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► **To cite this version:**

Valentin Vydrin. THE NEUTRAL ASPECT IN EASTERN DAN. *Language in Africa*, 2020, 1, pp.93 - 108. 10.37892/2686-8946-2020-1-1-83-108 . halshs-02983087

HAL Id: halshs-02983087

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-02983087v1>

Submitted on 29 Oct 2020

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THE NEUTRAL ASPECT IN EASTERN DAN¹

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Abstract: The paper deals with a default aspectual construction in Eastern Dan (< Southern Mande < Mande < Niger-Congo). This construction may express different aspectual meanings, depending on the lexical semantics of a verb, on the presence or absence of a direct object or an adverbial, and on the pragmatic status of the argument: habitual, stative, counter-factual, progressive, imperfect, resultative or perfect, and completive meanings are all attested. At the same time, Eastern Dan has specialized verbal constructions for most of these aspectual meanings. In the paper, conditions for the realization of different aspectual meanings are discussed. A hypothesis on the origin of this construction is suggested.

Key words: verbal aspect, Aktionsart, habitual, perfect, imperfect, Dan, Mande

Wū sūu gbàn yǝ slǝ bīr wū gu.

‘The body of the elephant contains all other kinds of meat.’

(a Dan proverb)

1. Basic information about Eastern Dan

Eastern Dan is a group of dialects of the Dan macrolanguage (South Mande < Southeastern Mande < Mande < Niger-Congo) spoken in Western Côte d’Ivoire by some 650,000 people; the total number of Dan speakers (in Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia and, marginally, in Guinea) is more than 1,600,000. In this study, Eastern Dan is represented by the Gwɛetaa dialect which was selected in the 1980s as the standard variety for the written norm of Eastern Dan. All the data for this study were collected by the author in the course of regular field trips to Côte d’Ivoire carried out since 2001.

¹ This paper is a revised English version of (Vydrin 2010).

Eastern Dan is a 5-level tone language (\acute{a} extra-high, xH; \acute{a} high, H; \bar{a} mid, M; \grave{a} low, L; \grave{a} extra-low, xL), there are also 3 falling tones, of which only H-xL (designated by a circumflex, \hat{a}) is relatively frequent.² The basic word order is rigid: in a clause with a verbal predicate it is (S) Aux (O) V (X).³ The subject is indexed on the Aux and is very often absent; the absence of a direct object renders the verbal construction intransitive.

2. The TAM system of Eastern Dan

In Eastern Dan, Aux cumulatively expresses person and number of the subject, and also TAM and polarity meanings. There are several series of Aux forms (in the Mandeist tradition, they are called “predicative markers”), each series is named after its basic function, although some of them may fulfill other functions as well.⁴ At the same time, TAM can be marked by verbal inflexion (suffixes or tonal modifications), although verbs appear in their lexically basic form in certain TAM constructions, in which case Aux remains the sole element expressing TAM and polarity.

The verbal construction representing the main topic of interest of this paper can be regarded as the default with respect to its aspectual semantics. However, from the point of view of form, this construction cannot be considered a default: its formal markers are the existential Aux

² This paper uses the 2018 orthography for Eastern Dan. In this orthography, absence of a tonal mark on a vowel means that the tone is identical to the preceding tone (e.g. *bāa* /*bāā*/ ‘cassava’); *dh* and *bh* stand for implosive consonants /d/ and /b/; vocalic nasality is designated by the letter *n* following the vowels of a foot (e.g. *kwāan* for /kwāā̃/ ‘to steal’); *u*, *ɾ*, *ɿ* stand for back unrounded vowels; *œ* is an open labialized vowel, and *æ* is a front open vowel.

³ S for the subject, O for the direct object, X for an oblique (adverbial, postpositional phrase, etc.), V for the verbal predicate, Aux for the predicative marker or bifunctional auxiliary.

⁴ In fact, certain series can also appear in non-verbal clauses in the function of a non-verbal copula. Such series (existential, conjoint and imperfective negative) are referred to as “bifunctional auxiliaries”.

series⁵ and xL grammatical tone on the verb, e.g. *bān* ‘to rain’ → *bān* ‘to rain_{NEUT}’ (in other words, tonal classes of verbs are neutralized in this contexts, see numerous examples below). In what follows, I refer to this construction as the “neutral aspect construction”.

Before entering into detail on the grammatical semantics of the neutral aspect, let us first introduce the other basic aspectual constructions of Eastern Dan (constructions encoding modal meanings are not presented here).⁶

The Perfect is marked by the perfect Aux series, and the verb keeps its lexical tone.

- (1) a. *Yà dhán zǐ.*
 3SG.PRF child wash
 ‘She has washed the child.’

The Durative is marked by the existential Aux series and the verb (with lexical tone) adds the suffix *-sīa*.

- (1) b. *Yǝ dhán zǐ-sīa.*
 3SG.EXI child wash-DUR
 ‘She is washing the child.’

The Resultative requires the existential Aux series and the gerund of the lexical verb (the verbal stem with the clitic *-sū̀*), followed by the comitative/instrumental postposition *ká*.

- (1) c. *Yǝ dhán zǐ-sū̀ ká.*
 3SG.EXI child wash-GER with
 ‘She has washed a/the child.’

The Prospective requires the prospective Aux series; the verb appears in its lexical form.

⁵ The existential Aux series, if compared with the other series from a formal point of view, can be regarded as the most primitive, inasmuch as no segmental or tonal element can be singled out which could be interpreted as a carrier of the TAM semantics, see Vydrin (2006: 355–363, 405–408).

⁶ For more detail on TAM in Eastern Dan, see Vydrin (2017: 495–504).

