

Seeing from without, seeing from within: aspectual differences between Spanish and Russian*

Abstract

Linguistic categories such as aspect are not identical across languages, and cross-linguistic differences can reveal differences in construal and conceptual categorization, which are key concepts in cognitive linguistics. Spanish-Russian parallel data diverge in situations where Spanish uses a Perfective Past tense form, while the Russian translation equivalent is an Imperfective Past tense form. We classify examples of aspectual mismatch according to grammatical constructions and language-specific facts. We find this mismatch in contexts with overt expression of time periods, as well as situations in which a final temporal boundary either is expressed or can be inferred. We interpret this in terms of a difference in conceptualization: Spanish has a tendency to view time periods from without, interpreting them as bounded and thus Perfective, whereas Russian has a tendency to view time periods from within, interpreting them on the basis of their duration without reference to their boundaries and thus Imperfective.

1. Introduction

It was a dark and stormy night. In order to prove his love for Bea, Daniel had to meet her in the abandoned mansion at the appointed hour. Trembling in his rain-drenched clothes, Daniel pushes open the heavy oak door. In the Spanish original *La Sombra del Viento* (Zafón 2001:278), Bea reacts by saying:

(1a)

<i>Cre-í</i>	<i>que</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>ven-dría-s</i>
[think-PST.PFV.1SG]	that	not	come-COND-2SG]

‘I thought you weren’t coming’ (English translation Graves 2004: 229)

The Russian equivalent (Smirnova & Temnov 2016:278)¹ reads as follows:

(1b)

<i>Ja</i>	<i>duma-l-a,</i>	<i>ty</i>	<i>ne</i>	<i>prid-e-š’</i>
[I.NOM]	think.IPFV-PST-F.SG	you.NOM	not	arrive.PFV-NPST-2SG

In Spanish the first verb is a Perfective Past tense form, but in Russian it is an Imperfective Past tense form. Bea conveys the same message, but she does it differently depending upon which language she is speaking. In Spanish, aspect is part of the verb’s Past tense inflection, and Perfective is the default choice because Daniel has already arrived, so thinking that Daniel won’t come has been delimited by a boundary: the moment in which Daniel arrived. In Russian, aspect is a characteristic of the verb stem, and Imperfective is the only option because thinking that Daniel would fail extended over a time period with some duration. Our conclusion, argued in detail

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¹ Henceforth we use abbreviations in square brackets to cite examples from these sources: S (for Spanish) = Zafón 2001, R (for Russian) = Smirnova & Temnov 2016, and E (for English) = Graves 2004. Letter abbreviations are followed by a page number, and for Spanish and Russian equivalents also by an ID number for each verb. Citations from the Russian National Corpus (ruscorpora.ru) appear with abbreviated metadata “passports”.

below, is that in Spanish Bea sees her thinking from the outside as a bounded event, whereas in Russian Bea sees her thinking unfolding over time from the inside.

Ours is a study of the “same” grammatical category, which isn’t really the same across languages. Both Spanish and Russian have a Perfective vs. Imperfective distinction, and this distinction seems to be similar in the two languages, yet there are examples like (1), where the languages show opposite tendencies. Such examples are evidence that the grammatical category of aspect is not really the same across languages, and indeed that all grammatical categories are to some extent language-specific as claimed by Croft (2001:Chapter 1; with respect to aspect 2012:127). We offer an in-depth study of what this means for aspect in Spanish and Russian, revealing an important and pervasive difference in the “thinking for speaking” (Slobin 1996) concerning the conceptualization of time in the two languages. To the best of our knowledge, ours is the first corpus-based study to focus specifically on aspectual mismatches between Spanish and Russian indicative Past tense verb forms.

Comrie (1976:7) states that “in discussing perfective and imperfective meaning, the easiest examples to work with are from, for instance, Russian and Spanish”, yet there has been little work on this cross-linguistic comparison. Díez (2002) cites correspondences in which both languages use the same aspect in the Past tense, without discussing any systematic differences. Gorbova (2002) finds that native Spanish speakers vary in their assessment of the acceptability of Perfective vs. Imperfective (cf. similar results in García & Van Putte 1988 and Jonge 2000), but leaves open the question of whether aspect can be intentionally manipulated in Spanish the way it can in Russian to highlight varying construals of a given situation. Kargovskaya (2012) lists typical errors made by Russians learning Spanish, among them overuse of Spanish Imperfective forms in sentences with an overt expression of duration or of specific number of repetitions, where Spanish prefers Perfective, while Russian prefers Imperfective. We put these observations in the perspective of a corpus study, thus detailing the scope of this phenomenon.

We survey theoretical issues and give an overview of aspect in Spanish and Russian in Section 2. Section 3 presents our data and identifies the strongest point of disconnection between Spanish and Russian aspect, namely the use of Perfective in Spanish that corresponds to Imperfective in Russian (Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch). In Section 4 we inventory the constructions associated with the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch and show that a single conceptual difference explains the difference between aspect in the two languages across these constructions. We summarize our findings in Section 5.

2. Theoretical considerations and aspect in Spanish and Russian

The main claim of this article is that Spanish and Russian conceptualize in different ways the notion of perfectivity, which is implemented in each language in a different way. This section reflects these two levels of abstraction: the first subsection presents the main intuitions about Perfective vs. Imperfective in abstract terms that apply to the two languages considered here. Section 2.2. discusses the contrast specifically for Spanish, and Section 2.3. does the same for the case of Russian.

2.1. (Im)perfectivity in abstract terms

A common intuition that underlies semantic approaches to (im)perfectivity is that Perfective conceives a situation as a bounded whole limited by a starting time point and a termination point (2a), while Imperfective aspect presents the situation without its boundaries, focusing in its internal constituency independently from its beginning or end (2b) (Jakobson 1932, Comrie 1976, Dahl 1981, Klein 1994, De Swart 2011, Gvozdanović 2011).



This intuition has been captured in different ways. Jakobson (1932) claimed that the Perfective category (in Slavic) denotes that the final boundary of the event has been attained, while Klein's (1994) analysis assumes that Perfective and Imperfective are types of viewpoint aspect which differ with respect to the relation established between the running time of the situation (Time of the situation, TSit) and the period of time which the speaker confines the statement to (Topic Time, TT). From this perspective, Perfective aspect selects a TT inside which the situation is totally included, from beginning to end, while Imperfective aspect introduces a TT which is properly included within TSit, so that the initial and final endpoints are excluded. In (3), the sign "+" represents the running time of the situation, and parentheses delimit the period corresponding to TT.

