

Aspect as eventuality centering: Mandarin

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Abstract

Unlike English and Polish, Mandarin has no *grammatical tense* (TNS). Therefore, reference times are only introduced by temporal modifiers (contra Smith 1991/7, Wu 2003, Lin 2005, etc). In Mandarin discourse, the frequency of such modifiers ('today', 'last night', etc) is about the same (low) as in tensed languages (e.g. English, Polish) and plays a similarly marginal role in temporal discourse reference.

This, however, does NOT mean that in tenseless Mandarin temporal relations between eventualities in discourse are in any way less precise than in tensed languages. Rather, the issue is HOW temporal relations are established: *indirectly*, via reference times (e.g. ' $\vartheta e \sqsubseteq t \sqsubseteq \vartheta s$ '), or *directly*, without mediating reference times (e.g. ' $\vartheta e \sqsubseteq \vartheta s$ ', hereafter abbreviated to ' $e \sqsubseteq_{\vartheta} s$ '). Tensed English and Polish typically first introduce a *topic time* (by topic-setting TNS, e.g. PST^{\top}) and then locate verbal eventualities in relation to this temporal topic (by anaphoric TNS, e.g. PST_{\top}). In contrast, tenseless Mandarin typically first introduces a *topic state* (by topic-setting preverbal update) and then relates verbal eventualities directly to this aspectual topic (by anaphoric ASP-features, e.g. E_{\top}).

Thus, Mandarin establishes temporal relations between eventualities in discourse directly, without any mediating reference times. Moreover, it treats temporal relations as just one facet of an integrated complex of possible relations that can relate eventualities to each other and to discourse referents of other types. In addition to temporal relations (e.g. $e \sqsubseteq_{\vartheta} s$), this complex also includes mereological part-whole relations (e.g. $\nabla e \sqsubseteq_i s$), cause-enable relations (e.g. $\triangleright e =_i s$), phase relations (e.g. $e =_i \blacktriangleleft s$ or $e =_i \blacktriangleright s$), participating individuals (e.g. $\uparrow e =_i x$). Temporal inclusion (\sqsubseteq_{ϑ}) and precedence ($<$) instantiate just two of the relations that can hold between eventualities in discourse.

Indeed, reversing the English/Polish pattern, Mandarin often introduces times via *reference eventualities* (e.g. $[t \mid t =_i \vartheta \top \sigma]$ or $[t \mid t =_i \vartheta^{\triangleright} \perp \varepsilon]$), instead of eventualities via *reference times* (e.g. $[e \mid \vartheta e \sqsubseteq_i \top \tau]$ or $[s \mid \perp \tau \sqsubseteq_i \vartheta s]$).

Outline

1. Centering *TAP*-universals revisited
2. Argument-filling *ASP*-features in Mandarin
3. Push-down *ASP*-inflections in Mandarin
4. *ASP*-based temporality in Mandarin

1 CENTERING TAP-UNIVERSALS REVISITED

Figure 1. Centering TAP-universals [Bittner 2012]

- (T) TNS fills, or pushes down, the verb's time argument with a dref anchored to a top-ranked time and/or event ($\top\tau, \perp\tau, \top\varepsilon, \perp\varepsilon$).
- (A) ASP fills, or pushes down, the verb's eventuality argument with a dref anchored to a top-ranked state and/or event ($\top\sigma, \perp\sigma, \top\varepsilon, \perp\varepsilon$).
- (P) PRN fills the verb's subject or object argument with a dref anchored to a top-ranked individual and/or event ($\top\delta, \perp\delta, \top\varepsilon, \perp\varepsilon$).

- For any language L and TAMP-category X , L is X -prominent, iff L has argument-filling X -markers or X -features

- ENGLISH (T -prominent)

| X | $\dots u$ | <u>arg-filling X-infl./aux.</u> | <u>push-down X-aux.</u> |
|-----|------------------------|--|--|
| T | λt | PST (-ed), PRS (\emptyset), FUT (will) | PRF $_{\top\tau}^t$ (had $_{\top\tau}^t$ been s here and left yst.) |
| A | [e] | – | PRF $_{\perp\varepsilon}^s$ (hv), PRG (be), PRE (be gonna) |
| | [s] | – | *PRF $_{\perp\varepsilon}^s$ (hv), *PRG (be), PRE (be gonna) |
| P | λx | – | – |
| | $\lambda y(\lambda x)$ | – | – |

