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Autore	Chung Kyung-Sook
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Nota di contenuto	Space in Tense; Editorial page; Title page; LCC data; Dedication page; Table of contents; Acknowledgments; List of Tables; List of Figures; Abbreviations; Introduction; 1.1 Goals of the investigation; 1.2 Theoretical assumptions concerning tense, aspect, and eventuality; 1.2.1 Tense as deixis; 1.2.2 The referential theory of tense; 1.2.3 Reference time; 1.2.4 Eventualities and the event argument; 1.2.5 Aspect as operators; 1.2.6 Perfect as an operator tense denoting anteriority; 1.3 Predicative suffixes in Korean; 1.4 Organization of the book; Deictic and non-deictic tenses in korean 2.1 The simple form -ess 2.1.1 Previous analyses; 2.1.1.1 Perfective analyses; 2.1.1.2 Past tense approaches; 2.1.1.3 Ambiguous between past and perfect; 2.1.2 Ess as an anterior (perfect); 2.2 The Double Form -Essess; 2.2.1 Previous analyses; 2.2.1.1 Pluperfect approaches; 2.2.1.2 Past tense plus experiential-contrastive aspect; 2.2.1.3 Discontinuous past tense; 2.2.2 Essess as a past tense; 2.3 The semantics of -essess versus -ess: deictic versus non-deictic; 2.4 Conclusion; Semantics and pragmatics of the perfect (anterior); 3.1

Semantics of the perfect

3.1.1 Different readings of the perfect 3.1.2 The relation between the semantics of the perfect and the present; 3.2 Pragmatics of the perfect; 3.2.1 The perfect, discourse topic, and current relevance; 3.2.2 Current relevance and the presupposition of the perfect; 3.3 The present perfect puzzle; 3.3.1 Rethinking the P-Definiteness Constraint; 3.3.2 Another puzzle: Exceptions to the Deictic T-Adverbial Constraint; 3.4 Conclusion; Spatial deictic tense; 4.1 The suffix -te; 4.1.1 Past imperfective approaches; 4.1.2 Evidential approaches; 4.1.2.1 Constraints on '-te'
4.1.2.2 The suffix '-te' is not an evidential marker 4.1.3 -Te as a spatial deictic tense; 4.1.3.1 Faller's (2004) speaker's perceptual field and spatio-temporal deictic tense; 4.1.3.2 The speaker of '-te' is a passive perceiver; 4.1.3.3 '-Te' is the spatial deictic past tense; 4.2 -Ney as the spatial deictic present tense; 4.3 Conclusion; Evidentials in Korean; 5.1 Evidential typology; 5.2 True evidentiality and quasi-evidentiality; 5.3 The spatial deictic tense and evidentials; 5.3.1 Evidentials: -ess, -keyss, and -Ø; 5.3.1.1 Defining the evidential meanings
5.3.1.2 Implementing the evidential meanings 5.3.1.3 Presupposition of the evidential; 5.3.2 Modal meanings of the inferential indirect evidentials; 5.3.2.1 Indirect evidentials and epistemic modality; 5.3.2.2 Izvorski's analysis of the indirect evidential; 5.3.2.3 Semantics of the indirect evidential; 5.3.3 Modality in the definition of evidentials; 5.4 Reportative evidentials; 5.4.1 Reportative forms: -tanta (-tay) and -tatela (-tatey); 5.4.1.1 N.-K. Kim's (2000) analysis; 5.4.1.2 Hearsay vs. Second-hand; 5.4.2 Reportative versus non-reportative evidentials
5.4.3 Reportative evidentials are illocutionary operators

Sommario/riassunto

This monograph explores the tense, aspect, mood, and evidentiality of Korean, which has a rich verbal inflectional system, and proposes novel treatments within the framework of compositional semantics. One of the major contributions is the demonstration that Korean has two types of deictic tense-simple deictic and spatial deictic tense. Spatial deictic tense refers to the notion of the speaker's 'perceptual field' (or deictic range), as well as to temporality, functioning to set up a condition for a systematic evidential distinction. The research in this volume shows that the basic paradigm of