(3a) Perfective: TSit properly included within TT

-----(-+++++-----)------

(3b) Imperfective: TT properly included within TSit

-----+(+++++)+-----

Abstracting away from the specific technical implementations adopted, the relation between the situation's boundaries and the time period that the claim is restricted to has been considered responsible for the contrast between Perfective and Imperfective. By virtue of conceptualizing the situation as bounded, Perfective aspect has been related to holistic, delimited construals, while Imperfective aspect captures notions where the boundaries are irrelevant or even could not exist, such as progressive forms of a single situation, unbounded habitual occurrences of a situation or generic descriptions not confined to any specific time period (cf. Krifka et al. 1995, Carlson 2011, Arche 2014, among many others). In an abstract sense, Perfective conceives the situation as a count object, because it defines it within delimited boundaries, while Imperfective presents the same situation as a mass object, without defined boundaries (cf. Langacker 1987:248–267).

However, this abstract notion of (im)perfectivity is perhaps too general for languages to operate with, and it is expected that different languages will categorize it in distinct

ways (cf. Dahl 1981, Plungian 1998, Croft 2012). There are several senses in which these general notions can be made more concrete: for instance, is the duration of the situation contained within the boundaries relevant for the definition of (im)perfectivity? Is it enough if the situation is only bounded on one side? What if one singles out one single point in time within the running time of the event? Do the boundaries of each individual occurrence within a series of events count for perfectivity or not? Our view is that Russian and Spanish have taken different decisions about how (im)perfectivity is conceptualized in the form of specific distinct choices inside the abstract space defined by these two categories.

2.2. (Im)perfectivity in Spanish: background

In Spanish the contrast is between two Past tenses, the Perfective pretérito indefinido (*cant-ó* [sing-PST.PFV.3SG] ‘s/he sang’) and the Imperfective pretérito imperfecto (*cant-aba* [sing-PST.IPFV.3SG] ‘s/he sang’) (Gili Gaya 1943: §120, Alarcos Llorach 1949, Bull 1960, García Fernández 2000, RAE & ASALE 2009: §23.10, Fábregas 2015).² In the following paragraphs we will describe the main aspectual uses of the Imperfective in Spanish (see, in addition to the texts cited above, Alcina & Blecua 1975, Arche 2014, Bertinetto 2004, Brucart 2003, Carrasco & García Fernández 1994, De Mello 1989, Doiz Biezobas 1995, García Fernández 2004, Gutiérrez Araus 1995, Zagona 2012).

There are three contexts where Imperfective is used almost exclusively. The first is in habitual statements. Here, the choice of Imperfective involves talking about an unbounded series of frequent and regular episodes of the same situation (4). Perfective *cenó* ‘dined’ would be used to pick out any of the specific episodes of dining.

(4)

Tesla [...] cen-aba [dine-PST.IPFV.3SG] cada día a la misma hora en el mismo restaurante.

‘Tesla **dined** every day at the same time in the same restaurant’

[actualidad.rt.com 11 jul 2017]

The second context where Spanish must use Imperfective is to express ongoing actions. In (5), Imperfective triggers a reading where the situation period highlighted is previous to the (possible) completion of the event; that is, the person is caught by the police while traveling at full speed. With Perfective, the reading would be that the person gets caught after finishing the trip.

² This claim is not uncontroversial. Another theory, that finds its antecedents in Bello (1847), treats the opposition as one that reflects a difference in the referential properties of Past tense. Rojo (1974, 1976) argues that Perfective refers to a past period deictically – taking as the reference point the time of utterance – while Imperfective has anaphoric reference to a past period contextually determined through linguistic or extralinguistic means (cf. Hernández Alonso 1984, Rojo & Veiga 1999, Veiga 2015). This view will not be adopted here because habits must be expressed in Imperfective, a fact that does not derive naturally from this account. Additionally, the identification of the past time period to which Imperfective should anaphorically refer is not clear in cases such as (i), used in the absolute beginning of a discourse, for instance the first sentence of a novel (RAE & ASALE 2009: §23.10e), with a predicate that rejects temporal modifiers.

(i) *Clara ten-ía [have-PST.IPFV.3SG] los ojos verdes (*en aquel entonces).*
‘Clara had green eyes (*in those days)’

(5)

*La policía lo detuvo cuando **vij-aba** [travel-PST.IPFV.3SG] a toda velocidad.*

‘The police detained him when he was traveling at full speed’

[univision.com Feb 01, 2018]

Finally, Imperfective is also used with stative predicates, unless there is an overt expression that measures the duration of the state or expresses a termination boundary (such as *durante dos días* ‘for two days’ or *hasta las tres* ‘until three o’clock’). The sentence in (6), which is the title of a book by M. Carme Bernal, uses Imperfective because there is no dynamic event but rather a homogeneous state.

(6)

*La princesa que **est-aba** [be-PST.IPFV.3SG] enferma*‘the princess that **was** sick’

This use is generally with stative predicates like *tener una casa* ‘have a house’ or *saber inglés* ‘know English’. Consequently, several stative verbs are recategorized as expressing a change of state when used in Perfective, as for instance *pudo* ‘managed’ (vs. Imperfective *podía* ‘was able to’), *supo* ‘got to know, discovered’ (vs. Imperfective *sabía* ‘knew’) or *tuvo* ‘got’ (vs. Imperfective *tenía* ‘had’). The intuitive idea that the Imperfective form is used when there are no boundaries, or when the situation boundaries are excluded from the claim made in the sentence fits with the abstract definition of Imperfective aspect given above.³

2.3. (Im)perfectivity in Russian: background

Perfective vs. Imperfective in Russian has much in common with the like-named distinction in Spanish. In both languages, Perfective is associated with bounded and sequenced events, whereas Imperfective is associated with events that are habitual or simultaneous with other events. But as indicated above in Section 1, this distinction is not identical across the two languages.⁴

A major difference between Russian and Spanish is revealed in the glossing of example (1), where aspect appears as part of the verb stem in Russian, rather than as part of its inflection (as in Spanish).⁵ In Russian, an entire verb is Perfective or Imperfective and aspect is expressed in all verb forms, rather than being restricted to the past tense (as in Spanish). For the majority of Russian verbs, aspectual derivational morphology (presence vs. absence of prefixes and/or suffixes) on the stem overtly marks Perfective vs. Imperfective. Finiteness, mood, and tense are expressed by means of inflectional suffixes, and these receive their interpretation in combination with the aspect of the stem. For example, Non-past tense forms are usually interpreted as Future tense with Perfective stems, but as Present tense with Imperfective stems. While the focus in this article is on expression of the aspect of past events, a brief discussion of the meaning of aspect in Russian in general is in order.

³ We leave aside so-called modal uses of Imperfective in Spanish (cf. RAE & ASALE 2009:§23.11d and following).

⁴ Spanish additionally distinguishes Progressive, which is entirely lacking in Russian. For a detailed comparison of the Spanish Progressive and how it corresponds to Russian verb forms, see corpus examples and experiments reported in Gorbova 2010. The Spanish Progressive is not within the scope of this article.

⁵ Note that some scholars have treated Russian aspect as inflectional. See discussion in Janda 2007a.