- POLISH (TAP -prominent)

| X | $\dots u$ | <u>arg-filling X-features/infl.</u> | <u>push-down X-infl.</u> |
|-----|----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| T | λt | -PST, -PRS, -FUT | – |
| A | λe | v\P, v\I | v\P-PRF, v\I-DUR |
| | λs | v\P, v\I | v\P-PRF, v\I-DUR |
| P | λx | -1SM, -2PL, -3SF, ... | – |
| | $\lambda y\lambda x$ | – | – |

- MANDARIN (AP -prominent)

| X | $\dots u$ | <u>arg-filling X-features</u> | <u>push-down X-infl.</u> |
|-----|------------------------|--|---|
| T | λt | – | – |
| A | λe | E/v, E 1 /v | E 1 /v-PNC, E/v-PNC, E/v-DUR, *E 1 /v-DUR |
| | λs | S/v, S 1 /v | S 1 /v-PNC, S/v-PNC, S/v-DUR, S 1 /v-DUR |
| P | λx | $\top v, \perp v$ | – |
| | $\lambda y(\lambda x)$ | v_{\top}, v_{\perp} | – |

2 ARGUMENT-FILLING ASP-FEATURES IN MANDARIN

Figure 2. Mandarin ASP-features

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| n | E/: n-atom event ('action') | S/: n-degree state ('quality stative') |
| | ¹ V ^e : a) <i>xué</i> 'study/learn', <i>mǎi</i> 'shop/buy' | ¹ V ^s : a) <i>hǎo</i> 'good', <i>xìn</i> 'believe', <i>ài</i> 'love', |
| | b) <i>zhàn</i> ^e 'stand/stop', <i>kāi</i> ^e 'open, drive' | b) <i>lèi</i> 'tired', <i>qīng</i> 'pure', <i>yǒu</i> 'have' |
| | ² V ^e -V ^e : <i>gòu-mǎi</i> (purchase-buy) 'buy' | ² V ^s -V ^s : <i>qīng-chǔ</i> (pure-clear) 'clear' |
| | ³ V ^e -n: <i>kàn-shū</i> (read-book) 'read' | ³ V ^s -n: <i>ài-guó</i> (love-country) 'patriotic' |
| 1 | E¹/: 1-atm. evt. ('resultative action') | S¹/: 1-degree state ('other stative') |
| | ¹ V ^{e*} : a) <i>qù</i> 'go', <i>lái</i> 'come', <i>chū</i> 'exit', | ¹ V ^{s*} : a) <i>zhàn</i> ^s 'stand', <i>kāi</i> ^s 'be open', |
| | b) <i>sǐ</i> 'die', <i>wán</i> 'finish', <i>yíng</i> 'win' | b) <i>zài</i> 'be in/on/in.prg', <i>méiyǒu</i> 'have no' |
| | ² V ^e +V ^e : <i>kànkàn</i> 'take a look, read a bit' | ² V ^s +V ^s : <i>qīngqīngchǔchǔ</i> 'perfectly clear' |
| | ³ V ^e -V ^{e*} : <i>dǎ-sǐ</i> (beat-die) 'beat to death' | ³ V ^s -V ^{s*} : <i>lèi-sǐ</i> (tired-die) 'dead tired' |
| | ⁴ V ^{e(*)} -V ^{s(*)} : <i>xiě-cuò</i> 'write-wrong' | ⁴ V ^e -V ^{s*} : <i>zhù-zài</i> (live-be.in) 'live in' |

Figure 3. Diagnostic tests for Mandarin ASP-features

| | <u>n-M_e</u> 'n events' | phase-verb | <u>degree.modifier</u> |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------------|
| E/ | ✓ | ✓ | * |
| E ¹ / | ✓ | * | * |
| S/ | * | * | ✓ |
| S ¹ / | * | * | * |