- (1) d. $Y\ddot{y}$ *dhán* *zú*.
 3SG.PROS child wash
 ‘She is going to wash the child.’

The Future is formed by an auxiliary verb *dhó* (whose original meaning is ‘to go’) in the neutral aspect followed by the infinitive of the lexical verb (the infinitive marker is an xL tone suffixed to the verbal stem producing a falling contour; it is designated here by an apostrophe).

- (1) e. $Y\ddot{y}$ *dhò* *dhán* *zú'*.
 3SG.EXI go\NEUT child wash-INF
 ‘She will wash the child.’

The Retrospective construction is derived from the neutral aspect construction through insertion of the operator *kā* after the Aux.⁷

- (1) f. $Y\ddot{y}$ *kā* *dhán* *zù*.
 3SG.EXI RETR child wash/NEUT
 ‘She washed the child.’ (once upon a time)

The label ‘retrospective’ should be used for this construction only with reservations, because, in reality, the construction does not necessarily express retrospective meaning or the meaning of cancelled result. It may express a recent past and designate an action which retains some actuality at the moment of speech (2), cf. (Makeeva 2018) on the semantics of an analogous construction in the closely related language Kla-Dan.

- (2) $Y\ddot{y}$ *kā* *dhìʌʌn* *bhūn*, *kéé* *yū*
 3SG.EXI RETR walk\NEUT there but 3SG.PFV.NEG
 kpàn *ǎ* *bhǎ*.
 see 3SG.NSBJ on
 ‘He did walk there, but he hasn’t seen him.’ (the action is still relevant)

⁷ *kā* is idiosyncratic, it is the only lexeme in Eastern Dan that can appear in this syntactic slot. It can be said that the word class of operators in this language is represented by this single lexeme.

In this study I deal only with the affirmative segment of the TAM system of Eastern Dan. In the central part of the system polarity is strongly asymmetric, and the distribution of the aspect-temporal meanings in the negative construction follows a different logic.

Worthy of special mention is the Conjoint construction marked by a specialized conjoint Aux series (bifunctional Aux) and by a tonal morpheme on the verb (the tone of the verb is lowered, according to a rather complex pattern). This construction functions as an analogue of the neutral aspect construction in certain syntactic contexts (relative clause; narrative; a clause preceded by a focalized NP, etc.), see Makeeva (2010) on this construction in K1a-Dan.

3. Semantics of the neutral aspect construction

The neutral aspect construction can express the following aspectual meanings (which will be illustrated in what follows):

- habitual⁸,
- stative,
- unreal condition in a counter-factual construction,
- progressive,
- imperfect (for an action that was being performed in the past but was not necessarily completed),
- resultative/perfect,
- completive (for an action that was performed over a certain span of time).

It turns out that the neutral aspect is capable of bearing very different (if not diametrically opposed) aspectual meanings. And it may compete with other constructions which are specialized in these meanings

⁸ In this study, I do not distinguish between varieties of habitual meaning, such as generic vs. habitual, cf. Dahl (1995: 420–424), i.e. between the potential and the iterative habitual. For the study of semantic oppositions relevant for the aspectual system of Eastern Dan these nuances seem to be rather unimportant, at least at the present stage.

(the progressive, the resultative/perfect, and to some extent the completive).⁹

In order to determine the factors that influence the choice of the meaning of the neutral aspect construction, I made a list of the verbs attested in the Eastern Dan dictionary (Vydrine & Kességbeu 2008) and added to this list some verbs absent from the published version. Each verb in each of its senses (i.e. 305 verbal lexemes)¹⁰ was tested in the neutral aspect construction for the abovementioned aspectual meanings. The testing was carried out through elicitation with my principal consultant Kességbeu Mongnan, and it was recursive: as soon as new typical contexts for aspectual meanings emerged, the list of verbs was checked again from the very beginning. As a result, the list of verbs has been checked at least three times, and it can be assumed that, despite some inevitable omissions, the principal trends have been detected.¹¹

⁹ Therefore, the Dan verbal system mismatches with the cross-linguistic “Verbal Core System” model of Stassen (1997: 267) which should necessarily consist of imperfective and perfective (in aspect-oriented languages) or past and non-past (in tense-oriented languages).

¹⁰ It should be specified that in this study the basic unit is taken to be a single lexical sense of a verb (rather than a verbal lexeme with all its senses): different senses of a verb can have individual sets of characteristics, and the various senses of one verb can differ as much as senses of different verbal lexemes. Following the Semantic School of Moscow (see Apresjan 2005: 4), senses of a polysemic lexeme are named here “lexemes”. In my list, there were 305 lexemes of this kind. In what follows, “homonymous lexemes” (i.e. different senses of polysemous verbs) will be distinguished by Arabic numerals, e.g.: *bh5-2* ‘resemble’, *bh5-3* ‘leak out’.

¹¹ I worked with one highly experienced and qualified consultant 7 hours a day for 11 or 12 weeks. I do not believe that recruiting more consultants (who would most probably be less qualified) would produce significantly different and more reliable results.

Usually, the study of a corpus of natural texts is suggested as an alternative to elicitation. It is evident however that such a corpus would need to be very large (preferably on the order of hundreds of millions of tokens), and the Eastern Dan corpus available at present (see <http://cormand.huma-num.fr/dan/index.html>) contains less than 500,000 tokens.

The main factors relevant for the aspectual meanings of verbs in the neutral aspect construction are the following. Primarily, the lexical semantics of the verb, and more precisely its Aktionsart. Secondly, the presence or absence of obliques or dependent adverbial clauses. Thirdly, the pragmatic status (marked by the definite article, deictic element or focus marker¹²) of the verbal arguments, especially of the direct object. Cf., in particular, (3a, b; 4a, b; 5a, b).