A copious scholarly literature on Russian aspect details the ways in which Perfective vs. Imperfective verbs are used to portray events (see citations in Dickey 2000, Zaliznjak & Šmelev 2000, Timberlake 2004, Janda 2007b, Janda et al. 2013, and Dickey & Janda 2015). From a structuralist perspective, analyses in terms of features (such as “boundedness” and “totality” cf. Jakobson 1957/1971, Maslov 1965, Forsyth 1970, Vinogradov 1972) describe Perfective as expressing an event with respect to its boundaries or completion, as opposed to Imperfective as lacking any reference to boundaries or completion, and likewise Croft (2012:125) refers to the Russian distinction as one of “boundedness/unboundedness”. This binary distinction is similar (but not identical) to Langacker’s (2008:Chapter 3) summary scanning in which Perfective profiles the completion of an event, as opposed to sequential scanning in which Imperfective does not profile completion.

Janda (2004) describes Russian aspect in terms of an isomorphism between the properties of matter and those of events, using the metaphors PERFECTIVE IS A DISCRETE SOLID OBJECT vs. IMPERFECTIVE IS A FLUID SUBSTANCE. According to this model, discrete solid objects motivate the recognition of bounded whole events that do not occupy the same temporal location (i.e. tend to be sequenced) as one type, namely Perfective. By contrast, fluid substances motivate the recognition of events that are extensive and can be spread or intermingled (i.e. can be simultaneous) as a different type, namely Imperfective. Janda (2012) and Dickey & Janda (2015) demonstrate parallels between the behavior of numeral classifiers, which specify bounded count nouns, typically according to their shapes, and Russian perfectivizing prefixes, which specify bounded events, typically according to their temporal contours.

For the present study, the behavior of Russian aspect with respect to temporal measures and boundaries is particularly relevant. Janda’s (2004) model shows how Perfective is used when an event has inherent boundaries, parallel to the way that a ruler can measure the dimensions of a solid object. However, when an event lacks inherent boundaries, Imperfective is used even when limits are given that contain the event. This is motivated by the conceptualization of Imperfective as a fluid substance which can fill a container, like water in a cup. The water does not have edges of its own; the cup is not part of the water even though the water takes on the shape of the cup. Example (7) demonstrates this difference with two events, both of which are cited with temporal limits.

(7)
on možet tri čas-a [three.ACC hour-GEN.SG] *tanceva-t’* [dance.IPFV-INF] *bez ustali,*
pro-čita-t’ [through-read.PFV-INF] *za den’* [in day.ACC.SG] *celikom anglijskij*
detektivnyj roman
 ‘he can **dance for three hours** without getting tired, **read** a whole English detective novel **in a day**’

[Jurij Trifonov. (1970)]

Reading a novel from beginning to end is an event with inherent boundaries since it begins on page one and ends on the last page. This is like a solid object; the distance between its edges can be measured. This event is signaled by a Perfective verb measured by a day, which has a beginning and end that are linked to the beginning and

end of the reading event. Dancing, however, does not have inherent boundaries. It can be measured only by using a time period as a container. The three hours have a beginning and an end, but those are not linked to inherent structures in the dancing event, which is expressed by an Imperfective verb and measured out like three cups of water.

Example (7) shows that even in situations where temporal boundaries exist, Russian can (and usually must) use the Imperfective if the boundaries are not perceived as part of or relevant to an event. As detailed by Janda (2004), there are several uses of the Russian Imperfective that direct the focus away from boundaries: for example, in Russian the Imperfective is preferred when a manner adverb is used (directing focus internal to the event), when an event is backgrounded (so-called “general-factual”), and when an action is annulled. As shown in Section 4, these uses pattern with the Perfective in Spanish, signaling that Spanish conceptualizes Perfective merely by whether it carries boundaries or not: when the fluid that otherwise could be expressed as Imperfective is placed inside a container with boundaries, those boundaries are enough to trigger a reclassification of the form as Perfective.

3. Data sources and dimensions of Spanish-Russian aspectual mismatch

Two databases were constructed to give an overall perspective on the dimensions of aspect in Spanish and Russian, one based on Zafón’s (2001) novel and its Russian translation cited in Section 1, and one based on data in the Spanish-Russian parallel corpus that is part of the Russian National Corpus (ruscorpora.ru). About 100 pages (16%) of the novel were hand-coded in a spreadsheet with 5009 lines, each line containing a verb form in one or both languages and the equivalent form in the opposite language, along with the full sentences in which the forms appeared, and a parse of the relevant forms. In this sample (called “Sombra”), the quantity of Perfective and Imperfective forms in Spanish was perfectly balanced, with 967 forms of each. In addition, the Spanish-Russian portion of the Russian National Corpus (“RNC”) was queried for Spanish Past Perfective forms, yielding 373 sentences with Russian equivalents, and for Spanish Past Imperfective forms, yielding 528 sentences (these totals reflect search results after removal of spurious data, such as *hacia* ‘toward’ which is homonymous with *hacía*, an Imperfective Past form of *hacer* ‘do, make’). All verbs in both languages in this sample were likewise aligned and parsed by hand.

Since the Russian data is translation equivalents, it is reasonable to ask how well this data represents the behavior of verbs in Russian as a whole. In Table 1 we compare the distribution of Russian verb forms in the *Sombra* translation with that in the Russian National Corpus (cf. Janda & Lyashevskaya 2011:723). This comparison uses the main corpus of the RNC (and does not include data in the Spanish-Russian parallel corpus portion of the RNC).

	Russian Imperfective forms		Russian Perfective forms	
	In RNC	In <i>Sombra</i> translation	In RNC	In <i>Sombra</i> translation
Non-Past	42.42%	22.41%	9.83%	8.36%
Past	29.51%	49.15%	51.16%	57.25%
Infinitive	14.60%	9.75%	17.50%	16.72%
Imperative	2.25%	2.21%	2.96%	2.06%
Gerund	4.85%	9.05%	3.03%	4.13%
Participle	6.37%	7.44%	15.52%	11.48%

Table 1: Comparison of distribution of Russian verb forms in RNC and in Russian translation of *La Sombra del Viento*

In the rightmost columns of the top row of Table 1 we see, for example, that 8.36% of Perfective verb forms in the Russian translation are Non-Past forms, as compared to 9.83% in the RNC. In general, the picture is very similar everywhere except for the Non-Past and Past forms for Imperfective verbs, where the relative frequencies are flipped. This may be due to the fact that the novel is written in the Past tense, encouraging somewhat higher use of Past tense than usual. We do not undertake a statistical test because the two sets of data are on very different scales (the *Sombra* sample is just under 25,000 words, while the RNC main corpus has hundreds of millions of words). This comparison indicates that we are not dealing with a seriously deviant sample of Russian.

Table 2 gives an overview of the distribution of Spanish Past tense forms and their translation equivalents in the two databases, both of which are also publicly available at [URL to be provided at publication].

