* (*they treat you like dirt*) of Bio's *man ist in der Hierarchie ganz unten* (*you are at the very bottom of the hierarchy*) by *auf gut Deutsch* in order to show that he is aware of using an expression which is probably totally appropriate to the situation, but may not correspond to the hearer's expectations because it may be felt to be rather crude.

⁴¹ Literally: *in good German*.

3.4 Metalinguistic evaluations of FEs

Apart from the stereotyped forms of metalinguistic comment described and analyzed in the previous chapter, which indicate producer-preferred interpretation, both the speaker himself and the hearer can produce metalinguistic evaluations of speakers' FEs.

(26) Guest Kurt Bittner's (= KB) about his ex-wife's greediness and host Hans Meiser's (= HM) comment on it (HM/19-3/5)

⇒ KB wiewiel Zucker soll da noch in das berühmte Hinterchen gesteckt werden?

how much more sugar does one have to blow up her bottom so to speak

⇒ HM ja nun mal vorsichtig hier ja, (is ja) ne jugendfreie Sendung hier.

hold on careful this is a programme watched by children as well

KB: Nase voll.

I'm fed up with it

KM's moderate version⁴² of *jmdm Zucker in den Arsch blasen*⁴³ (literally: *blow sugar up somebody's arse*), i.e. do everything to please someone, is criticized by Meiser who asks his guest to mind his language because the programme might be watched by children. KB's FE is thus evaluated negatively as not appropriate for the show.⁴⁴ But it has to be pointed out that Meiser does not reject the expression used by his guest because of its fixedness but rather because of its vulgar nature; a comment of this type could thus also concern non-phraseological expressions, e.g. four letter words.

On the contrary, the negative or rather humorous evaluations observed in a talk show on football, the "*Doppelpass: DSF-Fußballstammtisch*", directly refer to the stableness of FEs. In this programme, broadcast on DSF every Sunday morning between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., participants who produce *Phrasen* (i.e. expressions regarded by the host as hackneyed or worn-out) have to pay three euros⁴⁵ into a *Phrasenschwein* (*piggy bank*) when the host of the show so decides, without there being a precise definition of what exactly a *Phrase* (*hackneyed phrase*) is.

(27) Stuttgart's president Meyer-Vorfelder (= MV) talking about replacing the team-manager and the effects of this; host Rudi Brückner's (= RB) reaction (Dopa/7-3/6)

⁴² Replacing vulgar *Arsch* (*arse*) by the colloquial diminutive *Hinterchen* (*bottom*).

⁴³ Which, being extremely crude style, would have deserved the comment *auf gut Deutsch*.

⁴⁴ Which is, by the way, perfectly hypocritical on Meiser's part as he himself frequently produces puns which are in rather poor taste.

⁴⁵ Five *Deutschmarks* at the time.

- MV dann geht der Trainer irgendwo anders hin und da klappt es wieder; (--)
 and then the manager moves to another club where he is successful again
- ⇒ und dann schweigt man oder sagt ja ja is gut neue Besen kehren gut;
and nobody says anything or they might say alright new brooms sweep clean
- ⇒ RB ja- (--) da muss ich Herrn Finanzminister bitten;
 well for this (expression) I'm afraid I'll have to ask you (to pay)
- MV ich muss noch mal wiederholen auch wenn ich jetzt da was zahlen muss, (--)
 but I've got to say it again even if I have to pay
- ⇒ das sind ja auch immer äh äh (.) wirklich ausgelutschte Floskeln
 it's always erm erm really worn-out phrases
- ⇒ die da verwendet werden mit den Trainern, das (.) hängt eben (.) davon ab
 which are used about football coaches it depends you see
 kann ich wirklich sagen ob ein Trainer in der konkreten Si'
 and I can really confirm this on whether in a given
 Situation zur Mannschaft (.) passt (.) das ist das- (.) Entscheidende.
situation a coach is right for the team that's what's really important

MV's *Neue Besen kehren gut*⁴⁶ (*New brooms sweep clean*) is indirectly evaluated by host Rudi Brückner as a *Phrase* and consequently MV has to pay. MV himself then produces an evaluation of his FE, i.e. *ausgelutschte Floskeln* (*worn-out phrases*). The criterion for classifying an expression as a *Phrase* thus seems to be the frequency of use in a specific situation, i.e. statements on football are penalized when considered hackneyed, worn-out or over-used.