- (1) [\pm event]: (in)compatibility with event measure *ci* 'M_e'
- a. *Zhèi-ge zì, Lisi {xiě | xiě.cuò} sān-cì le.*
 this-CL character Lisi {E/write | E¹/write.wrong} three-M_e PNC
 'This character, Lisi has {written | written wrong} three times.'
- b. **Lisi {hěn lèi | lèi.sǐ} sān-cì (le).*
 Lisi {POS s/tired | S¹/tired.die} three-M_e (PNC)
- (2) [\pm multi-stage e]: (in)compatibility with phase-verbs, e.g. *zài* 'S¹/be.in.prg'
- a. *Lisi zài {xiě | *xiě.cuò} míngzi.*
 Lisi^T S¹/be.in.prg {E/write | *E¹/write.wrong} _Tname
 'Lisi^T is {writing his_T name | INTENDED: writing his_T name wrong}.'
- b. **Lisi zài {(hěn) lèi | lèi.sǐ}.*
 Lisi S¹/be.in.prg {(POS) s/tired | S¹/tired.die}
- (3) [\pm multi-degree s]: (in)compatibility with degree-modifiers, e.g. *hěn* 'very'
- a. **Lisi hěn {xiě | xiě.cuò} míngzi le.*
 Lisi^T very {E/write | E¹/write.wrong} _Tname PNC
- b. *Lisi hěn {lèi | *lèi.sǐ}.*
 Lisi very {s/tired | S¹/tired.die}
 'Lisi is very {tired | *dead tired}.'

• SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS (SVC) AS EVENTUALITY ELABORATION

- Mandarin ‘sentence’ [A, B₁, ..., B_n] translates into (((A’[↑]; B₁’)[↑]; ...) [↑]; B_n’), where A’ introduces a **topical state** ([↑][s| ...]) & B₁’, ..., B_n’ comment (on [↑]σ)
- In each *clause* B_i’, one verb is anchored to the topical state (**main verb**, v_{↑σ})
- In *SVC*’s, other verbs are elaborate v_{↑σ} (**serial verbs**, v_{⊥ε} or v_{⊥σ})

(4) When I refused, Lisi ...

Wǒ jù.jué-le

, Lǐsī ...

1SG E_{↑σ}/refuse-PNC([e| e =_i [▲]↑σ, refuse⟨e, ↑↑ε⟩]; [↑][s| ⊥ε =_ϑ [▲]s <_ϑ ↑ε]) [↑]; ([↑][x| x =_i lisi] [↑]; ...{^Aknelt dwn to beg me | ^Bknelt dwn begging me | ^Cknelt dwn & begged me}**guì.xiàlai qiú wǒ.**E_{↑σ}¹/kneel.down E_{⊥ε}/beg 1SG^A ([e| e =_i [▲]↑σ, kneel.down⟨e, ↑δ⟩] [⊥]; [beg⟨[▲]⊥ε, ↑⊥ε, ↑↑ε⟩])^B ([e| e =_i [▲]↑σ, kneel.down⟨e, ↑δ⟩] [⊥]; ![e| ⊥ε =_i [▲]∇e, beg⟨e, ↑e, ↑↑ε⟩])^C ([e| e =_i [▲]↑σ, kneel.down⟨e, ↑δ⟩] [⊥]; ![e| [▷]⊥ε =_i [∇]e, beg⟨e, ↑e, ↑↑ε⟩])

Model for (4) Topic-setting PNC-clause with SVC-comment

—————> real time

| <i>Dref.</i> | <i>Symbol: Description</i> | <i>Temporal cond.</i> | <i>Source</i> |
|--------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| — | [↑] s ₀ : initial topic state | | ctx |
| • | [↑] e ₀ : ↑e ₀ speaks to ↓e ₀ | | e ₀ |
| • | e ₁ : ↑e ₀ refuses | e ₁ ⊆ _ε [▲] s ₀ | E _{↑σ} ¹ / |
| — | [↑] s ₁ : Lisi after e₁ | ϑe ₁ = ϑ [▲] s ₁ < ϑe ₀ | E ¹ /V-PNC |
| A | • e ₂ : Lisi kneels down | e ₂ = [▲] s ₁ | E _{↑σ} ¹ / |
| (| • [▲] e ₂ : Lisi begs ↑e ₀ | | E _{⊥ε} /) |
| B | • e ₂ : Lisi kneels down | e ₂ = [▲] s ₁ | E _{↑σ} ¹ / |
| (| ••• e’ ₂ : Lisi begs ↑e ₀ | e ₂ = [▲] ∇e’ ₂ | E _{⊥ε} /) |
| C | • e ₂ : Lisi kneels down | e ₂ = [▲] s ₁ | E _{↑σ} ¹ / |
| (| •• e’ ₂ : Lisi begs ↑e ₀ | [▷] e ₂ = [∇] e’ ₂ | E _{⊥ε} /) |

(2’) ‘Lisi is {a. writing his name | a’. INTENDED: writing his name wrong}.’