		<i>La Sombra del Viento</i> sample (Sombra)	Russian National Corpus Spanish parallel corpus sample (RNC)
Spanish PST.PFV	Total Spanish PST.PFV	100% (967)	100% (373)
	> Russian PFV-PST	74.4% (719)	55.5% (207)
	> other Russian PFV	2.1% (20)	7.5% (28)
	> Russian IPFV-PST	11.1% (107)	18.5% (69)
	> other Russian IPFV	1.6% (15)	3.5% (13)
	> no verb in Russian	11% (106)	16.1% (60)
Spanish PST.IPFV	Total Spanish PST.IPFV	100% (967)	100% (528)
	> Russian IPFV-PST	59.4% (574)	53.8% (284)
	> other Russian IPFV	12.4% (120)	11.4% (60)
	> Russian PFV-PST	5.8% (56)	5.1% (27)
	> other Russian PFV	2.4% (23)	2.7% (14)
	> no verb in Russian	20.1% (194)	27.1% (143)

Table 2: Distribution of Russian equivalents to Spanish Past tense forms in two samples

The top half of Table 2 shows data for Spanish Perfective verb forms (PST.PFV) and their Russian equivalents, while the bottom half shows data for Spanish Imperfective verb forms (PST.IPFV) and their equivalents. All data is stated both in terms of

percentages and raw numbers (in parentheses). The table is color-coded to highlight both aspectual matches (in green) and aspectual mismatches (in orange). For example, if we look at the *Sombra* sample for Spanish Perfectives, we see that there were 967 total examples. 719 of these (74.4% of the total) were matched by Russian Perfective Past tense forms (PFV-PST), and an additional 20 examples (2.1%) also used a Russian Perfective verb (other Russian PFV), though not a finite Past tense form. Collectively we see that a Spanish Perfective form is mostly rendered as a Perfective in Russian ($74.4\% + 2.1\% = 76.5\%$ in *Sombra* and $55.5\% + 7.5\% = 63\%$ in the RNC). However, the remaining data on the Spanish Perfective forms is rather evenly distributed between examples where a Russian Imperfective verb is used or there is no overt verb equivalent in Russian (Russian expresses this meaning with an adjective, adverb, noun, prepositional phrase, zero copula, or the predicative *net* ‘no’). In parallel fashion, the bottom half of Table 2 begins with the total number of Spanish Imperfective forms for each database, and then details how many of those are matched by Russian Imperfective Past tense forms, expressed by other Russian Imperfective forms, mismatched by Russian Perfective Past tense forms, expressed by other Russian Perfective forms, or not expressed by an overt verb form in Russian.

The strongest deviation between the two languages is in the aspectual mismatch involving Spanish Perfective vs. Russian Imperfective, with $11.1\% + 1.6\% = 12.7\%$ mismatch for *Sombra* and $18.5\% + 3.5\% = 22\%$ mismatch for the RNC. The remainder of this article focuses on this type of mismatch and the constructions that motivate it, discussed in detail in Section 4.

4. When does Spanish Perfective = Russian Imperfective?

Our analysis is in terms of construction types that motivate Spanish speakers to select Perfective forms, but motivate Russian speakers to select Imperfective forms. Three construction types involve temporal bounding that is either overtly expressed (4.1-4.2) or logically deduced (4.3). Spanish tends to view these time periods as eventualities⁶ closed by boundaries, and therefore Perfective. While the default Russian option is to view the same events from inside, as durational and therefore Imperfective, Russian does have the option, at least in some instances, to use special marking (prefixes and prepositions) to move the observer outside and express such events as Perfective. A fourth type (4.4) involves both aspectual and temporal mismatch, where Russian invokes a historical present in place of Spanish Past tense narration. All remaining types are collected and explained as lexical or idiomatic phenomena (4.5).

4.1 Time periods filled with an event

The most striking constructional type in our data involves the specification of time periods that are filled with some event. This is achieved either by a construction with a prepositional phrase (like Spanish *durante décadas*, Russian *v tečenie desjatiletij* ‘over the course of decades’), a numeral phrase (like Spanish *cinco minutos*, Russian *pjat’ minut* ‘five minutes’), or a noun phrase denoting a time span (like Spanish *toda la noche*, Russian *vsju noč’* ‘all night’). In this constructional type, the Spanish and Russian default options point in the opposite aspectual directions *for the same reason*. Spanish requires (or prefers) Perfective because a bounded time period is named, meaning that the event in question is delimited by measuring the duration and therefore can be seen from without as a closed package. Russian, however, requires (or

⁶ Here we adopt the term eventuality (from Bach 1986) as covering both states and (dynamic) events; as will be clear in the examples below, Spanish uses Perfective also with states provided they are bounded.

prefers) Imperfective because a time period is named, meaning that the event can be viewed from within as a duration. All three means of marking time periods are illustrated in examples (8-10):

(8) P + time expression

Esta es la historia de cómo uno de los hombres más poderosos de la Francia medieval asesin-ó [murder-PST.PFV.3SG] impunemente durante década-s [during decade-PL] por pura diversión

Èto istorija o tom, kak odin iz samyx moguščestvennyx ljudej srednevekovoj Francii v tečeni-e desjatiletij [in course-ACC.SG decade.GEN.PL] beznakazanno ubiva-l [murder.IPFV-PST.M.SG] isključitel'no radi razvlečenija

‘This is the story of how one of the most powerful men in medieval France **over the course of decades murdered** with impunity just for amusement’

[César Cervera. (2017.01.18)]

(9) Numeral + time noun

No sabe usted el miedo que pasé el día que le pedí permiso para casarme con su hija y se tir-ó [cast-PST.PFV.3SG] cinco minuto-s [five minute-PL] mirándome fijamente [S97:27]

Vy i predstavit' ne možete, kakogo straxu ja naterpelsja v tot den', kogda poprosil u nego ruki ego dočeri: on smotre-l [look.IPFV-PST.M.SG] na menja pristol'no cel-yx pjat' minut [whole-GEN.PL five.ACC minute.GEN.PL] [R81:61]

‘You can’t imagine how scared I was the day I asked him for his daughter’s hand and he **spent five long minutes** staring at me’ [E74]

(10) Other time period-denoting nominal expression

Ley-ó [read-PST.PFV.3SG] toda la noche [all the night], ajeno a los ronquidos de las religiosas y a las estaciones fugaces en la niebla. [S42:21]

On čita-l [read.IPFV-PST.M.SG] vs-ju noč' [all-ACC.F.SG night.ACC.SG] naprolet, ne zamečaja ni xrapa svoix sputnic, ni mel'kanija okutannyx dymkoj stancij. [R26:35]

‘He **read all night**, unaware of the nuns’ snoring or of the stations that flashed by in the fog.’ [E24]

In these three examples, the killing, the looking, and the reading all fill the respective named time periods of decades, five minutes, and the whole night. And in all three examples, the Spanish verbs appear in the Perfective Past tense forms, while the corresponding Russian verbs are Imperfective. While these expressions define boundaries in both languages, only Spanish treats them as relevant in order to define aspect because they define a delimited quantity of the eventuality. Russian, instead, focuses on the duration and chooses Imperfective accordingly.