Most of the expressions classified as *Phrasen* by the host are not in any of the specialized dictionaries; nevertheless the defining criteria for FEs doubtless apply to them, as these expressions are very frequently used in a stable form in talk about football. However, many phrases go "unpunished", whereas others, like golfer Bernhard Langer's extremely original and innovative *Leistungssport spielt sich zwischen den Ohren ab* (cf. 3.2., (13)) are considered a *Phrase*. But the aim of the *Phrasenschwein* is of course not to deliver a systematic linguistic analysis, but to amuse the spectator. The negative evaluation of *Phrasen* also seems to be motivated by the principle "Variatio delectat", the rhetorical maxim which implies a recommendation to avoid stereotyped language. Stein (1995: 89) calls this the

⁴⁶The proverb is used almost every time a football club recruits a new manager in a critical situation.

"Mythos vom Formel- oder Floskeldeutsch, oder: Sprache aus der Konservenbüchse"⁴⁷ and criticizes it as a conservative view of style. As a matter of fact, considering the (almost) inevitable use of prefabricated language (cf. Gülich, 1988/1997), it is this FE-hostile attitude that seems of another age, not the use of fixed expressions. The systematic analysis of authentic corpora would certainly help to establish empirically valid accounts of real-life use of phraseological expressions and thus do away with stereotyped prejudice against certain types of language use.

4 Conclusion

Four types of metalinguistic treatment of FEs have been examined; they have three basic communicative functions:

- (a) metalinguistic terms like *Spruch* identify the expression referred to as commonly used in a stable form;
- (b) various types of metalinguistic comment (*nonverbal or verbal quotation marks, if I can put it like that, so-called, literally, in plain words*) made by the producer of the FE are used to guide the hearer's interpretation of the expression concerned;
- (c) metalinguistic comments serve to (other-)evaluate phraseological expressions, characterizing them, for instance, as too colloquial or even vulgar or else hackneyed.

However, as opposed to journalistic texts, analyzed by Bastian / Hammer (2000), it does not seem that a major function of the metalinguistic comments of FEs is to assure a "*better comprehension*" of the expressions concerned (cf. Bastian / Hammer 2000: 300).

From a strict conversation analytic perspective only type (c) covers the "treatment" of FEs from an interactive point of view because only in examples (26) and (27) does the co-participant explicitly orientate his (subsequent) activity to his partner's (prior) phraseological or at least stable activity. In the first two types, the producer of a FE himself comments on it by using a preceding or following metalinguistic evaluation. In Gülich / Kotschi's (1995) terms these auto-produced meta-discursive comments and/or evaluations can be considered as part of formulation procedures in discourse production. Following a classification and structural description of various types of metalinguistic comments on FEs, interpretations as to their conversational functions have been formulated. Given the (official) absence of specifically oriented co-participant reactions validating these interpretations, they cannot

⁴⁷ "The myth of prefabricated or formulaic German, or: language from a tin can".

claim more than the status of hypotheses which are, however, the result of detailed analyses of multiple instances of metalinguistic comments.

Whereas metalinguistic other-evaluations of FEs could threaten the speaker's face as a competent member of the speech community, it seems that speaker-(auto)produced metalinguistic comments play an important role in the constitution of reciprocity between speaker and hearer. By indicating explicitly that he/she does not want to be too direct or categorical, that his turn is not to be taken literally, i.e. by giving directions on how to interpret his turn-at-talk, the speaker demonstrates a high degree of reciprocity. At the same time he takes care of his own face, presenting himself as a competent speaker and distancing himself from formulations which are widely used within the speech community and may thus be considered hackneyed.

A total of 44 instances of metalinguistic treatment of (potential) phraseological expressions were counted in the corpus: 14 of these were commonplaces (7 from football), amounting to 32% of the FEs treated metalinguistically, and 17 metaphorical fixed expressions (39%).⁴⁸ It is not surprising that the two main types treated metalinguistically were metaphorical expressions and (hackneyed) commonplaces. Non-idiomatic collocations⁴⁹, e.g. *to brush one's teeth*, do not need to be treated metalinguistically; at best they could be evaluated as over-used (*stop saying this all the time*) or be characterized as a specific speaker's style.

