

Case marking of subordinate clauses: The role of aspect

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Outline

Introduction

Some background on Tense/Aspect

Back to Czech

Conclusions

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- (1) soldado z-elarik, ezagutu [zuen] euskaldun batzuekin.
soldier was.elarik know AUX Basque some.with
'...while he was a soldier, he made friends with some Basques.'
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Hualde & de Urbina (2003: 713) “the range of temporal values that the eastern suffix *-elarik* may have seem wider than simple simultaneity:

- (2) Lana bukatzen duzularik, afaltzerat joango gara.
job finish.IMPf AUx.elarik dine.NOM.ALL go.FUT AUX
'When you have finished your job, we will go to have dinner.'
(posterior)

Introduction

- (3) Když psal ten článek, zpíval.
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- (4) Když **na**-psal ten článek, zpíval.
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- (8) Když **na**-píše ten článek, bude zpívat.
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- (9) Když bude psát ten článek, připálí večeři.
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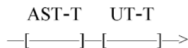
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- (12)
 - a. relationship between event time and reference time = aspect
 - b. relationship between speech time and reference time = tense

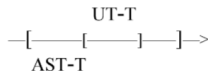
Some background on Tense/Aspect

a. *Tense*

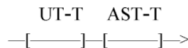
Past



Present

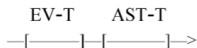


Future

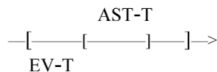


b. *Aspect*

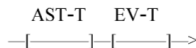
Retrospective



Progressive



Prospective

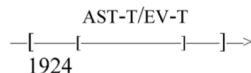


c. *Time adverbs*

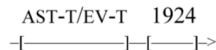
after 1924



in 1924



before 1924



Some background on Tense/Aspect

(13) *He has arrived yesterday.

Some background on Tense/Aspect

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(14) --[arrive --]-----[UT -]-->

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(15) ---[arrive ---]---[AT-[UT -]-]--->

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yesterday it.rained
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- (16) Včera pršelo.
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- (17) --[yesterday --[rain -----]-]- --[now -]-->

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'It rained (was raining) at noon.'

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(27) Past progressive (What were you people doing at 4pm?)

- a. John jedl špagety.
John ate spaghetti
'John was eating spaghetti.'

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Back to Czech

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when got.PF into work, he.was totally in order
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b. _____[*write* - [*AT* _____] _____] -[*UT*] _____->

(41) Když **na**-psal ten článek, připálil večeři.
when **on**-he.wrote.PF that article, he.burned.PFV dinner
After he wrote the article, he burned the dinner.'

(42) a. _____ [*AT=burn* _____] _____[*UT*] _____->

Back to Czech

(38) Když psal ten článek, připálil večeři.
when he.wrote.IPF that article, he.burned.PFV dinner
While he was writing the article, he burned the dinner.'

(39) a. _____[*AT=burn*] _____[*UT*] _____->
b. _____[*write* - [*AT* _____] _____] -[*UT*] _____->

(40) a. ____-[*burn* -]____ [*AT* ____] _____-[*UT*] _____->
b. ____-[*write* - [*AT* _____] _____] -[*UT*] _____->

(41) Když **na**-psal ten článek, připálil večeři.
when **on**-he.wrote.PF that article, he.burned.PFV dinner
After he wrote the article, he burned the dinner.'

(42) a. _____[*AT=burn* _____] _____-[*UT*] _____->
b. -[*write* ____] ____ [*AT* _____] _____-[*UT*] _____->

Morphology

(43) a. kdy = when

Morphology

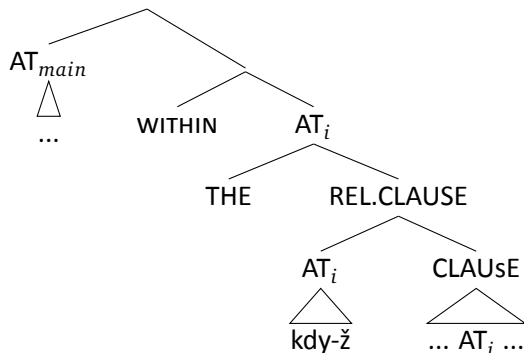
- (43) a. kdy = when
b. kdy-ž = when-ž (relative?)

Morphology

- (43) a. kdy = when
b. kdy-ž = when-ž (relative?)
- (44) doba, kdy lidé nepracovali, skončila
time when people didn't.work ended

Morphology

- (43) a. kdy = when
b. kdy-ž = when-ž (relative?)
- (44) doba, kdy lidé nepracovali, skončila
time when people didn't.work ended



Outline

Introduction

Some background on Tense/Aspect

Back to Czech

Conclusions

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- ▶ Not everything that looks like posteriority *is* posteriority

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- ▶ Adverbial *když* 'when' clauses always express simultaneity between the assertion times

Conclusions

- ▶ Not everything that looks like posteriority *is* posteriority
- ▶ Adverbial *když* 'when' clauses always express simultaneity between the assertion times
- ▶ Aspect does the rest

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