

Time and Space VI

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April 4 2023

(1) topological

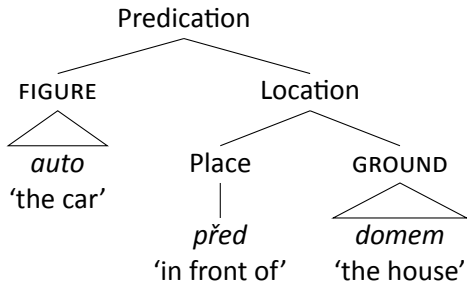
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- b. I visited my uncle in the spring.

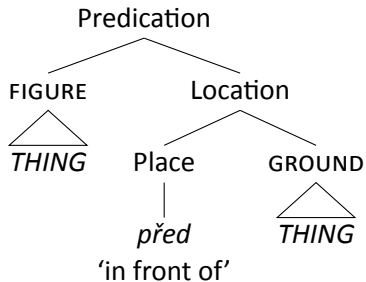
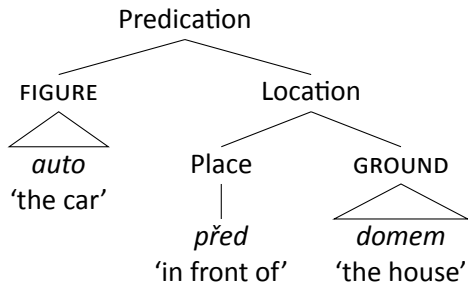
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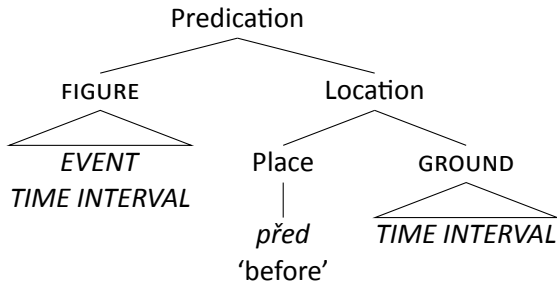
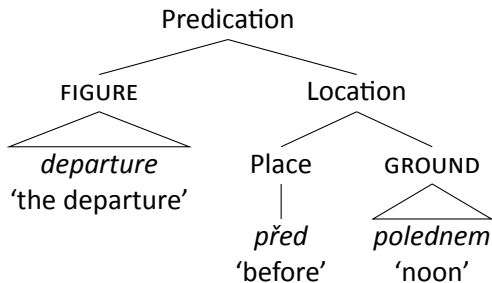
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(2) projective

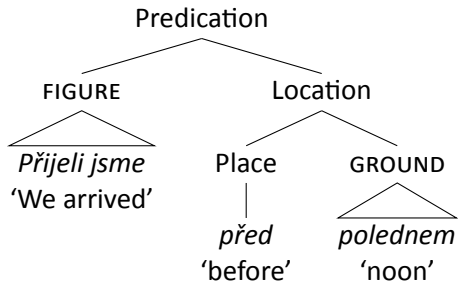
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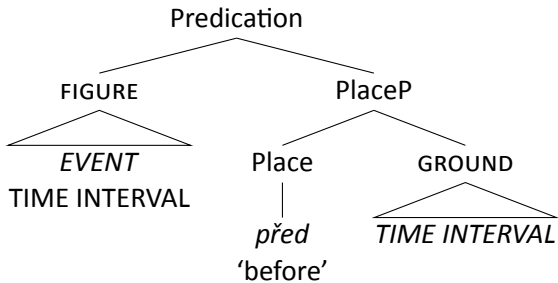
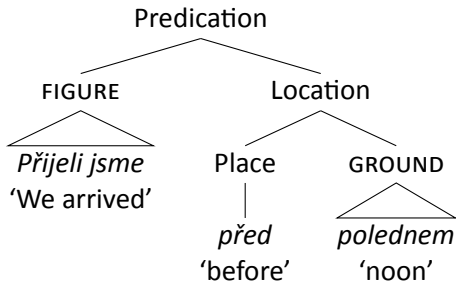