- (3) a. *Yŕ* *dhú* *pě* *gbēŋ*.
 3SG.EXI tree saw\NEUT night
 ‘He saws tree(s) by night.’ (habitual)
- b. *Yŕ* *dhú* *bhā* *pě* *gbēŋ*.
 3SG.EXI tree ART saw\NEUT night
 ‘He sawed the tree by night.’ (completive)
- (4) a. *Wð* *sō* *dhò* *à* *gà* *kŕ*
 3PL.EXI cloth ART 3SG.NSBJ look\NEUT so.that
wó *à* *dhó*.
 3SG.SBJV 3SG.NSBJ buy
 ‘They are inspecting the cloth in order to buy it.’ (progressive)
- b. *Wð* *sō* *yā* *dhàn* *à* *gà*
 3PL.EXI cloth that FOC 3SG.NSBJ look\NEUT
kŕ *wó* *à* *dhō*.
 so.that 3SG.JNT 3SG.NSBJ buy\JNT
 ‘It is this cloth that they have watched in order to buy it.’ (resultative/
 perfect)¹³
- (5) a. *Yŕ* *bhlùn* *bhā* *à* *klðo* *yāandhír*.
 3SG.EXI rice ART 3SG.NSBJ thresh\NEUT yesterday
 ‘She threshed the rice yesterday.’ (completive)

¹² In Dan, definite and focalized NPs are represented as relativized ones, for which reasons they are often followed by a resumptive 3 person pronoun.

¹³ It should also be taken into account that in (4a) the verbal construction in the second clause is subjunctive, and in (4b), conjoint.

b. *Yɔ̃* *bhlũn* *klòo* *yāandhĩɔ̃*.

3SG.EXI rice thresh\NEUT yesterday

‘She threshed rice yesterday (and, most probably, the job was not finished).’ (imperfect).

It is not rare for a single sentence containing a neutral aspect construction to allow more than one interpretation, as in (6).

(6) *Yɔ̃* *bāa* *bhā* *à* *wò* *yāandhĩɔ̃*.

3SG.EXI cassava ART 3SG.NSBJ extract\NEUT yesterday

a. ‘He was digging the cassava yesterday.’ (imperfect: the action was not accomplished)

b. ‘He dug the cassava yesterday.’ (completive: the action was accomplished)

(7) *Yɔ̃* *sl̩l̩* *ɔ̃* *gú* *kótà* *s̩ɔ̃dɔ̃hú* *yī* *gú*.

3SG.EXI turn\NEUT REFL.SG in time five sleeping in

a. ‘He has turned over five times while sleeping.’ (perfect)

b. ‘He turns over five times while sleeping.’ (habitual)

Some verbs seem to be unable to appear in the neutral aspect construction. These include several reduplicated verbs: *gblāāgblāā* ‘yell’, *wũũwũũ* ‘get broken (in many places)’, *yēēyēē* ‘get broken (in many places)’, a few preverbed verbs: *y̩ɔ̃-bhō* ‘take revenge’, *zò-bɔ̃* ‘recollect’, *tā-sēē* ‘feel sick’; and a small number of other verbs: *só* ‘spread’ (become omnipresent), *flēen* ‘(of a baby) pinch breast (during nursing)’.

4. Conditions for realization of the aspectual meanings of the neutral aspect

4.1. Habitual

This meaning of the neutral aspect construction can be regarded as basic. The habitual reading is usually preferred in the minimal context (when obliques are absent, and the patientive argument has no determiner), as in (8); cf. (9), where a determiner is present.

- (8) *Y̆ bh̄ bh̄.*
 3SG.EXI pig eat\NEUT
 ‘He eats pig.’ (pig is not his totemic animal; he is not Muslim)
- (9) *Y̆ bhánŋlōo kp̄ dhàn à bh̄.*
 3SG.EXI mango unripe FOC 3SG.NSBJ eat\NEUT
 ‘He has eaten an unripe mango.’ (resultative: ... and now he has stomach ache)

Quite often, the habitual reading turns to be an alternative to another reading, as in (7). In fact, most verbs that appear in the neutral aspect construction with habitual meaning may express other aspectual meanings as well. I have found that in the neutral aspect construction less than 10% of the verbs in my list have habitual meaning only: *būn* ‘rear (a child)’, *bhā* ‘fructify’, *bh̄-2* ‘resemble’, *bh̄-3* ‘leak’, *dhi* ‘yield well’, *k̄ŋ* ‘be skillful’, *kp̄œen* ‘turn sour’, *kplā* ‘obey’, *gú-s̄ŋ* ‘chew’, *bh̄œn* ‘flood’, *p̄ēē* ‘chap’, *p̄īŋ̄* ‘ache’, *p̄ŋ̄* ‘bubble (of oil)’, *tā-1* ‘walk’, *tā-2* ‘tread’, *t̄l̄* ‘settle down (take a rest)’, *whūú* ‘leave (a place)’, *ȳ-3* ‘find’, *ȳ-4* ‘start’, *ȳ-5* ‘attain, get’, *z̄l̄gú-kā* ‘sort’, *z̄ī* ‘roll (of a vehicle)’, *z̄d̄* ‘stutter’, *z̄ū-2* ‘begin’.

As we can see, these verbs do not form a semantically homogeneous group: among them we find dynamic and static, telic and atelic verbs.

