1. The continuum approach to grammatical categories

1.1 Grammatical morphemes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bound</th>
<th>periphrastic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John went (morphological)</td>
<td>John used to go (syntax)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammatical morphemes cross-linguistically: meaning of grammatical morphemes can be similar (often denied, cf. Sapir, Whorf)

2. Categories and roles

Foley/van Valin: Role/reference continuum

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>role-dominated languages</th>
<th>reference-dominated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>given semantic role constellation</td>
<td>patient or agent can be subject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= one possible syntactic encoding</td>
<td>English therefore allows passives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tepera (PNG) has actives, does not allow passives → reference-dominated languages can therefore focus-shift

3. Tense/aspect marking via grammatical morphemes

2.1 Grammatical types:
1. perfective (situation is bounded)
2. imperfective (not bounded)
3. progressive/continuous (reference time: situation is in progress)
4. future (situation following speech event)
5. past (situation before speech event)
6. perfect/anterior (situation is relevant at point of speech or reference)

2.2 Tendencies in marking
a) from periphrastic to bound (more general)
b) from Perfect to past
c) from progressive to imperfective

2.3 Trends in marking
a) V + participle or verbs meaning “finish”, “come from” → perfect → past
b) Locative/movement → progressive → imperfective
c) “desire”/movement + goal → intention/future

2.4 Forming of grammatical morphemes
- inflectional morphemes; most highly grammaticized
- the closer these morphemes are to lexicalized morphemes, the more open is the class
- extremely closed classes: one member each, cf.
  a.) English perfect have + past participle
  b.) English progressive be + V-ing

2.5. From lexical to grammatical morphemes
rare: addition to grammatical closed classes
→ formerly lexical morphemes form new closed class of grammatical morphemes

cf. closed class of modals: may, can, must, will, shall (older modals)
new: have to, going to (take to + infinitive)
   → older classes fossilize

2.5.1 Negation continuum: contraction with not
older modals: can't, won't, mustn't
but: may not

→ grammatical morphemes have fixed position in phrase, cf. auxiliary position

3. Semantic issues
lexical meaning: specific
grammatical meaning: general
during grammaticalization: specific semantic meaning gets lost
general meaning enhanced by fixing and solidifying

3.1 Tens and aspect

2.6. Affixation gradual process, continuum
- grammatical morpheme in fixed position
- nothing comes between grammatical morpheme and head
- affix can lose syllabicity, merge with stem (phonological reduction)

cf. –lic → -ly