Another way of delimiting an action is by stating the number of times it occurred with a cardinal numeral. As example (11) shows, the same pattern obtains: Spanish views a number of repetitions from without focusing on the boundary defined by them and

accordingly using Perfective verb forms, whereas Russian typically emphasizes the repetition by viewing the same series from within using Imperfective verbs.

(11) Iteration through cardinal numerals

Tres vece-s [three time-PL] *intent-é* [try-PST.PFV.1SG] *seguir una ruta que había creído memorizar*, y *tres vece-s* [three time-PL] *me devolvió* [return-PST.PFV.3SG] *el laberinto al mismo punto del que había partido*. [S98:25]

Triždy [three.times] *pyta-l-sja* [try.IPFV-PST.M.SG-REFL] *ja projti putem, kotoryj, kak me kazalos', pomnil, i triždy* [three.times] *labirint vozvrašča-l* [return.IPFV-PST.M.SG] *menja na točku starta*. [R82:62]

‘Three times I tried to follow a path I thought I had memorized, and three times the maze returned me to the same point.’ [E75]

A search in the RNC parallel corpus was carried out using Spanish *durante* ‘during’ as the query. After these results were cleaned to represent only uses involving time periods and indicative Past tense verb forms in Spanish, 60 examples remain. Of those, 7 have a Russian translation that does not closely parallel the Spanish, leaving 53 relevant parallel examples. 42 of these examples (79%) show the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch: 40 with Imperfective indicative Past forms in Russian, and 2 with Russian Imperfective Past active participles. These examples show that the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch can obtain no matter how long or short the time period is, ranging in this sample from an entire century to a single second or even an instant, as in these examples:

(12)

La calle Mariana desemboca en la peatonal calle de las Tiendas (17), hoy muy comercial, se abrió en el siglo XI, y durante el siglo XVI [during the.M.SG century XVI] *fu-e* [be-PST.PFV.3SG] *la antigua calle de las Lencerías*.

Ulica Marianna (calle Mariana) vyxodit na pešexodnuju ulicu T'endas (calle de las Tiendas) (17), kotoraja segodnja otlišaetsja bojkoy trgovlej, a pojavilas' ešče v XI veke i v XVI vek-e [in XVI century-LOC.SG] *by-l-a* [be.IPFV-PST-F.SG] *drevnejšej ulicej Lenserias (calle de las Lincerias)*.

‘Mariana street leads to the pedestrian route Tiendas (Market) street (17), which is today very commercial, appeared in the 11th century, and during the 16th century was the ancient Lencerias (Lingerie) street.’

[JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA. Almería (2015)]

(13)

La mir-ó [look-PST.PFV.3SG] *durante un segundo* [during one.M.SG second], *sin comprender*.

Sekund-u [second-ACC.SG] *on smotre-l* [look.IPFV-PST.M.SG] *na nego, ne ponimaja*.

‘He looked at it [the pistol] for a second, without comprehending.’

[A.N. Strugackij, B.N. Strugackij. (1972)]

(14)

Dud-é [doubt-PST.PFV.1SG] ***un instante*** [one.M.SG instant]. [S101:7]***Kak-oe-to mgnoveni-e*** [some-ACC.N.SG-certain instant-ACC.SG] ***ja koleba-l-sja*** [waver.IPFV-PST.M.SG-REFL]. [R85:58]

'I hesitated for a moment.' [E77]

The situations described by the verbs in these three examples fill the entire time period of the 16th century in the first example, a single second in the second example, and an instant in the third. Yet despite the difference in duration, Spanish always views the event from without, using a Perfective Past tense form, while the corresponding event is viewed from within and expressed with a Past tense form of an Imperfective verb in Russian.

The remaining 11 examples from the RNC give evidence of ways in which the two languages can override the usual default aspect in the presence of a time period: 3 examples have an Imperfective verb form in both languages, and 8 examples have a Perfective verb in both languages.

The main way in which Spanish can change its default point of view is by defining an eventuality as habitual and therefore non-episodic, that is, not linked to any specific instantiation of the eventuality on a specific occasion (15). Here the author is describing a repeated daily routine in which the prisoners try to get warmed up again. Interestingly, in the case of habits the nature of the time expression introduced with *durante* is less specific, and therefore less likely to define concrete boundaries. Notice that here the nominal expression is interpreted as referring to the last sweet minutes of each typical day within the timespan that the routine occupies. This contrasts with the examples above, where the time expression was either referring to a unique specific period (the 16th Century) or a portion of time contained in a specific single time unit (five minutes on a specific day, for instance).⁷

(15)

...todos se habían camuflado y se recalent-aba-n [heat-PST.IPFV-3PL] *durante lo-s últim-o-s dulce-s minute-s* [during the.M-PL last-M-PL sweet-PL minute-PL].*...vse pritknulis' i grej-ut-sja* [heat.IPFV-NPST.3PL-REFL] *posledn-ie sladk-ie minut-y* [last-ACC.PL sweet-ACC.PL minute-ACC.PL].

⁷ There are however cases where the habituality overrides the boundaries set by *durante* even if the nominal expression is specific and not repeated, as in the following example:

(i) *el hijo de una campesina que me visita-ba* [visit-PST.IPFV.3SG] *durante mi enfermedad* [during my illness]

'...the son of a peasant that **used to visit** me **during my illness**' [José Rizal, Noli me tangere (1878), apud Corpus del español, Mark Davies]

In such cases, the nature of habits as regular instantiations of an event in a sequence without inherent boundaries allows Spanish to take the *durante*-expression as simply denoting a timespan which does not necessarily impose an ending to the habit.

‘they all got under cover and **were/are getting warmed up during those last sweet minutes.**’

[A.I. Solženicyn. (1961)]

Russian can sometimes override the tendency to use Imperfective with time periods either in the case of a singular event that is conceived of as punctual rather than filling the time period as in example (16), or by means of morphology that specifies an external perspective, namely the use of the perdurative perfectivizing prefix *pro-* ‘through’ as in example (17), or with a preposition like *za* ‘in’ as in example (18).

(16)

durante el primer día de batalla [during the.M.SG first.M.SG day of battle]- *la infantería ligera persa se estrelló* [crash-PST.PFV.3SG] *contra la falange hoplita y se vio obligada a retirarse.*

v perv-yj že den’ bitv-y [in first-ACC.M.SG day.ACC.SG battle-GEN.SG] *legkaja persidskaja pexota na-tolknu-l-a-s’* [on-clash.PFV-PST-F.SG-REFL] *na upornoe soprotivlenie tjaželovooružennyx grečeskix voinov (goplitov) i byla vynuždena otstupit’.*

‘**during the first day of battle** the Persian light infantry **collided with** the phalanx of Greek Hoplite soldiers and was forced to retreat.’

[Manuel P. Villatoro. (2016.03.29)]

In example (16) the event is conceptualized as a point rather than a duration in Russian. The encounter with the Greek soldiers is portrayed as a punctual clash that happened at some unique time during the first day of the battle, not as an event that filled that day.

