

How to tell the difference between **evidential and epistemic** markers

Tabea Reiner

tabea.reiner@lmu.de

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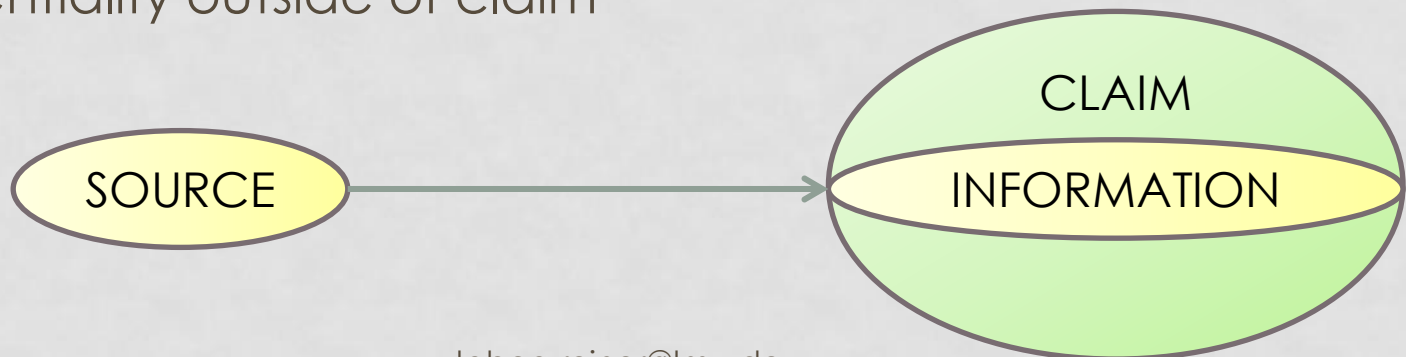
OUTLINE

How to tell the difference between evidential and epistemic markers

1. The criterion of challengeability...
 - a. ...in defining the notion of evidentiality
 - b. ...for identifying carriers of evidentiality
2. Example
3. Problems and alternatives

The criterion of challengeability in defining the notion of evidentiality

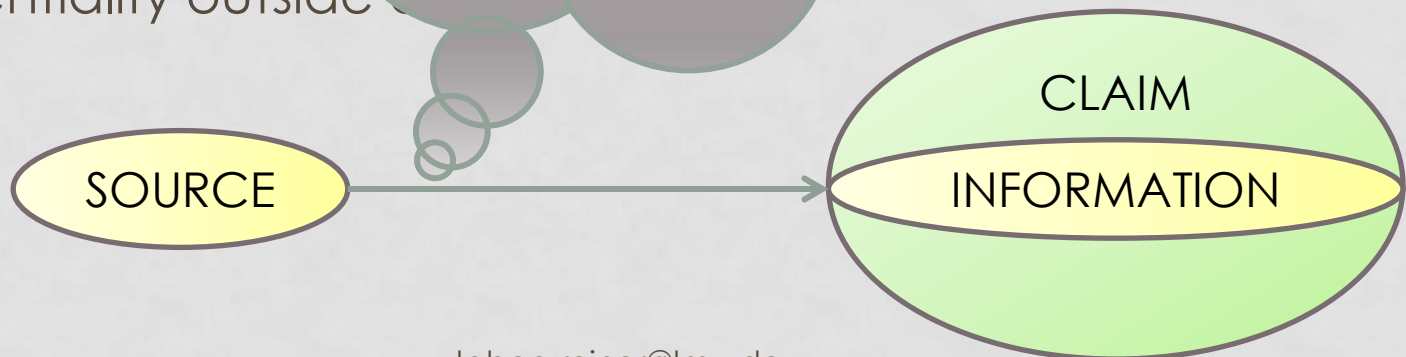
- Taking textbook definitions seriously
 - Evidentiality = conceptual/semantic notion comprising the source of information
 - But just the one piece of information that is being claimed!
- Evidentiality = conceptual/semantic notion comprising the source of piece of information that is being claimed
- Evidentiality outside of claim



