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**Title:**  Russian Multiple Aspectual Correlations Revisited

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1. According to the number of partners in oppositions of perfective and imperfective aspects, aspectual correlations can be paired (with two verbs) and multiple (with more verbs). This presentation describes Russian multiple aspectual correlations (further MAC).
2. Descriptions of correlations of three partners (aspectual triplets) can be found in linguistic literature. However, descriptions of correlations with more than four partners are practically non-existent. Moreover, the existing definitions of MACs do not relate to aspectual quintuplets, sextuplets, etc. which scholars have observed in other Slavic languages (in Czech: Bondarko 1963), but which have not been studied in Russian.
3. The reason is the definition of MACs proposed in Tixonov 1981 and shared by many Russian linguists: “In multiple correlations one form of any aspect corresponds to two (rarely three) forms of the opposite aspect”. In the present study, another definition of MACs is proposed: “In multiple correlations any form of one aspect corresponds to any form of the opposite aspect”. This definition is based on the understanding of MAC as a chain of binary aspectual oppositions. It widens the understanding of an aspectual pair by introducing its new type – a cross-correlated pair, which satisfies all requirements of the aspectual pairedness, including identity of the root and lexical-semantic identity, but allows for some difference in affixes.
4. An example of such relations is an aspectual quadruplet composed of two synonymic perfectives (*oкопа́ть*p, *oбкопа́ть*p*)* with their imperfective derivatives (*ока́пыватьi/ обка́пыватьi*),which can form two standard pairs (1. *oкопа́ть*p – *ока́пыватьi;* 2. *oбкопа́ть*p– *обка́пыватьi*)and two cross-correlated pairs: (3. *oкопа́ть*p – *обка́пыватьi* and 4. *oбкопа́ть*p– *ока́пыватьi*). In such pairs, semantic identity overcomes morphological differences.
5. This presentation identifies the sources of MACs, describes their pattern types and the schemes, illustrating aspectual oppositions graphically.

REFERENCES

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