Of course, not every single idiomatic expression is treated metalinguistically, possibly because there is no conversational need to do so or because some FEs have become so much part of the language that speakers no longer notice their phraseological character⁵⁰; examples are *Gras über etwas wachsen lassen* (*let the dust settle on sth.*), *keine Garantie für etwas haben* (*have no guarantee sth.*), *Feuer und Flamme sein* (*be as keen as mustard*), *in erster Linie* (*in the first place*), *einen Schlussstrich ziehen* (*consider sth. finished*), which are used by speakers but remain untreated in the corpus in spite of the images and/or metaphors they contain.

⁴⁸ The rest belong to the category of not (yet) lemmatized expressions, which are nevertheless treated as stable by participants within the conversational situation.

⁴⁹ Speakers most likely are not aware of the fact that linguists consider them phraseological.

⁵⁰ Which is probably not always true for the English FEs in brackets, offered as translations for illustrative purposes.

Bibliography

- Authier-Revuz, Jacqueline (1993). "Du jeu de l'intention au jeu de hasard: figures méta-énonciatives du 'bien dire'", in: Cahiers de Praxématique, 20, 87-113.
- Bastian, Sabine / Hammer, Françoise (1998). "Kommentieren in der Fremdsprache – ein deutsch-französischer Vergleich", in: Kalverkämper, Hartwig / Baumann, Klaus-Dieter / Steinberg-Rahal, Kerstin, Eds. Sprachen in der Erwachsenenbildung. Stand – Probleme – Perspektiven, Tübingen: Narr, 105-133.
- Bastian, Sabine / Hammer, Françoise (1999). "*Um mit Goethe zu sprechen: 'Es irrt der Mensch solange er strebt...'* (Tout homme qui marche peut s'égarer.) Marker des Zitierens und Kommentierens im Deutschen und Französischen", in: Reinart, Sylvia / Schreiber, Michael, Eds. Sprachvergleich und Übersetzen, Französisch und Deutsch: Akten der gleichnamigen Sektion des 1. Kongresses des Franko-Romanistenverbandes (Mainz, 24.-26.9.1998) (= Romanistische Kongressberichte; 6), Bonn: Romanistischer Verlag, 167-188.
- Bastian, Sabine / Hammer, Françoise (2000a). "'A vrai dire = Genauer gesagt' – Les phrasèmes du commentaire – une perspective contrastive", in: Anderson, Patrick / Chauvin-Mileno, Andrée / Madini, Mongi, Eds. Répétition, altération, reformulation (= Série Linguistique et Sémiotique), Besançon: PU Franche-Comté, 283-302.
- Bastian, Sabine / Hammer, Françoise (2000b). "Von Gänsefüßchen und Hasenöhrchen: Untersuchungen zu Formen und Funktionen des Zitierens in deutschen und französischen Wirtschaftstexten", in: Morgenroth, Klaus, Ed. Hermetik und Manipulation in den Fachsprachen (=Forum für Fachsprachen-Forschung; 55), Tübingen: Narr, 53-82.
- Bastian, Sabine / Hammer, Françoise, Eds., (2002). *Aber, wie sagt man doch so schön...* Beiträge zu Metakommunikation und Reformulierung in argumentativen Texten, Frankfurt/M. etc.: Peter Lang.
- Brewer, E. Cobham (1977,1870, 1952). Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable. Revised by Ivor H. Evans, London: Cassell.
- Burger, Harald (1979). "Phraseologie und gesprochene Sprache", in: Löffler, Heinrich / Pestalozzi, Karl / Stern, Martin, et al., Eds. Standard und Dialekt. Studien zur gesprochenen und geschriebenen Sprache. Festschrift für H. Rupp, Bern/München: Francke, 89-104.
- Burger, Harald (1998). Phraseologie. Eine Einführung am Beispiel des Deutschen, Berlin: Erich Schmidt.
- Burger, Harald (1999). "Phraseologie in der Presse", in: Fernandes Bravo, et al., Eds., 77-89.