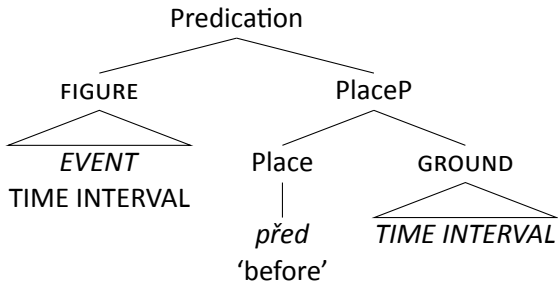
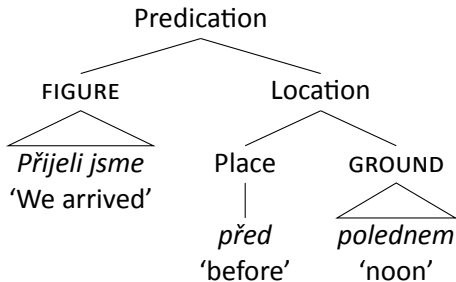




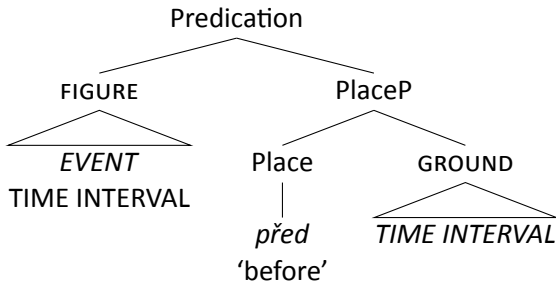
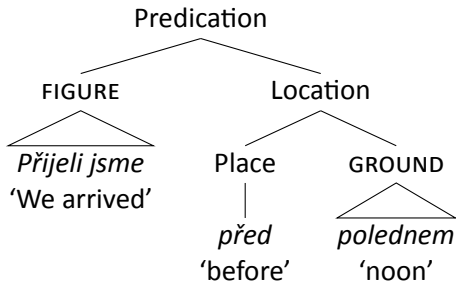
- (3) Přijeli jsme před poledn-em
arrived we.have before noon
'We arrived before noon.'



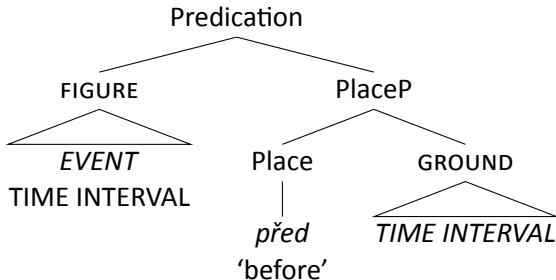
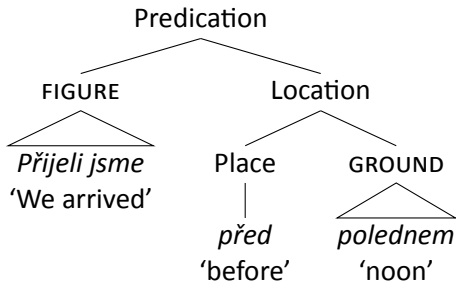




(4) a. A: We have arrived.



- (4) a. A: We have arrived.
 b. We have arrived (*before the noon)



- (4)
- a. A: We have arrived.
 - b. We have arrived (*before the noon)
 - c. We arrived before the noon

Some prototypical relations, Haspelmath (1997)

1. *Simultaneous location (ch. 7)*

- (a) Hour
- (b) Day part
- (c) Day
- (d) Month
- (e) Season
- (f) Year
- (g) Festival

at five o'clock
in the morning, at night
on Tuesday, on the first day
in February, Ø next month
in the summer, Ø last fall
in 1962, Ø this year
at Christmas, at Easter, at Passover

2. *Sequential location (ch. 4)*

- (a) Anterior
- (b) Posterior

before the meal
after the war

Haspelmath (1997)

Table 4: Languages with identical spatial and temporal anterior/posterior markers

