



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE

Alcune annotazioni su tempo, azionalità e terminatività

565LM - LINGUISTICA GENERALE E COMPARATA - P. CRISMA

27/03/2025

VENDLER (1957)

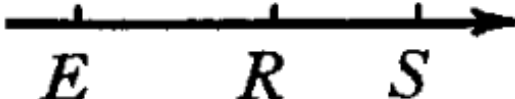
Esempi delle 4 categorie verbi

There is a very large number of verbs that fall completely, or at least in their dominant use, within one of these categories.¹² A little reflection shows that running, walking, swimming, pushing or pulling something, and the like are almost unambiguous cases of activity. Painting a picture, making a chair, building a house, writing or reading a novel, delivering a sermon, giving or attending a class, playing a game of chess, and so forth, as also growing up, recovering from illness, getting ready for something, and so on, are clearly accomplishments. Recognizing, realizing, spotting and identifying something, losing or finding an object, reaching the summit, winning the race, crossing the border, starting, stopping, and resuming something, being born, or even **dying** fall squarely into the class of achievements. Having, possessing, desiring, or wanting something, liking, disliking, loving, hating, ruling, or dominating somebody or something, and, of course, knowing or believing things are manifestly states.

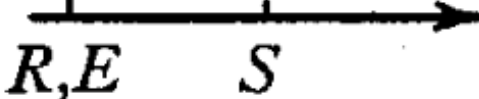
p. 150

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

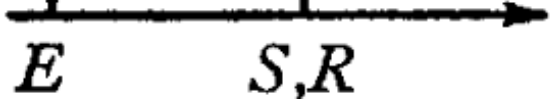
Past Perfect
I had seen John



Simple Past
I saw John



Present Perfect
I have seen John



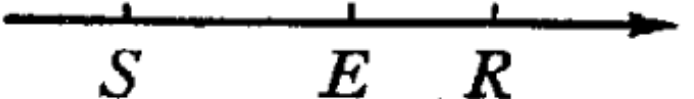
Present
I see John



Simple Future
I shall see John



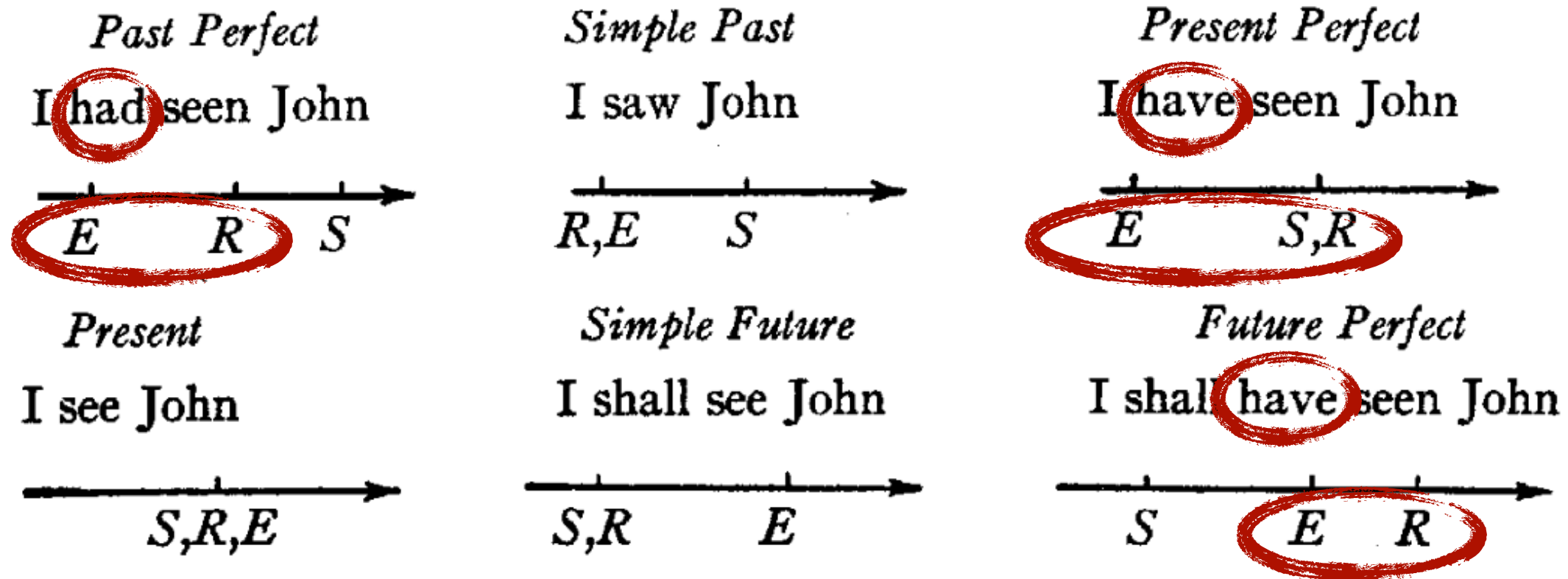
Future Perfect
I shall have seen John



p. 290

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)



p. 290

In inglese, il verbo si costruisce con 'have' tutte le volte che $E > R$

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

p. 297 <i>Structure</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>Traditional Name</i>	
$E - R - S$	Anterior past	Past perfect	$E > R$ & $R > S$
$E, R - S$	Simple past	Simple past	E, R & $R > S$
$R - E - S$	Posterior past	—	$R > E$ & $R > S$
$R - S, E$			
$R - S - E$			
$E - S, R$	Anterior present	Present perfect	$E > R$ & R, S
S, R, E	Simple present	Present	E, R & R, S
$S, R - E$	Posterior present	Simple future	$R > E$ & R, S
$S - E - R$	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R$ & $S > R$
