

Chapter 3

Imperfective past passive participles in Russian

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Contra the received view that Russian past passive participles (PPPs) can only be derived from perfective verb forms, we show that imperfective (IPF) PPPs can be found in corpora as well. A substantial subset of these should receive a compositional analysis, given that they can be used in periphrastic passive constructions with predictable meaning contribution. However, these IPF PPPs commonly require a modifier and occur with a particular information structure, often accompanied by a marked word order, where the event described by the PPP is backgrounded (occurs first) and focus is on the modifier (appearing somewhere after the PPP). We propose an analysis, under which such uses of the IPF are parallel to definite descriptions, in the sense that the IPF signals an anaphoric link to a previously introduced or inferable eventive discourse referent, and the modifier provides new information about this event.

Keywords: presuppositional imperfective, passive, past passive participle, Russian

1 Introduction

In Russian, as in other Slavic languages, there are two types of passives. The REFLEXIVE PASSIVE is formed by the reflexive marker/postfix *-sja*, whereas the PERIPHRASTIC PASSIVE combines a past passive participle (PPP) with a form of *byt'* 'be'. It is generally assumed for Russian (but not necessarily for other Slavic languages; see §4) that the two types of passives are aspectually restricted (e.g.,

Babby & Brecht 1975), in the sense that imperfectives only appear in reflexive (1), perfectives only in periphrastic passives (2).

- (1) a. Storož otkryval vorota.
watchman.NOM opened.IPF gates.ACC
'The watchman opened/was opening a/the gate.'
- b. Vorota otkryvalis' storožem.
gates.NOM opened.IPF.RFL watchman.INSTR
'The gate was (being) opened by a/the watchman.'
- c. *Vorota byli otkryvany storožem.
gates.NOM were opened.IPF.PPP watchman.INSTR
- (2) a. Storož otkryl vorota.
watchman.NOM opened.PF gates.ACC
'The watchman opened a/the gate.'
- b. Vorota byli otkryty storožem.
gates.NOM were opened.PF.PPP watchman.INSTR
'The gate was opened by a/the watchman.'
- c. *Vorota otkrylis' storožem.
gates.NOM opened.PF.RFL watchman.INSTR

In this paper, we show that this is an oversimplified view. In particular, we address the occurrence of imperfective PPPs in Russian periphrastic passives, such as (3), which, according to the generalization exemplified above should either not exist at all or be at most exceptional.¹

- (3) Oni byli šity kornjami berezy ili vereska i byli očen'
they were sewn.IPF roots.INSTR birch.GEN or heather.GEN and were very
krepki.
tough
'They were sewn with birch or heather roots and were very tough.'

From a purely morphological perspective, and also from a cross-Slavic perspective, nothing is wrong with imperfective PPPs per se. While (4) shows that PPPs are regularly derived from perfective verbs, we can see in (5) that imperfective ones exist as well.²

¹There are also possibly exceptional examples for reflexive passives of perfective verbs; see, e.g., Schoorlemmer (1995) and Fehrmann et al. (2010) for relevant examples.

²In this paper we set aside long form PPPs and focus on short form PPPs only, such as those in (4) and (5), since these are the ones used in passives (see Borik 2014 for further discussion).

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- (4) a. *sdelat'* 'make.PF' > *sdelan* 'made.PF'
b. *rasserdit'* 'make.angry.PF' > *rasseržen* 'made.angry.PF'
c. *zakryt'* 'close.PF' > *zakryt* 'closed.PF'
- (5) a. *delat'* 'make.IPF' > *delan* 'made.IPF'
b. *slyšat'* 'hear.IPF' > *slyšan* 'heard.IPF'
c. *krasit'* 'paint.IPF' > *krašen* 'painted.IPF'

Nevertheless, the received view is that imperfective PPPs like those in (3) and in (5) are rare, idiomatic or frozen forms that function like adjectives (e.g. Švedova 1980; Schoorlemmer 1995). A common strategy in the discussion of periphrastic passives in Russian is therefore to completely ignore such participles (Babby & Brecht 1975; Paslawska & von Stechow 2003). A non-standard and somewhat more refined view, and one that we share, is found in Knjazev (2007), who notes that imperfective PPPs are somehow restricted in use, in comparison to more “regular” perfective ones. However, he does not give a formal account of their semantics, nor a detailed description of when and why such participles appear.

Our goal in this paper is to show, based on naturally occurring data in a corpus, that imperfective past passive participles are indeed participles, not only by name and by their morphology, but also by their distribution. We show that they can be participles, not adjectives, based on their predictable compositional semantics, as well as their occurrence in regular periphrastic passive constructions, both verbal and adjectival. We argue that a subgroup of such participles constitutes a case of the presuppositional imperfective (in the sense of Grønn 2003), a subtype of the so-called general-factual imperfective, which expresses the sheer fact that an/the event took place.

Among the readings generally associated with the imperfective aspect in Russian, the general-factual reading, which we will have more to say about in §2.3, is the most well-studied one. It is usually characterized as a non-canonical reading, in which the imperfective aspect is in “aspectual competition” with the perfective aspect (a term that goes back to at least Mathesius 1938). Canonical imperfective meanings that in Russian are expressed almost exclusively by imperfective forms are process and habitual readings.