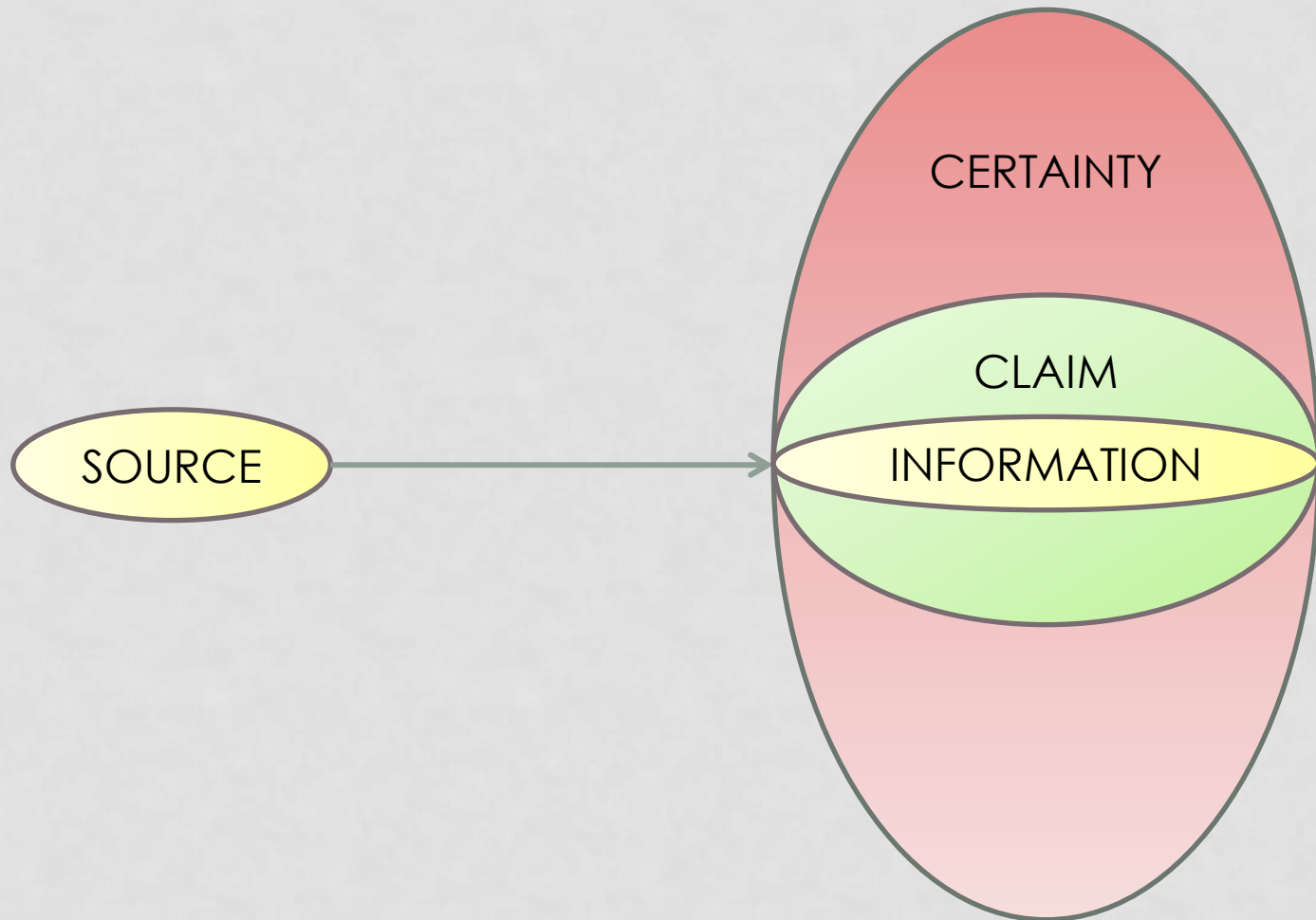
The criterion of challengeability in defining the notion

- Taking textbook definition of evidentiality as a starting point
 - Evidentiality = claim and source of information
 - But just the one piece of information
- Evidentiality = claim and source of piece of information
- Evidentiality outside of claim and source of information

