

**English *go*, German *gehen* and Norwegian  
*gå*:**

**A Corpus-Based Contrastive Study**

**by**

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Aim of the study

The cognates English *go*, German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå* are frequently occurring verbs, which are found to express several different meanings. The main aim of the present thesis is to describe English *go*, German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå* in a contrastive perspective. This task will be pursued through examining 500 occurrences of *go* and its translations into German and Norwegian in the *Oslo Multilingual Corpus* (see 1.4).

The fact that *go*, *gehen* and *gå* are cognates entails that they have a common etymological origin (Matthews 1997). According to Gronemeyer (1999:18), “lexical items with similar meanings are likely to develop in similar ways in the same contexts”. The following investigation will show whether this is true of *go*, *gehen* and *gå*, whether there are any inconsistencies in the translation of *go* from English to Norwegian and German, and whether these verbs express the same meanings in the three languages. These languages were chosen in the hope that in comparing three languages their differences would come out more clearly. According to Johansson, (2004:173):

The more languages we include, the more clearly can we see the characteristics of each language, and the more general questions can we ask about the nature of the language and the characteristics of translation.



## 1.2 Previous work

The current paper is inspired by studies in which the verb *go* and other verbs have been analysed contrastively, particularly works by Viberg (1996; 1999a; 1999b; 2002), Oksefjell Ebeling (2003) and Petra Storjohann (2003).

Viberg looks at Swedish-English verb pairs. The most relevant articles for this study are “Cross-linguistic lexicology. The case of English *go* and Swedish *gå*” (1996) and “The Polysemous Cognates Swedish *gå* and English *go*” (1999a). These articles are concerned with the contrasting patterns of polysemy of Swedish *gå* and English *go* based on data from the *English-Swedish Parallel Corpus*. By looking at the degree of intertranslatability of Swedish and English verbs and the extent to which their meaning extensions are shared Viberg measures the semantic similarity between those verbs. The studies show that, in spite of all language-specific differences, which result in a low level of intertranslatability of *go* and *gå*, “the patterns of polysemy are similar at a general level” (Viberg 1999a:112).

Petra Storjohann (2003) investigates verbs of human locomotion semantically in her diachronic contrastive study of locomotion verbs in German and English. Her thesis focuses on the diachronic development of “verbs that express different modes of progression” (Storjohann 2003:236). Her study stresses the “instrument” features.

Oksefjell Ebeling (2003) studies the syntactic and semantic features of the two Norwegian verbs *bli* and *få* in a corpus-based contrastive study. The main aim of the thesis is to give a thorough description of the verbs which are investigated in the light of their English correspondences. The study is based on material from the *English-Norwegian Parallel Corpus*.

## **1.3 Theoretical basis**

### **1.3.1 Viberg's classification**

A principal source for this study is Viberg's (1999a) "The Polysemous Cognates Swedish *gå* and English *go*." The present study follows his classification of meaning, which he presents "in three groups: 1) Locomotion in concrete space by a human agent, 2) Extended meanings (except grammaticalized ones) and 3) Grammaticalized meanings" (Viberg 1999a:90).

Viberg studies the multiple meanings of these frequent motion verbs, he looks at their intertranslatability, which is rather low in case with *go* and *gå*: "they serve as translations of one another only in roughly one third of the cases in the corpus" (Viberg 1999:88). Viberg's article has served as the main source of inspiration for the present thesis, both with respect to theory and methodology.

### **1.3.2 Pattern grammar**

Another source of inspiration is the work of Susan Hunston and Gill Francis on Pattern Grammar. In their work they describe an approach to lexis and grammar which is based on the concept of phraseology and language patterning arising from work on corpora. They write about patterns that are "associated with particular lexical items and that are observable from investigation of an electronically-stored corpus of written and spoken texts" (Hunston & Francis, 2000:1). In their book they follow the Collins Cobuild Grammar Patterns series and "use 'pattern' to describe more general statements of behaviour." "...a pattern is a description of the behaviour of the lexical item, or one of the behaviours of that item" (Hunston & Francis 2000:247).

Following Sinclair, they argue that it is difficult to distinguish boundaries between lexis and grammar based on the observations of pattern and phraseology making use of a large corpus: “a description of a word and its patterns cannot be classified under the heading either of ‘lexis’ or of ‘grammar’ ... patterns are so central to the description of language, this cross-classification cannot be dismissed as a marginal peculiarity, but it must count as a challenge to the distinction between lexis and grammar itself, so that the word ‘grammar’, if it is used at all, must comprise information about lexis as well as information about syntax” (Hunston & Francis 2000:250-251).

Hunston and Francis give evidence for the argument that “...sense and syntax, or meaning and pattern, are associated”, namely, when a word has different meanings, the meanings are distinguished by having different patterns and “words with the same pattern share aspects of meaning” (Hunston & Francis 2000:255-256).

### **1.3.3 Grammaticalization**

The verb *go* has grammaticalized meanings, i.e. it has developed grammatical functions which will be studied in this thesis. According to Evans and Green (2006:708), “...the term ‘grammaticalisation’ suggests a type of grammatical change, grammaticalisation in fact involves correlated changes in sound, meaning and grammar. In other words, the process of grammaticalisation affects the phonology, morphosyntax and meaning or function in a given symbolic unit”.

The future marker *be going to* is derived from the motion verb *go*; such “meaning-form correlations” are found in a wide range of languages. Hopper and Traugott (2003:2-3)

list several factors typical of grammaticalization viewed historically which are illustrated by the construction *be going to*:

- a) the change occurs only in a very local context, that of purposive directional constructions with non-finite complements.
- b) The change is made possible by the fact that there is an inference of futurity from purposives.
- c) The shift from purposive *be going to* to auxiliary *be going to* involves reanalysis not only of the *be going to* phrase but of the verb following it. It also involves a change from progressive aspect to “immediate future”.
- d) The reanalysis is discoverable, that is, is manifested, only when the verb following *be going to* is incompatible with a purposive meaning, or at least unlikely in that context,... In other words, the reanalysis is discoverable only because the context in which *be going to* can occur has been generalized, or analogised, to context that were unavailable before.
- e) Once the reanalysis has occurred, *be going to* can undergo changes typical of auxiliaries, such as phonological reduction. The reduction of the three morphemes *go-ing to* into one (*gonna*) is possible only because there is no longer a phrasal boundary between *-ing* and *to*.
- f) The various stages of grammaticalization of *be going (to...)* coexist in Modern English, although the change originates in the fifteenth century or perhaps even earlier.

- g) The original purposive meaning continues to constrain the use of the auxiliary: *be gonna* is the future of intention, plan, or schedule.
- h) The main verb *go* is relatively general in meaning, that is, it expresses any kind of motion away from the speaker, including walking, meandering, running, riding, etc.
- i) As grammaticalization has taken place, some of the original relatively concrete meaning of *go* has been lost, specifically motion and directionality. However, some new meanings have also been added; these are more abstract and speaker-based meanings, specifically temporal meanings based on speaker time.

The construction *be going to* and its translations into German and Norwegian will be further investigated in the present study, along with another grammaticalized meaning of *go*, namely *go on* as a marker of continuation.

#### **1.4 A preliminary look at the meanings of *go*, *gehen* and *gå***

The verb meaning ‘go’ constitutes one of the most basic verbs across a wide range of languages and a high degree of polysemy of this verb is representative of the class of very frequent verbs.

(Viberg 1999a:88)

The cognates *go*, *gehen* and *gå* have a wide range of meaning, i.e. they are polysemous. “Polysemy refers to the situation where the same word has two or more different meanings, from Greek *poly*, ‘many’ + *semeion*, ‘sign’” (Jackson and Ze Amvela 2000:58).

The *Oxford Dictionary of English* gives the following basic meaning for *go*: “move from one place to another; travel”. According to Storjohann (2003:140), “the lexeme *go* can collocate with partners describing various INSTRUMENT features”, for example by means of an animal, vehicle, ship and plane. Viberg (1999a:89) lists the ten most frequent verbs of motion in English and Swedish according to the *English-Swedish Parallel Corpus*. *Go* is listed in first place and is followed by *come*. Swedish *gå* is in the second place following *komma*. There is a similar relationship for German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå*, according to *The Oslo Multilingual Corpus*. German *gehen* (used 517 times in 21 texts) follows *kommen* (627); *gå* (1653 in 22 texts) follows *komme* (1827).

Viberg regards *go* as one of the “nuclear verbs” around which the verbal semantic field of motion is organised. The term “nuclear verbs” describes verbs “which are typologically unmarked and tend to have the same basic meaning in a wide range of languages” (Viberg 1999a:88)

German *gehen* is a semantically flexible verb with various meanings, with the basic meaning defined by *Duden Deutsches Universalwörterbuch* as: “sich in aufrechter Haltung auf den Füßen schrittweise fortbewegen” (Duden 2007:657).

The primary meaning of Norwegian *gå* as defined in *Norsk Ordbok* is: “(med grunnbet. av bevegelse uten fremhevelse av utgangspunkt eller mål) 1 (i mer egentlig bet.) bevege seg ved å flytte føttene (t. forskj. fra *løpe*) slik at stadig minst en fot er i bakken” (*Norsk Ordbok* 1998:326).

*Gân, gangan* and *gên* are all etyma of *gehen, go* and *gå*. *Gân, gangan* and *gên* are usually treated as different forms of one lemma (Storjohann 2003:98,164). *The Oxford Dictionary of English* has this to say on the origin of *go*: “Old English *gân*, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch *gaan* and German *gehen*; the form *went* was originally the past tense of *wend*”.

*Gehen, go* and *gå*, which serve as the most general expressions of locomotion in the three languages, can also express contextual meanings which depend strongly on the context and metaphorical meanings as shown in the following example, where *go* is used as a copular verb:

(1.1a) The line *went* dead. (DL2.1)

(1.1b) Die Verbindung brach ab.

(1.1c) Forbindelsen ble brutt.

In example (1.1) the German and Norwegian translations are quite similar in that they do not convey any metaphorical meaning and use translation equivalents of the same verb “break”. The only difference between the two is on the syntactic level as Norwegian uses a passive form of the verb *bryte*, and German has the active *abbrechen*.

In examples (1.2) and (1.3) below the verb *go* expresses grammaticalized meanings. Example (1.2) illustrates the use of *go* as a marker of continuation and its most frequent German and Norwegian translations “werden” and “vil”.

(1.2a) No giant *is going to* come along and suck out all the water for you: that magic stuff *is not going to* help. (ROB1.1.2)

(1.2b) Es *wird* kein Riese vorbeikommen, der das Wasser für dich aus dem Tümpel saugt: Keine Zauberei *wird* dir dabei helfen.

(1.2c) Ingen kjempe *vil* dukke opp for å drikke opp alt vannet i tjernet for deg; en slik magi *vil* ikke inntreffe.

In (1.3) *go* is used as a marker of continuation which is often translated by German “*fortfahren*” and Norwegian “*fortsette*”.

(1.3a) He *went on* to compare the cycling of the nutritious elements in the soil, and the movement of water from the oceans to the land, with the circulation of the blood. (JL1.1)

(1.3b) Er *fuhr fort*, den Kreislauf der Nährstoffe im Boden und die Bewegung der Ozeane zum Land hin mit der Zirkulation des Blutes zu vergleichen.

(1.3c) Han *fortsatte* med å sammenligne sirkulasjonen av næringselementer i jorden og bevegelsen av vann fra havene til landområdene med blodsirkulasjonen.

## 1.5 A corpus-based contrastive study

The current study is based on data from the *Oslo Multilingual Corpus*, thus it is founded on observation of language in use. The development of multilingual text corpora has brought a variety of possibilities to the field of cross-linguistic research, and can be used for many purposes in contrastive lexical studies. These are some of the points which are summarised in Altenberg and Granger (2002:13-14):

- they offer a firm empirical basis for cross-linguistic lexical studies, providing richer and more reliable information about the degree of correspondence between lexical items in different languages than comparisons based on introspection;
- they give new insights into the lexis of the languages compared – insights that are likely to be missed in studies of monolingual corpora;



- they can be used for a range of comparative purposes and increase our knowledge of language specific, typological and cultural differences, as well of universal features;
- they can be used to study the lexical systems as well as the contextual use of lexical items, and thus provide information about paradigmatic as well as syntagmatic lexical relations;
- they can serve to disambiguate polysemous items, reveal the degree of mutual correspondence of lexical items in different languages, and uncover cross-linguistic sets of translation equivalents in the languages compared.

These points are particularly relevant to the current thesis, since the intention here is to examine a number of occurrences of the verb *go* and its translations into German and Norwegian and give an accurate description of these. The use of corpora of original texts and their translations, translation corpora (Johansson 1999:5), has a relatively long history. Viberg (2002:121) mentions Wandruszka (1996), who used 60 publications in six Germanic and Romance languages as a basis for the major earlier work before electronic corpora; *Sprachen. Vergleichbar und unvergleichlich*. Wandruszka in his turn names Bally (1950) “as the originator of the technique of comparing translations” (Viberg 2002:121).

Gellerstam (1996:54) points further back to the third century AD, when the comparison of Bible translations was used for editing purposes. “Later on, in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, there was already a tradition to present the classical authors by means of parallel texts. The method has also been used for centuries for language leaning purposes. But today there is an upsurge of interest in translated texts that indicate new reasons for using the old method” (Gellerstam 1996:54).

The use of computer corpora for contrastive studies is relatively new and the first bidirectional electronic translation corpus seems to have been compiled by Rudolf Filipovic and his collaborators in the Yugoslav Serbo-Croatian-English Contrastive project at the University of Zagreb. This corpus consisted of half of the Brown Corpus and its translations into Serbo-Croatian and a smaller corpus of original Serbo-Croatian texts translated into English (Altenberg & Granger 2002:40).

A precondition for any kind of cross-linguistic comparison is that the items compared to a certain extent share similar features or that there is a *tertium comparationis* (Altenberg and Granger 2002:15). “This requirement is especially strong when we are *contrasting*, i.e. looking for differences, since it is only against a background of sameness that differences are significant” (James 1980:169). James calls this sameness *constant* (or *tertium comparationis*) while the differences are *variables* (1980:169). The best *tertium comparationis* available, as identified by James (1980:178), is translation equivalence.

However, the use of translation corpora can be a disadvantage for a contrastive study , since the translations are often coloured by the source language (Lauridsen, 1996:65), thus not showing the normal use of the target language. Translations are less creative than the original texts and are often grammatically more correct.

Translation corpora have limitations in comparison with corpora of original texts, since they have to be restricted to types of text that are actually translated. The quantity and types of texts and genres available depends on the source language and target language, since some languages are more often translated than others (Johansson 1999:6).

## 1.6 Material and method

### 1.6.1 The Oslo Multilingual Corpus

The material used for the analysis has been taken from the English – German – Norwegian subcorpus of the *Oslo Multilingual Corpus* (OMC), which contains 33 English original texts translated into Norwegian and German, 21 German original texts translated into English and Norwegian, and 22 Norwegian original texts translated into the other two languages (see appendix 2).

The OMC makes it possible to perform cross-linguistic studies both on the basis of original texts and their translations and on the basis of comparable original texts; cf. fig.1 (from Johansson 2004:63).

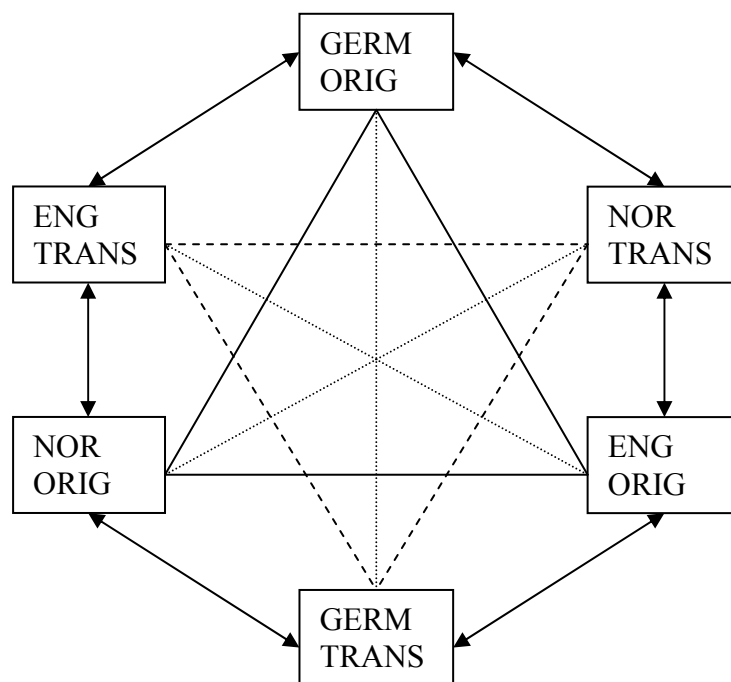


Figure 1 The Oslo Multilingual Corpus: English-Norwegian-German (as provided in Johansson 2004:63)

Other possibilities are comparing original and translated texts in the same language and comparing translated texts in the three languages.

Due to the limited scope of the present thesis this study only takes up English original texts and their translations into German and Norwegian.

This corpus study cannot reveal the whole truth of a linguistic feature; we should bear in mind that the results of the analysis are true only of that particular corpus. It would be unwise to make generalisations based only on the corpus examples from the OMC. As Catherine Ball notes, “the results of the analysis hold true for the corpus, and can only be generalized to the extent that a corpus is a representative sample” (Ball, 1994:295).

Nonetheless the OMC is a good tool for carrying out a contrastive analysis, a linguistic discipline that focuses on the similarities and differences between languages. This is how contrastive analysis is defined by Carl James (1980:3):

CA (Contrastive Analysis) is a linguistic enterprise aimed at producing inverted (i.e. contrastive, not comparative) two-valued typologies (a CA is always concerned with a **pair** of languages), and founded on the assumption that languages can be compared.

### **1.6.2 The handling of the data**

Since this paper takes up only the English original *go* and its translations into German and Norwegian, I have searched for the lemma *go* (viz. *go*, *goes*, *went*, *gone*, *going*) in the OMC English originals. Considering the scope of the current thesis the instances had to be limited to 500 examples, which were chosen at random. These examples, together with their translations, were extracted and entered into a database (FilemakerPro). Then they were analyzed for features considered most relevant for the investigation. A brief description of the kind of information that was included for the examples is given below:

**Id:** each sentence has been given a number

**Ref:** the code used in the corpus to identify the text which the sentence is taken from, e.g. (JSM1.1.1); references for the translations were not included, as they were not considered necessary.

**Eng orig:** the English original sentence is quoted

**G trans:** the German translation of the sentence

**N trans:** the Norwegian translation of the sentence

**E structure:** English structure, where transitivity of the verb, type of multi-word verb and grammaticalized meanings were included: simple intransitive, simple copular, phrasal verb, prepositional verb, phrasal-prepositional verb, verb + verb combination, *be going to*, *go on*

**E meaning:** the actual meaning of the verb: locomotion, metaphor, grammatical

**E subject:** the subject of the sentence: first, second, third human and third non-human

The type of information included for the German translation and the Norwegian translation is identical, in particular:

**G structure, N structure:** simple intransitive, phrasal, other verb, other phrasal, paraphrase, untranslated, reflexive and zero.

**G verb, N verb:** the actual verb used in the translation is quoted.

**Comment:** space to make any comments for each language.

An example of an entry of Filemaker is provided in Appendix 2.

## **1.7 Plan of the study**

This thesis is divided into six chapters. In chapter 2 the classification scheme is outlined, as syntactic and semantic categories of the verbs constitute the starting point for the following contrastive analyses. Chapter 3 offers a presentation of the distribution of *go* in the sense of locomotion and its German and Norwegian translations in the material. Chapter 4 provides an overview of *go* used in metaphorical and specialized meanings, as well as their translations. In chapter 5 a survey of grammaticalized uses of *go* is provided with the translations. Finally, chapter 6 summarizes the main results of the investigation, as the previous three chapters are compared and the differences and similarities between the three cognates are established.

## 2 Patterns of the verb *go*

### 2.1 Introduction

Traditionally verbs are classified according to their complementation, i.e. “the grammatical pattern that follows them” (Quirk et al. 1985:1150). “The patterns of a word can be defined as all the words and structures which are regularly associated with the word and which contribute to its meaning. A pattern can be identified if a combination of words occurs relatively frequently, if it is dependent on a particular word choice, and if there is a clear meaning associated with it” (Hunston & Francis 2000:37). The verb *go* shows various uses, and thus does not occur with only one type of complementation.

The following sections will give a short description of each category the English verb *go* was found in, namely, syntactic categories: intransitive, simple copular, multi-word forms (phrasal verb, prepositional verb, phrasal-prepositional verb, verb + verb combination), grammaticalized uses (*be going to* and *go on*); and some semantic categories which include: locomotion, metaphorical and grammaticalized meanings.

### 2.2 Intransitive

Verbs are regarded as intransitive if they do not take an object, although some of them can have an adverbial element (Hasselgård et al. 2004:153).