As a side note we want to emphasize that we reserve the terms (im)perfective for morphological forms of a given verb, regardless of the semantics associated with such forms in a given context. In particular, we study imperfective forms used in contexts that might semantically be called perfective, namely completed bounded events in the past.

The paper is structured as follows. §2 outlines the empirical generalization from our corpus study and establishes that imperfective PPPs appear in regular periphrastic passives. We also show that the imperfective contexts that such participles are found in express non-canonical imperfective meanings, and we hypothesize that they always involve either the existential or the presuppositional subtype of the general-factual imperfective. §3 provides an analysis of presuppositional imperfective PPPs and provides further arguments in favour of such an analysis. Finally, §4 concludes and gives an outlook on further research questions and open issues.

2 The data

We extracted data from the Russian National Corpus (RNC) (ruscorpora.ru) of 109,028 documents, which contained 22,209,999 sentences and 265,401,717 words. Based on the grammatical features `partcp.praet.pass.ipf`, we focused on imperfective past passive participles directly preceding or following a finite form of *byt'* 'be' (BE). Respectively, we found 2,632 and 17,015 contexts, and this reflects the unmarked word order status of BE preceding the participle. Our search thus excludes participles with non-finite or a null form of BE (i.e. present tense), participles as second conjuncts in coordination with, e.g., other participles, etc. Since we used the non-disambiguated corpus version, we manually excluded biaspectual forms, which are marked as imperfective in the RNC, such as *obeščan* 'promised', *velen* 'ordered', and verbs in *-ovat'* (e.g. *ispol'zovan* 'used', *realizovan* 'realized'). We furthermore excluded all long form participles, given that only short form participles canonically appear in Russian periphrastic passive constructions. Finally, we excluded errors in tagging, such as *Sezan* (the French painter Cézanne), *strašen* 'terrible/scary.ADJ' (tagged as a participle), or perfective participles erroneously tagged as imperfective (e.g. *otvečen* 'answered.PF'). Given these limitations, we will not provide a quantitative analysis.

In the following, we will show that imperfective PPPs are not limited to idiomatic expressions, but that we find regular, repeated forms with predictable compositional meaning (§2.1) that occur in both adjectival and verbal passives (§2.2). We will therefore conclude that such participles (both adjectival and verbal ones) need to be accounted for, uniformly, and not just discarded as exceptions.³

³A reviewer points out that our data sound archaic. However, we carefully separated all the truly archaic examples (e.g., 17th–18th century and before); only one of those appears in the paper, in (10), and we state explicitly that this is an archaic example. All the other examples here are mostly from literary sources from the 1950s–60s, so they cannot be classified as 'archaic'. We

In §2.3 we will conjecture that imperfective PPPs always involve the general-factual meaning of the imperfective aspect.

2.1 Non-idiomatic, regular imperfective past passive participles

A first research question was to see whether the wideheld assumption, briefly outlined in §1, according to which all imperfective PPPs are idiomatic or frozen forms that should be analyzed as adjectives, withstands closer data scrutiny. Of course we found idiomatic participles, such as the idiom *ne lykom šit*, which is literally ‘not sewn with bast fiber’ but means ‘not simple(-minded)’. There are also fixed expressions, such as *rožden/kreščen* ‘born/baptized’, and genuine adjectives, such as *viden*, literally ‘seen’ but actually meaning ‘visible’.

However, we found a number of regular, repeated forms with predictable meaning. A non-exhaustive list of such participles is given in (6).

- (6) *pisan* ‘written.IPF’, *čitan* ‘read.IPF’, *pit* ‘drunk.IPF’, *eden* ‘eaten.IPF’, *delan* ‘made.IPF’, *šit* ‘sewn.IPF’, *čekanen* ‘minted.IPF’, *bit* ‘beaten.IPF’, *strižen* ‘haircut.IPF’, *myt* ‘washed.IPF’, *brit* ‘shaved.IPF’, *kormlen* ‘fed.IPF’, *nesen* ‘carried.IPF’, *govoren* ‘said.IPF’, *prošen* ‘asked.IPF’, *zvan* ‘called.IPF’, *kusan* ‘bitten.IPF’, *kryt* ‘covered.IPF’, *njuxan* ‘smelled.IPF’

We take these forms to be regular because we found various occurrences (tokens) of a given participle (type), in combination with different types of arguments. We furthermore take them to be compositional because we could not detect any idiomatic or idiosyncratic meaning in the contexts we found them in, when compared to the base verbs they are derived from. In particular, their meaning is composed of the meaning of the underlying verb and the meaning of the past passive participle (under any account of such participles; see §2.2 for further discussion).

To get a first impression of the data, some relevant examples in context are given in (7)–(9), which we leave uncommented at this moment but will come back to in later discussion.

- (7) V silu delikatnosti situacii gosti zvany byli s
in power delicacy.GEN situation.GEN guests called.IPF were with
osobym razborom.
particular selection
‘Due to a delicate situation the guests were invited upon careful selection.’

think that the reviewer might not be used to these kinds of examples because they are not part of the literary norm.

- (8) Ništo vam, prinjuxaetes', i ne takoe njuxano bylo.
nothing you.DAT.PL sniff.PF and not such smelled.IPF was
'It does not matter, you will get used to the smell, there are worse smells.'
- (9) Bylo pito, bylo edeno, byli slezy prolity.
was drunk.IPF was eaten.IPF were tears poured.PF
'(Things) were drunk, (things) were eaten, tears were shed.'