a. Lisi[↑] ^{s¹_{↑σ}/be.in.prg} E_{⊥ε}/write [↑]name([↑][x| x =_i lisi]; [↑][s| ↑δ =_i ↑s, ↑ε ⊆_ϑ s]) [↑]; ([s| ↑σ ⊆_i s, ↑↑σ =_i ↑s] [⊥];![e| ⊥σ =_i [∇]e, write⟨e, ↑e, ↓e⟩, name⟨↓e, ↑e, ϑ[▲]∇e⟩])a’.*Lisi[↑] ^{s¹_{↑σ}/be.in.prg} E¹_{⊥ε}/write.wrong [↑]name([↑][x| x =_i lisi]; [↑][s| ↑δ =_i ↑s, ↑ε ⊆_ϑ s]) [↑]; ([s| ↑σ ⊆_i s, ↑↑σ =_i ↑s] [⊥];![e| ⊥σ =_i [∇]e, write⟨[▲]e, ↑e, ↓e⟩, wrongly.written.name⟨↓e, ↑e, ϑe⟩])

3 PUSH-DOWN ASP-INFLECTIONS IN MANDARIN

Figure 8 Mandarin ASP-features & ASP-inflections

| | -DUR (-zhe) | -PNC (-le) | -TRM (-guo) | |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| E ¹ / | * | ✓ | ✓ | |
| E/ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | |
| S ¹ / | ✓ | (✓) | (✓) | |
| S/ | ✓ | (✓) | (✓) | |
| | 2.5% | 13.0% | 0.5% | % of verbs in discourse |

Figure 9 Verifiable points highlighted by -le ‘PNC’ (a.k.a ‘perfective’)

| | <u>E¹/ (1-atom evt)</u> | <u>E/ (n-atom evt)</u> | <u>S¹/ (1-deg. state)</u> | <u>S/ (n-deg. state)</u> |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| input | e | e | s | s or $s = \nabla e$ |
| highlight | – | e or $e' = \blacktriangle e$ | – | $\blacktriangleright s$ or $e' = \blacktriangle e$ |

(5) E¹. I finished writing a letter.

Wǒ xiě.wán-le xìn.

1SG E¹/write.finish-PNC letter

$(\uparrow[x|x =_i \uparrow \uparrow \epsilon]; \uparrow[s|\uparrow \delta =_i \uparrow s])^\uparrow; (([e|e =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma, write\langle \blacktriangle e, \uparrow \delta, \downarrow e \rangle]^\perp; [\perp \epsilon =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma <_\theta \uparrow \epsilon]); [letter\langle \downarrow \perp \epsilon, \vartheta \perp \epsilon \rangle])$

E. I did a bit of letter writing (but didn’t finish).

Wǒ xiě-le xìn (kěshì mei xiě.wán).

1SG E/write-PNC letter (but NOT E¹/write.finish)

$(\uparrow[x|x =_i \uparrow \uparrow \epsilon]; \uparrow[s|\uparrow \delta =_i \uparrow s])^\uparrow; (([e|\blacktriangle e =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma, write\langle e, \uparrow \delta, \downarrow e \rangle]^\perp; [\blacktriangle \perp \epsilon =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma <_\theta \uparrow \epsilon]); [letter\langle \downarrow \perp \epsilon, \vartheta^{\blacktriangle \nabla} \perp \epsilon \rangle])$

S¹. The shirt is a little small.

Chènshān xiǎo-le yì.diǎn.

shirt S/small-PNC a.Mbit

(need UC with degrees to represent points on non-temporal scales)

S. I got sick.

Wǒ bìng-le.

1SG S/sick-PNC

$(\uparrow[x|x =_i \uparrow \uparrow \epsilon]; \uparrow[s|\uparrow \delta =_i \uparrow s])^\uparrow; ([s|\uparrow \epsilon \sqsubseteq_\theta s, sick\langle s, \uparrow \delta \rangle]^\perp; ([e|e =_i \blacktriangleright \perp \sigma]; [\perp \epsilon =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma <_\theta \uparrow \epsilon]))$

I was sick for three days.

Wǒ bìng-le sān-tiān.