(2.1a) I did n`t live here, I came and *went*, and now suddenly... (DL2.2)

(2.1b) Ich habe hier nicht gewohnt. Ich bin gekommen und *gegangen*, und plötzlich...

(2.1c) Jeg bodde ikke her, jeg dro innom og *dro* avgårde igjen, og nå plutselig...

In (2.1) simple intransitive *go* remained intransitive *gehen* in German, but became phrasal *dra* in the Norwegian translation.

### 2.3 Simple copular

*Go* is regarded as copular when it is followed by a subject predicative: “Copular verbs (or copulars) are used to associate some attribute, expressed by the subject predicative following the verb, with the subject of the clause (SVPs pattern)” (Biber et al. 1999:435).

(2.2a) Otherwise, the only choices you have are to *go mad* or to die. (ABR1.1.1.)

(2.2b) Sonst bleibt einem nichts anderes übrig, als durchzudrehen oder zu sterben.

(2.2c) Ellers har du bare valget mellom å bli gal, eller dø.

In (2.2) the German translation of the copular *to go mad* is the verb *durchdrehen*. The Norwegian translation has a congruent structure with the verb *bli*.

### 2.4 Multi-word verbs

This category contains constructions of various transitivity patterns, which differ from the previous two. Examples in this category contain a type of multi-word verb with *go* as the lexical verb. Multi-word combinations “comprise relatively idiomatic units and function like single verbs” (Biber et al. 1999:403). Following the combination of the frameworks set out by Quirk et al. (1985:1150) and Biber et al. (1999:403-28) the multi-word verbs found in my data have been divided into four groups: phrasal verbs, prepositional verbs, phrasal-prepositional verbs, verb + verb combination.



### 2.4.1 Phrasal verb

“A phrasal verb is a two-word verb where the second element is an adverbial particle”

(Hasselgård et al. 2004:154), as in:

(2.3a) Four days earlier, Mrs. Rowe told him, she had had the same symptoms plus some vomiting, then the next day felt better and believed the trouble, whatever it was, was *going away*. (AH1.2.1.)

(2.3b) Schon vor vier Tagen, hatte Mrs. Rowe ihm erzählt, hatte sie die gleichen Symptome verspürt. Sie mußte sich übergeben, fühlte sich aber am nächsten Tag wieder besser und glaubte, die Beschwerden, wo immer sie herkommen mochten, würden vergehen.

(2.3c) Fire dager tidligere hadde hun hatt samme symptomer, og hadde kastet litt opp. Men neste dag følte hun seg bedre og trodde det gikk over.

(2.4a) Its companions conversed amongst themselves, laughing in throatless undertones as they *went along*. (BO1.1.4.)

(2.4b) Seine Gefährten unterhielten sich und lachten beim Gehen mit kehllosen Untertönen.

(2.4c) Følgesvennene dens pratet og lo i hviskende undertoner mens de gikk.

Phrasal verbs can sometimes be mixed up with free combinations of verb and adverb: the way to distinguish these is by referring to semantic criteria. The meaning of a phrasal verb cannot be deduced from the meanings of its elements, whereas the meaning of a free combination can be predicted by the meanings of its elements (Quirk et al. 1985:1152).

## 2.4.2 Prepositional verb

A prepositional verb consists of a verb plus a prepositional object (Biber et al. 1999:413), as in (2.5). The verb *go* plus preposition is regarded as a single unit and the noun phrase following the preposition is considered an object of the prepositional verb.

(2.5a) If Ireland was in a war would you *go into* the army? (RDO1.1.)

(2.5b) Wenn Irland im Krieg wäre, würdest du zur Armee gehen?

(2.5c) Hvis Irland kom i krig, ville du verve deg da?

”Many prepositional verbs constitute a single unit of meaning and can be replaced by one verb”, as in (2.6) *go on* = *happen*, and in (2.7) *go with* = *follow*:

(2.6a) When the people of Messina realized what was *going on*, it was already too late. (ABR1.1.1.)

(2.6b) Ehe die Leute in Messina begriffen, was eigentlich los war, war es schon zu spät.

(2.6c) Da folk i Messina skjønnte hva som var på ferde , var det allerede for sent.

(2.7a) He enjoyed the perquisites which *went with* first-class travel, even if today they seemed less significant than usual. (AH1.1.s36)

(2.7b) Er genoß die Privilegien der ersten Klasse, selbst wenn sie ihm heute weniger wichtig erschienen als sonst.

(2.7c) Han nøt de små privilegiene som *fulgte med* første klasse, selv om de i dag virket mindre betydningsfulle enn vanlig.

### 2.4.3 Phrasal-prepositional verbs

Phrasal-prepositional verbs have characteristics of both phrasal and prepositional verbs. They consist of a lexical verb plus an adverbial particle plus a preposition (Biber et al. 1999:423).

In example (2.8) phrasal-prepositional *go* is rendered in German by a paraphrase whereas Norwegian has similar congruent structure:

(2.8a) This *goes along with* another belief of mine: that everyone else my age is an adult, whereas I am merely in disguise. (MA1.2.1.s40)

(2.8b) Und noch etwas anderes glaube ich: daß alle in meinem Alter erwachsen sind, während ich nur so tue als ob.

(2.8c) Dette *henger sammen med* en annen forestilling jeg har: den at alle andre på min alder er voksne, mens jeg bare er forkledt som en voksen.

(2.9a) Dammit, Sarah, you knew the score before you married me, and it was your choice to *go through with* it. (MW1.3.1.s42)

(2.9b) Verdammt noch mal, Sarah, du hast gewußt, was Sache ist, bevor wir geheiratet haben, und du warst einverstanden.

(2.9c) Pokker heller, Sarah, du var klar over hvordan sakene lå an før du giftet deg med meg, og det var ditt valg å *gjennomføre* det.

Phrasal-prepositional verbs function as a semantic unit and can sometimes be replaced by a single lexical verb (Biber et al. 1999:423), as in (2.9) and (2.10).

(2.10a) So I figure to *go over to* (=visit) his place tomorrow after breakfast and clear this all up. (GN1.1.2.)

(2.10b) Ich werd also morgen nach dem Frühstück zu ihm rübergehen und das alles klären.

(2.10c) Så jeg akter å gå bort til ham etter frokost i morgen og få ordnet opp i dette her.

(2.11a) He was a small boy of six who lived just around the corner from her, and for days he had been *going on about* this great talking parrot his father had given him.

(RD1.4.s55)

(2.11b) Er war ein kleiner Junge von sechs Jahren , der eben um die Ecke wohnte , und seit Tagen hatte er von nichts anderem als von diesem großen sprechenden Papagei geredet, den ihm sein Vater geschenkt hatte .

(2.11c) Han var en liten seks år gammel gutt som bodde like rundt hjørnet. I dagevis hadde han fortalt henne om den fantastiske snakkende papegøyen som faren hans hadde gitt ham.

#### 2.4.4 Verb + verb combination

Verb + verb combinations have an idiomatic status (Biber et al. 1999:427). The only verb + verb combination found in the material is *let go*, as in (2.12) and (2.13). The most frequent translations of *let go* are illustrated in example (2.12), particularly German *loss lassen* and Norwegian *slippe*.

(2.12a) She had withstood the test on her, that bony pain, and he *let* her wrist *go* and went on to the door. (DL2.1.s17)

(2.12b) Alice hatte sich gegen diese Prüfung, gegen den knöchernen Schmerz behauptet. Jasper *ließ* ihr Handgelenk *los* und ging zur Tür.

(2.12c) Hun hadde klart prøven, dette knoklete ubehaget, og han *slapp* håndleddet hennes og gikk mot døra.

(2.13a) I'll say, OK, *let* the knife *go*, then the gun maybe, then the machine gun.  
(PDJ3.1.6)

(2.13b) Okay, ich sage ihm, *schmeiß* das Messer *weg*, dann die Pistole, dann das Maschinengewehr.

(2.13c) Jeg ville si OK, *kast* kniven, så revolveren kanskje, og maskingeværet.

## 2.5 Grammaticalized meanings

One of the extreme meaning extensions that verbs may undergo is grammaticalization, i.e. when they adopt grammaticalized meanings. In grammaticalized meanings verbs occur as part of multi-word combinations, e.g. *be going to*, *go on* + *Ving*.

### 2.5.1 *Be going to*

The construction *be going to* is the second most important way of expressing future time (Leech 2004:58). According to Leech, the general meaning of this construction is FUTURE AS OUTCOME OF PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, which can be more specified as the FUTURE OUTCOME OF PRESENT INTENTION and the FUTURE OUTCOME OF PRESENT CAUSE, which is similar to the way Quirk et al. (1985:§4.43) define the specific meanings of this marker: FUTURE FULFILLMENT OF PRESENT INTENTION and FUTURE RESULT OF PRESENT CAUSE.

The use of *be going to* as a future marker is more frequent in informal speech and is considered to be of “relatively recent origin” since it dates back to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Viberg 1999:103).

The FUTURE OUTCOME OF PRESENT INTENTION is mostly used with a human subject and with agentive verbs (“doing”) “which imply conscious exercise of will” (Leech 2004:59), e.g.:

(2.14a) *Are you going to ask your mother?* (DL2.1.)

(2.14b) *Wirst du deine Mutter fragen?*

(2.14c) *Har du virkelig tenkt å spørre mora di?*

(2.15a) *That's so he knows you are going to harm him, see.* (MM1.2.)

(2.15b) *So weiß er, daß du ihm nichts tust.*

(2.15c) *Det er for at han skal vite at du ikke vil ham noe vondt, ser du.*

The FUTURE OUTCOME OF PRESENT CAUSE is used with inanimate subjects, animals and human subjects, and is found with both “agentive” and “non-agentive” verbs (Leech 2004:59), as in:

(2.16a) *That's going to make him madder.* (JSM1.1.4.)

(2.16b) *Das wird ihn noch so aufs hohe Roß setzen müssen.*

(2.16c) *Det blir han nok ikke blidere av.*

(2.17a) *Closing up for ten days is going to hurt us.* (SK1.1.s493)

(2.17b) *Wir können es uns nicht leisten, zehn Tage dichtzumachen.*

(2.17c) *Det vil svi temmelig hardt å måtte stenge geskjeften i ti dager.*

## 2.5.2 *Go on*

*Go on + Ving* is used to denote the continuation of an activity in progress, as in (2.18) and (2.19) below.

(2.18a) Although he worked in the city we had *gone on living* in our little house on the Reef for a time. (NG1.4)

(2.18b) Obwohl er in der Stadt arbeitete, hatten wir noch eine Zeitlang in unserem kleinen Haus gewohnt.

(2.18c) Etter at han hadde begynt å arbeide i byen fortsatte vi å bo på det gamle stedet en stund.

(2.19a) And then you *went on driving*? (AT1.3.)

(2.19b) Und du bist weitergefahren?

(2.19c) Og så fortsatte du å kjøre?

## 2.6 Concluding remarks

### 2.6.1 Syntactic distribution

This chapter has provided an overview of the classification of *go* in my material. The categories that are applied here are formed according to the syntactic patterns in which *go* occurs. These categories will serve as an important starting point in the following chapters of this thesis.

Table 2-1 shows how the occurrences of *go* in my material are distributed across the syntactic categories established in this chapter.

Table 2-1 The distribution of *go* according to syntactic category

syntactic category of <i>go</i>	no.	%
simple intransitive	151	30.2%
simple copular	17	3.4%
multi-word verb	213	42.6%
phrasal verb	128	25.6%
prepositional verb	63	12.6%
phrasal-prepositional verb	15	3%
v+v combination	7	1.4%
grammaticalized	120	24%
<i>be going to</i>	82	16.4%
<i>go on</i>	38	7.6%
total	500	100%

### 2.6.2 Distribution according to meaning

The semantic categories applied in this thesis are taken from Viberg (1999a:90), as has already been mentioned above. These meaning categories are locomotion, metaphorical and grammaticalized meanings. Table 2-2 shows the distribution of the verb *go* in the material by semantic category. As can be seen from table 2-2, 41.2% of the occurrences are used in the meaning of locomotion, 34.8% are metaphorical and 24% of the occurrences have a grammaticalized meaning. With 41.2% of the uses in the material, locomotion is the most basic meaning of the verb *go* and will be further investigated in the next chapter.

Table 2-2 The distribution of *go* according to meaning

meaning	no	%
locomotion	206	41.2%
metaphorical	174	34.8%
grammaticalized	120	24%
total	500	100%



## 3 Locomotion

### 3.1 Introduction

The present chapter takes up the use of the English verb *go* and its German and Norwegian translations in my material in the sense of locomotion, which is the most basic meaning in the three languages. The syntactic categories established in the previous chapter will serve as a starting point. Translations are classified as congruent, with the same syntactic structure as in the original version, or divergent, with a change of structure.

There is a distinction between the general term motion and locomotion. The term motion implies that an object or figure is moving with respect to another object, whereas locomotion is a specific type of motion, where the object or figure starts out in one place at a given time and ends up in another place later (Storjohann 2003, Viberg 1999a). Human locomotion requires the object or the figure to be a human being. Human locomotion is further distinguished as either self-propelled motion or motion by means of a vehicle (Viberg 1999a, Storjohann 2003).

The general overview of translations of *go* presented here includes 206 occurrences of *go* used in the sense of locomotion. Table 3-1 shows the distribution of the verb *go* according to syntactic categories when the verb refers to locomotion. As can be seen from table 3-1, the most frequent syntactic category is simple intransitive followed by multi-word verb.

Table 3-1 The distribution of *go* according to syntactic category when the verb means locomotion

syntactic category	no.	%
simple intransitive	123	59.7%
multi-word verb	84	40.7%
phrasal	73	35.4%
prepositional	6	2.9%
phrasal-prepositional	3	1.4%
v + v combination	2	0.9%
Total	206	100%

### 3.2 The locomotion verb *go* and its German translations

Table 3.2 gives an overview of the translation equivalents of the verb *go* in German. As can be seen from the table, the most common translation of the verb *go* used in the sense of locomotion is its cognate German *gehen* (56.3%), as in (3.1)

(3.1a) *Go* rearrange your tools, why don't you; line up your wrenches from biggest to smallest instead of from smallest to biggest; that's always fun. (AT1.3)

(3.1b) *Geh* doch dein Werkzeug neu sortieren, ordne deine Schraubenschlüssel vom größten zum kleinsten anstatt vom kleinsten zum größten, so was macht immer Spaß.

(3.1c) *Gå* og rydd opp i verktøyet ditt, hvorfor gjør du ikke det, ordner skrunøklene dine fra den største til den minste, i stedet for fra den minste til den største det er alltid litt moro.

In the second place in Table 3-2 is the category 'minor varieties', accounting for 10 % of the occurrences. This category contains verbs which were used less than twice as a translation of the verb *go* meaning locomotion. The size of this category underlines the fact that *go* can cover a large number of more specific meanings, as in (3.2), since it is a very general verb.

(3.2a) Pat said to them, as they silently *went* up, Alice, don't think we don't think you aren't a bloody marvel! (DL2.3)

(3.2b) Während sie schweigend die Treppe *hinaufstiegen*, sagte Pat zu ihnen: "Du mußt nicht glauben, Alice, daß wir dich nicht für ein wahres Goldstück halten!"

(3.2c) Nesten lydløst begynte de å *gå* oppover trappene. "Alice," sa Pat, "du må bare ikke tro vi syns du er noe annet enn et jævla mirakel!"

In the third place is the category paraphrase, accounting for 7.7% of the occurrences. The category refers to instances where it has been regarded impossible to find a verb which could be said to correspond to the verb *go* in the original, but the meaning of the original expression with *go* is conveyed by using devices other than a verb, as in:

(3.3a) The Greeks *going to* the Trojan War left Philoctetes behind on an island because his wound smelled so bad. (ROB1.2.1.s60)

(3.3b) Auf ihrer Fahrt nach Troja setzten die Griechen Philoktet auf einer Insel aus, weil seine Wunde einen unerträglichen Gestank verströmte.

(3.3c) Underveis til trojaner-krigen etterlot grekerne Filoktetes på ei øy fordi det luktet så ille av såret hans.

In example (3.3) the prepositional phrase *auf ihrer Fahrt* is used in the German translation to convey the meaning expressed by the verb *go* in the original.

Table 3-2 German translations of *go* used in the meaning of locomotion

Engl. categ. Germ.trans	intrans.	phrasal	prepos	phrasal- prep	V+V	Total
gehen	70	38	4	2	2	116 (56.3%)
fahren	9	6	1			16 (7.7 %)
kommen	3	2				5 (2.4%)
sein	4					4 (1.9%)
verschwinden	1	2				3 (1.4%)
laufen	1	2				3 (1.4%)
ziehen	1	2				3 (1.4%)
steigen	1	2				3 (1.4%)
besuchen	2					2 (0.9%)
aufsuchen	2					2 (0.9%)
treten	2					2 (0.9%)
reisen	1	1				2 (0.9%)
minor var.	9	11		1		21 (10.1%)
paraphrase	8	7	1			16 (7.7%)
untranslated	9					9 (4.3%)
Total	123 (59.7%)	73 (35.4%)	6 (2.9%)	3 (1.4%)	2 (0.9%)	206(100%)

Next we find the verb *fahren* which is used as a translation of *go* in 7.7% of the occurrences where *go* describes motion in a vehicle. While the English verb *go* seems to be neutral with respect to the means of locomotion, there is lexical differentiation in German in terms of walking and traveling in a vehicle, as in (3.4):

(3.4a) Moving the automatic shift into drive, he eased out of the line of parked cars and *went* after the Daimler-Jaguar. (FF1.1.1.s11)

(3.4b) Rawlings legte die automatische Gangschaltung ein, manövrierte den Volvo aus der Reihe der parkenden Wagen heraus und *fuhr* hinter dem Daimler-Jaguar her.

(3.4c) Nå satte han automatgiret på "drive", gled ut av rekken av parkerte biler og *kjørte* etter Daimler-Jaguaren.

4.3% of the translations belong to the category ‘untranslated’, which contains the cases where the verb *go* was not translated. In the following example the main verb in the translations is recoverable from context.

(3.5a) You did have to *go*. (SK1.1.)

(3.5b) Sie lächelte und sagte triumphierend: "Siehst du, du mußttest doch!"

(3.5c) Du måtte allikevel.

The cases where whole sentences were not translated were classified under the category 'zero'. This category is not included in table 3-2, since there are no such examples in the German translations when the verb *go* refers to locomotion.

### **3.2.1 Multi-word verb *go* and its German translations**

The multi-word verb use is the most frequently attested use of the verb *go* in my material, with 42.6% (213 from 500) out of the total number in the material. Since this chapter deals only with cases where the verb *go* refers to locomotion only those cases will be further investigated here. Out of 206 occurrences of the locomotion verb *go* 84 are multi-word verbs, which make up 40.7% of the cases. As for the translations, 66.6% are of the congruent type, i.e. the same syntactic pattern has been kept in going from the original to the translation, which means that congruent translations here consist of phrasal German verbs. Table 3.3 gives an overview of the German verbs which correspond to multi-word verb *go* in the translations and their syntactic patterns.

Table 3-3 German translations of multi-word verb *go*

Germ.trans. \ Germ.cat.	phrasal	single verb	paraphrase	total
gehen	41	4		45 (53.5%)
fahren	5	2		7 (8.3%)
kommen	2			2 (2.3%)
laufen	2			2 (2.3%)
ziehen	1	1		2 (2.3%)
steigen	1	1		2 (2.3%)
verschwinden		2		2 (2.3%)
minor var.	4	9		13 (15.4%)
paraphrase			9	9 (10.7%)
total	56 (66.6%)	19 (22.6%)	9 (10.7%)	84 (100%)

Although the translations include a wide variety of other verbs, as can be seen from Table 3-3, the main equivalent of the multi-word verb *go* is its cognate *gehen*. The translations are distributed across four categories. The first category ‘phrasal’ includes all types of multi-word verbs, members of which are treated as congruent. In the second category a single-word verb was used in the translations; these are treated here as divergent. The explanation of the categories ‘paraphrase’ was given in section 3.2; these are also treated as divergent.

There is a substantial degree of similarity between the two languages, both with respect to syntax and semantics, as indicated by the relatively large share of the congruent translations as well as by the fact that the German verb *gehen* is used as a translation equivalent of the multi-word verb *go* in 53.5 % (45) of the occurrences.

As stated above, the multi-word verb *go* has been translated by German multi-word verbs in 66.6 % of the cases. Table 3-3 above lists 4 multi-word verbs that were used as translations of the multi-word verb *go* more than once. In addition, there are 6 multi-word verbs that occur only once, in the category ‘minor varieties’. Thus, this group of congruent translations is still quite diverse, since quite a considerable number of different verbs have been used to translate the verb *go*. But the main congruent translation equivalent by far is its

German cognate *gehen*. None of the other verbs used as translations of *go* come close to competing with it.

In the next sections various multi-word types will be surveyed.

### 3.2.1.1 Phrasal verbs

35.4 % (73) of the multi-word verbs with *go* in the meaning of locomotion belong to the category of phrasal verbs. The most frequently used phrasal verbs in the material are *go around*, *go back*, *go off*, *go home*, *go along*. These are illustrated in the next examples (3.6), (3.7), (3.8).