As (6)–(9) show, compositional imperfective past passive participles are not limited to one particular verb class. Nevertheless, our manual check reveals that they are often formed from verbs of saying ('say', 'ask', etc.) and incremental verbs ('write', 'sew', etc.), though not exclusively. This suggests that there might still be lexical restrictions, but this could also be due to limitations of the corpus. In §4 we speculate why this might be the case.

We furthermore found no contemporary participles derived from secondary imperfectives. The ones we did find are all archaic, i.e. at least from before the 19th century, such as the biblical (10).

- (10) V leto 7010 mesjaca avgusta v šestoe na Preobraženie
in summer 7010 month.GEN august.GEN in sixth on transfiguration
Gospoda našego Iisusa Xrista načata byst' podpisivana
lord.GEN our.GEN Jesus.GEN Christ.GEN begun.PF be.AOR signed.SI
cerkov' [...]
church
'In the summer of 7010 on August 6th, on the day of the transfiguration of our Lord Jesus Christ they begun to decorate the walls of the church (lit.: the church was begun to be painted).'

We therefore conclude for now that PPPs formed from secondary imperfectives are at most extremely rare, and in §4 we will provide some informal discussion as to why this may be.

To sum up, there are clearly compositional imperfective PPPs, which cannot simply be discarded as exceptional but need to be accounted for. Let us then turn to the kinds of passives that imperfective PPPs occur in.

2.2 Imperfective past passive participles in periphrastic passives

In this section we address the question whether imperfective PPPs can be found in all kinds of passives. For example, if there were only adjectival participles, proponents of a lexical approach to such participles could still maintain that they are

adjectives, not related to imperfective verbs. This would then still be in line with the widespread assumption that there are no imperfective PPPs in periphrastic passives, which are then always verbal. It should be noted, however, that we do not take adjectival participles to be non-decomposable adjectives, so ultimately we would want to provide a compositional account that also covers adjectival participles.

Let us give some general background on verbal vs. adjectival passives. We follow the, by now, standard assumption that adjectival participles involve adjectivization and combine with a copula, whereas verbal participles ‘stay’ verbal and combine with an auxiliary. For languages like English, German, and Spanish, it has been argued (see Gehrke 2011; 2015; Gehrke & Marco 2014; Alexiadou et al. 2014: and literature cited therein) that unlike with verbal passives, the underlying event in adjectival passives lacks spatiotemporal location or referential event participants, and only the state associated with the adjectival participle can be located temporally. Therefore, spatiotemporal event modifiers, referential by-/with-phrases, and similar such expressions that need to access an actual event, can only appear with verbal participles. In (11), this contrast is illustrated with examples from German, which makes a formal distinction between verbal and adjectival passives: the former appear with the auxiliary *werden* ‘become’ and the latter with the copula *sein* ‘be’.⁴

- (11) a. Der Mülleimer {*ist / wird} {von meiner Nichte / mit der
the rubbish bin is becomes by my niece with the
Heugabel} geleert.
pitchfork emptied
‘The rubbish bin is *(being) emptied {by my niece / with the
pitchfork}.’
- b. Der Computer ist vor drei Tagen repariert #(worden).
the computer is before three days repaired become.PPP
‘The computer {#is / has been ~ was (being)} repaired three days ago.’

The modifiers in (11) relate to a spatiotemporally located event token with referential event participants, and we assume, following the above-mentioned literature, that only verbal participles make available such an event token. In contrast, non-referential by-phrases, (12a), and manner modifiers, (12b), which, we assume, derive an event subkind, are acceptable with adjectival participles.

⁴These and the following German examples are based on examples discussed in Gehrke (2015) and literature cited therein.

- (12) a. Die Zeichnung ist / wird von einem Kind angefertigt.
the drawing is becomes by a child produced
'The drawing is (being) produced by a child.'
- b. Das Haar war / wurde ziemlich schlampig gekämmt.
the hair was became rather slopp(il)y combed
'The hair was (being) combed in a rather sloppy way.'

Finally, since adjectival passives always make available a state, any state-related modification is acceptable as well (see *op.cit.* for examples).

For Russian, we follow Schoorlemmer (1995) and Borik (2013; 2014) in taking short form perfective PPPs to be either verbal or adjectival; in principle, this should also hold for imperfective ones. We take the same modifier restrictions illustrated for German in (11)–(12) to hold for Russian adjectival participles, even if we cannot see from the form of BE alone whether we are dealing with an adjectival or a verbal participle. For example, the temporal modifier in (13) (discussed in Borik 2014, after an example from Paslawska & von Stechow 2003) does not locate the state associated with the participle but the underlying event, and therefore, irrespective of the presence/absence of BE, we have to be dealing with a verbal participle that makes available an event token for modification.

- (13) Dom (byl) postroen v prošlom godu.
house.NOM was built.PF in last year
'The house was built last year.'

Thus, if we find such event-related modifiers in our data with imperfective PPPs, we can take these to be verbal. This would then refute (or at least seriously jeopardize) the claim that they can appear only in adjectival passives.

As the examples in (14) show, we indeed found imperfective PPPs co-occurring with such event-related modifiers, highlighted in boldface. In (14a) we find a temporal modifier that locates the underlying event. (14a)–(14c) contain by-phrases (in Russian: instrumental-marked nominals), which are referential, since they contain a proper name, a personal pronoun, and an (inherently definite) possessive pronoun, respectively. In (14d) we have a definite spatial expression locating the underlying event.