(17)

Juan Rey... ejerci-ó [practice-PST.PFV.3SG] *la abogacía en esta misma ciudad durante treinta año-s* [during thirty year-PL]

Xuan Rej... tridcat’ let [thirty-acc year.gen.pl] *pro-služil* [through-serve.PFV-PST.M.SG] *advokatom v samoj Sevil’e*

‘Juan Rey... **practiced** law in that same city (Seville) **for thirty years**’

[Benito Pérez Galdós. (1876)]

In example (17), both the Spanish and the Russian versions tell us that Juan Rey’s career as a lawyer lasted 30 years. While the Perfective is the default for Spanish, in Russian it is occasioned by the prefixed Perfective verb *pro-služit’* [through-serve] ‘serve an entire period’ that specifically marks entire careers or tours of duty and is always collocated with a time period. The effect in Russian is to place the observer outside and to make it possible to sequence this event with others (e.g., something that happened after someone completed their tour of duty).

(18)

*el francotirador **aniquil-ó** [annihilate-PST.PFV.3SG] a un total de entre 200 y 500 enemigos (atendiendo siempre a las diferentes fuentes) **durante vari-a-s semana-s** [during some-F-PL week-PL].*

***Za neskol'ko nedel'** [in few.ACC week.GEN.PL] *finskij snajper* **u-loži-l** [down-lay.PFV-PST.M.SG] ot 200 do 500 (po raznym istočnikam) *soldat protivnika*.*

‘the sniper **wiped out** a total of between 200 and 500 enemy soldiers (according to different sources) **in the course of a few weeks**.’

[Manuel P. Villatoro. (2016.09.16)]

Here the Russian translation uses a temporal construction with the preposition *za* + Accusative, which has an absolute restriction to collocation with Perfective verbs. In effect, this construction expresses ‘get X done within time period Y’ and is used to set deadlines for the completion of tasks. This construction is similar to the previous one in terms of setting the observer outside the time period.

The examples in this subsection show that for Spanish the default interpretation of a time period takes an external perspective, whereas the default interpretation in Russian takes an internal perspective. However, in neither case are speakers always “trapped” into a single interpretation. Both languages, at least in some contexts, allow both perspectives. However, extra context is needed to motivate non-default perspectives.

4.2 Time until

Spanish *hasta* ‘until’ can be used to mark the endpoint of a time period, roughly equivalent to Russian *poka ne* ‘until’, and these constructions typically require that the verb describing the event that lasts up to the endpoint is Perfective in Spanish but Imperfective in Russian, as in this example from the *Sombra* database:

(19)

*Neri... **hur-g-ó** [rummage-PST.PFV.3SG] en mis bolsillos **hasta da-r con l-a-s llave-s** [until give-INF with the-F-PL key-PL]. [S83:35]*

*Neri... **šari-l** [rummage.IPFV-PST.M.SG] po moim karmanam, **poka ne naše-l ključ-i** [until not find.PFV-PST.M.SG key-ACC.PL]. [R67:2]*

‘Neri... **rummaged** in my pockets **until he found the keys**.’ [E62]

An additional query for Spanish *hasta* was run in the parallel portion of the RNC. After cleaning to remove examples where *hasta* does not express ‘until’ and/or is not collocated with a Past tense verb in Spanish, 60 examples remain. Of these, half (30 examples = 50) present the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch, as illustrated in this example:

(20)

*la Alcazaba **conserv-ó** [retain-PST.PFV.3SG] su importancia militar **hasta el siglo XVIII** [until the.M century XVIII].*

krepost' Al'kasaba soxranja-l-a [retain.IPFV-PST-F.SG] *svoe voennoe značenie vplot' do XVIII vek-a* [up.to to XVIII century-GEN.SG].

‘the Alcazaba fort **retained** its military importance **up to the 18th century**.’

[Junta de Andalucía. (2015)]

There are various explanations for the 30 examples in our data that do not illustrate the aspectual mismatch. In 9 examples the Russian translation equivalent does not follow the Spanish closely enough to identify a parallel verb. The remaining examples show again that in both Russian and Spanish there are situations where one can depart from the default interpretation of a time period that is seen externally as bounded in Spanish (and therefore Perfective), but seen internally as durative in Russian (and therefore Imperfective). All of the Russian examples with Perfective verbs either involve morphology that specifies an external perspective (similar to example (17)) or a punctual event that does not fill the time period (similar to example (16)). The Spanish deviations from the default use of Perfective are mostly like those in Section 4.1, where the event is viewed from within as a habit (similar to example (15)). In addition, some examples show a use of *hasta* as a particular way of framing the event, as in this example, where we also reproduce the previous sentence in order to give a wider context:

(21) [Un alemán no podía entregarse a la vida normal mientras su cuestionario... no hubiese sido entregado y comprobado ‘A German could not have a normal life unless the questionnaire had been delivered and checked’]

Hasta entonces [until then] *se halla-ba* [be.found-PST.IPFV.3SG] *fuera de la ley*.

A do t-ex por [to that-GEN.PL time.GEN.PL] *on naxodi-l-sja* [find.IPFV-PST.M.SG-REFL] *kak by vne zakona*.

‘**Until that time** he **existed** outside the law.’

[Manuel P. Villatoro. (2015.01.19)]

Beyond the non-specific flavor of the situation, which applies to any German and not to a specific one, what is crucial in such cases is that the *hasta*-construction is not used to mark the endpoint of the situation described by the verb: it does not follow from (21) that a German would change his legal status from that moment onwards. Instead, *hasta* introduces a set of situations that frame the claim made by the sentence, almost in the form of a conditional statement. *Entonces* ‘then’ in the wider context refers to a condition, namely that the questionnaire be filled out and delivered to the authorities: if this condition is not met, the person is an outlaw; if it is met, the situation would change. *Hasta*, then, does not delimit the timespan because there is no guarantee that the event used to delimit it would happen.

The Spanish *hasta* ‘until’ construction opens up a whole range of ways in which a bounded time span can be expressed even without overt reference to a time period. For example, one event can be bounded by another, as we see in this example, where the subject’s working is bounded by his death, and again we encounter the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch:

(22)

*Lluís Domènech i Montaner... **trabaj-ó** [work-PST.PFV.3SG] **hasta su muerte** [until 3SG.POSS death] en la construcción del recinto de Sant Pau.*

*L'juis Domenek i Montaner... **rabota-l** [work.IPFV-PST.M.SG] nad proektom bol'nicy Sant Pau praktičeski **do sam-oj smert-i** [to very-GEN.F.SG death-GEN.SG].*

‘Lluís Domènech i Montaner... **worked until his death** on the Sant Pau project.’
[Sant Pau (2013)]

We explore further how Spanish infers bounded time spans in Section 4.3.