1SG S/sick-PNC three-M_{day}

$(\uparrow[x|x =_i \uparrow \uparrow \epsilon]; \uparrow[s|\uparrow \delta =_i \uparrow s])^\uparrow; ([s|\uparrow \sigma \sqsubseteq_i s, sick\langle s, \uparrow \delta \rangle, \mathbf{3}\langle \mu_{day}\langle \vartheta s \rangle \rangle]^\perp; ([e|^\nabla e =_i \perp \sigma]; [\blacktriangle \perp \epsilon =_i \blacktriangleright \uparrow \sigma <_\theta \uparrow \epsilon]))$

4 ASP-BASED TEMPORALITY IN MANDARIN

OUTLINE:

- Mandarin ‘sentence’ [A, B₁, ..., B_n.] translates into (((A’^τ; B₁’)^τ; ...) ^τ; B_n’), where A’ introduces a **topical state** (^τ[s| ...]) and B₁’, ..., B_n’ comment on ^τσ
- In each *clause* B₁’, one verb is anchored to ^τ-eventuality (**main v**: v_{τσ} or v_{τε})
- *Infl/pcl* (-)le ‘(-)PNC’ usually/always marks the **main verifiable point** (v_{τσ, τε}).
- In *SVC*’s, other verbs are anchored to & elaborate v_{τσ} (**serial verbs**, v_{⊥ε} or v_{⊥σ})

(6) I’ll go to bed when I finish writing one letter.

Wǒ xiě.wán-le yì-fēng xìn , ...

1SG E^τ_τ/write.finish-PNC_{τ, τσ} one-CL letter

((^τ[x| x =_i ↑τε]; ^τ[s| τδ =_i ↑s])^τ; ([e| e ⊆_θ ^τε, write<^τe, τδ, ↓e>];

[⊥ε =_i ^τσ <_θ ^τε]; [letter<↓⊥ε, θ⊥ε>]))^τ; ...

jiù qù shuì.jiào.

then^τ [E^τ_τ/go E_{⊥ε}/sleep

([t| t ⊆_i θ^τ ⊥ε]; [e| e =_i ^τσ, go.fr<e, τδ, πτε>, sleep<^τe, ↑e>]; [⊥ε ⊆_i ⊥τ])^τ]_{then}

Model for (6)

—————> real time

| <u>Dref.</u> | <u>Symbol: Description</u> | <u>Temporal condition</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|--------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| ● | ^τ e ₀ : ↑e ₀ speaks to ↓e ₀ | | st e ₀ |
| — | ^τ s ₁ : speaker ↑e ₀ after e ₁ | e ₁ = ^τ s ₁ < _θ ^τ e ₀ | 1SG...PNC _{τ, τσ} |
| ● | e ₁ : ↑e ₀ finishes writing a letter | e ₁ = ^τ s ₁ | E ^τ _τ |
| ■ ■ | t ₁ : in the wake of e ₁ | θe’ ₁ ⊆ t ₁ ⊆ θ ^τ e ₁ | then ^τ |
| ● | e’ ₁ : ↑e ₀ goes from e ₀ -here | e’ ₁ = ^τ s ₁ | E ^τ _{τσ} |
| (● | ^τ e’ ₁ : ↑e’ ₁ (= ↑e ₀) sleeps | | E _{⊥ε} |

(7) Lisi fell asleep listening to the radio.

Lǐsī tīng-zhe shōuyīnjī, shuì.zháo-le.

Lisi E_{τσ}/listen-DUR_{τσ}^τ radio E^τ_{τσ}/fall.asleep-PNC_{τσ, τε}

((^τ[x| x =_i lisi]; ^τ[s| τδ =_i ↑s])^τ; ([e| ^τe ⊆_i τσ, listen.to<e, ↑e, ↓e>, radio<↓e>];

[^τ⊥ε =_i τσ]))^τ; ([e| e =_i ^τσ, asleep<^τe, τσ>]; [⊥ε =_i ^τσ <_θ τε])^τ

Model for (7)

| <u>Dref.</u> | <u>Symbol: Description</u> | <u>Temporal condition</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|--------------|---|--|---|
| — | ^τ s ₀ : initial topic state | | ctx |
| ● | ^τ e ₀ : ↑e ₀ speaks to ↓e ₀ | | st e ₀ |
| — | ^τ s ₁ : Lisi during e ₁ | s ₁ = ^τ e ₁ ⊆ _σ s ₀ | Lisi...DUR _{τσ} |
| ● ● ● | e ₁ : Lisi listens to radio | ^τ e ₁ ⊆ _σ s ₀ | E _{τσ} |
| ● | e ₂ : Lisi falls asleep | e ₂ = ^τ s ₁ < _θ e ₀ | E ^τ _{τσ} /V-PNC _{τσ, τε} |

(8) i. Jiajia^T is sick. She_T ran a fever last night.