- (14) a. Pisano éto bylo **Dostoevskim** v 1871 godu [...]
written.IPF that was Dostoevskij.INSTR in 1871 year
'That was written by Dostoevskij in 1871.'

- b. Recepty **im** pisany byli i na drugoe imja [...] prescriptions he.INSTR written.IPF were and on other name
‘The prescriptions were written by him for different names as well.’
- c. Èto [...] vedeno bylo **moeju rukoj!** this led.IPF was my.INSTR hand.INSTR
‘This was orchestrated by me (lit. led by my hand)!’
- d. [...] sleduja **tem putem, kotorym** neseno bylo v following that.INSTR path.INSTR which.INSTR carried.IPF was in
Gefsimaniju dlja pogrebenija telo Bogomateri Gethsemane for burial body Mother of God
‘...on the same path on which the body of the Mother of God was brought to Gethsemane for the burial’

We thus conclude that imperfective PPPs can appear in unambiguously verbal passives and can therefore not be reduced to adjectives.

On the other hand, it is also not the case that all imperfective PPPs are verbal. The following two examples illustrate adjectival PPPs: (15a) involves a non-referential instrumental case-marked NP that characterizes the state that the house is in,⁵ and the adverbial manner modifier in (15b) can only describe a resulting haircut ‘style’, but not the process of cutting hair.

- (15) a. Kryt byl dom **solomoj** [...] covered.IPF was house hay.INSTR
‘The house was covered with hay.’
- b. My oba byli striženy **nagolo** [...] we both were haircut.IPF bald
‘We were both shorn / we both had shaven heads.’

We therefore conclude this section by stating that imperfective PPPs appear in both verbal and adjectival passives in Russian, and that their distribution is not limited to a specific passive construction. In the next section, we turn to the meaning expressed in such passives, namely the general-factual meaning of the imperfective aspect.

2.3 General-factual imperfective past passive participles

In this section, we discuss the imperfective contexts that the participles in question appear in. We could corroborate Knjazev’s (2007) generalization that they

⁵We take ‘cover’ here to be used as a stative extent predicate, rather than an eventive change-of-state predicate; see Gawron (2009).

are found in non-progressive imperfective contexts only. In particular, we hypothesize that all the examples with imperfective PPPs that we found can be analyzed as one or the other type of the general-factual meaning of the imperfective. In the following, we give a brief introduction to this kind of reading.

2.3.1 The general-factual meaning of the Russian imperfective

The term GENERAL-FACTUAL (*obščefaktičeskoe*) goes back to Maslov (1959) (for recent discussion see Mehlig 2016). While this is a well-discussed imperfective meaning, there is no real consensus in the literature (see Grønn 2003: chapter 4 for an overview and references) as to the precise empirical delineation of this meaning, the question whether or not there are subtypes and if there are, how many, or the theoretical account: Is this an imperfective meaning in its own right, or is it a subtype of core imperfective meanings (i.e. process or iterative/habitual)? What most authors agree on, however, is that factual imperfectives are in aspectual competition with their perfective counterparts, in the sense that in many such contexts the imperfective can be replaced by the perfective, with only subtle meaning differences. In particular, if we are to find a meaning difference at all, it has nothing to do with, e.g., a completed event for the PF and an incompleting one for the IPF. We illustrate this with some of Padučeva's (1996) classical general-factual examples in (16), and their perfective counterparts in (17).

- (16) a. Ja ubiral komnatu včera.
I cleaned.IPF room.ACC yesterday
'I cleaned the room yesterday.'
- b. Gde apel'siny pokupali?
where oranges.ACC bought.IPF.PL
'Where did they/you buy the(se) oranges?'
- (17) a. Ja ubral komnatu včera.
I cleaned.PF room.ACC yesterday
'I cleaned the room yesterday.'
- b. Gde apel'siny kupili?
where oranges.ACC bought.PF.PL
'Where did they/you buy the(se) oranges?'

In both these examples, we are dealing with one-time completed events in the past (cleaning the room and buying oranges), no matter whether the IPF or the PF is used.

Grønn (2003) discerns two subtypes of the general-factual meaning: EXISTENTIAL and PRESUPPOSITIONAL.⁶ Existential imperfectives often (but not always) have intonational focus on the verb and are incompatible with precise temporal expressions locating an event. Thus, if we find temporal modifiers at all, these have to be rather vague, or they are temporal frame adverbials specifying a larger interval within which a (series of) event(s) happened (at some point in time or other). There are also contexts which actually require existential imperfectives, such as the epistemically indefinite *kogda-nibud'* 'ever' in (18).

- (18) Ty kogda-nibud' {pročityval / #pročital / čital} roman Prusta
 you ever read.SI read.PF read.IPF novel Proust.GEN
 do konca?
 until end
 'Have you ever read a novel by Proust to the end?' (Grønn 2003: 73)

Since we will mostly focus on the other type of factual meaning, the presuppositional one, we will not discuss theoretical accounts of existential imperfectives here. Informally this reading can be characterized as 'there was (at least) one event of that type', or, under negation, 'there was no (~ never any) event of that type' (see Mehlig 2001; 2013; Mueller-Reichau 2013; 2015; Mueller-Reichau & Gehrke 2015). We follow a more general assumption in the literature that the use of existential imperfectives is due to the non-uniqueness, or temporal indefiniteness / non-specificity of the event; when this is marked explicitly, e.g. by *kogda-nibud'* in (18), the use of the perfective becomes impossible (see op.cit. for further discussion).