(3.6a) Fibich urged Christine to *go home*, for he knew that the task belonged to him.  
(AB1.3)

(3.6b) Fibich drängte Christine, sie solle *nach Hause gehen*, denn er wußte, daß diese Aufgabe ihm oblag.

(3.6c) Fibich ba Christine innstendig om å *gå hjem*, for han visste at dette var hans oppgave.

(3.7a) True, I'd never felt the slightest urge to *go back*; I'd made the habit of shunning people who came from there, because I didn't want to be reminded of anything I'd cut myself from. (ABR1.1.1)

(3.7b) Gewiß, ich selbst hatte nie den leisesten Wunsch verspürt *zurückzugehen*; ich hatte mir angewöhnt, Menschen von dort aus dem Weg zu gehen, weil ich an nichts erinnert werden wollte, wovon ich mich frei gemacht hatte.

(3.7c) Sant nok, jeg hadde aldri følt den minste trang til å *reise tilbake*; jeg hadde for vane å sky folk som kom derfra fordi jeg ikke ville bli minnet om noe jeg hadde løsrevet meg fra.

(3.8a) I can't *go around* looking like this forever? (RD1.6)

(3.8b) Ich kann doch nicht ewig so *rumlaufen*!

(3.8c) Jeg kan ikke gå *rundt* og se slik ut i all evighet!

As can be seen from the examples above, the preferred translation of phrasal *go* is a phrasal verb in German. Table 3-4 presents the syntactic categories of the translations of phrasal *go*. 67.1 % of the translations are of the congruent type; 47.9 % of these are translated by the German verb *gehen*.

Table 3-4 Syntactic categories of the German translations of the phrasal verbs with *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	16	21.9%
simple intransitive <i>gehen</i>	2	2.7%
other verb	14	19.1%
multi-word verb	49	67.1%
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	35	47.9%
other phrasal	14	19.1%
paraphrase	8	10.9%
total	73	100%

Other multi-word verbs found in the material in the meaning of locomotion were hardly sufficient to warrant any further investigation. There are 6 occurrences of prepositional verbs, only 3 examples of phrasal-prepositional verbs and two occurrences of the verb + verb combinations in the material, which are illustrated in the examples (3.9) and (3.10).

(3.9a) She had taken it all in, in a moment, Alice knew, but it seemed Jasper did not, for he said heartily, Right Alice, *let's go*.(DL2.3)

(3.9b) Alice dachte: "Sie hat die Lage in einem einzigen Augenblick verstanden." Aber Jasper scheinbar nicht, denn er sagte munter: "Also gut Alice, *gehen wir*".

(3.9c) På et lite øyeblikk hadde det gått opp for henne, visste Alice, men Jasper var nok ikke klar over det. Han sa, hjertelig: "Så flott da, Alice, *kom igjen*."



As can be seen from (3.9) and (3.10) we get the cognates *gehen* and *gå* in the translations, but as has been mentioned before these examples are not sufficient to allow any further observations.

(3.10a) "*Let's go.*" (WB1.3.s44)

(3.10b) "*Gehen wir.*"

(3.10c) "*La oss gå.*"

### 3.2.2. Simple intransitive *go* and its German equivalents

59.7% (123) of the occurrences of the verb *go* in the meaning of locomotion are of the simple intransitive type. In this category 77.2% of the translations into German are of the congruent type; out of these 48.7 % are translated by German *gehen*, as in the following examples (3.11) and (3.12) where intransitive *go* is translated by intransitive *gehen*.

(3.11a) I didn't live here, I came and *went*, and now suddenly ... (DL2.2)

(3.11b) Ich habe hier nicht gewohnt. Ich bin gekommen und *gegangen*, und plötzlich...

(3.11c) Jeg bodde ikke her, jeg dro innom og *dro* avgårde igjen, og nå plutselig...

In the next example (3.12) the German and Norwegian translations use the modal verbs "können" and "kann" to convey the English "free to go".

(3.12a) It was one of those deaths that make no sense the kind where the hold up man has collected his money and is free to *go* but decides, instead, first to shoot each and every person through the back of the skull. (AT1.2)

(3.12b) Es war ein sinnloser, unbegreiflicher Mord einer jener Fälle, in denen der Bandit das Geld schon eingesteckt hat und ungehindert *gehen* konnte, sich statt dessen aber entschließt, zuerst jeden einzelnen Anwesenden durch einen Genickschuß zu töten.

(3.12c) Det var et av de helt meningsløse dødsfallene der ransmannen har samlet sammen pengene og bare kan *gå*, men i stedet bestemmer seg for å skyte hver eneste person gjennom bakhodet.

Paraphrases were used in the translations nine times which makes up 7.3 % of the occurrences, which is a little less frequent than its use with multi-word verbs (10.7 %). In

(3.13) a paraphrase is used in the German translation, i.e. other parts of speech are found to express the meaning of the verb *go*.

(3.13a) As I left to *go* to the car, I looked up at the revolving solar heating apparatus on the roof and saw that it was frozen solid, and I have a sudden longing for a house full of cast iron radiators. (PM1.2)

(3.13b) *Auf dem Weg* zu meinem Wagen schaute ich hoch zum rotierenden Solarheizapparat auf dem Dach und bemerkte, daß er ganz zugefrozen war. Ich spürte plötzlich ein Verlangen nach einem Haus voller gußeiserner Radiatoren.

(3.13c) Da jeg *gikk* ut til bilen, tittet jeg opp mot det roterende solvarmepanelet på taket og så at det var helt tilfrosset. Med ett følte jeg sterk lengsel etter støpejerns-radiatorer rundt om i huset.

Table 3-5 gives an overview of the distribution of the simple intransitive *go* according to syntactic category.

Table 3-5 Syntactic distribution of the German translations of the simple intransitive *go*

syntactic categories	no	%
single word verb	95	77.2%
intransitive <i>gehen</i>	60	48.7%
other verb	35	28.4%
multi-word verb	10	8.1%
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	9	7.3%
other phrasal	1	0.8%
paraphrase	9	7.3%
untranslated	9	7.3%
total	123	100%

### 3.3 The locomotion verb *go* and its Norwegian translations

Table 3-6 shows the translation equivalents of the verb *go* in Norwegian. The cognate *gå* is the most frequent translation of the verb *go* in this particular meaning, with 107 occurrences or 51.9 % of the cases, and generally the use of *gå* in these examples indicates self-propelled motion, as in (3.14).

(3.14a) The Queen *went* upstairs, scraped the ice from the inside of the window and looked down at Trish, who was scraping ice off the windscreen of her car with what looked like a kitchen spatula, the sort the Queen occasionally used at barbecues at Balmoral.  
(ST1.1.8)

(3.14b) Die Queen *ging* in den ersten Stock, kratzte das Eis von der Innenseite des Fensters und sah zu Trish hinunter, die Eis von der Scheibe ihres Wagens schabte, und zwar mit einem Gerät, das wie ein Bratenheber aussah ähnlich wie das Ding, das die Königin gelegentlich bei Grillfesten in Balmoral verwendete.

(3.14c) Dronningen *gikk* opp i annen etasje igjen, skrapte is roser fra innsiden av soveværelsevinduet og kikket ned på Trish, som sto og skrapte is av frontruten på bilen sin med noe som så ut som en stekespade, et redskap dronningen hadde brukt ved flere anledninger under grillfester på Balmoral.

Next in terms of frequency we find the verb *dra*, accounting for 16 % of the occurrences, mainly in the cases when it's difficult to determine whether the verb *go* in the original refers to locomotion in a vehicle or to self-propelled motion. The verb *dra* seems to be more neutral than *gå* when it comes to instrument features, whereas *gå* is more often used when the verb refers to motion on foot. Compare (3.15), where *go* is neutral with respect to instrument features and (3.16), where it refers to self-propelled motion:

(3.15a) I don't have to *go* to New York; I'll go to Dulles. (AT1.3)

(3.15b) Es muß nicht unbedingt New York sein. Ich nehme auch Dulles!

(3.15c) Jeg behøver ikke *dra* til New York, jeg kan dra til Dulles.

(3.16a) He gave the door a sharp push and they *went* into a large shadowy hall where stairs went strongly up, turned at a wide landing, and rose out of sight. (DL2.1)

(3.16b) Er versetzte der Tür einen heftigen Tritt; sie *ging* auf, und Alice und Jasper *betraten* einen großen, dunklen Hausflur. Eine breite Treppe führte nach oben zu einem großen Treppenabsatz, änderte dort die Richtung und entschwand den Blicken.

(3.16c) Han dyttet døra opp, og de *gikk* inn i en dunkel, rommelig hall med en massiv trapp opp mot den brede avsatsen der trappen bøyde av og fortsatte oppover, ut av syne.

Table 3-6 Norwegian translations of the locomotion verb *go*

Eng. categ. Norweg.	intrans	phrasal	prep	phrasal- prep	V+V	total
gå	64	39	2	1	1	107 (51.9%)
dra	19	14				33 (16.1%)
reise	5	5				10 (4.8%)
komme	6	1			1	8 (3.8%)
kjøre	1	2				3 (1.4%)
ta	2	1				3 (1.4%)
stikke	2	2				4 (1.9%)
oppsøke	2					2 (0.9%)
være	2					2 (0.9%)
bli	1			1		2 (0.9%)
følge	1	1				2 (0.9%)
traske		2				2 (0.9%)
paraphrase	10	1	2			13 (6.3%)
untranslated	5					5 (2.4%)
zero	1	1				2 (0.9%)
minor var.	2	4	2	1		9 (4.3%)
total	123 (59.7%)	73(35.4%)	6(2.9%)	3(1.4%)	2(0.9%)	206 (100%)

In the third place is the category ‘paraphrase’ with 6.3 % of the occurrences. In this category the meaning of the verb *go* is expressed by other devices than a verb, e.g. (3.17), where the Norwegian translation uses noun “reisemål” to convey the meaning of *go*.

(3.17a) He couldn't think of anywhere else to go. (BC1.19)

(3.17b) Er wußte nicht, wohin er sonst hätte *reisen* sollen.

(3.17c) Han kunne ikke finne på noe annet *reisemål*.

There are two occurrences in the ‘zero’ category, where the whole sentence was omitted in the translation. 2.4% of the occurrences belong to the category ‘untranslated’ where the verb *go* is not translated, but the meaning of the sentence is preserved, as in (3.18):

(3.18a) Tom *went* to pull off his vest. (MM1.2)

(3.18b) Als Tom ihm das Hemd ausziehen wollte, zuckte Willie zusammen.

(3.18c) Tom tok av trøyen.

### 3.3.1 Multi-word verb *go* and its Norwegian translations

As has been mentioned before, according to my material the verb *go* is most frequently used as a multi-word verb, accounting for 42.6 % (213) of the total number of the occurrences; 84 of them are used in the meaning of locomotion, translations of which, into the Norwegian language, will be further examined in this section. Table 3-7 gives an overview of the Norwegian verbs which correspond to multi-word verb *go* in the translations and their syntactic patterns.

Table 3-7 Translations of the multi-word verb *go* in the meaning of locomotion and their syntactic patterns

Nowegian categ Norwegian trans.	phrasal	single- word verb	paraphrase	untranslated	zero	total
gå	37	6				43 (51.1%)
dra	14					14 (16.6%)
reise	5					5 (5.9%)
komme	2					2 (2.3%)
kjøre	3					3 (3.5%)
stikke	2					2 (2.3%)
traske	2					2 (2.3%)
paraphrase			3			3 (3.5%)
untranslated				-		-
zero					1	1 (1.1%)
minor variations	9					9 (10.7%)
total	74 (88%)	6 (7.1%)	3 (3.5%)	-	1 (1.1%)	84 (100%)

There are 88 % (74) congruent translations in the Norwegian material, 37 (44 %) of which were translated by the cognate *gå*, e.g. (3.19):

(3.19a) Mum *went back* to the herbalist, who now gave the final set of instructions.  
(BO1.1.8)

(3.19b) Mama *ging* zu der Kräuterheilerin *zurück*, die ihr die letzten Anweisungen gab.

(3.19c) Mamma *gikk tilbake* til urtelegen, som ga henne de siste instruksene om hva hun skulle gjøre.

Although the translations include a wide variety of other verbs, there is one verb worth mentioning here, *dra*, which was used as a translation of *go* in 16.6 % of the cases, all of them of the congruent type, as in (3.20):

(3.20a) They had been small enough and flat enough to pack and *go around* the world: they had never been lost. (FW1.4)

(3.20b) Sie waren klein und schmal gewesen, man konnte sie leicht einpacken und überall hin mitnehmen: sie waren nie verlorengegangen.

(3.20c) De hadde vært små nok og flate nok til å pakke og *dra med seg rundt* i verden: de var aldri blitt borte.

Congruent cases are found in the first category ‘phrasal’. The category ‘single-word verb’ is of the non-congruent type like the categories ‘paraphrase’, ‘untranslated’ and ‘zero’. The explanation of these categories can be found in section 3.2. In my material there are only six examples where the phrasal verb *go* has been translated by single-word verb *gå*, as in (3.21).

(3.21a) Its companions conversed amongst themselves, laughing in throatless undertones as they *went along*. (BO1.1.4)

(3.21b) Seine Gefährten unterhielten sich und lachten beim Gehen mit kehllosen Untertönen.

(3.21c) Følgesvennene dens pratet og lo i hviskende undertoner mens de *gikk*.

The high degree of similarity of the English and Norwegian languages, both with respect to syntax and semantics, is shown by the high number 74 (88 %) of congruent translations of the verb *go*, as well as by the fact that the Norwegian verb *gå* was used as a translation of *go* in a relatively large number of cases (51.1 %)

As mentioned before, the multi-word verb *go* has been translated by Norwegian multi-word verbs in 88 % of the cases. Table 3-7 above lists 7 multi-word verbs that were used as translations of the multi-word verb *go* more than once. In addition, there are 9 multi-word verbs that occur only once, in the category 'minor varieties'. The group of congruent translations is quite diverse since quite a considerable number of different verbs have been used to translate the verb *go*. But the main congruent translation equivalents by far in the Norwegian material are its cognate *gå* followed by the verb *dra*. In the next section various multi-word types will be surveyed.

### 3.3.1.1 Phrasal verbs

Table 3-8 shows the distribution of the Norwegian translations of the phrasal verb *go* according to syntactic category. As can be seen from the table, 91.7 % of the occurrences are of the congruent type, which is a relatively quite high proportion. 47.9 % of the congruent translations contained the verb *gå*, as in (3.22) below.

(3.22a) You *go away*. (MM1.1)



(3.22b) *Geh* bloß *weg*.

(3.22c) *Gå* *vekk*!

Table 3-8 The syntactic distribution of the translations of the multi-word verb *go*

syntactic categories	no.	%
single-word verb	4	5.4%
simple intransitive <i>gå</i>	4	5.4%
other verb	-	
multi-word verb	67	91.7%
phrasal <i>gå</i>	35	47.9%
other phrasal	32	43.8%
paraphrase	1	1.3%
zero	1	1.3%
total	73	100%

The verb *dra* appears as a translation equivalent of *go* in 19.1 % of the cases. All of the occurrences of the verb *dra* are of the congruent type. There is one occurrence of ‘paraphrase’ and one case of ‘zero’ where the whole sentence was not translated. The only single-word verb used in the translations is the verb *gå*. The Norwegian translations of the phrasal verbs seem to have one of the highest degrees of the congruent occurrences, but this claim will be further investigated as we look at the translations of other types of the multi-word verb *go*.

As has been mentioned in section 3.2.1, the number of other multi-word verb types found in the material in the meaning of locomotion is hardly sufficient to allow any further investigation.

### 3.4 Simple intransitive *go* and its Norwegian equivalents

In this category 79.6 % of the translations are congruent and 51.2 % of them have been translated by the Norwegian verb *gå*, as in (3.23):

(3.23a) It seems to me you haven't thought it out... no, I'll *go* and make the coffee, you two go and sit down. (DL1.1)

(3.23b) Mir scheint, ihr habt euch das noch nicht reiflich überlegt... . Nein, den Kaffee mache ich. Ihr beide setzt euch nach drüben.

(3.23c) Jeg tror ikke dere har tenkt nok over dette ... nei, nå *går* jeg og lager kaffe, så kan dere to sette dere.

The next verb after *gå* in terms of frequency is *dra*, which has been used as a translation equivalent of simple intransitive *go* in 15.4 % of the occurrences, and in three (2.4 %) of them *dra* has been used as a multi-word verb, as in (3.24):

(3.24a) I didn't live here, I came and *went*, and now suddenly ... (DL2.2)

(3.24b) Ich habe hier nicht gewohnt. Ich bin gekommen und *gegangen*, und plötzlich...

(3.24c) Jeg bodde ikke her, jeg dro innom og *dro* avgårde igjen, og nå plutselig.

Table 3-9 gives an overview of the distribution of the simple intransitive *go* according to syntactic categories.

Table 3- Syntactic distribution of the Norwegian translations of the simple intransitive *go*

syntactic categories	no	%
single word verb	98	79.6%
intransitive <i>gå</i>	63	51.2%
other verb	35	28.4%
multi-word verb	9	7.3%
phrasal <i>gå</i>	1	0.8%
other phrasal	8	6.5%
paraphrase	10	8.1%
untranslated	5	4.0%
zero	1	0.8%
total	123	100%

### 3.5 Concluding remarks

In this chapter we have seen authentic examples of how *go* is used in various syntactic contexts, in the sense of locomotion. Although a large number of verbs were used as correspondences, the most common translations by far of *go*, regardless of syntactic category, were its German and Norwegian counterparts *gehen* and *gå*, which indicates that the cognates have similar uses. On the other hand, we have seen how some uses of simple intransitive *go* were rendered by phrasal *gå* and *gehen*, suggesting some differences in the syntactic use.

Norwegian equivalents of multi-word verb *go* are mostly of the congruent type, with 88 %, whereas in the German material 66.6 % of the translations are congruent. But when it comes to the use of the cognates of the verb *go*, German *gehen* (56.3 %) is more frequently used as a translation of *go* than its Norwegian counterpart *gå* (51.9%). The Norwegian verb *dra*, which has been used in 16 % of all the occurrences when the verb *go* refers to locomotion, seems to have contributed to this.

The number of congruent translations is much higher when the verb *go* is used as a simple intransitive verb. The number of congruent Norwegian translations of the multi-word

verb is higher than in German, and the same is true of the translations of the simple intransitive *go*. In the German material 77.2 % of the translations of the simple intransitive are of the congruent type and 48.7 % of the congruent occurrences were translated by *gehen*, whereas in the Norwegian material 79.6 % of the occurrences are congruent, with 51.2 % translated by *gå*.

Different numbers of verbs have been used to render the meanings of *go* into German and Norwegian. It can be said that these translations are of two different types: either the situation is such that *go* could have been used in the translation, but the translator has opted for a different solution for different reasons, e.g. idiomaticity, style or individual choice. On the other hand, there are cases where *go* could not be used in the translations, a situation which points towards semantic differences between the cognates *go*, *gehen* and *gå*. For example, when *go* refers to locomotion with a human subject in a vehicle, German and Norwegian tend to use other verbs, particularly German *fahren* and Norwegian *dra* and *kjøre*. Self-propelled motion and motion in a vehicle both seem to be primary features of the English verb *go* when it is used in its basic meaning, i.e. locomotion. In contrast, German *gehen* describes motion on foot with a human subject and can imply motion in a vehicle only metaphorically. The same seems to be true of the Norwegian verb *gå*, e.g.:

(3.25a) He *went* too fast round a corner and had to brake sharply. (FW1.4.)

(3.25b) Er *fuhr* zu schnell um die nächste Kurve und mußte scharf bremsen.

(3.25c) Han *kjørte* for fort rundt en sving og måtte bremse hardt opp.

Table 3-10 illustrates the most frequent German and Norwegian translations of the verb *go* in the sense of locomotion. The translations found in this chapter are distributed across a wide range of verbs, of which twelve occur more than once in Norwegian; cf. table 3-6: *dra* (33), *reise* (10), *komme* (8), *kjøre* (3), *ta* (3), *stikke* (4), *oppsøke* (2), *være* (2), *bli* (2),

*følge* (2), *traske* (2) and five verbs occur only once. The verbs used more than once in German are: *fahren* (16), *kommen* (5), *sein* (4), *verschwinden* (3), *laufen* (3), *ziehen* (3), *steigen* (3), *besuchen* (2), *aufsuchen* (2), *treten* (2), *reisen* (2) and 23 other verbs are in the category ‘minor varieties’, which have been used only once. These tendencies will be further exploited in the following chapters.