4.2. Stative meaning

This meaning is realized on a restricted set of lexically stative verbs: *slò* ‘suffice’, *bh̄œn* ‘be able’, *k̄œn* ‘be astonished’, *b̄-2* ‘leak (of a receptacle)’. We find in the same group some verbs describing bodily postures: *gbl̄l̄dhūn* ‘lie prone’, *d̄œndhūn* ‘stand’, *tán* ‘lean’. For the latter two verbs, a stative reading is available alongside the resultative one:

- (10) *Piāagb̄ ȳ t̄n k̄-b̄ŋ gú k̄ŋ*
 Piagbeu 3SG.EXI lean\NEUT house-wall in in.order.3SG.JNT
ŋ t̄ē-dh̄n bh̄ p̄.
 REFL.SG air-DIM other fill
- a. ‘Piagbeu leans against the house wall in order to take a rest.’
 b. ‘Piagbeu has leaned against the house wall in order to take a rest.’

The habitual and stative meanings, taken together, turn out to be acceptable to the quasi-totality of the verbs of my list. I have found only one exception, *tūūn* ‘shake’ (at the same time, this verb can be used in the neutral aspect construction in the progressive and imperfective meanings).

4.3. Irreal condition in a counter-factual construction

Realization of this aspectual meaning is possible in a sentence containing the particle of unreal condition *dhún* (which in other contexts expresses the meaning ‘already’) which can appear indifferently either in the apodosis or in protasis.

- (11) *Ỵ̣̣* *bèdhé* *bhā* *ǎ* *bhūn* *dhún*,
 3SG.EXI drug ART 3SG.NSBJ drink\NEUT already
yáa *gūn* *ỵ̣̣* *gā*.
 3SG.IPFV.NEG be.PST 3SG.PROS die
 ‘If he had drank this drug, he wouldn’t die.’
- (12) *Ỵ̣̣* *bð* *ỵ̣̣*, *ā* *dhò* *kpàn-`* *ǎ* *bhà*
 3SG.EXI pass\NEUT here 1SG.EXI go\NEUT see-INF 3SG.NSBJ on
dhún.
 already
 ‘If he had passed here, I would see him.’

This meaning is attested for almost every verb in the list; my consultant failed to produce it for 16 lexemes only, i.e. for about 5% of the total number.

4.4. Progressive

The progressive reading is often an alternative to the habitual or resultative/perfect.

- (13) *Ỵ̣̣* *ř* *zlèœœ* *ř* *dè* *yáan*.
 3SG.EXI REFL.SG move.slowly\NEUT REFL.SG self eye.COM
 a. ‘He is deliberately advancing slowly.’ (progressive)
 b. ‘He deliberately advances slowly.’ (habitual)

- (14) *Yř* *yēē* *yā* *ǎ* *zlòo* *ř*
 3SG.EXI cotton this 3SG.NSBJ spin\NEUT REFL.SG
zĩřř *dhē.*
 grandfather for

a. 'She is spinning this cotton for her grandfather.' (progressive)

b. 'She has spun this cotton for her grandfather.' (resultative/perfect)

One of the most typical contexts where the progressive meaning of the neutral aspect construction is realized (and where no alternative readings are possible, with some rare exceptions) is in a main clause governing a dependent clause of goal introduced by the conjunction *kř* 'in order to'; the main clause usually has the conjunction *dhř* 'so' at the end.

- (15) *Yř* *sřř* *dhũu* *dhř* *kř* *tēē*
 3SG.EXI fire put.out\NEUT so in.order wind
yá *dhó* *dhó-* *ǎ* *klàän-dhũn* *ká.*
 3SG.PROH go go-INF 3SG.NSBJ spark-PL with

'He is putting out the fire (right now), so that the wind won't spread the sparks.'

In this context only verbs expressing intentional actions can appear. The intentional character of the action seems to be an important prerequisite for realization of the progressive meaning in the neutral aspect construction, although exceptions to this rule can be found, e.g. (16).

- (16) *Yř-gā* *yā* *yř* *bhřř* *n̄* *gú*
 water-bone this 3SG.EXI dry.up\NEUT 1SG.NSBJ in
váandhř.
 quickly

'It seems to me that this river is drying up quickly.'

Another factor relevant to realization of the progressive meaning is the verb's Aktionsart: the progressive is not (or is barely) compatible with telic and punctual verbs. Most of these verbs cannot express the

progressive in the neutral aspect construction (*zũɣ* ‘strike’, *zũn* ‘reach’, *zã* ‘kill’, etc.); however, they can express a multiplicative meaning.

- (17) *Wð* *wō* *kó* *blũ* *k̄ɣ* *wð*
 3PL.EXI REFL.PL RECP push\NEUT so.that 3PL.SBJV
wō *kó* *gĩ*.
 REFL.PL RECP wound
 ‘They are pushing each other in order to wound each other.’

The influence of the referential status of the direct object on the realization of the progressive meaning seems to be weak.

The intersection of all these conditions delimits the framework of the progressive meaning of the neutral aspect construction. These are tendencies, rather than strict rules: there are verbs which seem to comply with all the abovementioned conditions, but still do not realize the progressive meaning. We are presumably dealing here with lexical restrictions.

The neutral aspect construction in its progressive meaning can be replaced by a durative construction (with verbal suffix *-sĩɔ*), without any semantic difference. The *-sĩɔ*-durative can be derived from any verb, unlike the “neutral-aspect progressive”, which my consultant was able to derive from 133 lexemes only (out of 305).

Even for those verbal lexemes which can display the progressive meaning in the neutral aspect construction, it was sometimes not easy to generate appropriate phrasal examples, and very special contexts were required; by contrast, the *-sĩɔ*-durative could be derived for the same verbs and meanings without any limitation.