4.3 Inferred temporal boundaries

Spanish can use the Perfective Past tense even in situations where the final boundary is not overtly stated, but only inferred through the wider context. Compare the previous example (22) to the one that follows. Both examples describe a situation that obtained until an individual died, and both illustrate the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch. In the previous example, death is explicitly named as the terminal boundary for working. In example (23), there is no mention of the death, but because suffering from a chronic disease is something that ceases when a person dies, and because all people die, Spanish is able to infer that the woman’s suffering the disease must have ended at some point, and therefore a Perfective form is used to mark this as a closed time span. Even though the Russian translation (unlike the Spanish original) makes an explicit reference to the lifetime with the prepositional phrase *pri žizni* ‘while alive’, Russian requires the use of an Imperfective verb.

(23)

*En palabras de la arqueóloga... una de las personas enterradas (la mujer) **tuv-o** [have-PST.PFV.3SG] **cifosis***

*Po slovam arxeologa... odno iz zaxoronennyx tel prinadležalo ženščine, kotoraja pri žizni **strada-l-a** [suffer.IPFV-PST-F.SG] **kifozom***

‘In the words of the archeologist... one of the people who were buried (the woman) **had** kyphosis’

[Media [www.abc.es] (2016.12.19)]

Of course not just human beings, but all things come to an end, making it possible to infer endpoints for other situations as well in Spanish, as in example (24), taken from a historical description of the Andalusian city Almería. Here what is inferred as coming to an end is the city’s preponderant role as a harbor in the Mediterranean. Even though only the beginning point is named here, given that the text is a historical description it is assumed that there must be an ending as well. Again we find a Perfective form in Spanish, but an Imperfective form in Russian.

(24)

*Desde los tiempos del emirato, Almería **jug-ó** [play-PST.PFV.3SG] un papel preponderante como puerto marítimo y escala comercial.*

So vremen èmirata Al'merija igra-l-a [play.IPFV-PST-F.SG] dominirujuščuju rol' kak morskoy port i trgovyj uzel.

‘Since the time of the emirate, Almería **played** a dominating role as a maritime port and trading post.’

[JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA. Almería (2015)]

The Spanish inference of boundaries extends to situations modified with the adverb *siempre* ‘always’, as we see in the next example. Even if we say that something ‘always’ happened, the real extent of the situation is necessarily finite, not infinite, and contextually delimited either by the lifetime of individuals or things, or by other relevant timespans salient in the text. Under these conditions, Spanish uses the Perfective. This is diametrically opposed to the norm in Russian, where the use of *vsegda* ‘always’ usually requires the Imperfective.

(25)

yo siempre [always] le tuv-e [have-PST.PFV.1SG] por un sinvergüenza. [S95:16]

ja ego vsegda [always] derža-l [held.IPFV-PST.M.SG] za bessovestnuju skotinu. [R79:38]

‘To me he **was always** a scoundrel.’ [E72]

In (25), ‘always’ is contextually restricted by the timespan which starts when the speaker gets to know the person discussed, and whose ending can be defined in different ways: either the person died, and with him the property evaluated, or the present moment sets the boundary (‘until this very moment’). In either case, Spanish presents the evaluation as unchanged, complete and definite, suggesting it has never changed for the speaker.

4.4 Historical present

Because Russian marks aspect on all verb forms regardless of tense and other categories, a portion of examples of the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch involve Russian verb forms that are Imperfective, but not Past tense. One particularly relevant comparison arises in cases where Russian uses a historical Present as the equivalent of a Spanish Past Perfective form. In Russian the historical Present is necessarily Imperfective, and Janda (2004:503) and Dickey (2000:Chapter 4) suggest that this device situates the observer inside the event as if it is currently ongoing.

(26)

Celestino di-o [give-PST.PFV.3SG] una vuelta, tenía la boca seca. La fuerza empez-ó [begin-PST.PFV.3SG] a desdibujarse, a hacerse un poco confusa... Celestino Ortiz se levant-ó [rise-PST.PFV.3SG] de su jergón, encendi-ó [turn.on-PST.PFV.3SG] la luz del bar, tom-ó [take-PST.PFV.3SG] un traguito de sifón y se meti-ó [go.into-PST.PFV.3SG] en el retrete.

Selestino povoračiva-et-sja [turn.IPFV-NPST.3SG-REFL], vo rtu u nego peresoxlo. Očertanija otrjada načinaj-ut [begin.IPFV-NPST.3PL] rasplyvat'sja, zavolakivat'sja tumanom... Selestino Ortis podnima-et-sja [rise.IPFV-NPST.3SG-REFL] so svoego

matraca, vključa-et [turn.on.IPFV-NPST.3SG] *svet, otpiva-et* [drink.IPFV-NPST.3SG] *glotok iz sifona i idet* [walk.IPFV-NPST.3SG] *v ubornuju.*

‘Celestino **turned around**, his mouth was dry. The troops **began** to dissolve, to become rather hazy... Celestino Ortiz **got up** off of his mattress, **turned on** the light, **took** a swallow from the tap, and **went** to the bathroom.’

[Camilo José Cela. (1951)]

This example shows a sequence of six events, all of which are expressed from an external viewpoint with Spanish Past Perfective forms, but expressed by Russian Imperfective Present verb forms.

4.5 Other factors

In addition to the difference in viewpoint demonstrated in Sections 4.1-4.4, other lesser factors that come into play in the difference between Spanish and Russian aspect. These include various language-specific facts about lexical items, idioms, and grammatical categories in the two languages.

In Russian, some Imperfective verbs lack a Perfective partner verb of the same lexical meaning, and this may contribute to the pervasiveness of the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch. The most important is the verb *byt* ‘be’, with an illustration of a mismatch in example (12) in Section 4.1 above. Another relevant verb is *moč* ‘be able’, where the purported Perfective partner verb *smoč* means something more like ‘succeed, manage to’. Taken together, Imperfective forms of these two verbs account for only 15 of the aspectual mismatches reported in Table 2, including this example which is idiomatic in both languages, requiring Perfective for Spanish, but Imperfective for Russian:⁸

(27)

Cuál fu-e [be-PST.PFV.3SG] *su sorpresa cuando, cientos de kilómetros más tarde, descubrió que...* [S42:14]

Kakovo že by-l-o [be.IPFV-PST-N.SG] *ego udivlenie, kogda, proexav sotni kilometrov, on obnaruzil, čto...* [R26:28]

‘Much to his surprise, hundreds of kilometers later, he discovered...’ [E24]

Russian has a strong preference for Imperfective verbs in collocation with manner adverbs, commonly explained as an indication that the adverb turns the attention to the inner structure of an event and how it unfolds (cf. Janda 2004:499). Here is an illustration of the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch that can be at least partially attributed to the presence of an adverb:

(28)

Rusia luch-ó [fight-PST.PFV.3SG] *duramente* [harshly] *contra turcos, franceses e ingleses para mantener Crimea.*

⁸ In the web-based portion of *Corpus del Español* (2 billion words), there is no single occurrence of this expression with Imperfective Past; of the cases that appear in Past form, 65% are Perfective, and all remaining cases are conditional (*sería* ‘would be’). There are 383 attestations of this expression in Russian, all using the Imperfective: 379 are Past tense, the remaining four are Future.