Table 3-10 German and Norwegian translations of the locomotion verb *go*

German translations	no.	%	Norwegian translations	no.	%
gehen	116	(56.3%)	gå	107	(51.9%)
fahren	16	(7.7%)	dra	33	(16 %)
kommen	5	(2.4%)	reise	10	(4.8%)
sein	4	(1.9%)	komme	8	(3.8%)
verschwinden	3	(1.4%)	kjøre	3	(1.4%)
laufen	3	(1.4%)	ta	3	(1.4%)
ziehen	3	(1.4%)	stikke	4	(1.9%)
steigen	3	(1.4%)	oppsøke	2	(0.9%)
besuchen	2	(0.9%)	være	2	(0.9%)
aufsuchen	2	(0.9%)	bli	2	(0.9%)
treten	2	(0.9%)	følge	2	(0.9%)
reisen	2	(0.9%)	traske	2	(0.9%)
minor varieties	21	(10.1%)	minor varieties	9	(4.3%)
paraphrase	16	(7.7%)	paraphrase	13	(6.3%)
untranslated	9	(4.3%)	untranslated	5	(2.4%)
zero	-		zero	2	(0.9%)
total	206 (100 %)				

## 4 Extended meanings: specialized and metaphorical uses of *go*

### 4.1 Introduction

An obvious classification of meaning is that based on the scope of things to which a word can apply. That is to say, meaning may be generalized (extended, widened), or it may be specialized (restricted, narrowed).

(Algeo & Pyles 2005:230)

A number of extended meanings of the verb *go* were found in my material. These meanings are closely related to the use of the “specific spatial complements formally expressed as prepositional phrases.” (Viberg 1999a:95). Usually a PP contains a noun that describes a certain place, going to which implies engaging in some typical activity (Viberg 1999a:95). This type of semantic extension is called conventionalization of implicature (Viberg 1999a:95). The most frequent examples of such extended meanings in my material are: *go to bed*, *go to school*, *go to jail*, *go to work*.

The expression *go to bed* has regular translations in German and Norwegian, namely *ins/zu Bett gehen*, and in Norwegian reflexive *legge seg*, as in (4.1):

(4.1a) Boetie slipping off into the streets with his mysterious, dangerous friends; jumping through the window at night as soon's the old people have *gone to bed*.  
(ABR1.1.1.s473)

(4.1b) Boetie, der sich mit seinen geheimnisvollen, gefährlichen Freunden auf der Straße herumtreibt und, obwohl es ihm verboten ist, nachts durchs Fenster rausspringt, sobald die alten Leute *zu Bett gegangen* sind.

(4.1c) Boetie som sniker seg ut i gatene med de mystiske, farlige vennene sine; hopper ut gjennom vinduet om kvelden straks de gamle har *lagt seg*.

The expression *go to sleep* has different verbs in both languages: German *einschlafen* and Norwegian *sovne* as in (4.2):

(4.2a) At night we lie in the saggy pull-out bed, head to toe, which is supposed to make us *go to sleep* sooner, and kick each other silently under the covers; or else we try to see how far we can get our sock feet up each other's pyjama legs. (MA1.2.3.s81)

(4.2b) Nachts liegen wir in dem durchgelegenen Ausziehbett, Kopf an Fuß, was angeblich bewirkt, daß wir schneller *einschlafen*, und schubsen uns, ohne einen Muckser von uns zu geben, unter der Decke; oder aber wir probieren aus, wie weit wir mit unserem Fuß samt Socken im Pyjamabein des anderen raufkriechen können.

(4.2c) Om kvelden ligger vi i den salryggete uttrekkssengen, andføttes, for at vi skal *sovne* fortere, og sparker hverandre stille under teppene; eller vi prøver å få sokkeføttene våre lengst mulig opp i den andres pyjamas ben.

The translations of the expression *go to school* are of the congruent type and the cognates of *go* are normally used in the other two languages, as in (4.3):

(4.3a) We've never *gone to school* for more than three or four months at a time anyway. (MA1.2.3)

(4.3b) Länger als drei oder vier Monate hintereinander sind wir sowieso noch nie *in die Schule gegangen*.

(4.3c) Vi har aldri *gått på skolen* mer enn tre eller fire måneder om gangen uansett.

In these expressions English *go*, German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå* correspond to one another but the spatial complements *to school/ in die Schule/ på skolen*, have different forms in the three languages. The English *to school* contains a noun without an article (cf. Viberg

1999a:97), the German phrase *in die Schule* is used in the accusative case after the preposition *in*, and in the Norwegian *på skolen* the noun is used without an article and in a definite form.

In these cases a meaning component has been added to the basic spatial meaning. “This type of meaning extension is referred to as specialization. Specialization may be accompanied by a successive weakening of the original meaning” (Viberg 1999a:97).

In the following sections we will have a closer look at the German and Norwegian translations of *go* used in metaphorical meanings.

## **4.2 German translations of the specialised and metaphorical uses of *go***

In table 4.1 an overview is given of the most frequent translations into the German language of the verb *go*. As seen from the table, the cognate *gehen* was used only in 22.9 % of the occurrences. The translations of *go* are distributed across a wide range of different verbs, 14 of them occur more than once: *sein* (8), *kommen* (8), *vorgehen* (6), *fahren* (5), *werden* (4), *einschlafen* (4), *lassen* (4), *besuchen* (2), *verfliegen* (3), *durchdrehen* (2), *abbrechen* (2), *machen* (2), *steigen* (2), *zerbrechen* (2). In (4.4) below the phrasal *go up* is translated by the German and Norwegian cognates “steigen” and “stige”.

(4.4a) The sort of fellow who gets an erection when he hears the bank rate’s *gone up* a tenth of a percent. (JB1.1)

(4.4b) Einer von der Sorte, der eine Erektion kriegt, wenn er hört, daß der Diskontsatz ein zehntel Prozent *gestiegen* ist.

(4.4c) En sånn fyr som får ereksjon når han hører at bankaksjene har *steget* en tiendels prosent.



Additionally, there are 36 (20.6 %) verbs with a single occurrence and 31 (17.8 %) translations in the category ‘paraphrase’.

Table 4-1 German translations of the verb *go* used in a metaphorical meaning

Eng. categ. German trans	simple intrans.	simple copular	phrasal	prepos.	phras.- prep.	V + V comb.	total
gehen	3		10	24	3		40 (22.9%)
kommen	2		3	2	1		8 (4.5%)
vorgehen			6				6 (3.4%)
fahren			4	1			5 (2.8%)
sein	3	2	2	1			8(4.5%)
werden		4			1		5 (2.8%)
einschlafen				3	1		4 (2.2%)
loslassen				1		3	4 (2.2%)
besuchen			1	1			2 (1.1%)
verfliegen	3						3 (1.7%)
durchdrehen		2					2 (1.1%)
abbrechen		2					2 (1.1%)
machen			2				2 (1.1%)
steigen			2				2 (1.1%)
verschwind.	2						2 (1.1%)
zerbrechen				2			2 (1.1%)
min.variants	5	3	13	10	4	1	36 (20.6%)
paraphrase	4	5	8	11	2	1	31 (17.8%)
untranslated	2			1			3 (1.7%)
zero	1		3	2			6 (3.4 %)
total	25(14.3%)	18(9.7%)	55(31.6%)	59(33.9%)	12(6.8 %)	5(2.8%)	174 (100%)

In the next sections we will have a closer look at these translations according to the syntactic categories and investigate congruent translations in both languages.

#### 4.2.1 Multi-word verb *go*

75.2 % (131) of the occurrences of the verb *go* used in specialized and metaphorical meanings are multi-word verbs. As regards their translations, 66.4 % of them are of the congruent type.

Table 4.2 gives an overview of the German verbs which correspond to the multi-word verb *go* in the translations, as well as their syntactic patterns.

Table 4-2 German translations of the multi-word verb *go* used in specialized and metaphorical meanings

Germ. cat. Germ. trans.	phrasal	single-word verb	paraphrase	untranslated	zero	total
gehen	36					36 (27.6%)
kommen	4					4 (3.1%)
vorgehen	6					6 (4.6%)
fahren	5					5 (3.8%)
sein	3					3 (2.3%)
einschlafen	5	2				7 (5.4%)
loslassen	4					4 (3.1%)
besuchen		2				2 (1.5%)
machen	2					2 (1.5%)
steigen	2	1				3 (2.3%)
zerbrechen		2				2 (1.5%)
min. variants	20	10				30 (22.9%)
paraphrase			23			23 (17.8%)
untranslated				1		1 (0.7%)
zero					3	3 (2.3%)
total	87 (66.4%)	17 (13.1%)	23 (17.8%)	1 (0.7%)	3(2.3%)	131(100%)

As can be seen from table 4.2, although one verb, *gehen*, stands out as the main equivalent of the multi-word verb *go*, the translations include a wide variety of verbs. The fact that a relatively large share of the translations are found to be congruent indicates that there is a fair degree of similarity between the two languages with respect to syntax. But the low correspondence of the verbs *go* and *gehen* in this particular meaning indicates a certain semantic difference. It will be interesting to see if this impression is confirmed as we proceed further in this investigation.

#### 4.2.1.1 Phrasal verb *go* and its German equivalents

55 (42.6 %) of the multi-word verbs are phrasal verbs with *go*, some of which have several different meanings, disambiguated by the immediate context of the verbs, e.g. the phrase *go*

*on* which has different meanings in my material, as presented in the examples (4.4), (4.5) and (4.6). *Go on* as a marker of continuation will be discussed in the next chapter.

(4.4a) With their wives, the two men would *go on* holiday together, hiring villas in Normandy, buying cars, briefly acting as *bons viveurs*. (AB1.3)

(4.4b) Die beiden Männer und ihre Frauen *fuhrten* gemeinsam *auf* Urlaub, mieteten Villen in der Normandie, kauften Autos und benahmen sich kurze Zeit wie *bons viveurs* wie Lebemänner.

(4.4c) Sammen med sine koner *dro* de to mennene *på* ferie, leide villaer i Normandie, kjøpte biler, oppførte seg en stakket stund som *bon viveurs*.

(4.5a) The light *went on*. (SK1.1)

(4.5b) Das Licht *ging an*.

(4.5c) Lyset *ble tent*.

In example (4.5) *go on* is used in the meaning of ‘switch on’, and the German translation is of the congruent type with the use of the cognate *gehen*. In the Norwegian translation the verb *tenne* is used in its passive form. In the example below (4.6) *go on* is used in the meaning ‘happen’ with the most frequent German translation *vorgehen* and Norwegian *foregå* and *hende*.

(4.6a) Buying and selling, property and land, jobs for the boys on the Town Council, drinking with the planners in the pub nothing *went on* Arthur and Angus didn't know about, nothing happened they didn't want to see happen. (FW1.4.s57)

(4.6b) Käufe und Verkäufe, Häuser und Grundstücke, Jobs für die Jungs im Stadtrat, Drinks mit den Baudezernenten im Pub nichts *ging vor sich*, wovon Arthur und Angus nichts wußten, nichts passierte, was ihnen nicht paßte.

(4.6c) Kjøpe og selge; eiendom og grunn, jobber til gutta i bystyret, ta seg en drink i puben med planøkonomene intet *hendte* uten at Arthur og Angus visste om det, intet hendte som de ikke ville skulle hende.

Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the German translations of the phrasal verb *go* according to the syntactic categories. 65.4 % of the translations are of the congruent type, 18.1 % of the occurrences are translated by the cognate *gehen*.

Table 4-3 Translations of the phrasal verb *go* and its syntactic categories

syntactic categories	no.	%
single-word verb	7	12.7 %
simple intransitive <i>gehen</i>	-	
other verb	7	
multi-word verb	36	65.4 %
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	10	18.1 %
other phrasal	26	47.2 %
paraphrase	8	14.5 %
zero	3	5.4 %
total	55	100 %

Almost half of the translations (47.2 %) contained other phrasal verbs, representing 26 different verbs in all of the congruent type; 7 other verbs were used as non-congruent translations of *go*. The use of ‘paraphrase’ is relatively high in this group of translations, accounting for 14.5 %. For example, in (4.7) a prepositional phrase *mit der Zeit* is used in German, whereas Norwegian has the cognate *gå*.

(4.7a) As time *went on*, they got better at reproducing. (CSA1.2.s197)

(4.7b) *Mit der Zeit* verbesserten sich die Reproduktionsverfahren.

(4.7c) Etter som tiden *gikk* ble de flinkere til å reprodusere seg selv.

#### 4.2.1.2 Prepositional verb *go* and its German equivalents

There are 59 occurrences of the prepositional verbs in specialized and metaphorical meanings in the material. The prepositional verb *go* is somewhat more frequent than any other verb forms, in this particular meaning, i.e. metaphorical. As can be seen from table 4.4, which gives an overview of the syntactic distribution of the translations, 61 % of the translations of the prepositional *go* are of the congruent type. 41.3 % of the congruent occurrences have been translated by the verb *gehen*. Most of these occurrences have been used in expressions like *go to school/university/college* and *go to bed*, as in (4.8) and (4.9):

(4.8a) Perhaps when he's with other people he pretends he *went to a posher school* Eton or something. (JB1.2)

(4.8b) Vielleicht tut er bei anderen so, als wäre er *auf eine feinere Schule gegangen* Eton oder so.

(4.8c) Kanskje han later som han *gikk på en snobbeskole* når han er sammen med andre Eton eller noe.

(4.9a) Boetie slipping off into the streets with his mysterious, dangerous friends; jumping through the window at night as soon's the old people have *gone to bed*. (ABR1.1.1.s473)

(4.9b) Boetie, der sich mit seinen geheimnisvollen, gefährlichen Freunden auf der Straße herumtreibt und, obwohl es ihm verboten ist, nachts durchs Fenster rausspringt, sobald die alten Leute *zu Bett gegangen* sind.

(4.8c) Boetie som sniker seg ut i gatene med de mystiske, farlige vennene sine; hopper ut gjennom vinduet om kvelden straks de gamle har *lagt seg*.

Table 4-4 Syntactic distribution of the German translations of the prepositional verb *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	9	15.2%
simple intransitive <i>gehen</i>		
other single verb	9	15.2%
multi-word verb	36	61%
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	24	41.3%
other phrasal	12	20.3%
paraphrase	11	18.6%
zero	2	3.3%
untranslated	1	1.6%
total	59	100%

12 different verbs have been used once as a translation of the prepositional *go*, and these make up 20.3 % of the congruent translations. In (4.10) we actually get three occurrences of the verb *go*.

(4.10a) He'll *go to* heaven or he'll *go to* hell, and since he's probably *going to* heaven he need never know about the other. (FW1.3.s110)

(4.10b) Er wird in den Himmel *kommen* oder zur Hölle fahren, und da er wahrscheinlich in den Himmel kommt, braucht er von der Gegenwelt gar nicht erst zu erfahren.

(4.10c) Han vil *komme til* himmelen eller i helvete, og siden han sannsynligvis kommer til himmelen, trenger han aldri å få vite om det andre.

Paraphrase is relatively high in this group of translations accounting for 11 (18.6 %) of the translations, nine of which are used with a non-human subject, as in (4.11):

(4.11a) Not that it was an arranged marriage in what had been the custom of her ancestors and still lingered among her family, although the religion that *went with* it had been neglected or abandoned by the younger generation. (NG1.1)

(4.11b) Nicht, daß es eine arrangierte Ehe gewesen wäre, wie es bei den Vorfahren seiner Braut noch Brauch gewesen war und in ihrer Familie immer noch ein wenig herumgeisterte, obwohl die jüngere Generation die damit *verbundene* Religion längst vernachlässigte oder ganz aufgegeben hatte.

(4.11c) Ikke slik å forstå at det var et arrangert ekteskap, slik skikken hadde vært hos hennes forfedre og slik det fremdeles forekom blant hennes slektninger selv om de religiøse forestillingene som *lå* bak, var forsømt og glemt av yngre generasjoner.

#### 4.2.1.3 Phrasal-prepositional verbs

There are not more than 12 examples of phrasal-prepositional verb *go* used in a metaphorical sense. 66.6% of these translations are of the congruent type, and only 2 of the congruent translations have been translated by the verb *gehen*, as in (4.12).

(4.12a) Something in the adolescent male wants risk, courts danger, *goes out to* the edge even to the edge of death. (ROB1.2)

(4.12b) Irgend etwas im heranwachsenden Mann verlangt nach Risiko, sucht die Gefahr, *geht* bis zum Äußersten selbst bis an den Rand des Todes.

(4.12c) Det fins noe i unggutten som oppsøker det risikable, frir til faresituasjoner, *går* helt fram til kanten også av døden.

In 50 % of the cases other German verbs with the same syntactic pattern have been used to translate *go*, e.g. (4.13):

(4.13b) Of course the phrase has *gone out of* fashion. (FW1.4)

(4.13b) Natürlich ist der Name aus der Mode *gekommen* obwohl das hier, tief im Westen des Landes, keiner verstehen und noch weniger einsehen würde.

(4.13c) Uttrykket har naturligvis *gått* av moten.

Table 4.5 shows the syntactic distribution of the translations of the phrasal-prepositional verb *go*. In 25 % of the occurrences paraphrase is used in the translations of the phrasal-prepositional *go*, as in (4.14):

(4.14a) This *goes along with* another belief of mine: that everyone else my age is an adult, whereas I am merely in disguise. (MA1.2.1)

(4.14b) Und noch etwas anderes glaube ich: daß alle in meinem Alter erwachsen sind, während ich nur so tue als ob.

(4.14c) Dette *henger sammen med* en annen forestilling jeg har: den at alle andre på min alder er voksne, mens jeg bare er forkledt som en voksen.

Table 4-5 Syntactic categories of the translations of the phrasal-prepositional verbs

syntactic category	no.	%
single word verb simple intransitive <i>gehen</i>	1	8.3 %
other single verb	1	8.3 %
multi-word verb	8	66.6 %
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	2	16.6%
other verb	6	50 %
paraphrase	3	25 %
total	12	100 %

#### 4.2.1.4 V + V combinations

There are only five occurrences of V + V combinations. Three of them have been translated by the verb *loslassen*, as in (4.15), and there is one occurrence of *schmeissen* and one paraphrase.

(4.15a) She had withstood the test on her, that bony pain, and he *let* her wrist *go* and went on to the door. (DL2.1.s17)



(4.15b) Alice hatte sich gegen diese Prüfung, gegen den knöchernen Schmerz behauptet. Jasper *ließ* ihr Handgelenk *los* und ging zur Tür.

(4.15c) Hun hadde klart prøven, dette knoklete ubehaget, og han *slapp* håndleddet hennes og gikk mot døra.

#### 4.2.2 Simple intransitive *go* and its German translations

There are 25 occurrences of *go* being used intransitively in a metaphorical and specialised sense in my material. 64 % of the occurrences are of the congruent type, but only 12 % have been translated by *gehen*, as in (4.16), which indicates certain differences between the two languages, with respect to syntax and semantics.

(4.16a) Christmas, just as wonderful a festival, came and *went*. (DL1.1.s369)

(4.16b) Weihnachten, ebenso festlich begangen wie im Jahr zuvor, kam und *ging*.

(4.16c) Julen kom og *gikk*, en like fantastisk fest.

Table 4-6 Syntactic categories of the translations of the simple intransitive *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	16	64 %
simple intransitive <i>gehen</i>	3	12 %
other single verb	13	52 %
multi-word verb	5	20 %
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	-	-
other phrasal	5	20 %
paraphrase	2	8 %
untranslated	1	4 %
zero	1	4%
total	25	100 %

In 52 % of the congruent translations different German verbs have been used to render the meaning of the metaphorical *go*. In (4.17) the German translation uses a single-word verb, whereas Norwegian has a phrasal verb.

(4.17a) I lit a Gauloise as the bell *went* and prepared to meet my doom. (JB1.2)

(4.17b) Ich zündete mir eine Gauloise an, als die Glocke *ertönte*, und machte mich bereit, meinem Schicksal ins Auge zu sehen.

(4.17c) Jeg tente en Gauloise idet det *ringte* på, og forberedte meg på å gå skjebnen i møte.

#### 4.2.3 Simple copular *go* and its German translations

None of the 18 occurrences of the copular uses of *go* have been translated by its German counterpart *gehen*. 33.3 % of the occurrences have been translated by the German copular verbs *werden* and *sein* as in (4.18) and (4.19) below.

(4.18a) Pat even laughed, hoping Faye would; but Faye tossed her head, her face seemed to crumple up out of its prettiness, and her lips *went white* as she pressed them together. (DL2.2)

(4.18b) Pat lachte sogar und hoffte, Faye würde auch lachen; doch Faye warf den Kopf zurück, ihr Gesicht schien sich aus der niedlichen Maske herauszulösen, und ihr Mund *wurde weiß*, weil sie die Lippen so fest zusammenpreßte.

(4.18c) Pat lo faktisk, hun håpet nok å få Faye til å le også; men Faye gjorde et kast med hodet igjen, det var som om ansiktet falt sammen for øynene på dem, det var slett ikke pent lenger, og leppene hennes *ble helt hvite* fordi hun knep munnen så hardt igjen.

In (4.18) and (4.19) both the German and Norwegian translations have congruent structures with the verbs “werden”, “sein” and “bli”.