	'before' = 'in front'	'after' = 'behind'
German	<i>vor</i>	
Latin	<i>ante</i>	<i>post</i>
Russian	<i>pered</i>	
Polish	<i>przed</i>	
Albanian	<i>para</i>	<i>pas</i>
Hungarian	<i>előtt</i>	
Lithuanian	<i>prieš</i>	
Basque	<i>aurrean</i>	
Lezgian	<i>wilik</i>	<i>q'uluq^h</i>
Hebrew	<i>lifney</i>	
Maltese		<i>wara</i>
Hausa		<i>baayan</i>
Japanese	<i>mae ni</i>	
Tamil	<i>munnaale</i>	<i>pinnaale</i>
Maori	<i>mua</i>	<i>muri</i>
Greenlandic	<i>siurn-a-</i>	<i>kingurn-a-</i>
Chechen	<i>halxa</i>	
Nanay	<i>žulieleni</i>	
Udmurt	<i>ažyn</i>	

Haspelmath (1997)

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Jackendoff (1983)

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Modeling the transfer

Modifying time in clauses

Tense

summary

Two models

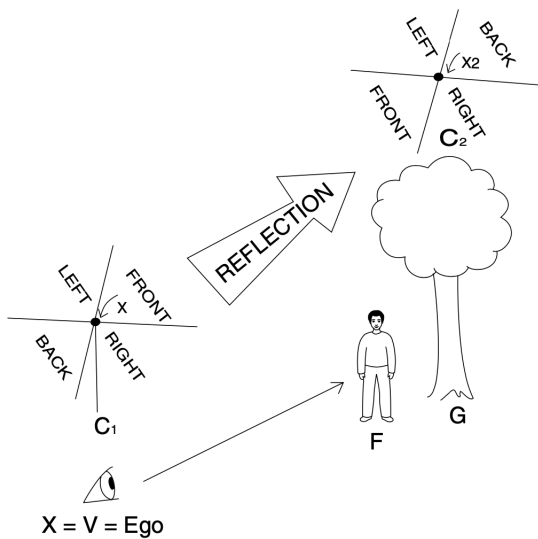
- (5) moving-ego
 - a. As we go through the years...
 - b. As we go further into the 1990s... We're approaching the end of the year. In the weeks ahead of us...
 - c. This coming Tuesday...
 - d. Bygone events

- (6) moving-time
 - a. The time will come when...
 - b. The time for action has arrived. Noon crept up on us.
 - c. Time flew by.
 - d. Thursday rushed by.

(7) projective

- a. Auto bylo před dom-em
car was in.front.of house-INS
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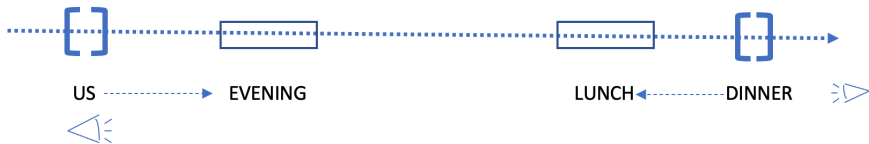
The evening is still before us.
Večer je (teprve) před námi

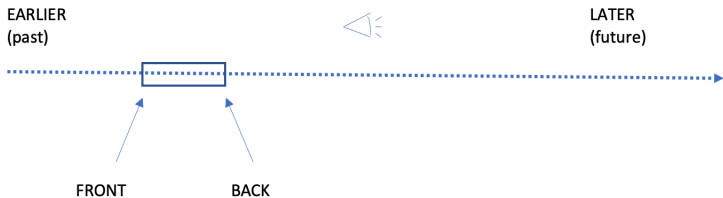
The lunch is before the dinner.
Oběd je před večeří



The evening is still before us.
Večer je (teprve) před námi

The lunch is before the dinner.
Oběd je před večeří





- (i) The observer moves from the past to the future (and this determines her inherent front)
- (ii) All events have inherent fronts (=start) and backs (=end), perhaps derivative of (i)

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v krabici



in the box

v míse



in the bowl

na plechu



on the tray

v roce 1978



He was born in 1978

v květnu



He was born in May

ve čtvrtek



He was born on Thursday

Ve 4 přšelo



At 4pm, it was raining.