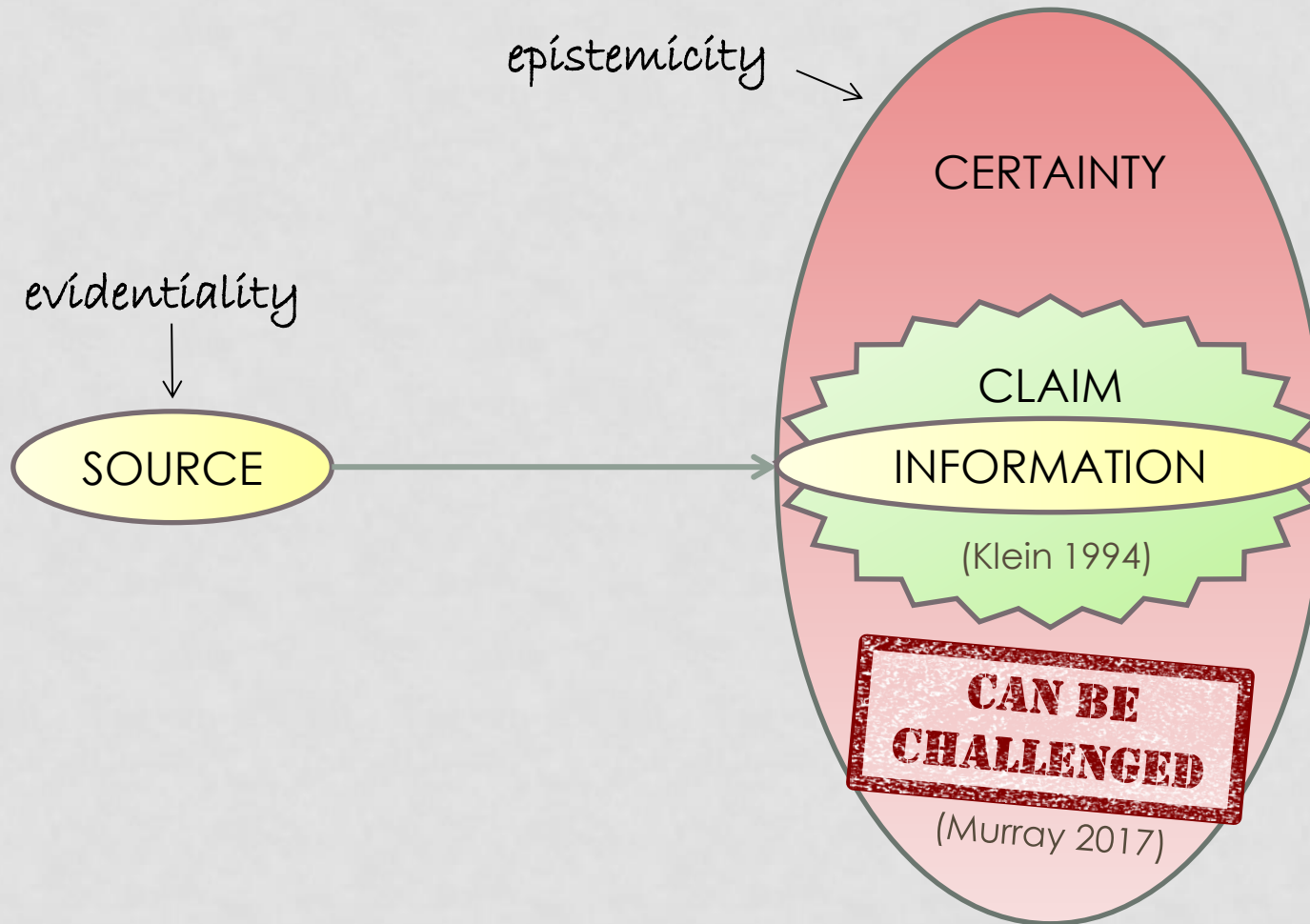
So where's
epistemicity
then?