(4.19a) I realized then that I should have devoted a lot more time to the fib I’d told because I could n’t think how to respond, I was so unnerved by Essie Daggett’s outburst that my mind *went blank*. (SG1.3)

(4.19b) Da wurde mir klar, daß ich der Geschichte, die ich erzählen wollte, viel mehr Zeit hätte widmen müssen, denn jetzt wußte ich nicht, was ich antworten sollte. Essie Daggetts Ausbruch hatte mich so entnervt, daß mein Hirn ganz *leer war*.

(4.19c) Jeg skjønnte at jeg burde ha brukt mer tid på dekkhistorien min, for nå ante jeg ikke hva jeg skulle svare. Jeg ble så oppkavet av Essies utbrudd at hjernen *ble aldeles tom*.

There are two occurrences of “abbrechen” in the material, as in (4.20); and two examples with “durchdrehen”, as in (4.21) below.

(4.20a) A silence, a sigh, or a gasp, then the line *went dead*. (DL2.1.s431)

(4.20b) Schweigen, ein Seufzer oder ein Keuchen, und die Verbindung *brach ab*.

(4.20c) Taushet, så et sukk eller et gisp, så *ble* forbindelsen *brutt*.

In (4.20) while the German translation uses the verb “abbrechen”, Norwegian has a congruent structure with the copular “bli”.

(4.21a) They had nothing to do to keep them busy, to keep them from *going mad*, except sit around and play cards till the lights were switched off at ten. (ABR1.1.1)

(4.21b) Es gab nichts, womit sie sich beschäftigen konnten und was sie davon abhielt, *durchzudrehen*. Sie konnten nichts anderes tun als herumsitzen und Karten spielen, bis um zehn Uhr das Licht abgeschaltet wurde.

(4.21c) De hadde ingenting å gjøre, som hindret dem i å *gå fra vettet*, bortsett fra å sitte og spille kort til lyset ble slukket klokken ti.

As can be seen from table 4.7, the verb *gehen* has not been used at all in the translations of the copular *go*. The use of ‘paraphrase’ is higher in this syntactic category than in any other categories where the verb *go* has been used, but the number of occurrences of copular *go* is insufficient to make any further claims.

Table 4-7 Syntactic categories of the translations of the copular *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
multi-word verb	13	72.2 %
phrasal <i>gehen</i>	-	
other phrasal	13	
paraphrase	5	27.8 %
total	18	100 %

### 4.3 Norwegian translations of the specialized and metaphorical uses of *go*

Table 4.8 gives an overview of the Norwegian translations of *go* used in specialized and metaphorical meanings. The use of *gå* in the translations is no more than 28.1 %; see (4.22) below, where Norwegian has cognate *gå* but the German translation does not contain a verb which could be said to correspond *go*.

(4.22a) I’ll be *going* for a fifty-fifty split so don’t get too attached to the house.  
(MW1.3.1)

(4.22b) Ich werde halbe-halbe verlangen, gewöhn Dich also nicht zu sehr an das Haus.

(4.22c) Jeg *går* inn for å halvere, så ikke bli for sterkt knyttet til huset.

The next verb in terms of frequency is *bli*, accounting for 8 %, which has been mostly used as a translation of copular *go*, as in (4.23).

(4.23a) At intervals, thunder rumbled in the distance and my windows flickered with blue light, tree branches illuminated briefly before the room *went* black again. (SG1.5.s65)

(4.23b) Hin und wieder grollte der Donner in der Ferne, blaues Licht blitzte in den Fenstern, Äste tauchten kurz auf, ehe das Zimmer wieder schwarz *wurde*.

(4.23c) Av og til tordnet det i det fjerne, og vinduene gnistret til med blått lys. Grenene på trærne utenfor ble opplyst et øyeblikk før rommet *ble* svart igjen.

In the section ‘minor variants’ 34 different Norwegian verbs have been used no more than once to translate *go*. Verbs that have been used more than once are: *foregå* (8), *komme* (8), *legge seg* (4), *reise* (4), *ta* (3), *dra* (3), *sende* (3), *være* (9), *sovne* (3), *slippe* (3), *forsvinne* (2), *vende* (2), *begynne* (2), *ligge* (2), *havne* (2).

Table 4-8 Norwegian translations of the specialized and metaphorical uses of *go*

Eng. cat. Norweg.trans.	simple intransitive	simple copular	phrasal	prepos.	phrasal- prep.	V+V combi n.	total
gå	3	3	17	21	4	1	49 (28.1 %)
bli	1	11	2				14 (8 %)
foregå			8				8 (4.5 %)
komme	3		3	2			8 (4.5 %)
legge				4			4 (2.2 %)
reise			1	2	1		4 (2.2 %)
ta	1			2			3 (1.7 %)
dra			2	1			3 (1.7 %)
sende	1		2				3 (1.7 %)
være	7		1	1			9 (5.1 %)
sovne				3			3 (1.7 %)
slippe						3	3 (1.7 %)
forsvinne	2						2 (1.1 %)
vende			2				2 (1.1 %)
begynne				2			2 (1.1 %)
ligge				2			2 (1.1 %)
havne			1	1			2 (1.1 %)
minor var	3	1	11	12	6	1	34 (19.5%)
paraphrase	2	3	5	4	1		15 (8.6%)
untranslated	1			1			2 (1.1 %)
zero	1			1			2 (1.1 %)
total	25(14.3%)	18(10.3%)	55(31.6%)	59(33.9%)	12(6.8%)	5(2.8 %)	174 (100 %)

The use of ‘paraphrase’ is relatively high in this group of translations; it has been used in 8.6 % of the cases. There is one occurrence in the category ‘untranslated’ where only the verb *go* has not been translated, but its meaning can be recovered from the translation, as in (4.24) where the German and Norwegian translations are syntactically very similar.

(4.24a) I wouldn't *go* into court and swear I saw it, she said. (RR1.2.s122)

(4.24b) "Vor Gericht würde ich nicht beschwören, daß ich es gesehen habe", sagte sie.

(4.24c) "I retten ville jeg ikke sverge på at jeg så det," sa hun.

### 4.3.1 Multi-word verb *go*

As has been mentioned in section 4.2.1, 75.2 % (131) of the occurrences of the verb *go* used in specialized and metaphorical meanings are multi-word verbs. Table 4.9 shows Norwegian translations of the multi-word verb *go* used metaphorically with their syntactic categories.

Once more, it is the corresponding cognate in the target language that most often occurs as a translation equivalent of *go*. With approximately 32.8 % of the instances of the multi-word verb *go* being translated by *gå*, this correspondent definitely stands out as the main translation equivalent.

67.9 % (89) of the occurrences are of the congruent type. 46 % of these congruent translations have been translated by the verb *gå*, as in (2.25).

(4.25a) Four days earlier, Mrs. Rowe told him, she had had the same symptoms plus some vomiting, then the next day felt better and believed the trouble, whatever it was, was *going away*. (AH1.2.1)

(4.25b) Schon vor vier Tagen, hatte Mrs. Rowe ihm erzählt, hatte sie die gleichen Symptome verspürt. Sie mußte sich übergeben, fühlte sich aber am nächsten Tag wieder besser und glaubte, die Beschwerden, wo immer sie herkommen mochten, würden *vergehen*.

(4.25c) Fire dager tidligere hadde hun hatt samme symptomer, og hadde kastet litt opp. Men neste dag følte hun seg bedre og trodde det *gikk over*.

The rest of the congruent translations are distributed across 34 different verbs; 15 out of these have been used more than once. Hence, there is the implication that *go* has properties of general meaning, i.e. a type of meaning which covers a large number of more specific meanings, as e.g. in (2.26).

(2.26a) It was possible, he conceded, that if his report had *gone* higher its general burden might eventually have been imparted to Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party Opposition in Parliament, who might not have been best pleased. (FF1.1.2)

(2.26b) Zugegeben, wäre der Report *weitergeleitet* worden so hätte man sich höheren Orts auch Gedanken über den Fraktionsführer der Labour-Opposition Neil Kinnock gemacht, der darüber nicht gerade entzückt gewesen wäre.

(2.26c) Det var mulig, måtte han medgi, at hvis rapporten hans var *kommet* høyere opp, kunne den til slutt blitt forelagt Neil Kinnock, leder for arbeiderpartioppisjonen i Parlamentet, som ikke ville blitt særlig fornøyd.

23.3 % of the occurrences have been translated by single-word verbs; in two of the cases *gå* has been used.



Table 4-9 Norwegian translations of the multi-word verb *go* and their syntactic categories

Norweg. cat. Norweg. transl	phrasal	single- word verb	paraphrase	untransl.	zero	total
gå	41 (46 %)	2				43(32.8%)
foregå	4	4				8 (6.1%)
komme	3					3 (2.2%)
bli	2					2 (1.5%)
legge	1	3				4 (3%)
reise	3	1				4 (3%)
ta	2					2 (1.5%)
dra	3					3 (2.2%)
sende	2					2 (1.5%)
være	1	1				2 (1.5%)
sovne		3				3 (2.2%)
slippe		3				3 (2.2%)
vende	2					2 (1.5%)
begynne	2					2 (1.5%)
ligge	2					2 (1.5%)
havne	2					2 (1.5%)
minor varieties	19	13				32 (24.4%)
paraphrase			10			10 (7.6%)
untranslated				1		1 (0.76%)
zero					1	1 (0.76%)
total	89(67.9%)	30(22.9%)	10(7.6%)	1(0.76%)	1(0.76%)	131(100%)

We also find a number of translations in the category ‘paraphrase’, which comprises translation equivalents where the verbal element which could be said to correspond to *go* in the original was not traceable, as in (4.27).

(4.27a) Later still, their descendants continued the family tradition and built drug manufacturing firms which, as years *went by*, became big, scientific and respectable.  
(AH1.2.4.s31)

(4.27b) Später führten ihre Nachkommen die Familientradition fort und errichteten Fabriken, die Arzneimittel herstellten und *im Verlauf der Jahre* immer größer, wissenschaftlicher und solider wurden.

(4.27c) Senere fortsatte etterkommerne familietradisjonen og bygget legemiddel-fabrikker som *med årene* ble store, vitenskapelige og respektable.

### 4.3.1.1 Phrasal verb *go* and its Norwegian equivalents

There are 55 occurrences of *go* as a phrasal verb in my material. Table 4.10 shows the syntactic distribution of the Norwegian translation equivalents. In 40 (72.7 %) of the phrasal occurrences, the translations are of the congruent type, while the remaining 15 instances are distributed among different Norwegian verbs and the category ‘paraphrase’.

Table 4-10 Syntactic categories of the translations of the phrasal verb *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	10	18.1 %
simple intransitive <i>gå</i>	1	1.8 %
other single verb	9	16.3 %
multi-word verb	40	72.7 %
phrasal <i>gå</i>	16	29%
other phrasal	24	43.6 %
paraphrase	5	9 %
total	55	100 %

There are 8 occurrences of the verb *foregå* which have been used as a translation equivalent of the phrasal *go on* meaning ‘happen’, as in (4.28). In one case phrasal *go on* has been translated by the Norwegian expression *å være på ferde*, as in (4.28).

(4.28a) At least they ought to know what *went on* outside their fortress, their kingdom, in which three precious children were nurtured, and where so many people came to immerse themselves in safety, comfort, kindness. (DL1.1.s404)

(4.28b) Doch mußten sie wenigstens wissen, was außerhalb ihrer Festung, ihres Königreichs *vorging*, in dem drei kostbare Kinder herangezogen wurden und in dem so viele Leute Sicherheit, Gemütlichkeit und Freundschaft suchten.

(4.28c) Men de burde i det minste vite hva som *foregikk* utenfor deres egen festning, deres kongerike, der tre dyrebare barn vokste opp, og der så mange mennesker kom for å dukke ned i sikkerhet, hygge og godhet.

(4.29a) When the people of Messina realized what was *going on*, it was already too late. (ABR1.1.1)

(4.29b) Ehe die Leute in Messina begriffen, was eigentlich *los war*, war es schon zu spät.

(4.29c) Da folk i Messina skjønnte hva som *var på ferde*, var det allerede for sent.

#### 4.3.1.2 Prepositional verb *go* and its Norwegian equivalents

There are 59 occurrences of the prepositional *go*. Table 4.11 presents the syntactic distribution of the Norwegian translations. The congruent translations make up 66.1 % of the occurrences.

Table 4-11 Syntactic categories of the translations of the prepositional *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single word-verb	14	23.7 %
simple intransitive <i>gå</i>	1	1.6 %
other single verb	13	22 %
multi-word verb	39	66.1 %
phrasal <i>gå</i>	20	33.8 %
other phrasal	19	32.2 %
paraphrase	4	6.7 %
untranslated	1	1.6 %
zero	1	1.6 %
total	59	100 %

33.8 % of the cases have been translated by *gå*. In 32.2 % of the occurrences different

Norwegian phrasal verbs have been used as translation equivalents of *go*. Five of them have

been used more than once: *begynne* (2), *komme* (2), *ligge* (2), *ta* (2), *være* (2). *Begynne på skolen* is used as an equivalent of *go to school/university/grade*, as in (4.30).

(4.30a) When I *went to* first *grade* and the other children said that their fathers were farmers, I simply didn't believe them. (JSM1.1.4.s49)

(4.30b) Als ich *in die erste Klasse ging* und die anderen Kinder sagten, ihre Väter seien Farmer, glaubte ich ihnen einfach nicht.

(4.30c) Da jeg *begynte på skolen* og de andre ungene sa at fedrene deres var gårdbrukere, trodde jeg dem rett og slett ikke.

The non-congruent translations are distributed across different categories. Single-word verb translations, accounting for 23.7 % of the translation equivalents, are distributed among 8 different verbs used only once, one occurrence of intransitive *gå* and two verbs used three times each, namely *sovne* used as an equivalent of *go to sleep* and reflexive *legge seg* as an equivalent of *go to bed*, as in (4.31) and (4.32).

(4.31a) He was replacing the element in the kettle and she was cutting up vegetables for one of her delicious cheap dishes; she was in the bath and he came in and took up what he had been saying after Baby and Will had *gone to bed*; he and his wife were themselves in bed, had said goodnight and turned away, then slowly talk began again. (NG1.4.s66)

(4.31b) Er reparierte den Teekessel, und sie schnitt Gemüse für eines ihrer köstlichen und billigen Gerichte; sie war im Bad, und er kam herein und nahm den Faden des Gesprächs wieder auf, wo er ihn hatte fallenlassen, als Baby und Will *zu Bett gegangen* waren; sie lagen im Bett, hatten einander gute Nacht gesagt und sich umgedreht, und langsam setzte das Gespräch wieder ein.

(4.31c) Han reparerte varmeelementet i kaffekokeren og hun snittet grønnsaker til et av de deilige og billige måltidene som hun var en mester til å trylle frem; hun var på badet, og han kom inn og tok opp igjen noe han hadde sagt etter at Baby og Will hadde *lagt seg*; han og hans kone var for seg selv i sengen, hadde sagt godnatt og snudd seg på siden, og så begynte de langsomt å snakke igjen.

(4.32a) Mattie picked him up and pressed his soft body to her bosom, molding him into her heart as he *went to sleep*. (GN1.1.3)

(4.32b) Mattie nahm ihn hoch und preßte seinen zarten Körper an ihre Brust, und als er *einschlief*, war ihr Herz voll.

(4.32c) Mattie tok ham opp og trykket den myke kroppen inntil seg, tett inntil hjertet sitt mens han *sovnet*.

### 4.3.1.3 Phrasal-prepositional verbs

There are only 12 occurrences of the phrasal-prepositional verb *go*. This small group of translations is distributed only across two categories: single-word verbs and multi-word verbs. Categories such as ‘untranslated’ or ‘zero’ have not been found here. The congruent translations account for 75 % and consist of six different Norwegian verbs, used only once as a translation of *go*, together with the four occurrences of multi-word verb *gå*, as in (4.33).

(4.33a) Something in the adolescent male wants risk, courts danger, *goes out to* the edge even to the edge of death. (ROB1.2)

(4.33b) Irgend etwas im heranwachsenden Mann verlangt nach Risiko, sucht die Gefahr, *geht bis zum* Äußersten selbst bis an den Rand des Todes.

(4.33c) Det fins noe i unggutten som oppsøker det risikable, frir til faresituasjoner, *går* helt *fram til* kanten også av døden.

Table 4.12 shows the syntactic categories used in the translations of the phrasal-prepositional *go*.

Table 4-12 Syntactic categories of the translations of the phrasal-prepositional *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	2	16.6 %
simple intransitive <i>gå</i>	-	
other single-word verb	2	
multi-word verb	9	75 %
phrasal <i>gå</i>	4	33.3 %
other phrasal	5	41.6 %
paraphrase	1	8.3 %
total	12	100%

In 16.6 % of the occurrences other Norwegian single-word verbs have been used to render the meaning of *go*. In (4.34) the Norwegian translation has the single-word verb “gjennomføre” and German uses a paraphrase.

(4.34a) Dammit, Sarah, you knew the score before you married me, and it was your choice to *go through with* it. (MW1.3.1.s42)

(4.34b) Verdammt noch mal, Sarah, du hast gewußt, was Sache ist, bevor wir geheiratet haben, und du warst einverstanden.

(4.34c) Pokker heller, Sarah, du var klar over hvordan sakene lå an før du giftet deg med meg, og det var ditt valg å *gjennomføre* det.

#### 4.3.1.4 V + V combinations

Out of five occurrences of V + V combinations, three have been translated by the Norwegian verb *slippe*, as in (4.35); there is one occurrence each of *kaste* and *gå*. The number of

examples of V + V combinations in the material is insufficient to allow any further investigation.

(4.35a) She *let go* of his hands but he didn't go anywhere. (RDO1.1.s452)

(4.35b) Sie *ließ* seine Hände *los*, aber er lief nicht weg.

(4.35c) Hun *slapp* hendene hans, men han rørte seg ikke.

### 4.3.2 Simple intransitive *go* and its Norwegian translations

Out of 25 occurrences of intransitive *go* used in a metaphorical and specialised sense in my material, only 3 (12 %) have been translated by intransitive *gå* (4.36), and in 48 % of the occurrences different Norwegian single-word verbs have been used, as in (4.37).

(4.36a) Christmas, just as wonderful a festival, came and *went*. (DL1.1.s369)

(4.36b) Weihnachten, ebenso festlich begangen wie im Jahr zuvor, kam und *ging*.

(4.36c) Julen kom og *gikk*, en like fantastisk fest.

In (4.36) all three languages have a congruent structure, and in the example below (4.37) the German and Norwegian translations use the congruent verbs “*verschwinden*” and “*forsvinne*” as translations of *go*.

(4.37a) The television *goes* and the rats stay, and the kids are the first to notice.  
(FW1.3.s8)

(4.37b) Der Fernseher *verschwindet*, und die Ratten bleiben, und die Kinder sind die ersten, die's merken.

(4.37c) TV-en *forsvinner* og rottene blir, og barna er de første som legger merke til det.

The category ‘paraphrase’ accounts for 8 % of the instances. In this category the meaning of the original expression with *go* is preserved by using devices other than a verb. Multi-word verb translations are represented by 4 different verbs used once and the verb *bli*, which has been used as a translation equivalent of *go* in two occurrences, as in (4.38).

(4.38a) Where’d the furniture *go*? (SG1.2.s140)

(4.38b) "Wo *sind* die Möbel?"

(4.38c) "Hvor er det *blitt av* møblene?"

Table 4.13 gives an overview of the syntactic distribution of the translations in this small group of intransitive uses of *go*.

Table 4-13 Syntactic categories of the translations of the simple intransitive *go*

syntactic category	no.	%
single-word verb	15	60 %
simple intransitive <i>gå</i>	3	12 %
other single verb	12	48 %
multi-word verb	6	24 %
phrasal <i>gå</i>	-	
other phrasal verb	6	
paraphrase	2	8 %
untranslated	1	4 %
zero	1	4%
total	25	100 %

### 4.3.3 Simple copular *go* and its Norwegian translations

In 18 instances the verb *go* occurs with a copular complementation, and 66.6 % out of these have been translated by the Norwegian copular (*uselvstendig verb*) *bli*, as in (4.39).

(4.39a) At intervals, thunder rumbled in the distance and my windows flickered with blue light, tree branches illuminated briefly before the room *went black* again. (SG1.5.s65)



(4.39b) Hin und wieder grollte der Donner in der Ferne, blaues Licht blitzte in den Fenstern, Äste tauchten kurz auf, ehe das Zimmer wieder *schwarz wurde*.

(4.39c) Av og til tordnet det i det fjerne, og vinduene gnistret til med blått lys. Grenene på trærne utenfor ble opplyst et øyeblikk før rommet *ble svart* igjen.

Table 4-14 Syntactic categories of the translations of the copular *go*

syntactic category	no	%
single word verb	12	66.6 %
copular <i>bli</i>	12	
other verb	-	
multi-word verb	3	16.7 %
phrasal <i>gå</i>	3	
other phrasal	-	
paraphrase	3	16.7 %
total	18	100 %

As seen from table 4.14, *gå* has been used in three instances to translate *go*; in two of them the expression *gå galt* has been used, as in (4.40).

