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Aspect-marking Basic Verbs in Arabic

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Basic Verbs

- Lexical items encoding basic bodily events and states, such as COME, GO, SIT, STAND, LIE, EAT, DRINK, TAKE, GIVE, etc.
- "[O]ur common experiences of such things as eating, drinking, seeing, hearing, etc. can be the basis for conceptualizing other more complex events" (Newman, 2004:196)
- Proliferation of uses across languages ranging from polysemous and idiomatic uses to patterns of grammaticalization and collocation

Basic Verbs – earlier studies

- GO and COME (Fillmore, 1966, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972; Wilkins & Hill, 1995; Radden, 1996; Botne, 2005, 2006; etc.)
- EAT and DRINK (Newman, 1997; Newman and Rice, 2006; etc.)
- SIT, STAND, and LIE (Serra Borneto, 1996; Newman and Rice, 2004)
- GIVE and TAKE (Newman, 1996, 1998; etc.)
- sense-perception (Sweetser, 1990; etc.)

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- maḍā 'go'
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- qa'ada 'sit'

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Modern Standard Arabic

Vernacular Arabic

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- qa'ada 'sit'

INCEPTIVE aspect

('start doing', 'begin doing')

CONTINUOUS or DURATIVE aspect

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CONTINUOUS or DURATIVE aspect

GO. PERF TALK, IMPF

(data from arabiCorpus.byu.edu)

الصحف الأمريكية راحت تتحدث بتشاؤم عن العلاقات المتوترة

al=ṣuḥf	al=amrikiyya	rāḥat	tataḥadda <u>t</u>	bi=tašā'um
ART=newspapers	ART=American	GO.PERF.3SG.F	talk.IMPF.3SG.F	INST=pessimism
the newspapers	the American	went	talking	with pessimism

'an al='ilaqāt al=mutawattira about ART=relations ART=aggravated about the relations the aggravated

'The American newspapers went on talking pessimistically about the aggravated relations'

فمضى يتحدث عن أمور لا علاقة لها بسؤالي

fa=maḍā yataḥaddaṭ 'an umūr lā 'ilāqa lahā bi=su'ālī
CONJ=GO.PERF.3SG.M talk.IMPF.3SG.M about topics NEG relation POSS.3S.F INST=my.question
so went talking about topics no relation to it with my question

'So he went on talking about topics that are irrelevant to my question'

REMAIN, PERF TALK, IMPF

(data from arabiCorpus.byu.edu)

ظل يتحدث معي عن المسرح

zallayataḥaddaṭmaʿī ʿan al=masraḥREMAIN.PERF.3SG.Mtalk.IMPF.3SG.MCOM about ART=theatreremainedtalkingwith me about the theatre

لكن بوش بقي يتحدث عن النصر

 lākinna
 buš
 baqiya
 yataḥaddaṭ
 'an
 al=naṣr

 CONJ
 Bush
 REMAIN.PERF.3SG.M
 talk.IMPF.3SG.M
 about
 ART=victory

 but
 Bush
 remained
 talking
 about
 the victory

^{&#}x27;He kept talking to me about theatre'

^{&#}x27;But Bush kept talking about victory'

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- dahaba
- maḍā
- rāḥa

- <u>dahaba</u> not grammaticalized
- maḍā
- rāḥa

- dahaba not grammaticalized
- maḍā partially grammaticalized
- rāḥa

- dahaba not grammaticalized
- maḍā partially grammaticalized
- rāḥa almost fully grammaticalized

maḍā and rāḥa in Modern standard Arabic

- Data
 - ArabiCorpus.byu.edu (Dilworth Parkinson)
 - untagged
 - 90% newspaper genre
 - 500 corpus returns of each $mad\bar{a}$ and $r\bar{a}ha$

maḍā and rāḥa in Modern standard Arabic

rāḥa

- Aspect marking accounts for 82% of the verb usage in the 500 corpus returns
- Remaining uses can depict physical or metaphorical motion

maḍā

- Grammatical usage is less frequent than that of $r\bar{a}ha$ (around 12% of verb usage in the 500 corpus returns)
- Ungrammaticalized uses can signal physical or figurative motion. It is most frequently used to talk about the passage of time

