

THE ICONIC STRUCTURE OF THE TAM-PARADIGM IN THE YI GROUP

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ABSTRACT. In the isolating languages of East Asia, each TAM (tense, aspect and modality) concept is realised as bound morpheme attached to the verb or at the end of the sentence. None of these TAM notions needs to be specified, that is to say, a verb may be left unmarked for TAM. Conversely, it is possible to find up to three TAM categories stacked after each other, if they are semantically compatible. In languages of the Yi group (Tibeto-Burman/P.R. of China), in which several TAM concepts were investigated in detail (Gerner 2002a, 2002b, 2004, 2007, 2009), the paradigm of TAM particles exhibits a particular strong iconic structure.

I shall represent this iconic structure within Hengeveld and Dik's layered TAM-model (Hengeveld 1989; Dik [Hengeveld] 1997a) which recognizes the organization of the following TAM concepts:

TAM-Layers	Individual TAM concepts
Nuclear predication	π_1 (TAM ₁): perfective/imperfective, phasal aspect, ability and internal deontic modality
Extended predication	π_2 (TAM ₂): tense, perfect, quantificational aspect, external deontic modality
Proposition	π_3 (TAM ₃): speaker (epistemic) attitudes, information sources
Clause	π_4 (TAM ₄): illocutionary particles

The Yi languages allow arrangement of different TAM particles as is illustrated by the following examples and shown by the schema below. The Yi data follow exactly the prediction of Bybee (1985) and Haiman (1985).

(1) Liangshan Nuosu (Sichuan Province)

tɕi55 ko33 ta33, iu33 a44Çi3 g“33 tsɕ33 ““21
 here LOC:in COV:put mushroom many CL 3P SG search

ǰ“44	ndzo21	è044éi21.
π_1 :GET Layer 1	π_2 :EXP Layer 2	π_3 :POSS Layer 3

‘He might have found mushrooms in this place before.’

(2) Liangshan Nuosu (Sichuan Province)

tso21ǰo ko33 la33
 44
 3P PL LOC come

sa55	o44	ma55.
π_1 :EXH Layer 1	π_2 :DP Layer 2	π_3 :FEAR Layer 3

‘It is to be feared that they have all come.’

(3) Weining Neasu (Guizhou Province)

...Ä2 sß33
 1
 3P SG run

ç013	he33	le55.
π_1 :SEND Layer 1	π_2 :FUT Layer 2	π_4 :REPLY Layer 4

‘[In order to reply you:] He will run up all the paths [he was supposed to run].’

(4) Luoping Nase (Yunnan Province)

““21 •gÀo21ni3 li†21
 3
 3P SG tomorrow come

k“33	ma21	di55	lo33.
π_1 :MOD:can Layer 1	NEG	π_3 :NESS Layer 3	π_4 :SUG Layer 4

‘[What do you think:] It may not be possible for him to come tomorrow.’

(5) Liangshan Nuosu (Sichuan Province)

a33ma5	i21mo2	go55	ndi55	è044éi21	da21?
5	1				
Mama	belly	ache	π_2 :PER	π_3 :POSS	π_4 :ALT
			Layer 2	Layer 3	Layer 4

‘Mom’s belly might be aching once in a while, right?’

Verb < Layer 1 (π_1) < Layer 2 (π_2) < Layer 3 (π_3) < Layer 4 (π_4)

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