Rossija ožestočenno [bitterly] boro-l-a-s' [fight.IPFV-PST-F.SG-REFL] s turkami, francuzami i angličanami za obladvanie Krymom.

‘Russia **fought** ferociously against the Turks, the French, and the English to maintain control of the Crimea.’

[Francisco López-Seivane. (2016.10.24)]

There are several peculiarities of Russian aspect that encourage the use of Imperfective verbs where Spanish requires a Perfective form. These phenomena are marginal in our data, accounting for between one and four examples each. One is categorical negation, where Russian uses multiple negation and the Russian Imperfective has the effect of spreading the negation to blanket all possibilities (cf. Janda 2004:496), as in this example:

(29)

después de aquel día, Nuria **nunca más** [never more] **volvi-ó a sabe-r** [resume-PST.PFV.3SG to know-INF] de Carax [S96:1]

s tex por Nuriya ni-kogda ni-č-ego ne [no-when no-what-GEN not] slyša-l-a [hear.IPFV-PST-F.SG] o Karakse

‘after that day Nuria **didn’t hear** from Carax **again**’ [E73]

Another phenomenon is the Russian “general-factual” use of the Imperfective (cf. Janda 2004:506; Comrie 1976:113; Čertkova 1996:95), used as a backgrounding device to refer to an event completed in the past, but not part of a sequenced plotline. The general-factual merely establishes that something took place without any focus on the result. The following example illustrates how the Russian general-factual contributes to the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch.

(30)

Me acuerdo hasta de la cara de una gitana que nos ley-ó [read-PST.PFV.3SG] la mano en la playa del Bogatel [S97:58]

Ja daže pomnju lico cyganki, kotoraja gada-l-a [guess.IPFV-PST-F.SG] nam po ruke na pljaže Bogatel’ [R82:21]

‘I even remember the face of a Gypsy woman who **read** our fortune on El Bogatell beach’ [E74]

In this example, an old man vividly remembers his first love affair, which involved going to the beach to get their fortune told. This was a single completed event, but since it is backgrounded in the description, its presence is merely established by the Imperfective in Russian.

Spanish has no device directly corresponding to the general-factual use of the Imperfective and uses the Perfective as expected. However, there is a small set of cases in which Spanish uses Imperfective stylistically to move out of focus the event expressed by the verb so that it appears less individuated within the narration and

more integrated with the other events reported (Reyes 1990, Bres 2005). This is illustrated in (31) with an example from the *Sombra* corpus.

(31)

Al irrumpir una noche en una mansión... de un magnate..., su hija, una señorita de la buena sociedad parisina... **se enamora-ba** [**fell.in.love-PST.IPFV.3SG**] del ladrón. [S41:9]

‘One fateful night he [the thief] breaks into a sumptuous mansion... belonging to a tycoon... [whose] daughter, a young lady of Parisian high society... [was] doomed to **fall in love** with the intruder’ [E23]

The stylistic effect of the Imperfective here is to suggest that the two events –the thief’s breaking in, and the lady’s falling in love with him– were simultaneous or virtually indistinguishable from each other.

Finally, if an action has been both completed and then reversed, then Russian prefers the Imperfective in a use termed the “annulled event” (Janda 2004:510-511). This is most common with verbs that involve a change in position, such as opening (and then closing) a door or window, or traveling from point A to point B (and then back again to point A), or taking up a position and then leaving it, as in this example.

(32)

*Sé que una vez, en el 32 o el 33, Nuria **vía**-ó [**travel-PST.PFV.3SG**] a París por asuntos de Cabestany, y que se **aloj**-ó [**lodge-PST.PFV.3SG**] en casa de Julián Carax un par de semanas.* [S94:46]

*Znaju, čto odnaždy, v 1932-m ili v 1933-m, ona **ezdi-l-a** [**ride.IPFV-PST-F.SG**] v Pariž po delam Kabestanja i **ostanavliva-l-a-s’** [**fight.IPFV-PST-F.SG-REFL**] na paru nedel’ u Xuliana Karaksa.* [R78:64]

‘I know that once, in 1932 or 1933, Nuria **went** to Paris on business for Cabestany, and she **stayed** in Julián Carax’s apartment for a couple of weeks.’ [E72]

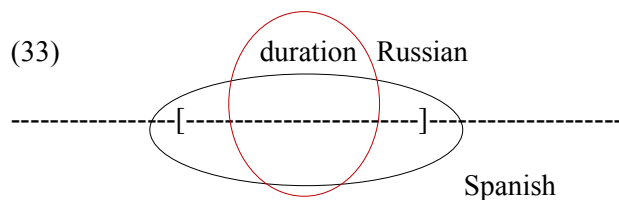
Nuria has taken a round trip from Barcelona to Paris and back, and this is made clear by the use of the “annulled event” Imperfective in Russian, whereas Spanish again uses the Perfective as expected, because both verbs are bounded: the first one by the arrival in Paris, and the second one by the expression *un par de semanas* ‘a couple of weeks’.

5. Conclusions

This analysis shows how a linguistic category can vary across languages, detailing differences in construal and conceptual categorization and thus elaborating on these theoretical concepts.

The distinction of Perfective vs. Imperfective is not quite the same in Spanish as it is in Russian, and in this study we cite specific ways in which the aspectual systems of these two languages diverge. The most notable difference is that there are contexts that select Perfective in Spanish but Imperfective in Russian. In parallel Spanish-Russian texts, this mismatch in aspect is typically found in situations that involve a period of

time. Any extent of time, no matter how long or short, can yield Perfective in Spanish but Imperfective in Russian. The same is true of contexts in which a time period is overtly stated, as well as in situations that specify or even merely infer the presence of a final boundary. In schematic terms, in a construal such as the one in (33), where the eventuality is bounded by explicit or contextual limits, Russian still contemplates the eventuality from within the boundaries, with duration being a central factor motivating Imperfective; Spanish conceptualizes the situation from without, and is therefore forced to use Perfective.



Our analysis is that the Spanish PFV = Russian IPFV mismatch indicates a difference in the way that time periods are conceptualized in the two languages. In Spanish, time periods are typically seen as if from without, comparable to Langacker's (2008:65) "maximal scope", whereas in Russian, time periods are typically seen from within, comparable to "immediate scope". While this interpretation is limited to the samples cited here, it suggests a link between different conceptualizations and differences in the grammars of language.

To return to example (1), in Spanish Bea reports her experience of thinking that she will remain alone as a situation that has been brought to a close and that she can see from without now that Daniel has arrived. But in Russian, Bea must report her experience from within, because her thinking lasted some time. The real world might be identical, but the way in which each language conceptualizes the situation is markedly different, which implies that Spanish Perfective cannot be equated to Russian Perfective.

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