

***Nog/al* and the nature of the Dutch perfect**

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1. Dutch tenses

(1) a. present (hij) wandel-t
 3SG.M walk-3SG

 b. simple past (hij) wandel-de- \emptyset
 3SG.M walk-PAST-SG

 c. perfect (hij) heeft/had ge-wandel-d
 3SG AUX:3SG/PAST:SG GE-walk-D

(2) E = event time; R = reference time; P = perspective time (here and now)

(3) a. present: E/P \subseteq R

 b. simple past: (E \subseteq R) — P (— = preceding)

 c. perfect: E — (R \subseteq P) E — R — P

(4) perfect is anterior tense (relative tense), i.e. not an 'aspect'

(5) tense: specifies the event relevant to a position on the time axis (past, present)

 aspect: specifies the event relative to the flow of time (completive, progressive)

(6) a. [talking about yesterday; R = now]

 Janneke is ge-promoveer-d (*promoveer-de)

 Janneke AUX:3SG GE-get.degree-D get.degree-PAST.SG

 b. [in a narrative; R = steady point in the past]

 Janneke promoveer-de (*is gepromoveerd)

 Janneke get.degree-PAST.SG

 both: 'Janneke got her degree'

(7) a. Toen zij binnen-kwam **sliep** ik (*perfect)

 when 3SG.F in-come:PAST.SG sleep:PAST.SG 1SG

 'I was asleep when she came in.'

 b. Ik moet **ge-slap-en** **heb-ben** toen zij binnen-kwam (*slapen)

 1SG must:SG GE-sleep-D have-INF when 3SG.F in-come:PAST.SG

(8) Alternative: perfect denotes the state resulting from the event to which the perfect refers (Vlach, Musan)

(9) Not true for infinitive perfect

(10) Wat heb je (gisteren) ge-daan ? (*past)
what have:2sg 2sg yesterday ge-do:D
'What did you do (yesterday) ?'

(11) *Simple past and perfect behave differently with nog/al*

Toen hij dat zei begreep ik het al/nog
when he said that understand:PAST:SG 1SG 3SG.N al/nog
'I already/still understood it'

had ik het al/*nog begrep-en
AUX:PAST.SG 1SG 3SG.N al/nog GE:understand-D
~'I had already reached an understanding of it'

(12) Suggests that completive aspect is a key element of the perfect after all

2. *Nog/al*

(13) *nog* 'still' and *al* 'already' indicate a polarity transition PT from one state to the next (cf. Löbner 1989, Vandeweghe 1992)

(14) a. Het hek is rood
the fence is red

b. Het hek is **nog** rood E before PT (red > non-red)
the fence is still red

c. Het hek is **al** rood E after PT (non-red > red)
the fence is already red

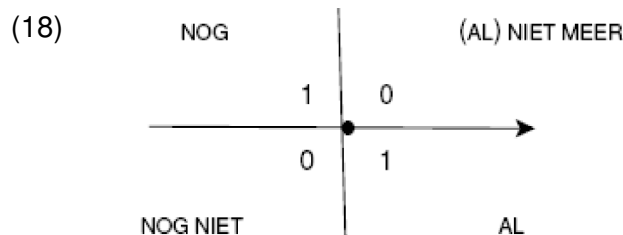
(15) a. Het hek is **niet meer** rood E after PT (red > non-red)
the fence is no longer red

b. Het hek is **nog niet** rood E before PT (non-red > red)
the fence is not yet red

(16) No inherent direction of PT (depends on predicate)

(17) a. Hij is { nog / *al } jong *inherent POSNEG* (young > non-young)
he is still / already young

b. Hij is { al / *nog } oud *inherent NEGPOS* (non-old > old)
he is already / still old



- (19) a. POSNEG: *jong* 'young'
 b. NEGPOS: *oud* 'old'

(20) *begrijpen* 'understand' is both POSNEG and NEGPOS

- a. Ik begrijp het { **nog / niet meer** } PT (understanding > not understanding)
 I { still / no longer } understand
- b. Ik begrijp het { **al / nog niet** } PT (not understanding > understanding)
 I understand { already / not yet }

(21) *begrepen hebben* 'understand:PERF' is NEGPOS only

- a. * Ik heb het { **nog / niet meer** } begrepen no PT (understanding > not understanding)
 b. Ik heb het { **al / nog niet** } begrepen PT (not understanding > understanding)

>>> imperfect (*begrijpen*): state
 perfect (*begrepen hebben*): result?

3. Not so fast

(22) *kennen* 'know' is both POSNEG and NEGPOS

- a. Ik ken hem { **nog / niet meer** } PT (knowing > not knowing)
 I { still / no longer } know him
- b. Ik ken hem { **al / nog niet** } PT (not knowing > knowing)
 I know him { already / not yet }

(23) *gekend hebben* 'know:PERF' is POSNEG only

- a. Ik heb hem { **nog / niet meer** } gekend PT (knowing > not knowing)
 I { still / no longer } got [a chance] to know him
- b. * Ik heb hem { **al / nog niet** } gekend no PT (not knowing > knowing)
 I { already / not yet } got [a chance] to know him

(24) reason for POSNEG only: finite existence of the object

- a. time slices of the object bounded (properly included in the time scale)
 b. potential period of knowing ends before a certain point X

(25) ~I knew him before I could no longer know him (= *nog*)

- (26) imperfect (*kennen*) and perfect (*gekend hebben*) both refer to a state (no result)
- (27) *nog gekend hebben*: state of knowing precedes X
 know:PERF state of knowing precedes $R \subseteq P$ (here and now)
- (28) Why is *begrepen hebben* (understand:PERF) uniquely NEGPOS?
- (29) perfect: $E \text{ — } (R \subseteq P)$
- (30) *begrijpen* 'understand' can be dynamic (reach an understanding; NEGPOS) and static (be in the state of understanding; POSNEG/NEGPOS)
- (31) Why does the dissociation of E and R (i.e. anteriority) bring out the dynamic reading?

4. Something more on polarity transition predicates

- (32) a. *nog* prePOSNEG b. *niet meer* postPOSNEG
 c. *nog niet* preNEGPOS d. *al* postNEGPOS
- (33) Are there unique predicates for each category?
- (34) Negative Polarity Items occupy the negative corner slots (b/c)
- (35) *begrijpen* 'understand'
ergens een zak van begrijpen 'understand a fuck [nothing at all]' =NPI
- (36) a. * lk begrijp er nog een zak van (prePOSNEG)
 1SG understand there still a scrotum of
- b. lk begrijp er g-een zak meer van (postPOSNEG)
 NEG-a more
 not a fuck anymore
 'I no longer understand a fuck of it.'
- c. lk begrijp er nog g-een zak van (preNEGPOS)
 still no fuck
 'I still don't understand a fuck of it.'
- d. * lk begrijp er al een zak van (postNEGPOS)
 already
- (37) *perfect of NPI gives you a unique preNEGPOS predicate*
- a. * lk heb er geen zak meer van begrepen (postPOSNEG)
 b. lk heb er nog geen zak van begrepen (preNEGPOS)