(4.40a) In a world where parents get divorced, where older kids sometimes beat the shit out of you for no rational reason, where the rival Little League team sometimes racks the crap out of your pitching, where the good guys don't always win like they do on TV where you don't always get invited to the good birthday party, in a world where so much *goes wrong*, there will always be Twinkles and Cocoa Bears and All-Grain Blend, and they'll always taste good. (SK1.1.s632)

(4.40b) In einer Welt, in der Eltern sich scheiden lassen, in der man von größeren Geschwistern ohne jeden Grund fürchterlich verprügelt wird, in der die Guten durchaus nicht immer gewinnen, wie es im Fernsehen der Fall ist, wo man nicht immer zu den schönen Geburtstagspartys eingeladen wird, in einer Welt, in der so vieles *verkehrt ist*, wird es immer Twinkles und Cocoa Bears geben, und sie werden immer gut schmecken.

(4.40c) I en verden som ofte kan virke vanskelig og urettferdig, og hvor mye *går galt*, vil det alltid finnes Twinkles og Cocoa Bears og Sharps Helkornblanding, og de vil alltid smake godt.

In one of the occurrences the verb *gå* has been used in the phrasal expression “gå fra vettet”, as in (4.41).

(4.41a) They had nothing to do to keep them busy, to keep them from *going mad*, except sit around and play cards till the lights were switched off at ten. (ABR1.1.1.s1034)

(4.41b) Es gab nichts, womit sie sich beschäftigen konnten und was sie davon abhielt, *durchzudrehen*. Sie konnten nichts anderes tun als herumsitzen und Karten spielen, bis um zehn Uhr das Licht abgeschaltet wurde.

(4.41c) De hadde ingenting å gjøre, som hindret dem i å *gå fra vettet*, bortsett fra å sitte og spille kort til lyset ble slukket klokken ti.

As seen from table 4-14, 66.6 % of the translations of copular *go* are of the congruent type, i.e. they have been translated by the copular *bli*. The non-congruent translations are three occurrences of paraphrase and one phrasal *gå*.

#### **4.4 Concluding remarks**

This chapter has been devoted to a contrastive analysis of the many uses of *go* in specialised and metaphorical meanings. As we have seen, the correspondence between the three cognates *go*, *gehen* and *gå* is much lower when the verb is used in its specialised and metaphorical meanings than when *go* has its basic meaning, i.e. locomotion.

The category ‘paraphrase’ is relatively high in the group of translations where *go* has a specialised or metaphorical meaning: in German 17.8 % and Norwegian 8.6 % of the occurrences. In the metaphorical uses of *go* ‘paraphrase’ is more frequent than when *go* refers to locomotion, where German translations have used ‘paraphrase’ in 7.7 % and Norwegian in 6.3 % of the cases. Table 4.15 gives an overview of the German and Norwegian translations

of *go* used in metaphorical and specialised meanings. As can be seen from the table, the correspondence between *gå* and *go* is slightly higher than that of *go* and *gehen*. The differences and similarities of the verbs *go*, *gehen* and *gå* will be further considered in the following chapter where we examine the grammaticalized uses of *go*.

Table 4-15 German and Norwegian translations of the specialised and metaphorical uses of *go*

German translations of <i>go</i>	no. %	Norwegian translations of <i>go</i>	no. %
gehen	40 (22.9%)	gå	49 (28.1 %)
kommen	8 (4.5%)	bli	14 (8 %)
vorgehen	6 (3.4%)	foregå	8 (4.5 %)
fahren	5 (2.8%)	komme	8 (4.5 %)
sein	8 (4.5%)	legge	4 (2.2 %)
werden	5 (2.8%)	reise	4 (2.2 %)
einschlafen	4 (2.2%)	ta	3 (1.7 %)
loslassen	4 (2.2%)	dra	3 (1.7 %)
besuchen	2 (1.1%)	sende	3 (1.7 %)
verfliegen	2 (1.1%)	være	3 (1.7 %)
durchdrehen	2 (1.1%)	sovne	3 (1.7 %)
abbrechen	2 (1.1%)	slippe	3 (1.7 %)
machen	2 (1.1%)	forsvinne	2 (1.1 %)
steigen	2 (1.1%)	begynne	2 (1.1 %)
verschwinden	2 (1.1%)	ligge	2 (1.1 %)
zerbrechen	2 (1.1%)	havne	2 (1.1 %)
min. variants	36 (20.6%)	minor variants	34 (19.5%)
paraphrase	31 (17.8%)	paraphrase	15 (8.6 %)
untranslated	3 (1.7%)	untranslated	2 (1.1 %)
zero	6 (3.4 %)	zero	2 (1.1 %)
total			174 (100 %)

## 5 Grammaticalized meanings

As has been mentioned in section 2.5, one of the extreme meaning extensions that verbs may undergo is grammaticalization, i.e. when they adopt grammaticalized meanings. In the grammaticalized meanings considered here *go* occurs as part of multi-word combinations: *be going to*, *go on* + *Ving*. There are 120 occurrences of *go* used in its grammaticalized meanings; 82 of them are the cases where *go* is used as the future marker *be going to*, and in 38 occurrences *go* is used in the marker of continuation *go on*. These occurrences will be analysed in the following sections.

### 5.1 The future marker *be going to*

#### 5.1.1 Introduction

According to Bybee et al. (1994), the motion verbs *go* and *come* are the most attested sources of future markers in the world's languages. "The use of *be going to* as a future marker is the most prominent grammaticalized meaning of the English *go*" (Viberg 1999a: 102).

According to Aijmer (1984:151), "*Go to* is associated with a speaker's perspective on the future event. The speaker's knowledge and intentions at the present time, where he is, what he can observe and his involvement in the future action play a role for the choice of *go to*".

In the next sections of this thesis German and Norwegian translation equivalents of the future marker *be going to* will be investigated.

### 5.1.2 German translations of *be going to*

There are 82 occurrences of *be going to* in my material. Table 5.1 shows the most frequent translation equivalents of the construction *be going to* found in my material. 73.1 % of the occurrences have been translated by German modal verbs.

Table 5-1 German translations of *be going to*

German translations of <i>be going to</i>	no.	%
werden	36	43.9 %
wollen	12	14.6 %
sollen	6	7.3 %
müssen	2	2.4 %
sein	2	2.4 %
können	2	2.4 %
minor varieties	3	3.6 %
present tense	13	15.8%
paraphrase	5	6.9 %
untranslated	1	1.2 %
total	82	100 %

The most frequent German translation of *be going to* is *werden*, accounting for 43.9 % of the occurrences. This correspondent definitely stands out as the main translation equivalent, e.g.

(5.1):

(5.1a) Princess Margaret had looked down into the police car and seen her sister's bloodstained cashmere jumper and her closed eyes and had immediately had hysterics, shrieking, *They are going to kill us all!* (ST1.1.8)

(5.1b) Prinzessin Margaret hatte einen Blick in das Polizeiauto geworfen, den mit Blut befleckten Kaschmirpullover ihrer Schwester und deren geschlossene Augen gesehen und sofort einen hysterischen Anfall bekommen. "Sie *werden* uns noch alle umbringen!" hatte sie gekreischt.

(5.1c) Prinsesse Margaret hadde kikket ned i politibilen og sett sin søsters blodstenkte kasjmirjumper og lukkede øyne, og hadde straks fått et hysterisk anfall og skreket: "De *kommer til* å ta livet av hver og en av oss!"

*Werden* occurs with as almost equal frequency in the past (5.2) and the present tense (5.1), as shown in table 5.2.

(5.2a) If I admitted he owed me money, I *was going to* have the phone slammed down in my ear. (SG1.3.s88)

(5.2b) Wenn ich zugab, daß er mir Geld schuldete, *würde* man am anderen Ende nur den Hörer auf die Gabel knallen.

(5.2c) Hvis jeg tilstod at han skyldte meg penger, *ville* jeg vel få røret midt i fjeset.

Table 5-2 Translations with *werden* according to tense

tense	%
present tense	44.4 %
past tense	42.8 %

The second largest category is 'present tense'. This category includes a wide range of verbs used in the present tense with no direct correspondent to *be going to*, and accounts for 15.8 % of the translations. It is used in the translations where *be going to* is in the present tense, as in (5.3), but there is one occurrence in the past tense (5.4).

(5.3a) She said, And what *are you going to* do now that you've read all the children's books? (RD1.7.s232)

(5.3b) Sie sagte: "Und was machst du jetzt, nachdem du alle Kinderbücher ausgelesen hast?"

(5.3c) Hun sa: Hva har du *tenkt å* gjøre nå da du har lest alle barnebøkene da?

(5.4a) It *was going to* be easy, it was easy, the real danger was gone. (RR1.1)

(5.4b) Es *ist* bestimmt einfach, sagte er sich, es ist einfach, die wirkliche Gefahr ist vorüber.

(5.4c) Det *ville* bli enkelt. Det var enkelt, den virkelige faren var over.

Next in terms of frequency is the modal verb *wollen*, which has been used in 14.6 % of the translations, e.g. (5.5):

(5.5a) Amy said: Look, if you *'re* not *going to* help with these envelopes you might as well go and put a new washer on that tap. (PDJ3.1.6)

(5.5b) "Wenn du mir schon nicht mit den Kuverts helfen *willst*", nörgelte Amy, "könntest du wenigstens im Wasserhahn die Dichtung auswechseln.

(5.5c) Amy sa: "Hvis du ikke har *tenkt å* hjelpe meg med konvoluttene, kan du like godt gå og skifte pakning på kranen der borte.

In 7.3 % of the translations modal *sollen* has been used, as in (5.6).

(5.6a) And what *are* we *going to* pay with? asked Faye. (DL2.2.s238)

(5.6b) "Und wovon *sollen* wir das alles bezahlen?" fragte Faye, "wir sind doch alle arbeitslos, oder?"

(5.6c) "Og hva *skal* vi betale dem med, da?" spurte Faye.

Other modal verbs, namely *müssen*, *sein* and *können*, occur in the translations but not more than twice. The next interesting category is 'minor varieties' which consists of only three instances of different verbs which indicate future intention and have been used as equivalents

to the construction *be going to*. These verbs are *planen*, as in (5.7), *bevorstehen* and *haben*.

Two of them have been used in the past tense, as in (5.8).

(5.7a) They *are going to* have four more children, Dorothy said, appealing to the others. (DL1.1.s479)

(5.7b) "Die beiden *planen* nur noch vier weitere Kinder", verkündete Dorothy den anderen.

(5.7c) "De *kommer til* å få fire barn til," sa Dorothy og appellerte til de andre.

(5.8a) I *was* obviously *going to* have a musical time among the radiators and stopcocks. (PM1.2.s44)

(5.8b) Mir *stand* also ein Musikerlebnis unter Heizkörpern und Sperrhähnen *bevor*.

(5.8c) Så jeg *kom* nok *til* å få et musikalsk innslag blant radiatorer og kraner og annet utstyr.

6.9 % of the occurrences are translated by 'paraphrase', as in (5.9) below.

(5.9a) *Ain't gonna* kill me either, but it bitches the shit outta my hemorrhoids. (SK1.1.s841)

(5.9b) Mich auch nicht, aber es ist verdammt schlecht für meine Hämorrhoiden.

(5.9c) Det tar ikke knekken på meg, heller, men jaggu setter det fart i hemorroidene.

### 5.1.3 Norwegian translations of *be going to*

In English the use of the motion verb *go*, to indicate future time, is one of its most prominent grammaticalized meanings. In Norwegian the motion verb *komme* can be used as a future marker. *Komme til* is only used in the present tense and expresses prediction.



Table 5.3 shows the most frequent Norwegian translation equivalents of the construction *be going to*. According to table 5.3, the most frequent translation of *be going to* is *skulle*, accounting for 30.4 % of the instances. *Skulle* occurs in the translations of the sentences used in the past and the present tense, as in (5.10) and (5.11).

(5.10a) Then when I'm sure that he does understand, that he really does realize, that he feels just terrible, I'm *going to* open my purse and pull out a gun and shoot him between the eyes. (AT1.3.s74)

(5.10b) Und wenn ich dann überzeugt bin, daß er begriffen hat, daß er es wirklich einsieht, daß er sich entsetzlich vorkommt, dann mache ich meine Handtasche auf, ziehe eine Pistole heraus und schieße ihm zwischen die Augen.

(5.10c) Og når jeg så er sikker på at han skjønner det, at han virkelig begriper, at han føler seg ussel, så *skal* jeg åpne vesken min og dra frem en revolver og skyte ham mellom øynene.

(5.11a) If he *was going to* do justice to the idea forming in his mind, he was going to have to describe that picture in words ; prepare for the Soviet leader one of the best pieces he had ever penned. (FF1.1.1.s240)

(5.11b) Wenn er der Idee, die er im Kopfe hatte, Gerechtigkeit widerfahren lassen *wollte*, dann mußte er dieses Bild in die entsprechenden Worte umsetzen; für den Sowjetführer einen der besten Berichte ausarbeiten, die er je niedergeschrieben hatte.

(5.11c) *Skulle* han yte den idéen som formet seg i sinnet hans rettferdighet, var han nødt til å beskrive dette bildet i ord; utarbeide for Sovjet-lederen en av de beste fremstillingene han noen gang hadde satt på papiret.

Table 5-3 Norwegian translations of *be going to*

Norwegian translations of <i>be going to</i>	no.	%
skulle	25	30.4 %
ville	13	15.8 %
komme	11	13.4 %
tenke	7	8.5 %
bli	7	8,5 %
kunne	3	3.6 %
present tense	13	15.8 %
untranslated	3	3.6 %
total	82	100 %

The next frequent translation equivalent of *be going to* is *ville*, which has been used in 15.8 % of the occurrences, with an almost equal frequency in the present and the past tense. But we should keep in mind that the numbers of the examples for each tense group are not equal. There are 54 examples of *be going to* used in the present tense and 28 examples of the past tense. The frequency in use of *ville* is given in table 5.4, which indicates that *ville* is more frequent in the past tense, e.g (5.12).

Table 5-4 The frequency of *ville* in the translations according to tense

tense	%
present tense	11.1 %
past tense	25 %

(5.12a) They exchanged a quick look, half guilty because of the irrepressible smiles on their faces, which they felt *were* probably *going to* exasperate the others. (DL1.1)

(5.12b) Sie wechselten einen raschen Blick, halb beschämt, weil sie ihr Lächeln nicht unterdrücken konnten, obwohl sie wußten, daß sie die anderen damit vermutlich reizten.

(5.12c) De så på hverandre et øyeblikk, litt skyldige på grunn av smilet de ikke klarte å undertrykke, og som de følte sikkert *ville* irritere de andre.

The next frequent Norwegian translation of *be going to* is the motion verb *komme til*, with 13.4 % of the occurrences. The expression *komme til* is followed by the main verb in the infinitive and is neutral with respect to tense, since it is found in examples of both the present and past tense, as in (5.13) and (5.14).

(5.13a) You've got your own mortgage, your own kid, plus that old Jag sportster that's *going to* half-buck you to death. (SK1.1.s525)

(5.13b) Du hast ebenfalls eine Hypothek am Hals, und dein Jaguar *wird* dich ohnehin ruinieren.

(5.13c) Du har også ditt lån og din sønn, pluss den gamle Jaguaren som *kommer til* å riste deg i hjel en dag.

(5.14a) First, we would be asked if we *were going to* be at home during Easter or May, or whichever period suited the caller. (PM1.2)

(5.14b) Wir wurden zunächst gefragt, ob wir zu Ostern oder im Mai, oder wann immer es dem jeweiligen Anrufer paßte, in der Gegend wären.

(5.14c) Først ble vi spurt om vi *kom til* å være hjemme i påsken eller i mai eller når det måtte passe spørgeren.

The use of the category 'present tense', which accounts for 15.8 % of the translations, is restricted to the cases where *be going to* is used in the present tense, as in (5.15).

(5.15a) Look, if I live next door to an enemy and he has a knife, a gun and a machine gun and I've got the same, I'm not *going to* chuck mine before he chucks his. (PDJ3.1.6)

(5.15b) "Wenn ich Tür an Tür mit meinem Feind lebe", hatte sie gesagt, "und der hat ein Messer, eine Pistole, ein Maschinengewehr, und ich habe all das auch, dann *werde* ich das Zeug doch nicht verschrotten, wenn er's nicht vorher macht.

(5.15c) Hør nå her, hvis jeg har en fiende til nabo og han har en kniv, en revolver og et maskingevær, og jeg det samme, så kvitter ikke jeg meg med mine våpen før han kvitter seg med sine.

8.5 % of the occurrences have been translated by *tenke*, which is followed by the main verb in the infinitive with the infinitive marker *å*, as in (5.16). In six out of seven occurrences with *tenke* the original sentence is in the present tense; there is only one occurrence where *be going to* is in the past tense, as in (5.16). Interestingly enough, all of the translations with *tenke* have been used in the present or past perfect, regardless of what tense is found in the original sentence, as in (5.17). In these occurrences *tenke* expresses intentional future, something which has already been decided on.

(5.16a) In fact he *was going to* permit himself one last bender. (FF1.1.1)

(5.16b) Er war jedoch fest entschlossen, sich eine letzte Besäufnis zu leisten.

(5.16c) Faktisk hadde han *tenkt å* unne seg en siste rus.

(5.17a) *We are going to* give it a rest, announced Harriet. (DL1.1)

(5.17b) "Wir *werden* eine Pause machen", versicherte Harriet und fügte trotzig hinzu:  
"Mindestens drei Jahre!"

(5.17c) "Vi har *tenkt å* ta det litt med ro," erklærte Harriet.

Translations with *bli* have the same frequency as occurrences with *tenke*, i.e. 8.5 %. There is one occurrence where *bli* has been used in the past tense, as in (5.18), but most of the examples are in the present tense.

(5.18a) I *was going to* have to drive down to L.A. (SG1.1.s163)

(5.18b) Ich *würde* nach L.A. fahren müssen.

(5.18c) Skitt, jeg *ble* nødt til å kjøre ned til Los Angeles.

Three of the occurrences have been translated by the modal verb *kunne*, as in (5.19).

(5.19a) You can't afford a new typewriter and you think you're *going to* save the world. (PDJ3.1.6.s139)

(5.19b) "Du kannst dir keine neue Schreibmaschine leisten, meinst aber, du *könntest* die Welt retten".

(5.19c) "Du har ikke råd til ny skrivemaskin, og du tror du *kan* redde verden."

## **5.2 *Go on* as a marker of continuation**

### **5.2.1 Introduction**

*Go on* is used as a general continuative marker combined with a wide range of verbs. It is used to describe the continuation of an activity in progress. In the next sections we will see what equivalents German and Norwegian use to translate *go on*.

### **5.2.2 German translations of *go on***

The most frequent equivalent to *go on* in German is the verbal particle *weiter* + verb, as we can see from table 5.5. *Weiter* + V has been used as a translation of *go on* in 42.1 % of the occurrences, e.g (5.20)

(5.20a) Maclean had *gone on*, somehow, utterly disillusioned and resentful, until the cancer got him, by which time he hated his hosts and they hated him. (FF1.1.1.s117)

(5.20b) Madean hatte voller Groll und total demoralisiert *weitergemacht*, bis der Krebs ihn erwischte, und als es soweit war, haßte er seine Gastgeber, und seine Gastgeber haßten ihn.

(5.20c) Maclean hadde *holdt* det gående *på sett og vis*, fullstendig desillusjonert og dypt forurettet, inntil kreften tok ham, og på den tiden hatet han vertskapet sitt, og de hatet ham.

Table 5-5 German translations of *go on*

German translations	no.	%
weiter + verb	16	42.1 %
fortfahren	7	18.4 %
wieder + verb	1	2.6 %
paraphrase	12	31.5 %
untranslated	2	5.2 %
total	38	100%

The next most frequent translation equivalent of *go on* is the verb *fortfahren*, accounting for 18.4 % of the translations. In most of the cases it is used in combination with direct quotation and in these examples the verbal activity is semantically understood, as in (5.21). There is only one example where a direct quotation does not follow *fortfahren*; it expresses meaning of verbal activity, cf. (5.22).

(5.21a) He *went on*, Anyway, I always think that things have to happen the way they do happen that there are so many inner and outer forces joining at every event that it becomes a kind of fate. (JSM1.1.4.s122)

(5.21b) Er *fuhr fort*: "Jedenfalls, ich finde immer, daß die Dinge so passieren müssen, wie sie passieren, daß so viele innere und äußere Kräfte bei jedem Ereignis zusammenkommen, daß eine Art Schicksal daraus wird.

(5.21c) "Forresten så tror jeg at ting skjer slik de må skje, at det er så mange indre og ytre krefter som spiller inn når noe skjer at det på en måte er skjebnebestemt.

(5.22a) He *went on* to compare the cycling of the nutritious elements in the soil, and the movement of water from the oceans to the land, with the circulation of the blood. (JL1.1)

(5.22b) Er *fuhr fort*, den Kreislauf der Nährstoffe im Boden und die Bewegung der Ozeane zum Land hin mit der Zirkulation des Blutes zu vergleichen.