4.5. Grammatical meaning of the imperfect

The imperfect meaning has been verified mainly in the perdurative context (“an action is being performed over a given span of time”). According to the initial hypothesis, in the presence of a temporal circumstantial designating a timespan, the perdurative and the completive (taken together with the perfect/resultative) meanings should be in complementary

distribution: the perdurative meaning should be proper to verbs with processual, multiplicative and punctive lexical semantics (in this case, punctive verbs should display the multiplicative meaning), and the complete/perfect/resultative meaning should be proper to telic verbs. The main question concerns verbs with processual ingressive semantics.

In its main outlines this hypothesis has been confirmed. As for processual ingressive verbs, both complete (sometimes even resultative/perfect) and imperfect interpretations have proved to be acceptable.

- (18) *Gõndhố ỵ̣̣ Zân dhế-ḳ̣ dhếdhế plề ká.*
 Gono 3SG.EXI Jean leaf-do\NEUT hour two with
 a. ‘Gono healed Jean for two hours.’ (the result is unknown)
 b. ‘Gono healed Jean in two hours.’ (and Jean is now in good health)

The two aspectual interpretations can be distinguished formally through indication of the pragmatic status of the direct object. This is preferable (or even necessary) when the direct object is expressed by anything other than a proper noun or relational noun. If the direct object is indefinite, the imperfect reading of the situation is realized (19a), and if it is definite, the completive reading is preferred (19b).

- (19) a. *Ỵ̣̣ gḷ̣ bḥ̣ dhếdhế plề ká.*
 3SG.EXI banana eat\NEUT hour two with
 ‘He ate bananas for two hours.’
 (19) b. *Ỵ̣̣ gḷ̣ bhā-` bḥ̣ dhếdhế plề ká.*
 3SG.EXI banana ART-3SG.NSBJ eat\NEUT hour two with
 ‘He ate the bananas in two hours.’

There are also some other contexts where the imperfect meaning can be realized:

- (20) *Bhén-dhùn bhā wò kpà ñ kèj̣̣*
 human\FOC-PL ART 3PL.EXI chase\NEUT 1SG.NSBJ behind
dhề yā dhàn ă gú.
 place this FOC 3SG.NSBJ in
 ‘These people chased/pursued me in this place.’

- (21) *Ỵ̣̣ ṭḷḷu p̣ị̀r n̄ t̄à k̄̄ ȳi t̄l̄o t̄à.*
 3SG.EXI horn blow\NEUT 1SG.NSBJ on so.that 1PL.EXCL play on
 ‘While we were celebrating, he played a horn in my honour.’

In (20), a punctive interpretation is also possible, and in (21), both perdurative and limitative readings are available.

4.6. Perfect/resultative meaning

As already mentioned, this meaning is sometimes available as an alternative, usually alongside a progressive or habitual reading. However, in most cases, the interpretation is univocal, predefined by a set of factors. The major factors involved are the following.

1) Aktionsart of the verb. Processual verbs (*t̄ɛ̄ɛ* ‘boil’, *v̄in* ‘move; make a noise’, *w̄ɛ̄nɛ̄* ‘pour, spill’, etc.) in the neutral aspect construction cannot have a perfect/resultative meaning.

2) Availability and type of the adverbial.¹⁴ For many verbs, my consultant accepted the perfect/resultative meaning of the neutral aspect construction in the presence of an adverbial of cause, manner, place (22) or time. It may be also an adverbial clause (23).

- (22) *Ä bh̄à dh̄án ỵ̣̣ dh̄ɛ̄ɛ t̄án p̄ị́r.*
 3SG.NSBJ POSS child 3SG.EXI get.lost dance at
 ‘Her child has got lost at the dancing place’ (i.e., he went to the dancing place and has not come back).
- (23) *Gb̄àt̄ò ỵ̣̣ dh̄à̄ɛ̄n s̄l̄ɔ̄ k̄̄ á*
 Gbato 3SG.EXI wealth obtain\NEUT so.that 1SG.JNT
t̄ùn kw̄í pl̄̄̄.
 continue\JNT white.person village
 ‘Gbato has grown rich while I was in the town.’

¹⁴ Cf. (Plungian 2011: 401): “It has been shown in aspectological studies that the introduction of an argument into a verbal syntagm (e.g., an object or a goal circumstantial) imparts a telic interpretation almost automatically.”

3) The pragmatic status of the patient or patient-like argument. If that argument has a definite article (*bhā* or *dhò*) or a demonstrative determiner, the perfect/resultative reading of the neutral aspect construction turns out to be the most likely (or even the only one possible), cf. (24–25).

- (24) *Tḡ-dhán-dhùn bhā wò pĕn n̄ yǎan.*
 chicken-child-PL ART 3PL.EXI scatter\NEUT 1SG.NSBJ before
 ‘The chickens have scattered before me.’
- (25) a. *Yḡ kǎa yā ã gbàn ḡ gḡ*
 3SG.EXI hoe this 3SG.NSBJ insert REFL.SG head
gú ḡ dā dhĕ.
 in REFL.SG father for
 ‘He has hafted this hoe for his father.’

If the argument has an inferior referential status, a habitual or progressive interpretation is more probable. Interestingly, in some cases, the neutral aspect construction with the perfect/resultative meaning differs from the perfect construction by the fact that in the latter, the direct object cannot be provided with a demonstrative determiner. Cf. the incorrectness of (25b) and admissibility of (25c), where the direct object is indefinite (and it is assumed that the hoe is out of sight of the people participating in of the conversation).

