

# Intensional Descriptions And The Romance Subjunctive Mood

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## *On subjunctive clauses and irrealis mood in Persian*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

The realis/irrealis distinction and its overt realization in different languages have been widely investigated in the literature (Chafe 1995; Mithun 1995, 1999; Bybee 1998; Palmer 2001; Plungian 2005; Portner 2009; de Hann 2012, to name a few).

Examining the formal correspondence between irrealis and subjunctive mood, the present article aims to show, (contra Darzi and Kwak 2015), that while irrealis is not necessarily realized in the subjunctive form, the subjunctive form necessarily implicates the irrealis value of the irrealis mood projection ( $Mood_{irrealis}$ ) in Persian.

With this objective in view, the structure of this short contribution is as follows. Section 2 presents a brief review of the various definitions of irrealis mood and its different morpho-syntactic realizations across languages. Section 3 deals with the distribution of subjunctive in Persian, including matrix and subordinate clauses, and suggests that all subjunctive clauses in Persian are interpreted as irrealis in the Conceptual-Intentional (C-I) system. Section 4 argues against Darzi and Kwak's (2015) claim that the irrealis analysis of subjunctive in Persian is not tenable.

### 2. WHAT IS IRREALIS?

Chafe (1995) considers realis/irrealis to be a cognitive distinction determined by how the speaker's ideas accord with what s/he believes to be objective reality. According to Chafe, the sentences in (1) are interpreted as realis because they express the speaker's direct perception of states or events, whereas the sentences in (2), describing states or events constructed only in the speaker's imagination, are interpreted as irrealis.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Abbreviations used: ACC: accusative; AGENT: agentive; CAUS: causative; FUT: future; IMPV: imperative; INDF: indefinite; NEG: negative; OM: object marker; PL: plural; Q: interrogative; SG: subjunctive; SG: singular



Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. Front Cover. Donka Farkas. Garland Publishing, Incorporated, - Foreign Language Study. Intensional descriptions and the romance subjunctive by Donka Farkas. Intensional descriptions and the romance subjunctive mood. by Donka Farkas. Buy Intentional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood (Outstanding dissertations in linguistics) by Donka F. Farkas (ISBN: ) from. Description: p. ; 24 cm. Series: Outstanding dissertations in linguistics [More in this series]; Notes: Rev. version of the author's thesis (Ph. D University of. Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. Donka F. Farkas. Format: Book; Published: New York: Garland Pub., Language: English. The subjunctive mood in Romance languages has received considerable attention in . In Heim (), the formal definition of this verb is stated in a Context. Change Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. Garland. The Spanish Subjunctive: A basic description of the Spanish mood. alternation. There are Intensional descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. New. Romance languages, e.g. in Spanish and Italian, the emotive verb requires Intensional Descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. In Spanish (and other Romance languages) certain predicates select the subjunctive mood in the embedded clause, while others select the indicative mood. Intensional descriptions and the romance subjunctive mood. Book. The Spanish Subjunctive: A basic description of the Spanish mood alternation. There are Intensional descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. New. Assertion, Belief and Mood Choice, presented at ESSLLI, Conditional and Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood, Garland Publishers. On the semantics of subjunctive complements. D Farkas. Romance , Intensional descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. D Farkas. to the indicative which is said to be independent, and is the mood par excellence of Intensional Descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. Garland. Keywords: Subjunctive; Indicative; Mood selection; Factive; Romance; Balkan. 1. Introduction Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. since the use of subjunctive in relative clauses is widespread and often obligatory Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. New. In linguistics, grammatical mood (also mode) is a grammatical feature of verbs, used for Some examples of moods are indicative, interrogative, imperative, subjunctive, injunctive, optative, and potential. . The subjunctive mood figures prominently in the grammar of the Romance languages, .. From SIL International. morphologically with mood suffixes and the subjunctive imperatives realized syntactically Intensional Descriptions and the Romance subjunctive mood. The subjunctive mood in Romance languages has received considerable Intensional Descriptions and the Romance Subjunctive Mood. The focus of this paper will be the subjunctive mood in Serbian/Croatian (SC). Farkas () relates indicative complements to weak intensional Consider the contrast between the Romance examples in (2) and (3) and the Balkan.

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