Ve 4 pršelo

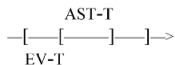


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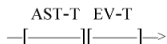
- (8) Reichenbach (1947), Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria (2007)
- Event time = time interval when the event takes place
 - Assertion time = time interval for which the claim is made
 - Speech time = time interval in which the sentence is uttered

Aspect

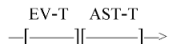
a. *Progressive*



b. *Prospective*

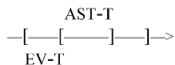


c. *Retrospective/ Perfect*

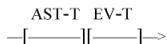


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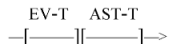
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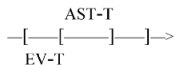
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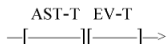
(9) a. At 4 pm/When I arrived, it was raining

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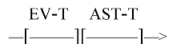
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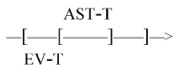
c. *Retrospective/ Perfect*



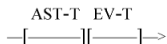
- (9) a. At 4 pm/When I arrived, it was raining
b. When I arrived, he had eaten

Aspect

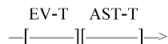
a. *Progressive*



b. *Prospective*



c. *Retrospective/ Perfect*



- (9)
- At 4 pm/When I arrived, it was raining
 - When I arrived, he had eaten
 - When I arrived, he was about to leave

Aspect

(10) WWI ended ...

Aspect

- (10) WWI ended ...
 - a. before 1924

Aspect

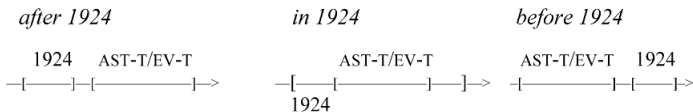
- (10) WWI ended ...
- a. before 1924
 - b. in 1924

Aspect

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- a. before 1924
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Modeling the transfer

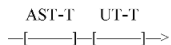
Modifying time in clauses

Tense

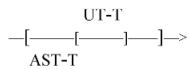
summary

Tense

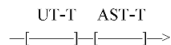
Past



Present

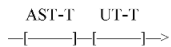


Future

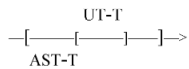


Tense

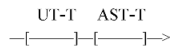
Past



Present



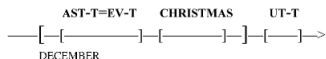
Future



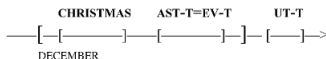
(11) He arrived before Christmas in December

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d. *before Christmas in December*



e. *after Christmas in December*

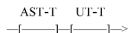


	<i>Subsequence</i>	<i>Coincidence</i>	<i>Precedence</i>
	AFTER	WITHIN	BEFORE
Tense	Past 'Passé composé' ⁵	Present	Future
Aspect	Retrospective (perfect, 'passé composé')	Progressive	Prospective
Locating adverbs	<i>after</i> DP / CP	<i>at, in, during</i> DP; <i>when</i> CP	<i>before</i> DP / CP

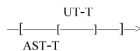
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a. *Tense*

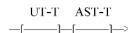
Past



Present

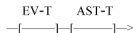


Future

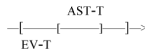


b. *Aspect*

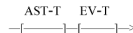
Retrospective



Progressive



Prospective



c. *Time adverbs*

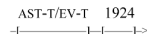
after 1924



in 1924



before 1924



Modeling the transfer

Modifying time in clauses

Tense

summary

▶ Spece time transfer

- ▶ Spece time transfer
- ▶ Events (as figures) are located wrt. times (serving as the ground)

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- ▶ in front of = before (inherent)

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- ▶ Events (as figures) are located wrt. times (serving as the ground)
- ▶ in front of = before (inherent)
- ▶ behind = after (inherent)
- ▶ In clauses, time adverbials modify assertion time
- ▶ assertion time is also crucially implicated in aspect

References

- Demirdache, Hamida & Myriam Uribe-Etxebarria. 2007. The syntax of time arguments. *Lingua* 117(2). 330–366.
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