- (25) b. **Yà kǎa ya ã gbàn ḡ gḡ gú...*
 3SG.PRF hoe this 3SG.NSBJ insert REFL.SG head in
- c. ^{OK}*Yà kǎa gbàn ḡ gḡ gú...*
 3SG.PRF hoe insert REFL.SG head in
 ‘He has hafted a hoe...’

In general, the perfect construction is perceived as a “stronger” perfect, and the connection of its action with the moment of speech as more vivid. Let us consider the following examples.

- (26) a. *Yḡ dhà ḡ kãã ká.*
 3SG.EXI save\NEUT REFL.SG hair with
 ‘He has been saved by a miracle.’

- (26) b. *Yà dhà ɛ̃ kãà ká.*
 3SG.PRF save REFL.SG hair with
 ‘He has been saved by a miracle.’

Both phrases express perfect meaning (actual past), but in (26b) it is presumed that the action has just taken place, most probably before the eyes of those participating in the conversation.¹⁵

The grammatical meanings of the resultative construction and the neutral aspect construction in its resultative reading differ in a similar way.

- (27) *Káflée bhā yɔ̃ gã dhédhě plè ká.*
 coffee ART 3SG.EXI dry\NEUT hour two with
 ‘The coffee (harvested grains) has dried in two hours.’ (and now it is only just dry)

- (28) *Tòogā bhā yɔ̃ gā-sù ká kà*
 chopped.cassava ART 3SG.EXI dry-GER with 2PL.IMP
ã zã.
 3SG.NSBJ pound
 ‘The chopped cassava is (already) dry, pound it.’

In (27) the state (resulting from the action of the verb) is perceived as highly actual; in (28), it is less so.

Here again, the abovementioned factors involved in the realization of the perfect/resultative meaning do not constitute strict rules, but rather general trends. So, in (29), although the direct object is devoid of the article and other determiners, both resultative and progressive readings are possible.

- (29) *Tia yɔ̃ kwěé tà kwànbhèn dhàn ã gɔ̃.*
 Tia 3SG.EXI door shut\NEUT thief FOC 3SG.NSBJ for
 a. ‘Tia has shut the door on thieves.’
 b. ‘Tia shuts the door on thieves.’ (habitual)

¹⁵ For (26a), a “historical” reading is also possible: ‘He was saved by a miracle’ (in the remote past).

On the other hand, the perfect/resultative meaning proves to be inaccessible for a considerable number of verbs, although their semantics does not seem incompatible with it, e.g.: *kún* ‘catch’, *bhǎ́nŋ* ‘swallow’, *bhūn* ‘drink’, *pīaa* ‘grill’, and many others. Presumably this restriction is lexical in nature.

4.7. Completive (punctive) meaning

The availability of the completive meaning has been systematically checked in the following contexts.

1) ‘The action took place/was performed during timespan X’.

- (30) *Ȳ* *kǎa* *bhā-`* *gb̄an* *ṛ* *gḍ* *gú*
 3SG.EXI hoe ART-3SG.NSBJ insert REFL.SG head in
dhědhě *plē* *ká*.
 hour two with
 ‘He hafted the hoe in two hours.’

2) ‘The action took place/was performed at time X’.

- (31) *Ȳ* *kǎa* *gb̄an* *ṛ* *gḍ* *gú* *dhèè*.
 3SG.EXI hoe insert REFL.SG head in today
 ‘He hafted the hoe today.’

3) ‘The action took place/was performed while...’ (the adverbial is expressed by a temporal subordinate clause).

- (32) *Ȳ* *gbl̄ä* *n̄* *tà* *kṛ* *ā* *à*
 3SG.EXI yell_{NEUT} 1SG.NSBJ on so.that 1SG.EXI 3SG.NSBJ
gḍ *kḵḵdhṛ*.
 POSS.LOC house.LOC
 ‘He shouted at me while I was in his house.’

The first context is diagnostic for the distinction between the completive and the perdurative meanings; the second and the third ones are prototypical completive contexts.

It emerges that the perfect, resultative and completive meanings of the neutral aspect construction are not clearly delimited in Eastern Dan.

In fact, we have a kind of perfective continuum, similar to that served by the Russian perfective aspect, which may seem strange given that specialized perfect and resultative constructions are also attested. The presence of an adverbial designating a temporal point in the past is not sufficient to reject the perfect/resultative reading of the neutral aspect construction; presumably, the main factor is extralinguistic knowledge about the most typical ways in which events can occur:

- (33) *N̄ gèn ʔ yā yʔ bhlà dɛɛ gbɛŋ.*
 1SG.NSBJ leg REL this 3SG.EXI swell\NEUT today night
 ‘This leg of mine has swollen overnight.’ (and the swelling is still there)
- (34) *Yʔ pàŋ bhā à bhò yāandhʔ.*
 3SG.EXI pants ART 3SG.NSBJ remove\NEUT yesterday
 ‘He put these pants on yesterday.’ (and he is still wearing them)

As we can see, having atelic semantics does not prohibit a verb from allowing completive meaning in the neutral aspect construction; in this case, a limitative reading is realized.

- (35) *Yánŋ yʔ bhù yāandhʔ dɛdɛwō sà ká.*
 sun 3SG.EXI shine\NEUT yesterday very good with
 ‘Yesterday, the sun shone well.’ (and before that, it did not appear much)
- (36) *Dhán bhā yʔ dhʔ dɛɛ gbɛŋ*
 child\FOC ART 3SG.EXI moan\NEUT today night
sɔbɛɛ ká yúa bhā à gò.
 seriousness with illness ART 3SG.NSBJ for
 ‘Because of this illness, the child moaned loudly last night.’

