

Aspect and bounded quantity complements in Russian

My talk investigates the actional recategorization of agentive accomplishment- and achievement-predications when interpreted in a temporally distributive manner. Temporal distributivity is present in a verbal predication if it refers to several entities involved in the given situation not simultaneously but sequentially, i.e., one after the other. In this case we have an incremental relation and the complement, interpreted distributively, is a derived and thus a *secondary increment*. Therefore, the terminative or aterminative actionality of temporally distributive predications is dependent on whether the secondary increment involves a bounded or unbounded quantity.

In Russian, the classification of a temporally distributive predication as terminative or aterminative as a result of its relation to a bounded or unbounded quantity is relevant for the category of aspect. If a temporal distributive predication involves an unbounded quantity and thus has an aterminative interpretation, then perfectivization is only possible with a so-called delimitative procedural verb, which delimits the situation temporally. Perfectivization via the paired perf. verb in the case of temporal distributivity is only possible if the secondary increment involves a quantity bounded in its extent. Therefore, it would seem that in temporally distributive predications there is an interdependence between, on the one hand, bounded increments and the terminative interpretation, and, on the other hand, unbounded increments and the aterminative interpretation. I would like to show that, in fact, there is no such interdependence. It is true that predications with a secondary increment not bounded in its extent allow only an aterminative interpretation and therefore cannot be perfectivized with the paired perf. verb. However, predications with a secondary increment bounded in its extent are "hybrid" with regard to their actionality, i.e., they can be both terminative and aterminative and thus permit perfectivization not only by the paired perf. verb but also by the delimitative procedural. I will show which conditions are necessary for predications with an increment, bounded in its extent to be interpreted as aterminative and allowing a perfectivization by the delimitative procedural.