Presuppositional imperfectives, in turn, come with a different information structure: The verb is never accentuated, and focus is on some other constituent in the sentence. This imperfective use is found in the examples in (16) and is furthermore illustrated by the boldfaced verb form in (19), where focus is on the clefted pronoun *ty* 'you' (focus is marked by subscript F).

- (19) Anna otkrovenno brosilá emu v lico obvinenie: èto ty_F **ubival**
 Anna openly threw.PF him in face accusation that you killed.IPF
 ix, a ispol'zoval dlja ètogo menja!
 them and used.(I)PF for that me
 'Anna openly accused him: It was you who killed them, and you used me
 to achieve your goal!' (after Grønn 2003: 131)

⁶These roughly correspond to Padučeva's (1996) existential/concrete general-factual vs. actional distinction.

The second sentence in (20) (attributed to Forsyth 1970) is another case of the presuppositional imperfective, as discussed in Grønn (2003: 192f.). The first sentence introduces the completed past event ‘write my first love letter’ with a perfective verb form (*napisal*). The second sentence is still about this very same event, picked up by the imperfective ‘write’; the event, however, is backgrounded and the intonational focus is on the modifier *karandašom* ‘with pencil’.

- (20) V ètoj porternoj ja [...] napisal pervoe ljubovnoe pis'mo. Pisal
 in this tavern I wrote.PF first love letter wrote.IPF
 karandašom_F.
 pencil.INSTR
 ‘In this tavern, I wrote my first love letter. I wrote it with a pencil.’

Grønn assumes that at the VP level this information structure leads to a background–focus division (in the sense of Krifka 2001). Backgrounded material is argued to be transformed into a presupposition, following The Background/Presupposition Rule in Geurts & van der Sandt (1997). Grønn’s DRT formalization of the semantics of the VP in this second sentence in (20), after application of the Background/Presupposition Rule, is given in (21) (Grønn 2003: 193).⁷

- (21) $[[VP]] = \lambda e[x | \text{INSTRUMENT}(e, x), \text{PENCIL}(x)] [|_{\text{WRITE}(e)}]$

The subscripted part of (21) is argued to introduce presupposed content into the DRS: the writing event is in the background and thus presupposed, whereas ‘with pencil’ is in focus and part of the assertoric content. According to Grønn (2003: 192), “the verbal predicate has an eventive argument, an instantiation of which is presupposed, i.e. given (more or less entailed) in the input context”. Presuppositions are treated as anaphora, which can be bound to an antecedent, e.g. the

⁷Instead of the probably more familiar box notation for DRSs, Grønn employs a linear simplified notation: To the left of | are the discourse referents one normally finds at the top of a DRS box (x in (21)) and to the right of it are the conditions on such discourse referents, separated by commata (for further discussion see Grønn 2003: 43).

The VP in (21) is further embedded under AspP. Grønn (2003) argues for an underspecified meaning of the imperfective, with the event time overlapping the reference time (building on Klein 1995). He assumes that this meaning can be strengthened, in the right context, to the kind of perfective meaning we get with factual IPFs. In a more recent paper, Grønn (2015) refrains from giving the Russian IPF a uniform denotation, and factual IPFs are argued to have the same denotation as PFs (the event time is included in the reference time). For the full formalization of this example, which also takes into account the contribution of Aspect, Tense and the overall discourse, see op.cit.

perfective *napisal* in the first sentence in (20), or justified by the input context, as in (22).

- (22) Dlja bol'sinstva znakomyx vaš [ot"ezd] _{(pseudo-)antecedent} stal_{PF} polnoj neožidannost'ju...Vy [uežžali_{IPF}] _{anaphora} v Ameriku [ot čego-to, k čemu-to ili že prosto voznamerilis'_{PF} spokojno provesti_{PF} tam buduščuju starost']_F?
 'For most of your friends your departure to America came as a total surprise ... Did you leave for America for a particular reason or with a certain goal, or did you simply decide to spend your retirement calmly over there?' (Grønn 2003: 207f.)

The nominalization *vaš ot"ezd* 'your departure' (lit. 'off-drive') in the first sentence of (22) introduces a (one-time, completed) departure event by the addressee. This event is picked up again by the imperfective verb form *uežžali* 'away-drove' (lit.), which contains a semantically related prefix and the same verbal root ('drive'). In this second sentence, the departure event is backgrounded with respect to the focused elements that inquire about the reason or purpose of the departure.

Returning to imperfective PPPs, a crucial indication that they express a (sub-type of the) general-factual imperfective meaning is the following. Recall from the beginning of §2.3.1 that it holds for the general-factual meaning more generally that (in most cases) both imperfective and perfective word forms can be used, with only subtle meaning differences. When we compare our imperfective participles with their perfective variants (in those cases where a perfective option exists), we get the same effect. This is true of both verbal and adjectival participles, hence we classify them as factual imperfectives. (23) illustrates this for some of the examples in (14) and (15) (other examples that we identified as presuppositional imperfectives behave similarly).