5. Neutral aspect and Aktionsarten

A method has been developed for the typologically-oriented identification of verbal Aktionsarten which requires taking into account those grammatical markers which represent universal categorial types

(Tatevosov 2002; Tatevosov 2005: 119–121).¹⁶ According to this method, firstly, not a given verb as a whole but only some of its grammatical forms should be considered; secondly, in each language under study, only two grammatical markers should be taken into account: the perfective/past and the progressive/imperfective/present.¹⁷ The second requirement is a logical corollary of the first: the TAM systems of different languages may be very rich, and establishing the actional characteristics of each verb in each TAM form would be an immense task; besides, performing such comprehensive studies would render incomparable the results obtained for different languages. If only two grammatical forms (the most widespread and basic ones) are selected, the typologist's task becomes manageable.

However, an attempt to apply this method, oriented to predominantly binary TAM systems, to Eastern Dan, brings us to an impasse. In this language, we have a perfect, a resultative, a progressive (more precisely a durative; however, this nuance can be ignored in this context); meanwhile, the existence of the neutral aspect does not allow us to consider the TAM system as binary. The dominant is not an opposition between perfective and imperfective (or past and present), but an opposition between the neutral aspect, occupying the central part of the system, and all the other categories, which are shifted to the periphery.

And yet, the situation does not look hopeless. Tatevosov's requirement can be reformulated in such a way as to state that we should analyze the actional characteristics of those verbal forms which form the center of the TAM-system. In this case, we can limit ourselves to an analysis of the actional characteristics of verbs in neutral aspect.

All the meanings of the neutral aspect construction analyzed in section 4 can be placed in three groups: (1) habitual, stative; (2) progressive, imperfect; (3) perfect, resultative, completive. The first group represents the “default meanings of presence” (Bybee, Perkins & Pagliuca 1994:

¹⁶ For a critique of this approach, see (Plungian 2011).

¹⁷ In fact, Tatevosov's presumption is very close to Stassen's (1997: 267) “verbal core system” mentioned in footnote 9.

152), and its variability can be explained by the lexical semantics of the verbs involved; it can be lumped together with the second group into a “present-imperfective block”. The third group represents a “past-perfective block”. Therefore, the opposition between two basic forms typical of “binary” systems, corresponds in Eastern Dan to an opposition within the neutral aspect distinguished by context (although sometimes left underdistinguished, as in examples 6–7).

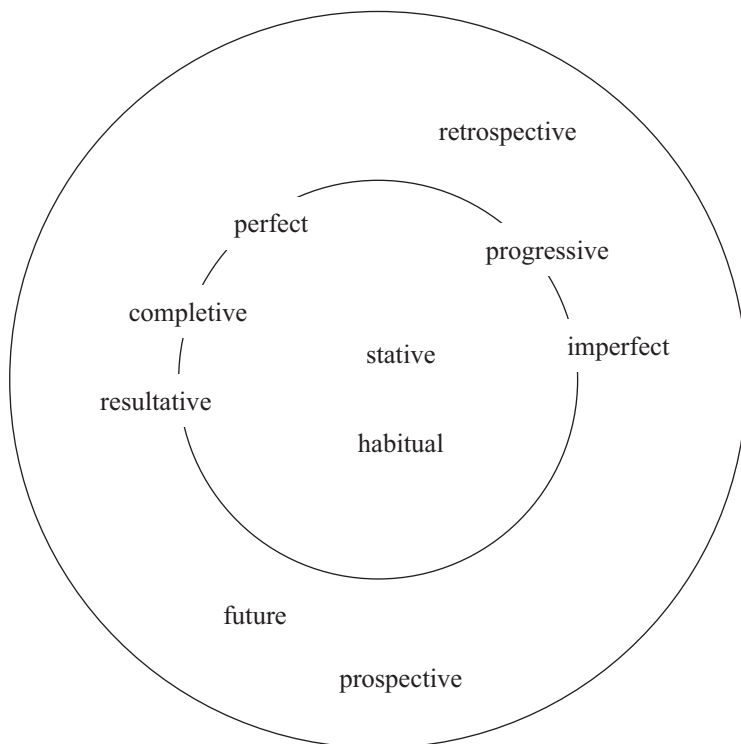


Figure 1. A schematic representation of aspectual system of Eastern Dan.

The aspectual system of Eastern Dan can be represented as two spheres, one being embedded within the other (Figure 1). The inner sphere represents the neutral aspect, and the outer one all the other aspectual

constructions found in the language. The habitual and the stative can be expressed only by the neutral aspect construction, and the meanings of future and prospective only by specialized constructions (and not by the neutral aspect construction). All other aspectual meanings can be expressed both by the neutral aspect and by specialized constructions. However, in the former case, their aspectual semantics appears somehow dimmed, it is not very clearly separated from other meanings.

6. Neutral aspect or habitual?

Another question concerning the construction in question can be formulated as follows: if habitual is, to some extent, its central meaning (in any case, it is the only meaning which turns out to be available for practically all verbs in the neutral aspect construction), might it be more expedient to consider this construction as inherently habitual, in which case all the other aspectual meanings could be regarded as context-conditioned deviations? If so, the perfect and durative constructions could be regarded as central to the Eastern Dan TAM system.¹⁸

This interpretation may seem tempting, but it comes up against some serious objections.

Firstly, any explanation of non-habitual meanings of the neutral aspect construction in terms of contextual influence cannot accommodate the fact that both habitual and non-habitual readings may be possible in one and the same context, cf. (7).

