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European research network on linguistics and
languages of the Anatolia-Caucasus-Iran-
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glottothèque
languages of Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia

Armenian
Imperfectivity

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Armenian verbal forms

Two stems for all verbal forms:

1. **imperfective** (present)
2. **perfective** (aorist)

Verbal forms (MEA)

Finite Forms			
Indicative:	<i>periphrastic</i> (3x2)	1. imperfective 2. perfective + 3. destinative	1. AUX.PRESENT 2. AUX.PAST
	<i>synthetic</i>	aorist	
Subjunctive: (<old present, synthetic)	1. present 2. past		
Conditional: (<old present with the prefix <i>k-</i> , synthetic)	1. present 2. past		
Debitive: (<i>piti</i> + SBJV)	1. present 2. past		
Imperative:	imperative (synthetic) prohibitive (<i>mi</i> + IMP)		

Distribution of imperfective and perfective stems in MEA

	Imperfective stem	Perfective stem
Non-finite	imperfective destinative connegative simultaneous infinitive (subjective)	perfective resultative (subjective)
Finite	subjunctive prs./ pst. conditional prs./ pst.	aorist imperative

Indicative to subjunctive shift

Class. Arm. (5-11 th cen.)	Middle Armenian (12-16 th cen.)		MWA	MEA
PRS & IPF, IND			PRS/ PST, SBJV	PRS/ PST, SBJV
e.g. <i>grem</i> 'I write/ I am writing', <i>kardam</i> 'I read/ I am reading'				
	INF, LOC + AUX e.g. <i>i grel em</i>	k- + old PRS/IPF e.g. <i>ku grem</i>	k- + old PRS/IPF e.g. <i>kə grem</i>	IPFV (loc. -um) + AUX e.g. <i>grum em, kardum em</i>
			Future piti + old present e.g. <i>piti grem,</i> <i>piti kardam</i>	Future 1. k- + old present 2. DST (-lu) + AUX 3. piti + old present e.g. (1) <i>kgrem, kkardam</i> (2) <i>grelu/kardalu em</i> (3) <i>piti grem/kardam</i>

Present semantics

- progressive

Hima	gn-um	em	p ^h astaban-i	mot:
Now	go-ipfv	be.aux.1sg	advocate-gen	near
'Now I go [am going] to the advocate.'				

- habitual semantics
- historical present

Mi	ōr	Hektor	Rštuni-n	gn-um	ē	ška	orpeszi	kartofil	arn-i:
one day	Hector	Rshtuni-	def	go-ipfv	be.aux.2sg	market	in.order.to	potato	buy-sbjv.3sg
'One day Hector Rshtuni goes to the market to buy [some] potato.'									

- near future

Patrast-v-ec ^h ek ^h	gn-um	enk^h:
prepare-med-imp.2pl	go-ipfv	be.aux.1pl
'Get ready, we are going.'		

Imperfect semantics

- progressive

Mard-ik	miajn	mtac-um	ēin	or-va	aprust-i	masin	
man-pl	only	think-ipfv	be-aux.pst.3pl	day-gen	fortune-gen	about	
'People were only thinking about their everyday living...'							

- habitual

Žahel	žamanak	mi	aᵛžk-a	ēi	sir-um
young	time	a	girl-dat	be.aux.pst.1sg	love-ipfv
'When I was young I loved a girl.'					

+

- past conditional in habitual function

Azat	žamanak	k-g-ar	k-nst-er	ajsteᵛ u	k-naj-er	mard-kanc ^h
free	time	cond-come-pst.3sg	cond-sit-pst.3sg	here	and	cond-look-pst.3sg man-pl.dat
'In [his] free time he would come, sit here and look at people.'						

Progressives 1

- No progressive in MEA
- Many dedicated progressive forms usually in Western Armenian dialects
- Progressive forms = present tense forms + postpositive particles (*kor, ko, er, dar/uni/g'uni, haye, haykak* etc.)
- Turkic and Iranian language contact
- Certain dedicated progressives → more general/habitual present

Progressives 2

- Dedicated progressives → more general/habitual present

a.	g-ud-im	un-i	b.	ber-im	g-un-i
	ipfv-eat-1sg	have-3sg		bring-1sg	ipfv-have-3sg
	'I am eating'			'I am bringing'	

Č^h-enk^h	ls-er	kor:	Microphone,	please.
neg-be.aux.1pl	hear-conneg	prog	Microphone	please.
'We are not hearing. Microphone, please.'				

K'-uz-en	ko	tʷa-n	Čemaran	ert ^h -aj
ipfv-want-3pl	prog	boy-def	seminary	go-sbjv.3sg
'They want the boy to go to the Seminary.'				

Residual stative verbs

- *em* 'to be',
- *kam* 'to be/exist',
- *unem* 'to have',
- *gitem* 'to know',
- *karam* 'can',
- *aržem* 'to cost/to deserve'

Two paradigms:

1. A defective paradigm with only present and past,
2. A full regular paradigm with a respective infinitive

Present and past imperfect forms of the first and second paradigms (periphrastic constructions) have a strict distribution of non-habitual and habitual imperfective semantics respectively.

Regular paradigm

1) completing the lacking forms for the defective verbs (e.g. infinitive, future, imperative etc.)

2) expressing habitual semantics in present and imperfect

...mer-ac-ner-ə	gerezman	en	unen-um,	isk	na	č^h-un-i
die-res-pl-def	grave	be.aux.3pl	have-ipfv	but	he/she	neg-have-3sg
'...the dead have (usually) graves but he does not have.'						

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