Burger, Harald / Buhofer, Annlies / Sialm, Ambros (1982). Handbuch der Phraseologie, Berlin/New York: de Gruyter.

Christophe, Alain (1997). "Literarischer Phrasengebrauch in Stefan Zweigs Schachnovelle", in: Gréciano, Gertrud / Rothkegel, Annely, Eds. Phraseme in Kontext und Kontrast, Bochum: Brockmeyer (= Studien zur Phraseologie und Parömiologie; 13), 17-29.

Coppens D'Eeckenbrugge, Michel (1989). "Petits proverbes, grands effets... De l'usage des proverbes dans la publicité contemporaine", in: Gréciano, Gertrud, Ed. Europhras 1988. Phraséologie Contrastive. Actes du Colloque International, Klingenthal - Strasbourg 12 - 16 mai 1988 (= Collection Recherches Germaniques; 2), Strasbourg: Université des Sciences Humaines, Département d'Etudes d'Allemand, 51-63.

Cowie, Anthony P. / Mackin, Ronald / McCaig, Isabel R. (1993). Oxford Dictionary of English Idioms, London: OUP.

Dobrovol'skij, Dimitri / Lûbimova, Nataliâ (1993). "*Wie man so schön sagt, kommt das gar nicht in die Tüte* - Zur metakommunikativen Umrahmung von Idiomen", in: Deutsch als Fremdsprache, 3, 151-156.

Drew, Paul / Holt, Elizabeth (1988). "Complainable matters: The use of idiomatic expressions in making complaints", in: Social Problems, 35/4, 398-417.

Drew, Paul / Holt, Elizabeth (1998). "Figures of speech: Figurative expressions and the management of topic transition in conversation", in: Language in Society, 27, 495-522.

Duden 11 (1998). Duden, Redewendungen und sprichwörtliche Redensarten: Wörterbuch der deutschen Idiomatik. Bearbeitet von Günther Drosdowski und Werner Scholze-Stubenrecht. Nach den Regeln der neuen dt. Rechtschreibung überarbeiteter Nachdruck der 1. Auflage, Mannheim/Leipzig/Wien/Zürich: Dudenverlag.

Elspaß, Stephan (1998). Phraseologie in der politischen Rede. Untersuchungen zur Verwendung von Phraseologismen, phraseologischen Modifikationen und Verstößen gegen die phraseologische Norm in ausgewählten Bundestagsdebatten, Opladen/Wiesbaden: Westdeutscher Verlag.

Fernandes Bravo, Nicole / Behr, Irmtraud / Rozier, Claire, Eds. (1999). Phraseme und typisierte Rede (= Eurogermanistik; 14), Tübingen: Stauffenburg.

Fleischer, Wolfgang (1997). Phraseologie der deutschen Gegenwartssprache. 2. durchgesehene und ergänzte Auflage (1982), Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Gréciano, Gertrud (1983). Signification et dénotation en allemand. La sémantique des expressions idiomatiques, Paris/Metz: Klincksieck.