Grammaticalized uses of maḍā and rāḥa

rāḥa

GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.IMPERFECTIVE

maḍā

- GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.IMPERFECTIVE
- GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.ACTIVE_PARTICIPLE

Grammaticalized uses of maḍā and rāḥa

rāḥa

GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.IMPERFECTIVE

maḍā

- GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.IMPERFECTIVE
- GO.PERFECTIVE V₂.ACTIVE_PARTICIPLE

rāḥa.PERF V₂.IMPF('went on doing something')

- V2 collocates
 - A wide range of verbs (can be telic or atelic)

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وراحت مذذ ذلك الحين تضيق الخناق عليه اكثر واكثر

```
wa=rāḥat mundu dālika al=ḥīn tuḍayyiq al=ḥināq 'alayh
CONJ=rāḥa.PERF.3SG.FEM ADV DEM ART=time tighten.IMPF.3SG.FEM ART=grip LOC.CL.3S.M
and went since that the time tightening the grip on him
```

```
aktar wa=aktar
more CONJ=more
more andmore
```

'And since then it [i.e. Washington] kept tightening the grip on him more and more'

rāḥa.PERF V₂.IMPF('went on doing something')

- V2 collocates
 - A wide range of verbs (can be telic or atelic)

وراحت المعارك المتقرقة تنشب عند حدودها مع سورية والأردن

```
wa=rāḥat al=maʿārik al=mutafariqa tanšab ʻinda ḥudūdiha
CONJ=rāḥa.PERF.3SG.FEM ART=battles ART=separate erupt.IMPF.3SG.FEM LOC its.borders
and went the battles the separate erupting at its borders
```

```
ma'a sūriya wa=l='urdun
COM Syria CONJ=ART=Jordan
with Syria and the Jordan
```

'And separate battles kept erupting at the borders it [i.e. Israel] shares with Syria and Lebanon'

$mad\bar{a}$.PERF V_2 .IMPF ('went on doing something')

- V2 collocates
 - In 26 (out of of 38) sentences: SAY

$mad\bar{a}$.PERF V_2 .IMPF ('went on doing something')

- V2 collocates
 - In 26 (out of of 38) sentences: SAY

ومضى الحريري يقول بعد اجتماعه مع وفد برلماتي فرنسي

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wa=maḍā alḥarīn yaqūl ba'da iǧtimā'ih ma'a CONJ=maḍā.PERF.3SG.FEM Al Hariri say.IMPF.3SG.M ADV his.meeting COM and went Al Hariri saying after his.meeting with
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wafd barlamāni faransi delegate parliamentary French delegate parliamentary French

'And Al Hariri went on saying/to say after his meeting with a French parliamentary delegate...'

$mad\bar{a}$.PERF V_2 .IMPF ('went on doing something')

- V2 collocates
 - In 26 (out of of 38) sentences :SAY
 - In the remaining sentences: perception verbs, noise-making verbs, physical activity verbs

ومضيت أنظر اليهما من وراء وهما يشربان ويبتبادلان الحديث

ilayhimā wa=madaytu min warā" wa=hiimā anzuru CONJ=mada.PERF.1SG look.IMPF.1SG ALL.CL.3DUAL.M behind ARL. CONT-PP and went looking at them from behind andthey

yašrabān wa=yatabādalān al=ḥadīṯ

drink.IMPF.3DUAL.M CONJ=exchange.IMPF.3DUAL.M ART=conversation drinking and exchanging the conversation

'And I went on looking at them as they were drinking and having a conversation'

Conclusion

- Basic Verbs in Arabic which have undergone grammaticalization need to be properly analyzed through
 - moving away from prescriptivist accounts of grammatical structures in Arabic and examining actual corpus data of standard and vernacular varieties of Arabic
 - looking at frequency data, i.e. the distribution of grammatical uses versus non-grammatical uses
 - examining collocational patterns
 - experimental methods that tap into speakers' intuition about subtle differences in usage of grammaticalized verbs
 - ...

Thank you!

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