$S, E - R$			
$E - S - R$			
$S - R, E$	Simple future	Simple future	E, R & $S > R$
$S - R - E$	Posterior future	—	$R > E$ & $S > R$

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>Traditional Name</i>	
$E - R - S$ Mary fired Fred	Anterior past Simple past	Past perfect Simple past	$E > R$ & $R > S$ <u>E, R</u> & $R > S$
$R - E - S$ $R - S, E$ $R - S - E$	Posterior past	—	$R > E$ & $R > S$
$E - S, R$ Mary dislikes Fred	Anterior present Simple present Posterior present	Present perfect Present Simple future	$E > R$ & R, S <u>E, R</u> & R, S $R > E$ & R, S
$S, R - E$ $S - E - R$ $S, E - R$ $E - S - R$	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R$ & $S > R$
Mary will fire Fred $S - R - E$	Simple future Posterior future	Simple future —	<u>E, R</u> & $S > R$ $R > E$ & $S > R$

$E, R \Rightarrow$ tempi semplici

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>Traditional Name</i>	
Mary had fired Fred ...	Anterior past	Past perfect	$E > R$ & $R > S$
$E, R - S$	Simple past	Simple past	E, R & $R > S$
$R - E - S$	Posterior past	—	$R > E$ & $R > S$
$R - S, E$			
$R - S - E$			
Mary has fired Fred	Anterior present	Present perfect	$E > R$ & R, S
S, R, E	Simple present	Present	E, R & R, S
$S, R - E$	Posterior present	Simple future	$R > E$ & R, S
... Mary will have fired Fred	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R$ & $S > R$
$S - R, E$	Simple future	Simple future	E, R & $S > R$
$S - R - E$	Posterior future	—	$R > E$ & $S > R$

$E > R \Rightarrow$ tempi composti

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

Structure	New Name	Traditional Name	
$E - R - S$	Anterior past	Past perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } R > S$
$E, R - S$	Simple past	Simple past	$E, R \text{ \& } R > S$
$R - E - S$	Posterior past	—	$R > E \text{ \& } R > S$
$R - S, E$			
$R - S - E$			
Mary has fired Fred			
Mary dislikes Fred			
Mary is firing/going to fire Fred			
$S - E - R$	Anterior present	Present perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } R, S$
$S, E - R$	Simple present	Present	$E, R \text{ \& } R, S$
$E - S - R$	Posterior present	<u>Simple future</u>	$R > E \text{ \& } R, S$
$S - E - R$	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } S > R$
$S, E - R$			
$E - S - R$	Simple future	Simple future	$E, R \text{ \& } S > R$
$S - R - E$	Posterior future	—	$R > E \text{ \& } S > R$