- (23) a. (Na)pisano èto bylo Dostoevskim v 1871 godu [...]
 (PF)written.IPF that was Dostoevskij.INSTR in 1871 year
 'That was written by Dostoevskij in 1871.'
- b. (Po)kryt byl dom solomoj [...]
 (PF)covered was house hay.INSTR
 'The house was covered with hay.'
- c. My oba byli (po)striženy nagolo [...]
 we both were (PF)haircut.IPF bald
 'We were both shorn / we both had shaven heads.'

The meaning differences between imperfective and perfective participles are, as expected, very fuzzy and difficult to describe, since in all these cases we have one-time, completed events or states located in the past.

In the following, we will first briefly describe existential imperfective PPPs, although an account of this class is left for future research. Then we zoom in on the presuppositional ones and their analysis.

2.3.2 Existential imperfective past passive participles

Typical imperfectivity-inducing contexts discussed in the literature include negation, repetition, and habituality. Some of the contexts in which we found imperfective participles could, in principle, be described as such. For example, (24) illustrates negated or negative events.

- (24) a. [...] i ja uže ne byl zvan v gosti [...]
and I already not was called.IPF in guests
'And I was not invited anymore.'
- b. Mojka byla perepolnena nemytoj posudoj. Ne
sink was overflown.PF unwashed.INSTR dishes.INSTR not
myto bylo davno.
washed.IPF was long-time
'The sink was overflowing with unwashed dishes. The dishes had not
been done in a long time.'

The following examples involve event repetition (in the broadest sense), evidenced by pluractional markers (25) or markers of repeatability/iterativity (26) (in boldface).

- (25) Vsego nagljadelsja – i golodal, i syt byval po gorlo, i
all.GEN saw.IPF and starved.IPF and full was.FREQ until throat and
bit byl, i sam bil [...]
beaten.IPF was and self beat.PST.IPF
'[I] experienced it all – I starved, and I was full to the top, I was beaten,
and I did the beating myself.'

- (26) a. Ne raz ja byl učen, molču i znaju [...]
not once I was educated.IPF silent.1SG and know.1SG
'Not just once was I lectured, I remain silent and know ...'
- b. Za što **neodnokratno** byla bita [...]
for what not-once was beaten.IPF
'For what she was beaten more than once.'

We propose that all these contexts have the informal characteristics of existential imperfectives, outlined in the previous section. In particular, they state that ‘there were no events of that type (at some point in time or other)’ (for the negated examples) and ‘there were events of that type (at some point in time or other)’ (for the other examples). We conjecture that among our previous examples, also (8) (negation) and (9) (event repetition) contain existential imperfectives, but we will leave this for further research. The main focus of this paper are presuppositional imperfective PPPs, to which we turn now.

2.3.3 Presuppositional imperfective past passive participles

We argue that a prominent subset of the imperfective PPPs we found should be analyzed as presuppositional imperfectives, because they display hallmark properties of presuppositional imperfectives: Intonational focus is never on the verb but on some other element in the sentence, and a completed event is backgrounded and presupposed. In focus we find modifiers specifying the manner, quality, purpose or other aspect of the event itself (and not its culmination).⁸ In fact, removing the modifiers sufficiently decreases the acceptance of these examples, though it might be possible to leave them out in the right context. Relevant examples are given in (27).

- (27) a. Stroeno bylo éto [ploxo, xromo, ščeljasto]_F.
 built.IPF was that badly lamely with.holes
 ‘It was built badly, lamely, with holes.’
- b. Zapiski byli pisany ne dlja pečati_F [... no...]
 notes were written.IPF not for print but
 ‘The notes were written not for print, but ...’

The kind of background–focus division typical for presuppositional imperfectives, as described in the previous subsection, is thus also found in our examples. This information structure is frequently accompanied by a marked word order that has the participle (i.e. the backgrounded material) in sentence-initial topic position and the modifier (i.e. the focused material) at the end, after BE, or in some other prominent position, see (28a). This word order is marked with respect to the unmarked order of the participle following BE, which is otherwise much more frequent (recall our context count in the beginning of §2). More such examples are given in (28).

⁸An anonymous reviewer pointed out that our corpus only contains written texts so that we cannot know where focus is in these sentences. We are reporting here the native Russian intuitions of the first author of this paper.

- (28) a. [...] ne skazal, čto vagon-to naš učebnikami_F grūžen byl?
not said.PF that waggon-PTL our textbooks.INSTR loaded.IPF was
'He did not tell us that our waggon was loaded with textbooks?'
- b. Znamenityj pokojnik nesen byl do mogily
Famous deceased.NOM carried.IPF was until grave
[na rukax]_F [...]
on arms
'The famous deceased was carried in arms until the grave.'

We also find this word order in examples already discussed, namely (7), (14a)–(14c), (15a), and (27a), which, we argue, also involve presuppositional imperfectives, evidenced by the focussed additional modifiers. However, this marked word order is not obligatory for presuppositional imperfective participles, as we see in (27b); what is relevant is the background–focus division described above. Finally, this marked word order is also found not only with presuppositional imperfectives. For example, in (25), which was argued to involve an existential imperfective, we find the same marked word order. This example is crucially different from the presuppositional imperfectives discussed here, though, in that there is no modifier in focus and instead the intonational focus is on the predicate.

3 The semantics of presuppositional imperfective past passive participles

We propose to extend Grønn's (2003) account of presuppositional imperfectives, which originally only covered active cases and which was illustrated in (21), to passives.⁹ For example, the analysis of the VP in (27a), repeated as (29), is given in (30).