Jiājiā

Jiajia^T [vp
 $((^T[x|x =_i \text{jiajia}]; ^T[s|\uparrow s =_i \top\delta, \top\epsilon \sqsubseteq_{\vartheta} s]) ^T$;

bìng

le

$s_{\top\sigma}$ /sick PNC_{τσ, τε}
 $([s|\top\sigma \sqsubseteq_i s, \text{sick}\langle s, \top\delta \rangle]; [^{\blacktriangleright}\perp\sigma =_i \blacktriangleright\top\sigma <_{\vartheta} \top\epsilon]) ^T$;

zuótiān wǎnshàng jiù fā.shāo.

yesterday night^t then_τ [E_{τσ}/run.a.fever]_{then}
 $([t|t \sqsubseteq_i \text{night}^{of}\langle \text{yest}^{of}\langle \vartheta\top\epsilon \rangle \rangle]; [e|e =_i \blacktriangleright\top\sigma, \text{run.fvr}\langle e, \top\delta \rangle]; [\vartheta\perp\epsilon \sqsubseteq_i \perp\tau])$

ii. Lisi took her to see an ER doctor, and they gave [her] an injection.

Lisi

Lisi^T [vp
 $(((((^T[x|x =_i \text{lisi}]; ^T[s|\uparrow s =_i \top\delta, \blacktriangleright s \sqsubseteq_{\vartheta} \perp\epsilon]) ^T$;

dài

tā

qù

kàn-le

jízhěn

$E^1_{\top\sigma}$ /take 3SG_τ $E^1_{\perp\epsilon}$ /go $E_{\perp\epsilon}$ /see-PNC_{τσ, τε} ER(doctor)⁺,
 $([e|e =_i \blacktriangleright\top\sigma, \text{take}\langle e, \top\delta, \top'\delta \rangle]; (([e|e =_{\vartheta} \perp\epsilon, \text{go.from}\langle e, \top'\delta, \pi\perp\epsilon \rangle]; [x|\text{see}\langle \blacktriangleright\perp\epsilon, \uparrow\perp\epsilon, x \rangle, \perp\epsilon =_{\vartheta} \blacktriangleright\top\sigma <_{\vartheta} \top\epsilon]; [ER.doctor\langle \perp\delta \rangle])$

, *dǎ-le*

zhēn.

$E_{\top\sigma}$ /do-PNC_{τσ, τε} injection
 $^+; [e|\text{give.injection}\langle e, \perp\delta \rangle, e =_{\vartheta} \blacktriangleright\top\sigma <_{\vartheta} \top\epsilon])$

Model for discourse (8i–ii)

| <u>Dref.</u> | <u>Symbol: Description</u> | <u>Temporal condition</u> | <u>Source</u> |
|--------------|--|--|---|
| ● | $^T e_0$: $\uparrow e_0$ speaks up | | $^{st} e_0$ |
| ———— | $^T s_1$: <i>Jiajia</i> @ $^T e_0$ -now | $\vartheta e_0 \subseteq \vartheta s_1$ | [vp |
| ———— | s'_1 : @ is sick | $s'_1 \sqsubseteq_{\sigma} s_1$ | $S_{\top\sigma}$ |
| ■■■ | t_1 : part of e_0 -yesterday.night | $\blacktriangleright s'_1 = \blacktriangleright s_1 <_{\vartheta} e_0$ | S...PNC _{τσ, τε} |
| ●●● | e_1 : @ runs a fever | $\blacktriangleright^{\nabla} e_1 = \blacktriangleright s_1$ | np_{τ}^t |
| — | $^T s_2$: <i>Lisi</i> @ e_1 -time | $\vartheta e_1 \subseteq t_1$ | then _τ |
| ● | e_2 : @ takes @ | $e_1 \sqsubseteq_{\vartheta} s_2$ | [vp |
| ● | e'_2 : @ goes away from e_2 -loc | $e_2 = \blacktriangleright s_2$ | $E^1_{\top\sigma}$ |
| ● | $\blacktriangleright^{\nabla} e'_2$: @ sees ER-doctor | $e'_2 =_{\vartheta} e_2$ | $E^1_{\top\sigma}$ /take np $E^1_{\perp\epsilon}$ |
| ● | e''_2 : @ gives [@] injection | $e'_2 =_{\vartheta} \blacktriangleright s_2 <_{\vartheta} e_0$ | E^1 ...PNC _{τσ, τε} |
| | | $e''_2 =_{\vartheta} \blacktriangleright s_2 <_{\vartheta} e_0$ | E...PNC _{τσ, τε} |