

# **Verbal Categories**

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# Valency

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- Intransitive verbs
- Transitive verbs
- Ditransitive verbs

# Verbal categories

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- tense
- aspect
- mood

# Tense

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## Absolute tense

Peter is working.

Peter was working.

Peter has been working.

Peter will be working.

Present

Past

Present Perfect

Future 1

## Relative tense

Peter had been working (before he went to bed).

Peter will have finished work (when you come).

Past Perfect

Future 2

# Future tense in English

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He will come.

He is gonna come.

He is coming.

They will leave when he comes.

He is about to leave.

Future 'will'

Future 'gonna'

Progressive

Present

'is about to'

# Tense in Latin

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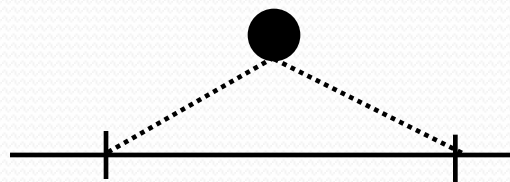
voc-ō	‘I call / I am calling’	PRESENT
voc-ābam	‘I was calling / I used to call’	PAST
voc-ābō	‘I will call’	FUTURE
voc-āvī	‘I called / I have called’	PERFECT
voc-āveram	‘I had called’	PAST PERFECT
voc-āverō	‘I will have called’	FUTURE PERFECT

# Aspect

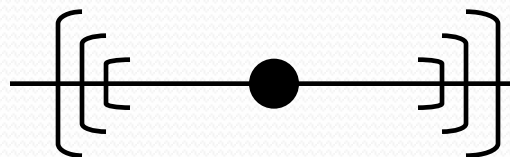
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(1) I have gotten a letter from Sue.

(2) I was working.



perfective



imperfective

# Lexical aspect

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Aktionsart:

- dynamic – non-dynamic
- durative – punctual
- telic – atelic
- inchoative – resulative