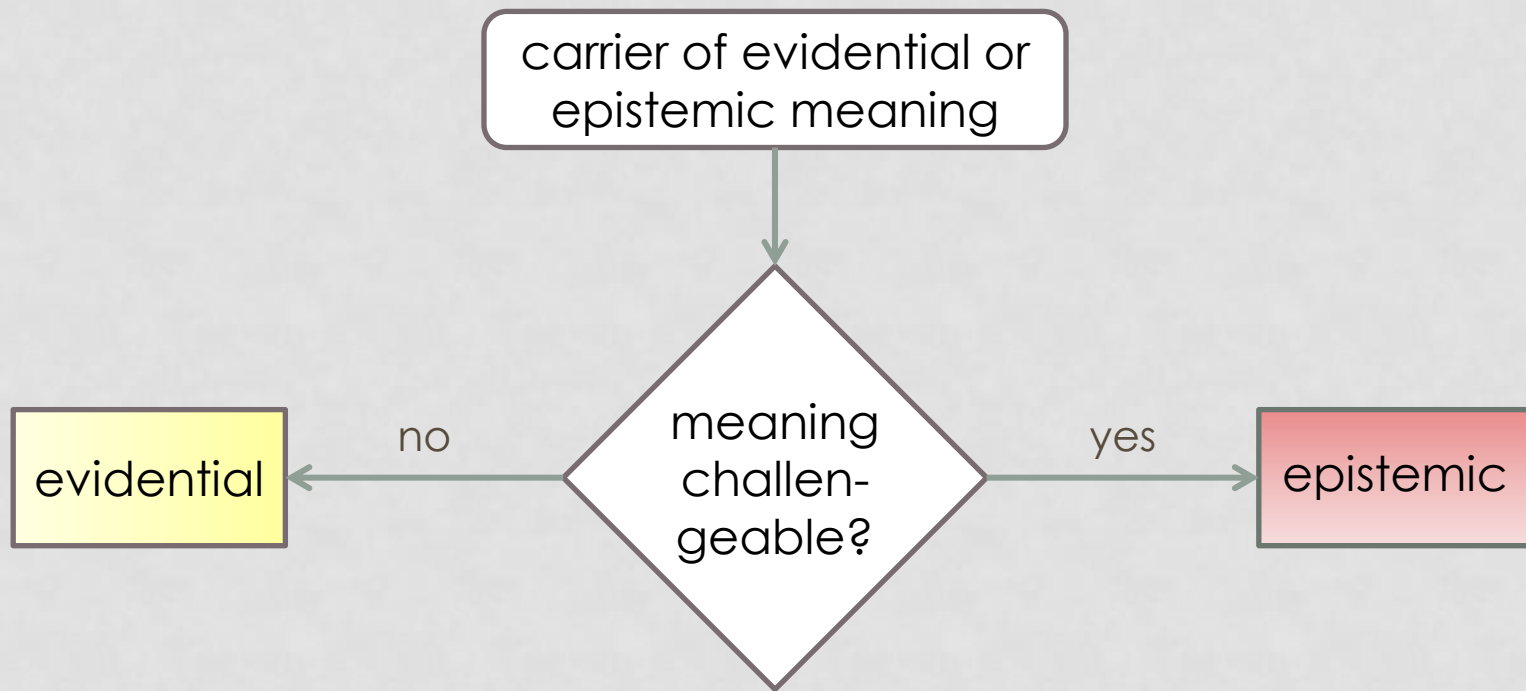
CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS



CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS



CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS



An example from German

(1) Sie	sei	müde.
she	is.REP	tired

‘She is tired, it is reported.’

CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS



CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS

(1) Sie **sei** müde.
she **is.REP** tired

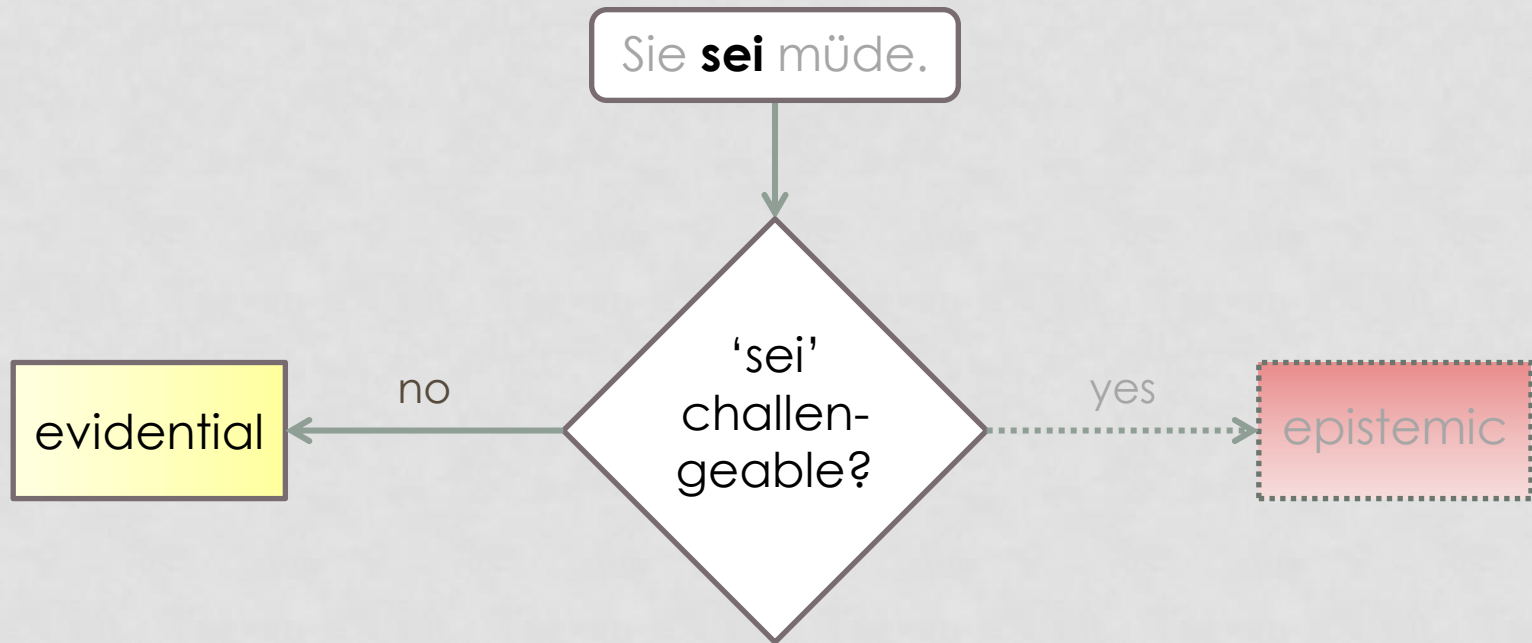
‘She is tired, it is reported.’

(7) Nein, das hast du nicht gehört.
no that AUX you not hear.PTCP

‘No, you haven’t heard that.’



CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS



CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS

- **Prediction:** REP can be fully interpreted even in subordinate clauses lacking truth-values

Check:

(3)	...ohne	dass	er	studiert	habe.
	without	that	he	study.PTCP	AUX. REP

'...without having studied, **it is reported.**'

(4)	...ohne	dass	er	studiert	hätte.
	without	that	he	study.PTCP	AUX. IRR

'...without having studied.'

*'...without *not* having studied.'



Problem for reportative *Konjunktiv II*
(‘report + disbelief’)

(5) Sie hätte die Juwelen gestohlen.
she has.REP.DISBEL the jewels steal.PTCP

‘She has stolen the jewels, according to source, but I disagree.’

T Nein, das ist nicht wahr; sie wird die Juwelen (erst noch) stehlen.


A Nein, das ist nicht wahr; sie ist immer noch dabei.

M **#**Nein, das ist nicht wahr; sie hat die Juwelen wirklich gestohlen.

E **#**Nein, das ist nicht wahr; das hast du nicht gehört.

CRITERION | EXAMPLE | PROBLEMS

What about lexical means (verbs, adverbs, prepositions)?

	grammatical	lexical
non claim-shaping e.g. evidential	ex. (1) 	<i>intuitiv</i> 'intuitively'  <i>laut XY</i> 'according to XY'
claim-shaping e.g. epistemic	ex. (4) 	<i>zweifellos</i> 'undoubtedly'  <i>ohne Zweifel</i> 'beyond doubt'

However:

- not finite verbs as a whole for their own claim
- grammatical ≠ lexical
(Aikhenvald 2012, Boye & Harder 2012, Leiss 2012, Reiner 2014)

How does the challengeability criterion relate to REC (Müller 2019)?

- results match

(6) Es ist **anscheinend** Sommer.
it is **apparently** summer

‘It is apparently summer.’

(7) #Nein, das hast du nicht wahrgenommen.
no that AUX you not perceive.PTCP

‘No, you haven’t perceived that.’

- But why?

REFERENCES

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LAST BUT NOT LEAST

多謝!

谢谢!

Thank you!

SUPPLEMENTING SLIDE

RELATION	CRITERION for GRAMMAR	SOURCE
If a sign's (x) meaning includes information about x...	[+ self-referential meaning]	Reiner 2014
...then it can capture relations between x and another sign y...	[+ phoricity]	Leiss 2012
...and since such a relation is inherently metalinguistic, it may be emphasized only metalinguistically.	[- focusability]	Boye & Harder 2012