- (29) Stroeno bylo èto ploxo, xromo, ščeljasto.
built.IPF was that badly lamely with.holes
'It was built badly, lamely, with holes.'

⁹Note that Grønn (2003) acknowledges that factual IPFs are not restricted to past tense contexts but that he only concentrated on such contexts for convenience. In Grønn (2015) he briefly mentions other IPF forms that could be analyzed along the same line, including, e.g., past active participles like *čitavšij* 'having read'. Our contribution in this respect is that we broaden the empirical coverage to include the passive data that has previously gone unnoticed, due to the (we hope to have shown) erroneous assumption that IPF PPPs do not deserve a proper compositional analysis.

(30) $\llbracket \text{VP} \rrbracket = \lambda e [\text{BAD}(e), \text{LAME}(e), \text{WITH HOLES}(e)] [\text{BUILD}(e)]$

Under this analysis, the completion/culmination of the event is not part of the asserted meaning, and the imperfective shifts the focus to another aspect of the event, expressed by the modifier, instead of the culmination of the event itself.

The presuppositional account makes a number of predictions. One is that presuppositions project, in the sense that, e.g., negation affects only the asserted but not the presuppositional content. Thus, if the existence of a completed event is presupposed in the positive counterpart, as illustrated in (27), the same holds in a corresponding negated sentence in (31).

- (31) a. Stroeno èto ne bylo ploxo, xromo, ščeljasto.
 built.IPF that not was badly lamely with.holes
 ‘It was not built badly, lamely, with holes.’
 b. Zapiski ne byli pisany ne dlja pečati [... no ...]
 notes not were written.IPF not for print but
 ‘It is not the case that the notes were written not for print, but ...’

From both the original and the negated examples we infer the existence of a (completed) event, and what is negated in (31) is only the contribution of the modifier.¹⁰

Furthermore, if our imperfective PPPs are indeed presuppositional, the presupposed events should be bound to a perfective in the context or justifiable by the input context, as we briefly discussed in §2.3.1. It is important to note at this point that many of Grønn’s presuppositional imperfective examples in context do not pick up an identical perfective verb form, as in Grønn’s (20), rather they seem to be merely ‘justifiable in context’, as in Grønn’s (22). What does it mean, then, to be justifiable in context?

In the nominal domain, anaphora to previously introduced discourse referents can be expressed by pronouns or by definite descriptions. For example, in (32), the indefinite *a sister* in the first sentence introduces a new discourse referent. The second sentence shows that this discourse referent can be picked up by a pronoun, by a definite description with identical lexical material (*sister*), but also by a definite description that merely contains a related lexical noun, the hyperonym *girl*.

¹⁰The negated examples in (31) (in particular (31b) with the double negation) sound somewhat unnatural, due to the fact that sentential negation usually negates the whole predicate, including the event. Nevertheless, to the extent that they are ok, they still imply event completion.

- (32) Bruno has a sister that lives in London. He loves {her / his sister / the girl} a lot.

Definite descriptions (but not pronouns) can also be used as bridging anaphora, such as *the window screen* in (33).

- (33) Carla was driving to work. The window screen was full of dead bugs.

In the verbal domain, pronominal (i.e. pro-verbal) anaphora do not really exist, apart maybe from the event kind anaphora *so/such*. Thus, presuppositional imperfectives have to be the event counterpart of definite descriptions. These pick up previously introduced event referents, either with identical lexical material or with a hyperonym or a hyponym. Alternatively, they are “justifiable by the context”, which we then take to be parallel to bridging.

Do we find such anaphoric relations of our presuppositional imperfective participles in the broader contexts they appear in? Some examples showing that we do are given in (34).

- (34) a. *čto kasaetjsa platy deneg, to plačeny byli*
what concerns payment.GEN money.GEN then paid.IPF were
naličnymi šest' tysjač rublej [...]
in cash six thousand roubles
'As for the payment, six thousand roubles were paid in cash..'
b. *Èto – ne ja sdelal, èto – vedeno bylo moeju rukoj!*
this not I did.PF this led.IPF was my.INSTR hand.INSTR
'It wasn't me who did that, it was orchestrated by me (lit. led by my hand)!'

Example (34a) is similar to Grønn's (22), in the sense that here the presuppositional imperfective participle *plačeny* 'paid' refers back to the event inside the related nominalization 'payment'. In (34b), the imperfective 'led' does not lexically repeat the perfective 'did'; nevertheless, we argue that semantically this is a subtype of doing event and thus a hyponym, so that we are again dealing with an anaphoric relation.

Finally, let us say a bit more about examples like (35) (and similarly (14a), (14b), (27b)).

- (35) *Pis'ma ego pisany byli černo i kruglo [...]*
letters his written.IPF were black and round
'His letters were written in black and round letters.'

We suggest that in (35), the created object *pis'ma* 'letters' can serve as anaphor for the writing event. In this case, *pis'ma* also happens to be morphologically related to *pisat'* 'write' (similarly *za-pis-ki* 'notes' in (27b)), though this is obviously not a general requirement, see (14a) and (14b).

A future task will be to check the contexts more thoroughly and systematically to see which of our imperfective PPPs really involve presupposed events, and furthermore to provide an analysis of other occurrences of such participles that do not lend themselves to an analysis in terms of presuppositional imperfectives. As we hypothesized in §2.3, they might very well turn out to all be instances of the existential meaning of the imperfective aspect, but this will have to be confirmed in further research.