(5.22c) Han *fortsatte* med å sammenligne sirkulasjonen av næringselementer i jorden og bevegelsen av vann fra havene til landområdene med blodsirkulasjonen.

The category 'paraphrase' comprises a large number of translations (31.5 %) where continuation has been rendered in the translations by different devices, but these are used according to the context, as in (5.23).

(5.23a) A cousin of Harriet's with three children came, too, for she had heard of the wonderful Easter party that had *gone on* for a week. (DL1.1)

(5.23b) Eine Cousine Harriets rückte mit ihren drei Kindern an, weil sie Wunderdinge von der *vergangenen* Osterwoche gehört hatte.

(5.23c) En av Harriets kusiner med tre barn kom også, for hun hadde hørt om det fantastiske påskeselskapet som hadde *pågått* i en uke.

### 5.2.3 Norwegian translations of *go on*

71.05 % of the occurrences of *go on* have been translated into Norwegian by the verb *fortsette*. *Fortsette* can be used in different contexts and is the main Norwegian equivalent of English *go on*, e.g. (5.24).

(5.24a) He told them that I had hidden my special tokens of spirit identity on this earth and till they were found I would *go on* falling ill and that it was almost certain that I would die before the age of twenty-one. (BO1.1.2)

(5.24b) Er sagte ihnen, ich hätte die speziellen Pfänder meiner Geisterzugehörigkeit auf dieser Erde verborgen und würde, solange diese nicht gefunden waren, immer *wieder* krank *werden*, und es sei ziemlich sicher, daß ich nie das Alter von einundzwanzig erreichen würde.

(5.24c) Han fortalte dem at jeg hadde gjemt de spesielle tegnene på min åndeidentitet, her på jorden, og at inntil de ble funnet, ville jeg *fortsette* å bli syk og nesten sikkert dø før jeg var enogtyve.

Table 5-6 Norwegian translations of *go on*

Norwegian translations	no.	%
fortsette	27	71 %
holde på	2	5.2 %
paraphrase	3	7.8 %
minor variations	3	7.8 %
untranslated	3	7.8 %
total	38	100 %

There are two occurrences in the translations where *holde på* has been used; the preposition *på* can have the meaning of continuation similar to that of *on*, as in (5.25).

(5.25a) I only *go on* like this because Stuart's my friend. (JB1.2)

(5.25b) Ich red nur so daher, weil Stuart mein Freund ist.

(5.25c) Jeg *holder* bare *på* på denne måten fordi Stuart er min venn.

The category paraphrase is lower in Norwegian than in German, with 7.8 % of the cases, which represents only three occurrences where different devices have been used to render the meaning of the original, as in (5.26), but since they were not frequent they have been classified under this category.



(5.26a) Macon *went on* watching the road, but his nose seemed sharper and whiter, as if the skin of his face had been pulled tight. (AT1.1.s109)

(5.26b) Macon starrte *weiterhin* auf die Straße, aber seine Nase wirkte spitzer und weißer, als hätte seine Gesichtshaut sich gestrafft.

(5.26c) Macon så *fremdeles* på veien, men nesen hans så skarpere og hvitere ut, som om huden i ansiktet var blitt dratt sammen.

The category ‘minor variations’, accounting for 7.8 % of the instances, comprises different verbs used in the translation of *go on*. For example *gå*, as in (5.27), which is the only occurrence where *gå* has been used, *vare* (5.28) and *komme*, as in (5.29).

(5.27a) Each time we dip our wound into that water, we get nourishment, and the strength to *go on* further in the process. (ROB1.2.1)

(5.27b) Jedesmal, wenn wir unsere Wunde in das Wasser tauchen, werden wir gestärkt und bekommen die Kraft *weiterzumachen*.

(5.27c) Hver gang vi dypper såret i kildevannet får vi næring, og styrke til å *gå videre* i prosessen.

(5.28a) The Plague just *went on* and *on*, and even became worse. (ABR1.1.1.s783)

(5.28b) Die Pest wütete *weiter*, ja, es wurde sogar noch schlimmer.

(5.28c) Pesten *varte* og *varte*, og ble til og med verre.

(5.29a) That’s right, *go on*, I’m holding you. (MM1.1)

(5.29b) Macht nichts, nur los, ich halte dich.

(5.29c) Bare *kom igjen*, du. Jeg holder deg.

### 5.3 Concluding remarks

The current chapter has been devoted to an analysis of the grammatical meanings of *go* and their translations into German and Norwegian. The most established grammatical meanings of *go* analysed here are *be going to* and *go on*.

There has been no overlap in the languages with respect to the grammatical meanings. The main translations of the future marker *be going to* in German and Norwegian are *werden* and *skulle*. Table 5.7 compares German and Norwegian translations of *be going to*.

Besides modal verbs Norwegian uses the motion verb *komme* as a future marker.

In both German and Norwegian it is possible to express future time by using the present tense, as in (5.30). The simple present tense has usually been used in the translations where *be going to* is in the present tense. Other translation types have been used in both the present and past tense.

(5.30a) I' *m going to* bleed to death. (RR1.3.s9)

(5.30b) Ich verblute.

(5.30) "Hjelp meg, jeg blør i hjel."

Table 5-7 German and Norwegian translations of *be going to*

German translations	no.	%	Norwegian translations	no.	%
werden	36	43.9 %	skulle	25	30.4 %
wollen	12	14.6 %	vil	13	15.8 %
sollen	6	7.3 %	komme	11	13.4 %
müssen	2	2.4 %	tenke	7	8.5 %
sein	2	2.4 %	bli	7	8,5 %
können	2	2.4 %	kunne	3	3.6 %
minor varieties	3	3.6 %	present tense	13	15.8 %
present tense	13	15.8%	untranslated	3	3.6 %
paraphrase	5	6.9 %			
untranslated	1	1.2 %			
total	82 100 %				

The construction *be going to* does not always guarantee that the anticipated event is going to happen (Leech 2004:61). Such examples are mostly found in the past tense, as in (5.31).

(5.31a) For just one moment there he had really believed that the dog *was going to* bite off Tad's head like a lollipop. (SK1.1)

(5.31b) Eine Sekunde hatte er wirklich geglaubt, daß der Hund Tad den Kopf abbeißen würde.

(5.31c) Det hadde forsåvidt vært et fornøyeelig opptrinn, men et øyeblikk hadde han faktisk trodd at hunden *skulle* bite av Tads hode som en kjærlighet på pinne.

The second grammaticalized meaning of *go* analysed in this thesis is when *go* is used as a marker of continuation. When used in that sense, *go* has the following main correspondences in German and Norwegian, namely *weiter + V* and *fortsette*. German and Norwegian translations of *go on* are presented in table 5.8. The use of a paraphrase is higher in German than in Norwegian. The German verb *fortfahren* has only been used in cases where *go on* refers to verbal activity.

Table 5-8 German and Norwegian translations of *go on*

German translations	no.	%	Norwegian translations	no.	%
<i>weiter + verb</i>	16	42.1 %	<i>fortsette</i>	27	71.05 %
<i>fortfahren</i>	7	18.4 %	<i>holde på</i>	2	5.2 %
<i>wieder + verb</i>	1	2.6 %	paraphrase	3	7.8 %
paraphrase	12	31.5 %	minor variations	3	7.8 %
untranslated	2	5.2 %	untranslated	3	7.8 %
total	38 (100 %)				

## 6 Conclusions

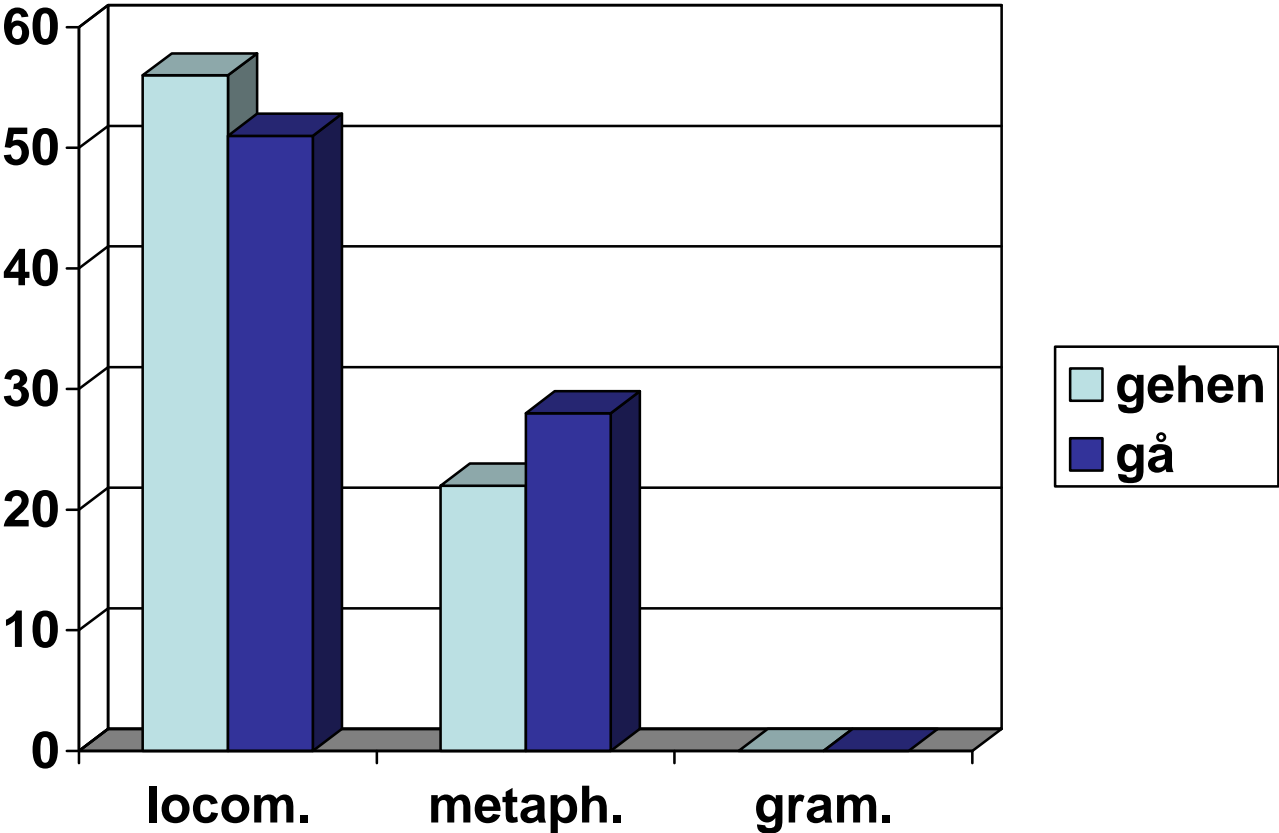
The main aim of the study was to describe German and Norwegian translations of *go*. This task was pursued in chapters 3, 4 and 5, where semantic and syntactic categories of *go* have been provided through the study of original examples and their translations in the material.

The English verb *go* and its German and Norwegian counterparts *gehen* and *gå* seem to be more alike on a general level but contrast greatly on a detailed level. Even though German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå* were used as translations of English *go* in only about one third of the cases, they are clearly the main counterparts of their corresponding cognate. No other translation equivalents come close in terms of frequency. In cases where other correspondences occur, they are distributed across a rather large number of verbs which emphasizes the neutral semantic content of the verb *go*.

In chapters 3, 4 and 5 different semantic categories of *go* have been analysed. We have seen that when *go* is used in the sense of locomotion it is translated only in about half of the cases by its cognates *gehen* (56.3 %) and *gå* (51.9 %), which points towards semantic difference between cognates. For example, when *go* refers to locomotion with a human subject in a vehicle German uses *fahren* and Norwegian *dra* and *kjøre*. As has been mentioned in chapter 3, self-propelled motion and motion in a vehicle both seem to be primary features of the English verb *go* when it is used in the sense of locomotion, whereas German *gehen* and Norwegian *gå* can describe only motion on foot with a human subject.

When used in metaphorical and specialised meanings *go* is translated by *gehen* in only 22.9 % of the occurrences and by *gå* in 28.1 % of the occurrences. *Gehen* and *gå* have not been used to render the grammaticalized meanings of *go* into these languages, as shown in diagram 1.

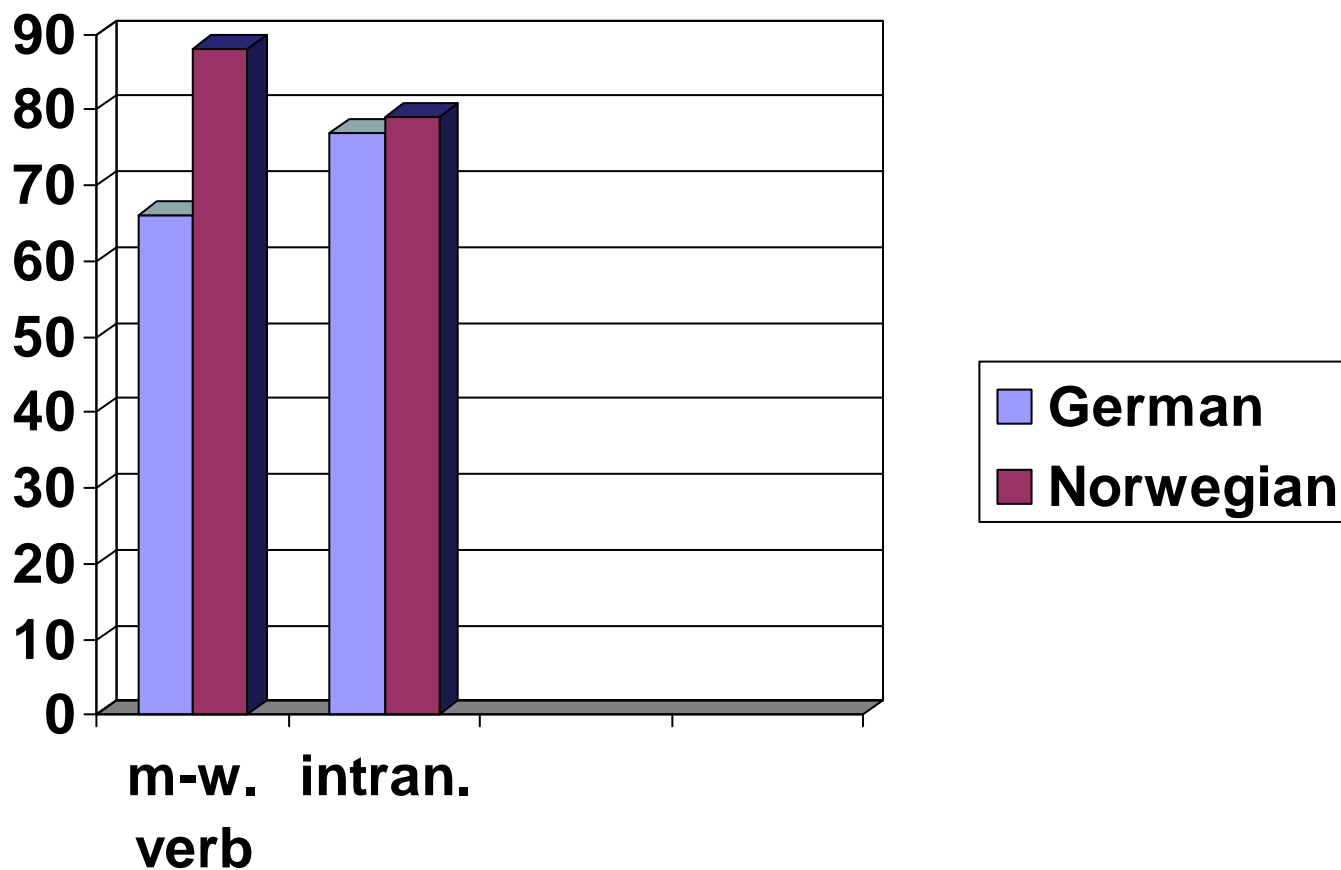
Diagram 1 Translations of *go* by its cognates in different semantic categories



Congruent translations vary in different semantic categories. When *go* is used in the sense of locomotion, the highest correspondence is in the Norwegian translations of multi-word verbs, accounting for 88.1 % of the occurrences, as against 66.6 % for German, reflecting certain syntactical differences between the three languages. In the translations of intransitive *go*,

German congruent translations account for 77.2 % of the cases, as against 79.6 % for Norwegian.

Diagram 2 Congruent translations of *go* used in the sense of locomotion

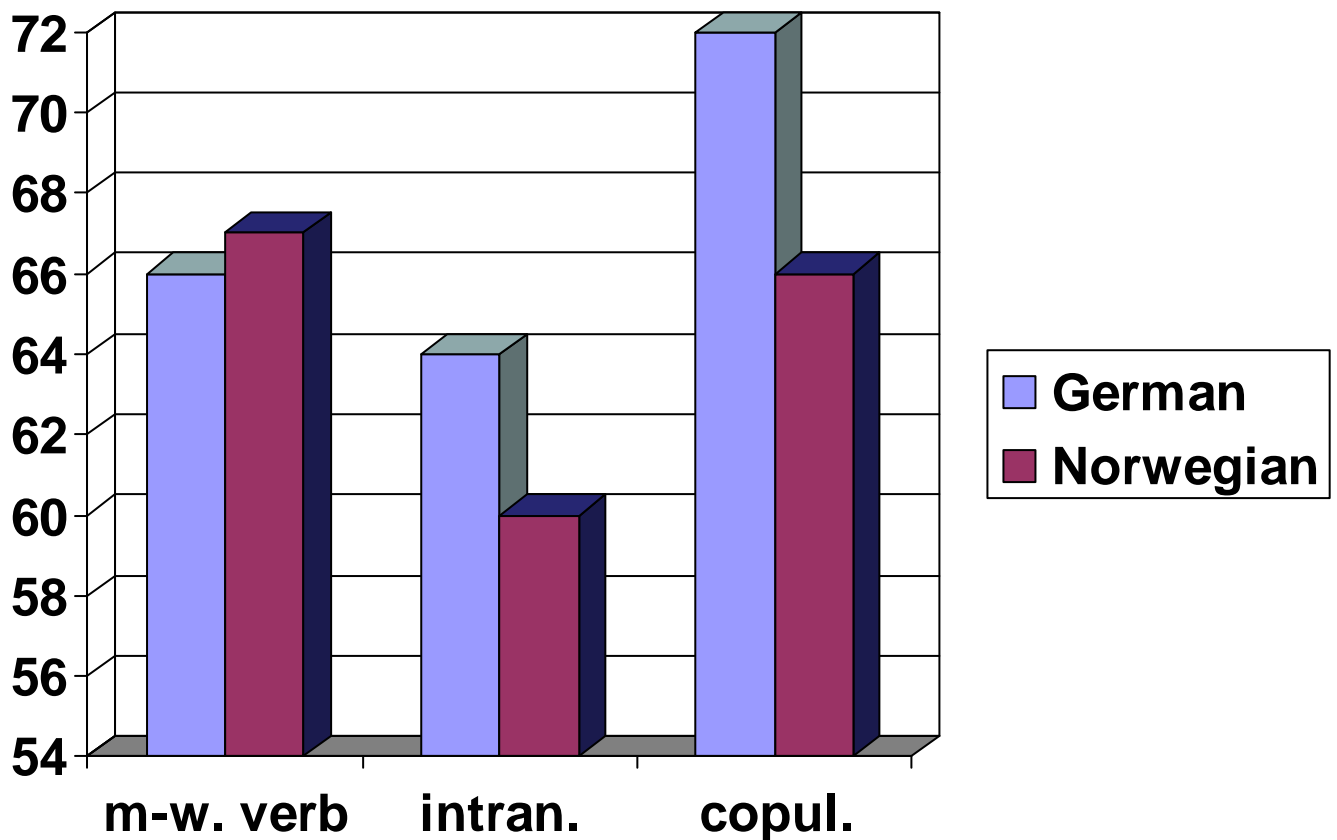


In the translations of multi-word verb *go* used in metaphorical and specialized meanings German translations of the congruent type account for 66.4 % of the cases, as against 67.9 %

for Norwegian. Translations of intransitive metaphorical *go* have the lowest congruency accounting for 64 % in German, and 60 % in Norwegian.

Interestingly, German and Norwegian translations of copular *go* have a relatively high degree of congruency, with 72.2 % of the occurrences in German and 66.6 % in Norwegian. This shows a similarity of English, German and Norwegian on a syntactic level but differences on a semantic level, since German uses *werden* and *sein* to translate copular *go*, and Norwegian uses a different verb as well, namely copular *bli*. Diagram 3 shows congruent translations of *go* when it has metaphorical and specialized meanings.

Diagram 3 Congruent translations of metaphorical and specialized uses of *go*



The verb *go* used as part of multi-word combinations expresses several semantic functions which are not present with the single word *go*, viz. *be going to* and *go on*. The examples with a purely grammatical function do not overlap with German and Norwegian.