- Gülich, Elisabeth (1994). "Commentaires métadiscursifs et 'mise en scène' de l'élaboration du discours", in: Cahiers d'acquisition et de pathologie du langage (CALAP), 12/2, 29-51.
- Gülich, Elisabeth (1988/1997). "Routineformeln und Formulierungsroutinen. Ein Beitrag zur Beschreibung formelhafter Texte", in: Wimmer, Rainer / Berens, Franz-Josef, Eds. Wortbildung und Phraseologie (= Studium zur deutschen Sprache; 9), Tübingen: Narr, 131-175.
- Gülich, Elisabeth / Kotschi, Thomas (1995). "Discourse Production in Oral Communication. A Study Based on French", in: Quasthoff, Uta M., Ed. Aspects of Oral Communication, Berlin/New York: de Gruyter, 30-66.
- Gülich, Elisabeth / Krafft, Ulrich (1997). "Le rôle du préfabriqué dans les processus de production discursive", in: M. Martins-Baltar, Michel, Ed. La locution entre langue et usages, Fontenay-aux-Roses: ENS, 241-276.
- Gülich, Elisabeth / Krafft, Ulrich (1998). "Zur Rolle des Vorgeformten in Textproduktionsprozessen", in: Wirrer, Jan, Ed. Phraseologismen in Text und Kontext, Bielefeld: Aisthesis, 11-38.
- Gülich, Elisabeth / Mondada, Lorenza (2001). "Analyse conversationnelle", in: Holtus, Günter / Metzeltin, Michael / Schmitt, Christian, Eds. Lexikon der Romanistischen Linguistik (LRL). Band/Volume I,2. Methodologie (Langue et société/Langue et classification/Collection et traitement des données), Tübingen: Niemeyer, 196-250.
- Kallmeyer, Werner / Keim, Inken (1986). "Formulierungsweise, Kontextualisierung und soziale Identität. Dargestellt am Beispiel des formelhaftesten Sprechens", in: Zeitschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Linguistik/Lili, 64, 98-126.
- Kallmeyer, Werner / Keim, Inken (1994). "Formelhaftes Sprechen in der Filsbachwelt", in: Kallmeyer, Werner, Ed. Kommunikation in der Stadt. Teil 1: Exemplarische Analysen des Sprachverhaltens in Mannheim, Berlin/New York: de Gruyter, 250-317.
- Keim, Inken (1997). "Formelhaftes Sprechen als konstitutives Merkmal sozialen Stils", in: Selting, Margret / Sandig, Barbara, Eds. Sprech- und Gesprächsstile, Berlin/New York: de Gruyter, 318-344.
- Lüger, Heinz-Helmut (1999). Satzwertige Phraseologismen. Eine pragmalinguistische Untersuchung, Wien: Praesens.
- Mieder, Wolfgang (1983). Antisprichwörter. Bd. I, 2. Auflage (= Beihefte zur Muttersprache; 4)., Wiesbaden: Verlag für deutsche Sprache.
- Morel, Marie-Annick (1985). "Etude de quelques réalisations de la fonction métadiscursive dans un corpus d'échanges oraux", in: DRLAV, 32, 93-116.

- Palm Meister, Christine (1999). "Phraseologie im literarischen Text am Beispiel von Morgenstern, Kafka, Brecht, Thomas Mann und Christa Wolf", in: Fernandes-Bravo, et al., Eds., 111-120.
- Quasthoff, Uta M. (1983). "Formelhafte Wendungen im Deutschen: zu ihrer Funktion in dialogischer Kommunikation", in: Sandig, Barbara, Ed. *Stilistik II: Gesprächsstile*, Hildesheim/Zürich/New York: Olms, 5-24.
- Rey, Alain / Chantreau, Sophie (1986, 1985). *Dictionnaire des expressions et locutions*. Nouvelle édition revue et augmentée (= Les Usuels de Robert), Paris: Robert.
- Schegloff, Emanuel A. (1982). "Discourse as an Interactional Achievement: Some Uses of Uhhuh and Other Things That Come Between Sentences", in: Tannen, Deborah, Ed. *Analyzing Discourse: Text and Talk*, Washington, D.C.: Georgetown UP, 71-93.
- Schegloff, Emanuel A. / Jefferson, Gail / Sacks, Harvey (1977). "The Preference for Self-Correction in the Organization of Repair in Conversation", in: *Language*, 53, 361-382.
- Schemann, Hans (1993). *Pons Deutsche Idiomatik. Die deutschen Redewendungen im Kontext*, Stuttgart: Klett.
- Schenkein, James N. (1978). "Sketch of an Analytic Mentality for the Study of Conversational Interaction", in: Schenkein, James N., Ed. *Studies in the Organization of Conversational Interaction*, New York/San Francisco/London: Academic Press, 1-6.
- Schmale, Günter (1999). "*Ich bin bei uns in der Stadt in aller Munde! So wie Bill Clinton?*- Interaktive Behandlung vorgeformter Sequenzen in deutschen Talkshows", in: Fernandes-Bravo, et al., Eds., 159-171.
- Schmale, Günter (2001a). *Le traitement conversationnel de phrasèmes dans les talk-shows de la télévision allemande*, Non-published monography. Université de Nantes.
- Schmale, Günter (2001b). "Rephrasages comme traitement conversationnel de phrasèmes dans les talk-shows de la télévision allemande", in: *Beiträge zur Fremdsprachenvermittlung*, 39, 47-71.
- Schmale, Günter (2001c). "Aspekte der verbalen Interaktion in deutschen Talkshows am Beispiel der interaktiven Behandlung von Phrasemen", in: Behr, Irmtraud, Ed. *Télévision et Internet: le parlé et l'écrit* (= *Langue, Discours, Société*; 1), Asnières: PIA, 29-56.
- Schmale, Günter (2002). "Metakommunikative Kommentare als Indikator für die Redewiedergabe phraseologischer Ausdrücke", in: Baudot, Daniel, Ed. *Redewiedergabe, Redeerwähnung. Formen und Funktionen des Zitierens und Reformulierens im Text* (= *Eurogermanistik*; 17), Tübingen: Stauffenburg, 151-163.