*run vs. sit*

*run vs. hit*

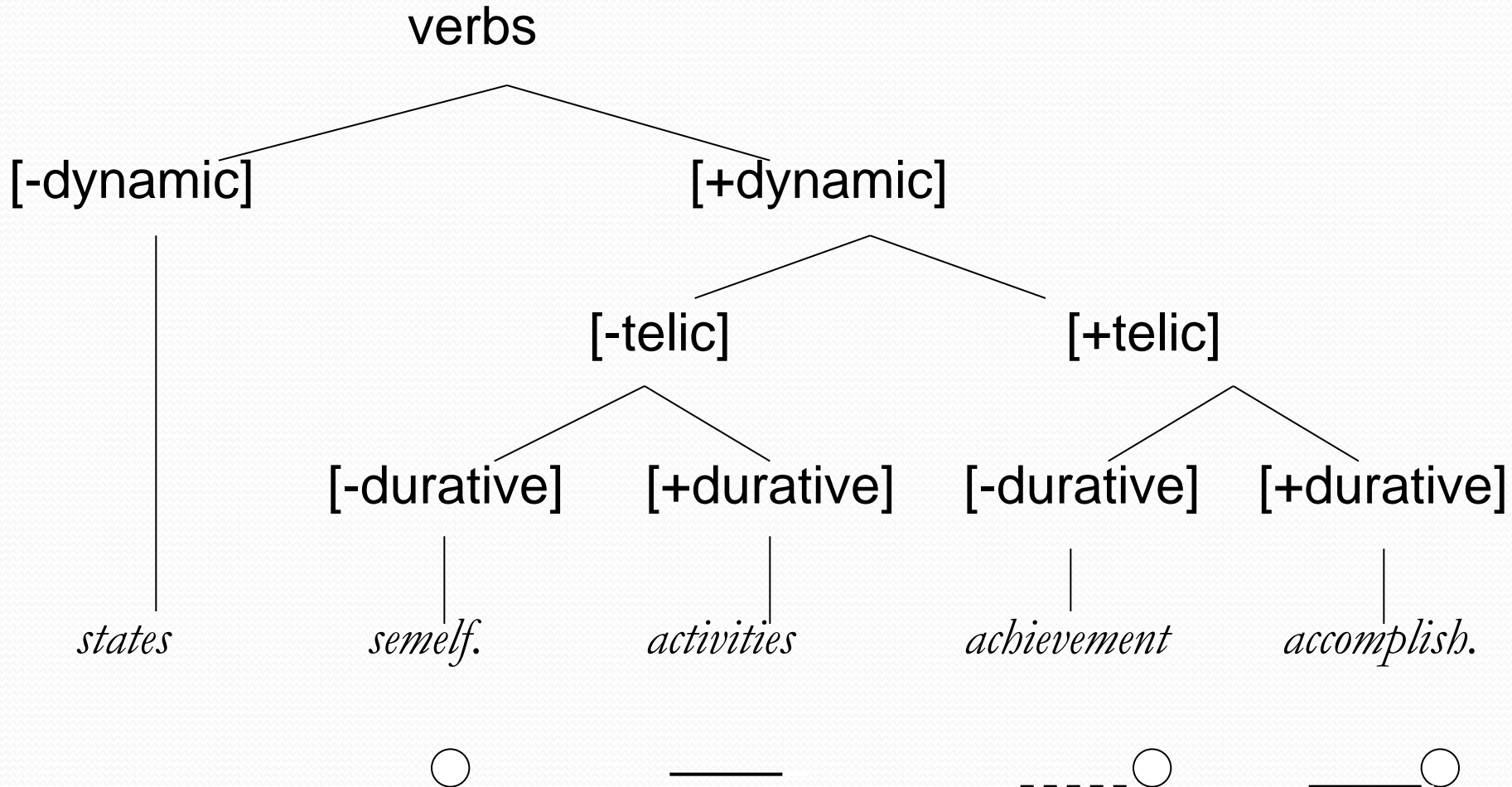
*arrive vs. run*

*leave vs. arrive*



# Lexical aspect

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# Lexical aspect

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- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| (1) She hated ice cream.             | (State)          |
| (2) The bomb exploded.               | (Semelfactive)   |
| (3) The cat watched those birds.     | (Activity)       |
| (4) They arrived in Jena last night. | (Achievement)    |
| (5) Peter painted the door red.      | (Accomplishment) |

# Conceptual domain – grammatical category

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- Time → tense
- Situation type → Aspect
- Modality → Mood

# Mood

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- subjunctive
- imperative
- hortative
- interrogative

# Mood

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- (1) Er kommt zur Party.
- (2) Er sagt, er komme (käme) zur Party.
- (3) Wenn er zur Party käme, ...
  
- (1) I insist that we reconsider the Council's decision.
- (2) The employees demand that he resign.
- (3) I suggest that you be President.
  
- (4) If she were leaving you would have heard about it.
- (5) I wish I were you.

# Mood

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- deontic modality
- epistemic modality

- (1) Peter must go.
- (2) That must be right.

# Mood

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Imperative:

- (1) Give me the key.
- (2) Gib mir den Schlüssel.
- (3) Geben **Sie** mir den Schlüssel.

Hortative:

- (1) Let's go to the movies.

# Mood

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Interrogative:

Japanese

(1)	Kore	wa	hon	desu	<b>yo</b>
	This	TOP	book	is	DECL
	'This is a book.'				

(2)	Kore	wa	hon	desu	<b>ka</b>
	This	TOP	book	is	Q
	'Is this a book?'				



# Other verbal categories

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- person
- voice
- causative
- negation
- direction

# Other verbal categories

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Swahili (Niger-Congo)

PERSON

(1)a-li-ni-piga

3SG.SUBJ-PST-1SG.OBJ-hit

‘He/she hit me.’

English (IE)

PASSIVE

(1)Peter kicked the ball.

(2)The ball was kicked (by Peter).

# Other verbal categories

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Turkish (Turkic)

CAUSATIVE

(1) Hasan öl-dü.

Hasan die-PST

‘Hasan died.’

(2) Ali Hasan öl-**dür**-dü.

Ali Hsan die-CAUSE-PST

‘Ali killed Hasan.’

# Other verbal categories

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Maasai (Nilo-Saharan)

NEGATION

- (1) m-a-rany  
NEG-1S-sing  
'I do not sing.'

German (IE)

DIRECTION

- (2) hin-/her-bringen  
hin-/her-stellen  
hin-/her-laufen  
hin-/her-legen  
hin-/her-schwimmen