$R, S \Rightarrow$ 'presente'

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>Traditional Name</i>	
Mary had fired Fred Mary fired Fred	Anterior past Simple past	Past perfect Simple past	$E > R$ & $R > S$ E, R & $R > S$
(Sue said that) Mary would fire Fred	Posterior past	'future <u>in</u> the past'	$R > E$ & $R > S$
S, R, E $S, R - E$ $S - E - R$ $S, E - R$ $E - S - R$ $S - R, E$ $S - R - E$	Anterior present Simple present Posterior present	Present perfect Present Simple future	$E > R$ & R, S E, R & R, S $R > E$ & R, S
	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R$ & $S > R$
	Simple future Posterior future	Simple future —	E, R & $S > R$ $R > E$ & $S > R$

$R > S \Rightarrow$ 'passato'

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

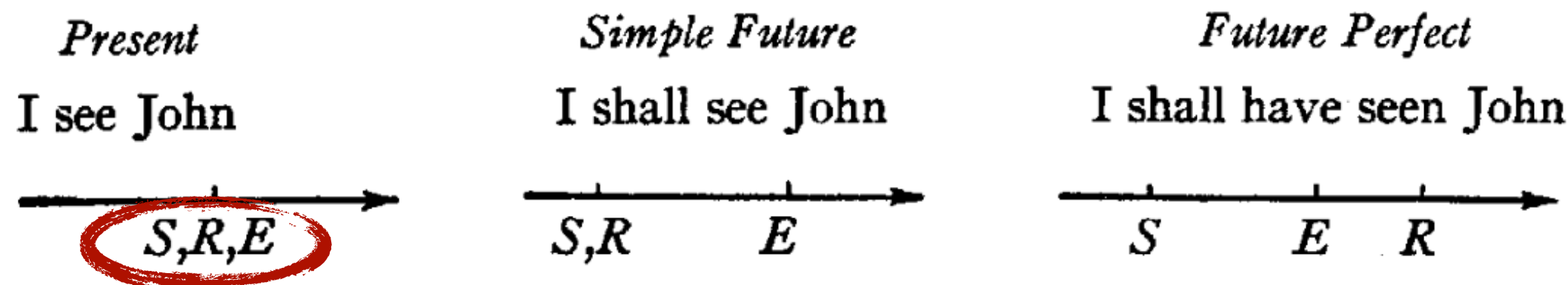
Tempi semplici e tempi composti (in inglese)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>New Name</i>	<i>Traditional Name</i>	
$E - R - S$	Anterior past	Past perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } R > S$
$E, R - S$	Simple past	Simple past	$E, R \text{ \& } R > S$
$R - E - S$	Posterior past	'future in <u>the</u> past'	$R > E \text{ \& } R > S$
$R - S, E$			
$R - S - E$			
$E - S, R$	Anterior present	Present perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } R, S$
S, R, E	Simple present	Present	$E, R \text{ \& } R, S$
$S, R - E$	Posterior present	Simple future	$R > E \text{ \& } R, S$
... Mary will have fired Fred	Anterior future	Future perfect	$E > R \text{ \& } S > R$
Mary will fire Fred	Simple future	Simple future	$E, R \text{ \& } S > R$
???	Posterior future	—	$R > E \text{ \& } S > R$

$S > R \Rightarrow$ 'futuro'

SPUNTI DA REICHENBACH (1947)

Presente semplice e continuo



p. 290

- in inglese, tutte le forme verbali non progressive sono terminative
- S è un istante, non ha estensione temporale
- se S e E coincidono (mediati da R), e E ha un'estensione temporale, E non può essere terminativo

Peggy knows French

Laura wins the Gold Medal

* Sally cannot come, she bakes a cake

* Sally cannot come, she plays piano

STATE

ACHIEVEMENT

ACCOMPLISHMENT

ACTIVITY