4 Conclusion and open issues

In this paper we have shown, based on naturally occurring data, that there are fully compositional imperfective past passive participles in Russian, which occur in regular periphrastic passives (both adjectival and verbal). We therefore refuted the widespread assumption that such participles are non-compositional and should rather be analyzed as adjectives. We have shown that a representative subset of these participles come with a special information structure in which the verb is not accentuated but focus lies on a quasi obligatory modifier; this often comes with a marked word order in which the participle appears in sentence-initial position or at least in a position before BE, and the modifier in focus after BE. We implemented these findings in an account of such participles as involving the presuppositional imperfective aspect, where the event (completion) is presupposed and thus backgrounded, signalled by the use of the imperfective.

Several issues remain. First, if the empirical finding reported in §2 is indeed correct, **why are there no (contemporary) secondary imperfective past passive participles?** According to Grønn (2003), there are no morphological or lexical restrictions on factual imperfectives, so that both simple as well as secondary imperfectives should be possible. An impressionistic view in the literature, however (see also discussion in Grønn 2003, ch. 4), is illustrated by the following quote from Comrie (1976: 118): "The use of the Imperfective as a general-factual is particularly common with non-prefixed verbs, and rather less common with Imperfective verbs that owe their imperfectivity to a suffix that derives them from a Perfective." At this point we can only speculate that presuppositional imperfectives are most common with simple imperfectives because these verb forms are morphologically the least marked for grammatical or lexical aspect, and pre-

suppositional imperfectives generally do not focus on any aspectual meaning in particular. This line of argumentation, however, would not necessarily extend to existential imperfective participles. Another possibility could be that factual imperfectives historically first arose with a core group of imperfectives (which are all simple) and then spread to others; since imperfective PPPs are already quite restricted, maybe only the core verbs are affected. Yet another option could be that there is a real grammatical/morphological restriction on secondary imperfective PPP formation in Modern Russian (as opposed to earlier stages, as evidenced by our data), though we do not really know why that would be.

A further open issue is **why we do not find more cases of imperfective past passive participles**, i.e. why the number is so low, and why we find them more frequently only with a handful of verbs, as tentatively suggested in §2. The impression that many verbs of creation appear in this context could be due to the fact that we can infer the event already from the objects themselves, as alluded to at the end of §3. In addition, we have the intuition that passives are generally not that widely used in Russian, though we do not have statistical data to back this up. A potential (informal) explanation for this could be that in languages with a fixed word order, such as English, passives take on particular information structural functions that languages with a freer word order, such as Russian, can express in active sentences with different word orders. This, then, could lead to a more restricted use of the passive, so that it is only limited to aspectual/event structural functions (see Abraham 2006 for argumentation along these lines). Another restricting factor which is suggested by our analysis comes from the specific licensing requirements for the presuppositional imperfective passives: if the anaphoric treatment of the presuppositional meaning is correct, these passives can only appear in contexts which can provide a discourse antecedent for the passive sentence.

Finally, there is the issue of **cross-Slavic variation in the expression of passives**. From a cross-Slavic perspective, the aspectual restrictions on the formation of PPPs reported for Russian but partially refuted in this paper, is rather surprising. If we look at Czech, for example, PPPs can be derived from both imperfective and perfective verbs, across the board, and without the limited productivity of imperfective ones that we clearly find in Russian. Furthermore, such participles express verbal or adjectival passives, including passive “events in process” when we are dealing with imperfective ones (Radek Šimik, p.c.).¹¹ We can think of several possible research questions to be explored in this domain. One

¹¹Similarly, there are cross-Slavic differences in the properties of reflexive passives, which should also be taken into account; see Fehrman et al. (2010) and Schäfer (2016) for further discussion.

could be that languages with “fully productive” imperfective and perfective PPPs (e.g. Czech) form regular periphrastic verbal passives with all imperfective and perfective meanings. For languages like Russian, then, two options are conceivable. According to the first, combinations of BE with PPPs are adjectival, and only reflexive passives are verbal. Given the availability of event token modification (recall §2.2), we find this option less convincing. The second option is that combinations of BE and past participles are either verbal or adjectival, but can only express result states (Kratzer’s 2000 TARGET STATES). Reflexive passives, then, which are always verbal, fill the gap, for verbs that do not have target states, as well as for passive event-in-process readings. Under this hypothesis, though, it is still unclear why the Russian periphrastic passive cannot have a process meaning, especially in the cases of verbal/eventive passives. However, there is a split in “imperfective meanings” conveyed by different passives, in the sense that the process meaning is only conveyed by reflexive passives but other, sometimes called “peripheral” imperfective meanings, specifically habituality/iterativity and (all types of) factivity, are expressed by periphrastic passives (and then usually with perfective participles). What seems to be needed to explain this distribution is a competition-based analysis, possibly launched in an optimality theoretic framework.

Abbreviations

ACC	accusative	NOM	nominative
AOR	aorist	PF	perfective
DAT	dative	PL	plural
F	focus	PPP	past passive participle
GEN	genitive	PST	past tense
INSTR	instrumental	PTL	particle
IPF	imperfective	RFL	reflexive
FREQ	frequentative	RNC	Russian National Corpus
MOD	modal	SI	secondary imperfective

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