Schmale, Günter (2005a). "Wortspiele mit phraseologischen Ausdrücken in deutschen Talkshows", in: *Deutsch als Fremdsprache*, 4, 215-219.

Schmale, Günter (2005b). "Nonverbale Aktivitäten bei der Äußerung von Phraseologismen", in: *Studia Germanica Universitatis Vesprimiensis*, 9/2, 159-173.

Schmale, Günter (2007). "Paraphrases phraséologiques dans la conversation", in: Kara, Mohamed, Ed. *Usages et analyses de la reformulation. Recherches Linguistiques*, 29, 163-175.

Schmale, Günter (2009). "Phraseologische Ausdrücke als Bestandteil des Fremdsprachenerwerbs - Überlegungen zur Phraseodidaktik auf der Grundlage einer korpusbasierten Analyse deutscher Talkshows", in: Bachmann-Stein, Andrea / Stein, Stephan, Eds. *Mediale Varietäten - Analysen von gesprochener und geschriebener Sprache und ihre fremdsprachendidaktischen Potenziale, Beiträge zur Fremdsprachenvermittlung, Sonderheft 13*, 149-179.

Selting, Margret, et al. (1998). "Gesprächsanalytisches Transkriptionssystem (GAT)", in: *Linguistische Berichte*, 173, 91-122.

Stein, Stephan 1995. *Formelhafte Sprache. Untersuchungen zu ihren pragmatischen und kognitiven Funktionen im gegenwärtigen Deutsch (= Sprache in der Gesellschaft; 22)*, Frankfurt, M./Berlin/Bern/New York/Paris/Wien: Lang.

Teichtmeier, Bärbel (2001). "Form und Funktion von Metakommunikation im Gespräch", in: Brinker, Klaus, et al., Eds. *Linguistics of Text and Conversation. Vol. 2: Conversation Linguistics (= Handbuch zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft; 16.2)*, Berlin/New York: de Gruyter, 1449-1463.

Wotjak, Barbara (1992). *Verbale Phraseolexeme in System und Text (= Reihe Germanistische Linguistik, 125)*, Tübingen: Niemeyer.

Appendix: Transcription conventions

aus heiterem [Himmel] parts of simultaneous utterances

[letztendlich] aus heiterem Himmel indicated by square brackets

(.) micropause

(-), (--), (---) brief, mid, longer pause of approx. 0.25 - 0.75 sec.; until max. 1 sec.

(2.0) estimated pause of more than one 1 sec.

(2.85) measured pause (notation with two digits after the dot)

& absence of pause between turns

., ::, ::: segmental lengthening, according to duration

äh, ähm hesitation signals, so-called 'filled pauses'

' cut-off with glottal closure

WEISS particularly strong accentuation of a lexical item⁵¹

? intonation rising to high

, intonation rising to mid

- level intonation

; intonation falling to mid

. intonation falling to low

<<p>> or <<pp>> (very) softly (piano or pianissimo)

((laughing)) para- und extralinguistic activities and events (without indication of scope)

<<laughing>> concomitant para- und extralinguistic activities and event with notation of scope

() unintelligible sequence, length according to duration

(n) (hat) (is ja) uncertain transcription of sound, word or sequence

((...)) omissions in the transcript

⇒ highlighting of an analyzed sequence within a transcribed example

⁵¹ Knowing that the German orthographic convention of writing nouns with an initial capital letter is applied without implying strong accentuation of the first letter.