Secondly, it is not rare in the languages of the world to find a specialized form for the habitual, but, to my knowledge, it is rather unusual for the habitual to have such considerable variability in its semantics as is seen in Eastern Dan. In other words, if we decide to consider the neutral aspect construction as “habitual”, we will be obliged to recognize that it is a rather untypical habitual, and to explain the “non-habitual

¹⁸ This interpretation was suggested by Victor Khrakovsky during discussion at the seminar of the Department of typology of the Institute for Linguistic Studies RAS in October 2009.

meanings of the habitual” at length. To my mind, in this situation the term “neutral aspect” is preferable to “habitual”.

Thirdly, as mentioned by Östen Dahl, “... there is a limited set of crosslinguistic gram types, and a limited set of points in semantic space from which tense-aspect markings can arise and spread. <...> it so happens that generics occupy a region of semantic space that is not close to any of the points of origin of tense-aspect grams” (Dahl 1995: 146). In other words, from the viewpoint of the typology of evolution of grammatical semantics, habitual is an arrival rather than a departure point for evolutionary itineraries. If we recognize that diachronically the habitual meaning of the Eastern Dan neutral aspect construction is not primary, it seems unnatural to regard it as basic in the analysis of synchronic polysemy.

The fact that the habitual meaning in the neutral aspect construction is accessible to practically all verbs in Eastern Dan (with the exception of stative verbs), while other aspectual meanings are considerably restricted, can be explained in terms of the relative independence of the habitual meaning from the Aktionsart of a verb; in other words, it turns out to be compatible with a wide range of verbal Aktionsarten.

7. On the origin of the neutral aspect construction

The presence of the existential series of predicative markers (more precisely, bifunctional auxiliaries) testifies to the originally non-verbal character of this construction. The grammatical xL tone on the verb may go back to an infinitive suffix (loss of segmental elements alongside retention of their tones is quite typical of Mande languages). In (Vydrin 2012: 616, 620–621) it was suggested that the existential Aux series may result from the fusion of the subject pronouns with the auxiliary **kĚ* (going back, most probably, to the verb **ké* ‘do; become’), and the verbal suffix could be hypothetically reconstructed as **-bã* or **-bã̃*. This suffix uncontroversially goes back to a superessive postposition; non-finite verbal forms with reflexes of this suffix are broadly represented in the South Mande languages and in other Mande groups.

The evolution of this construction could have followed a model which is well attested both cross-linguistically (Bybee, Perkins & Pagliuca 1994: 275–279; Haspelmath 1998) and in Mande languages in particular (Tröbs 2009) “non-verbal locational construction with a verbal noun → progressive → durative → imperfective/habitual”. This model explains the imperfective aspectual meanings (progressive, stative, habitual), but not the perfective part of the semantic range seen here. For perfective constructions, the most typical origin in Mande languages is from resultative participles.

A realistic explanation of the combination of perfective and imperfective meanings in a single construction can be found in Östen Dahl’s reasoning with regard to the homonymy/polysemy of the generic, progressive and narrative in Afrikaans and, on the other hand, of the generic, past and narrative in Thai: “... the generic contexts will tend to share the unmarked expression with whatever other types of sentences happen to be unmarked in the system. <...> this should not be taken primarily as a sign of a close semantic relation between generics and narratives — rather, the lack of marking should be explained separately for each case” (Dahl 1995: 416). If the neutral aspect construction in Eastern Dan is the “minimally marked” one (and there is no formally unmarked construction in the system), the accumulation of different aspectual meanings may result from mere coincidence. For the habitual meaning, the least marked semantically, the neutral aspect construction is basic (it is the only way to express this meaning), and the other meanings are expressed by this construction when a strong context is available or when explicit expression of these meanings is not obligatory.

Acknowledgements

This work is supported by a public grant overseen by the French National Research Agency (ANR) as part of the program “Investissements d’Avenir” (reference: ANR-10-LABX-0083).

I would like to express my gratitude to the late Kességbeu Mongnan (Alphonse), my principal consultant for this study. This paper has benefited from numerous comments from members of the field trips to Côte d’Ivoire

and Guinea (Nadezhda Makeeva, Elena Perekhval'skaya, Maria Kono-shenko and others), and also participants of the seminar on typology of the Institute for Linguistic Studies in St. Petersburg (Victor Khrakovsky, Sergey Say, Dmitry Gerasimov), and other colleagues who read preliminary versions of my paper and made comments, as well as anonymous reviewers.

Abbreviations

1 / 2 / 3 – 1 / 2 / 3 person	M – middle tone
Adj – adjective	NEG – negative
ART – definite article	NEUT – neutral aspect marker (extra-low tone on the verbal stem)
Aux – auxiliary	NP – noun phrase
CMM – common case	NSBJ – non-subject pronominal series
COM – comitative case	O – direct object
DIM – diminutive suffix	PFV – perfective
DUR – durative	PL – plural
EXCL – 1 person exclusive plural pronoun/auxiliary	POSS – possessive marker
EXI – existential series of auxiliaries	PRF – perfect; perfect series of auxiliaries
FOC – focalization particle or grammatical high tone on certain focalized nouns	PROH – prohibitive series of auxiliaries
GER – gerundive suffix	PROS – prospective series of auxiliaries
H – high tone	PST – past
IMP – imperative series of auxiliaries	RECP – reciprocal pronoun
INF – infinitive marker (extralow tone suffixed to the verb stem)	REFL – reflexive pronoun
IPFV – imperfective	REL – relativization marker
JNT – conjoint series of auxiliaries; tonal modification on the verbal stem in the conjoint construction	RETR – retrospective operator
L – low tone	S – subject
LOC – locative case	SBJV – subjunctive series of auxiliaries

sg – singular	X – oblique
TAM – tense-aspect-mood	xH – extra-high tone
V – verb	xL – extra-low tone

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