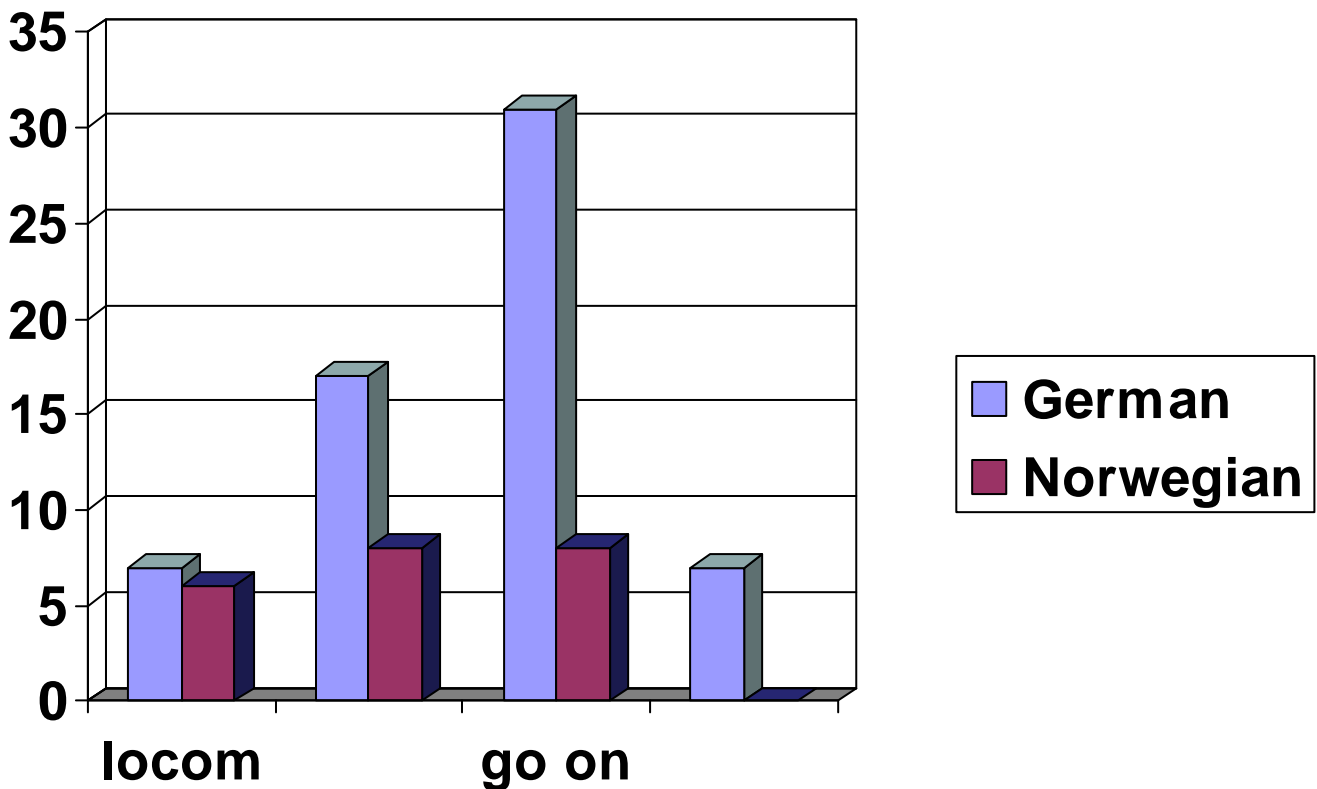
*Gehen* and *gå* have not been used as translation equivalents of *go* when it is used in grammaticalized meanings. The main translations of *be going to* in German are *werden* (43.9 %) and *wollen* (14.6%). Norwegian uses *skulle* (30.4 %) and *ville* (15.8%). Besides modal verbs Norwegian translations include the motion verb *komma* in 13.4 % of the occurrences.

The most frequent correspondences of *go on* as a marker of continuation are *weiter + verb* (42.1 %) and *fortfahren* (18.4%) in German. Norwegian uses *fortsette* in 71.05 % of the cases.

Paraphrase is relatively higher in the translations of metaphorical and specialized meanings of *go*, accounting for 17.8 % of the occurrences in German and 8.6 % of the occurrences in Norwegian, whereas in the translations of the locomotion verb *go* German has only 7.7 % of the occurrences translated by a paraphrase and Norwegian 6.3 %. In the translation of the grammaticalized uses of *go* German translations of *go on* have the highest number, accounting for 31 %, where Norwegian has only 6.3 % of the material translated by a paraphrase. In the translations of *be going to* German uses a paraphrase in 6.9 % of the occurrences, whereas the Norwegian material does not contain any paraphrase in this group of translations. Diagram 4 shows the distribution of paraphrases according to semantic categories.



Diagram 4 Distribution of paraphrase in different semantic categories



In cases where correspondences other than *gehen* and *gå* occur, these are distributed across a rather large number of verbs, reflecting the fairly neutral semantic content of our verb; the meanings of *go* are general enough and cover a range of more specific meanings.

The final aim of the thesis, as stated in the introduction, was to establish similarities and differences between the cognates and to see whether the present study would confirm the source-determination hypothesis. As we recall, the source determination hypothesis states that “lexical items with similar meanings are likely to develop in similar ways in the same

contexts” (Gronemeyer 2003:18). Based on the findings of the present study this description could be said to match our verbs only to a certain extent. As we have seen, *go*, *gehen* and *gå* share many of the same functions, i.e. they have overlapping polysemies. However, they show certain language-specific developments, such as grammaticalized uses of *go*, where they do not overlap at all.

The current thesis contributes to the field of contrastive lexical studies through its classification of data on verbs in English, German and Norwegian. Such information can be useful for example for dictionaries and grammars, which aim to offer as precise descriptions of languages as possible.

In addition, this study has shown how multilingual corpora can be used in cross-linguistic research. As Oksefjell Ebeling points out, “not only is easy access to the data an issue, but also the mirror function that such corpus has, enabling us to view a language through another” (Oksefjell Ebeling 2003:333).

There are several possible expansions of the present thesis. For example, it would be interesting to base the investigation on a larger material which would make it possible to explore some of the less central uses of the verb, in addition to allowing a more in-depth study of the many multi-word combinations which *go* enters into. Moreover, investigations of *gehen* and *gå* in the original texts would contribute towards more complete accounts of the verbs and describe their language-specific developments. Finally, a consideration of diachronic data would have made it possible to trace the links between the various meanings of the verbs.

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<http://foni.uio.no/CE2/html/index.php?corpus=omc>

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*Norsk Ordbok* (1998) Oslo: Kunnskapsforlaget.

*Oxford Dictionary of English*. [on CD-ROM]

## Appendix I – Primary Material

### The English/German/Norwegian subcorpus of the Oslo

#### Multilingual Corpus

33 original texts in the corpus

Title	Author/Translator	Publisher	Place, Year	Lang.	Code
Latecomers	Anita Brookner	Jonathan Cape	London 1988	BrE	ab1
Nachzügler	Edith Walter	Peter Zsolnay Verlag	Wien 1991	De	ab1 td
Etternølere	Mette-Cathrine Jahr	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1990	BM	ab1 tn
The Wall of the Plague	André Brink	Flamingo/Fontana Paperbacks	London 1985	SA E	abr 1
Die Pestmauer	Werner Peterich	Kiepenheuer & Witsch	Köln 1984	De	abr 1td
Pestens mur	Per Malde	Aschehoug H & Co (W Nygaard) AS	Oslo 1984	BM	abr 1tn
Strong Medicine	Arthur Hailey	Michael Joseph Ltd	London 1984	BrE	ah1
Bittere Medizin	Charlotte Franke	Ullstein	Frankfurt am Main 1993	De	ah1 td
Sterk medisin	Axel S. Seeberg	Dreyers Forlag AS	Oslo 1985	BM	ah1 tn
The Accidental Tourist	Anne Tyler	Alfred A. Knopf	New York 1985	Am E	at1
Die Reisen des Mr. Leary	N/A	Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag	Frankfurt am Main 1991	De	at1 td
Tilfeldig turist	Bodil Roald	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1986	BM	at1 tn
Utz	Bruce Chatwin	Jonathan Cape	London 1988	BrE	bc1
Utz	N/A	Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag	Frankfurt am Main 1996	De	bc1 td
Utz	Aud Greiff	Aschehoug	Oslo 1989	BM	bc1 tn
The Famished Road	Ben Okri	Jonathan Cape	London 1991	NG E	bo1
Die hungrige Strasse	Uli Wittmann	Kiepenheuer & Witsch	Köln 1994	De	bo1 td

Den sultne veien	<a href="#">Mona Lange</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag	Oslo 1993	BM	<a href="#">bo1tn</a>
Cosmos	<a href="#">Carl Sagan</a>	Wings Books	Avenel, NJ 1995	AmE	<a href="#">csa1</a>
Unser Kosmos	<a href="#">Siglinde Summerer and Gerda Kurz</a>	Droemersche Verlagsanstalt Th. Knauer Nachf.	München 1982	De	<a href="#">csa1td</a>
Kosmos	<a href="#">Finn B. Larsen</a>	Universitetsforlaget AS	Oslo 1981	BM	<a href="#">csa1tn</a>
The Fifth Child	<a href="#">Doris Lessing</a>	Jonathan Cape	London 1988	BrE	<a href="#">dl1</a>
Das fünfte Kind	<a href="#">N/A</a>	Hoffmann und Campe Verlag	Hamburg 1988	De	<a href="#">dl1td</a>
Det femte barnet	<a href="#">Bodil Roald</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1989	BM	<a href="#">dl1tn</a>
The Good Terrorist	<a href="#">Doris Lessing</a>	Jonathan Cape	London 1985	BrE	<a href="#">dl2</a>
Die Terroristin	<a href="#">Manfred Ohl and Hans Sartorius</a>	Fischer Verlag	Frankfurt a.M. 1986	De	<a href="#">dl2td</a>
Den gode terroristen	<a href="#">Kia Halling</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1985	BM	<a href="#">dl2tn</a>
The Fourth Protocol	<a href="#">Frederick Forsyth</a>	Hutchinson	London 1984	BrE	<a href="#">ff1</a>
Das vierte Protokoll	<a href="#">Rolf &amp; Hedda Soellner</a>	R.Piper GmbH & Co. KG	München 1984	De	<a href="#">ff1td</a>
Den fjerde protokoll	<a href="#">Gerd Hoff</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag	Oslo 1984	BM	<a href="#">ff1tn</a>
The Heart of the Country	<a href="#">Fay Weldon</a>	Hutchinson	London 1987	BrE	<a href="#">fw1</a>
Kein Wunder, daß Harry sündigte	<a href="#">Sabine Hedinger</a>	Frauenbuchverlag	Kösel 1989	De	<a href="#">fw1td</a>
Landets hjerte	<a href="#">Wivi Aase</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag A/S	Oslo 1988	BM	<a href="#">fw1tn</a>
Ship of gold in the deep blue sea	<a href="#">Gary Kinder</a>	The Atlantic Monthly Press	New York 1998	AmE	<a href="#">gk1</a>
Das Goldschiff	<a href="#">Elke Hosfeld, Thomas Pfeiffer and Helmut Dierlamm</a>	Piper Verlag	München 1999	De	<a href="#">gk1td</a>
Gullskipet	<a href="#">Per Malde</a>	Aschehoug	Oslo 1999	No	<a href="#">gk1tn</a>
The Women of Brewster Place	<a href="#">Gloria Naylor</a>	Hodder & Stoughton	London 1980	AmE	<a href="#">gn1</a>
Die Frauen von Brewster Place	<a href="#">Sibylle Koch-Grünberg</a>	Droemersche Verlagsanstalt Th. Knauer Nachf	München 1996	De	<a href="#">gn1td</a>
Kvinnene på Brewster Place	<a href="#">Mona Lange</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag	Oslo 1982	BM	<a href="#">gn1tn</a>
Talking It Over	<a href="#">Julian Barnes</a>	Jonathan Cape	London 1991	BrE	<a href="#">jb1</a>
Darüber reden	<a href="#">Gertraude Krueger</a>	Haffmans	Zürich 1992	De	<a href="#">jb1td</a>



En trekanthistorie	<a href="#">Knut Ofstad</a>	Aschehoug H & Co (W Nygaard) AS	Oslo 1993	BM	d jb1t n
Picture This	Joseph Heller	G. P. Putnam's Sons	New York 1988	Am E	jh1
Rembrandt war 47 und sah dem Ruin ins Gesicht	<a href="#">Lutz-W. Wolff</a>	C. Bertelsmann Verlag	München 1989	De	jh1t d
Se det	<a href="#">Kari and Kjell Risvik</a>	J. W. Cappelens Forlag AS	Oslo 1989	BM	jh1t n
The Ages of Gaia - A Biography of Our Living Earth	James Lovelock	Oxford University Press	Oxford 1988	Am E	jl1
Das Gaia-Prinzip	<a href="#">Peter Gillhofer and Barbara Müller</a>	Artemis & Winkler Verlag	Zürich 1991	De	jl1t d
GAIA Vår levende jord	<a href="#">Svein Borgen</a>	Dreyers Forlag AS	Oslo 1990	BM	jl1t n
A Thousand Acres	Jane Smiley	Flamingo HarperCollins	London 1991	Am E	jsm 1
Tausend Morgen	<a href="#">Hannah Harders</a>	S. Fischer Verlag	Frankfurt/Main 1992	De	jsm 1td
Fire tusen mål	<a href="#">Anne Elligers</a>	J.W.Cappelens Forlag AS	Oslo 1992	BM	jsm 1tn
Cat's Eye	Margaret Atwood	McClelland and Stewart	Toronto 1988	Ca E	ma 1
Katzenauge	<a href="#">Charlotte Franke</a>	S. Fischer Verlag GmbH	Frankfurt am Main 1991	De	ma 1td
Katteøyet	<a href="#">Inger Gjelsvik</a>	Aschehoug H & Co (W Nygaard) AS	Oslo 1989	BM	ma 1tn
Goodnight Mister Tom	Michelle Magorian	Puffin Books	London 1981	BrE	mm 1
Der Junge aus London	<a href="#">N/A</a>	Boje-Verlag	Stuttgart 1982	De	mm 1td
Godnatt Mister Tom	<a href="#">Ole Skau Jakobsen</a>	Den norske Bokklubben AS	Oslo 1990	BM	mm 1tn
The Scold's Bridle	Minette Walters	Pan Books/Macmillan General Books	London 1994	BrE	mw 1
Die Schandmasche	<a href="#">N/A</a>	Goldmann Verlag	München 1996	De	mw 1td
Kjerringbissel	<a href="#">Jorunn Carlsen</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag A/S	Oslo 1995	BM	mw 1tn
My Son's Story	Nadine Gordimer	Penguin Books	London 1991	SA E	ng1
Die Geschichte meines Sohnes	<a href="#">Stefanie Schaffer-de Vries</a>	Fischer Taschenbuch Verlag	Frankfurt am Main 1995	de	ng1 td
Min sønns historie	<a href="#">Karin Bang</a>	Gyldendal Norsk	Oslo 1991	BM	ng1

		Forlag AS			tn
The Man who Mistook his Wife for a Hat	Oliver Sacks	Pan Books Picador	London 1985	BrE	os1
Der Mann, der seine Frau mit einem Hut verwechselte	<a href="#">Dirk van Gunsteren</a>	Rowohlt	Reinbek bei Hamburg 1987	De	os1td
Mannen som forvekslet kona med en hatt	<a href="#">Rolf Behn Gulliksen</a>	J. W. Cappelens Forlag AS	Oslo 1987	BM	os1tn
Devices and Desires	P.D. James	Faber & Faber Ltd	London 1989	BrE	pdj3
Vorsatz und Begierde	<a href="#">Georg Auerbach and Gisela Stege</a>	Droemer Knaur	München 1990	De	pdj3td
Intriger og begjær	<a href="#">Aud Greiff</a>	Aschehoug H & Co (W Nygaard) AS	Oslo 1990	BM	pdj3tn
A Year in Provence	Peter Mayle	Hamish Hamilton	London 1989	BrE	pm1
Mein Jahr in der Provence	<a href="#">Gerhard Beckmann</a>	Droemer Knaur	München 1992	De	pm1td
Et år i Provence	<a href="#">Ragnar Wold</a>	Kolibri Forlag	Oslo 1992	BM	pm1tn
Matilda	Roald Dahl	Puffin Books	London 1988	BrE	rd1
Matilda	<a href="#">Sybil Gräfin Schönfeldt</a>	Wunderlich (Rowohlt)	Reinbeck bei Hamburg 1989	DE	rd1td
Matilda	<a href="#">Tor Edvin Dahl</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1989	BM	rd1tn
Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha	Roddy Doyle	Secker & Warburg	London 1993	IrE	rdo1
Paddy Clarke Ha Ha Ha	N/A	Fischer	Frankfurt am Main 1994	De	rdo1td
Paddy Clarke Ha ha ha	<a href="#">Bjørn Alex Herrman</a>	J. W. Cappelens Forlag AS	Oslo 1994	BM	rdo1tn
Iron John. A Book About Men	Robert Bly	Addison-Wesley Publishing Company	Reading, Mass. 1990	AmE	rob1
Eisenhans	<a href="#">Ulrike Wasel and Klaus Timmermann</a>	Kindler Verlag	München 1991	De	rob1td
Mannen	<a href="#">Espen Haavardsholm</a>	Gyldendal Norsk Forlag	Oslo 1992	BM	rob1tn
Kissing the Gunner's Daughter	Ruth Rendell	Hutchinson	London 1992	BrE	rr1
Eine entwaffnende Frau	<a href="#">Christian Spiel</a>	Blanvalet Verlag	München 1993	De	rr1td
Brent barn - Et nytt Wexford-mysterium	<a href="#">Birgit Tønnesen</a>	Aschehoug H & Co (W Nygaard) AS	Oslo 1993	BM	rr1tn
"D" is for Deadbeat	Sue Grafton	Pan Books Ltd	London 1990	AmE	sg1

D wie Drohung	<a href="#">Dagmar Hartmann</a>	Ullstein	Frankfurt am Main, Berlin 1989	De	<a href="#">sg1td</a>
"D" for druknet	<a href="#">Isak Rogde</a>	Tiden Norsk Forlag AS	Oslo 1993	BM	<a href="#">sg1tn</a>
Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes	Stephen Jay Gould	W. W. Norton & Company	New York 1983	AmE	<a href="#">sg1</a>
Wie das Zebra zu seinen Streifen kommt	<a href="#">Stephen Cappellari</a>	Suhrkamp	Frankfurt am Main 1991	De	<a href="#">sg1td</a>
Hønsetenner og hestetær	<a href="#">Knut Johansen</a>	J. W. Cappelens Forlag AS	Otta 1995	BM	<a href="#">sg1tn</a>
Cujo	Stephen King	Penguin Books USA Inc.	New York 1981	AmE	<a href="#">sk1</a>
Cujo	<a href="#">Harro Christensen</a>	Bastei Lübbe	Bergisch Gladbach 1983	de	<a href="#">sk1td</a>
Faresonen	<a href="#">Jan Nergaard</a>	Hjemmets Bokforlag AS	Oslo 1983	BM	<a href="#">sk1tn</a>
The Queen and I	Sue Townsend	Methuen	London 1992	BrE	<a href="#">st1</a>
Die Queen und ich	<a href="#">Barbara Reitz, Ursula Wulfekamp</a>	Goldmann Verlag	München 1993	De	<a href="#">st1td</a>
Dronninga og jeg	<a href="#">Dag Heyerdahl Larsen</a>	Cappelen J W Forlag AS	Oslo 1993	BM	<a href="#">st1tn</a>
Brazzaville Beach	William Boyd	Sinclair-Stevenson	London 1990	BrE	<a href="#">wb1</a>
Brazzaville Beach	<a href="#">Gertraude Krueger</a>	Rowohlt	Reinbek bei Hamburg 1993	De	<a href="#">wb1td</a>
Brazzaville Beach	<a href="#">Stig Aspaas</a>	Hjemmets Bokforlag A/S	N/A 1992	BM	<a href="#">wb1tn</a>

### Reference codes in the OMC

Reference codes in the OMC include letters, which are the original author's initials, and numbers in cases where a particular author is represented with more than one text. The letter "t" at the end of the reference stands for translation, "d" for German and "n" for Norwegian.

In the Filemaker database references for the translations were not included, since it is easy to trace them in the OMC using the reference of the original.

## Appendix II - An example of an entry in Filemaker pro 8 advanced

**Id 9**      **Ref**    ROB1.1.2

**E structure**    be going to

**Eng orig**    No giant is going to come along

**E meaning**    grammatical

and suck out all the water for you : that magic

**E subject**    third non-human

stuff is not going to help .

**E comment**

**G trans**    Es wird kein Riese vorbeikommen,

**G structure**    other verb

der das Wasser für dich aus dem Tümpel saugt:

**G verb**    werden

Keine Zauberei wird dir dabei helfen.

**G comment**

**N trans**    Ingen kjempe vil dukke opp for å drikke

**N structure**    other verb

opp alt vannet i tjernet for deg;

**N verb**    vil

en slik magi vil ikke inntreffe .

**N comment**

