Correlative markers, contrastiveness and grammaticalization: A comparative study of conditional correlatives in Russian and Italian

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In this paper, I analyze two correlatives used in conditional constructions in Russian (to and togda) and the only correlative used in conditionals in Italian (allora). This comparison is motivated by the fact that allora shares important properties with both to and togda. Like togda and contrary to to, allora can be used when the conditional conjunction combines with a focus particle meaning 'only'. Like to and contrary to togda, allora is compatible with a number of causal conjunctions meaning 'since'. I argue below that despite some apparent similarities with to, allora is a near semantic and grammatical counterpart of togda. Both are proforms of the conditional clause, which means, according to common assumptions, that the conditionals with allora and togda are a subtype of correlative relative constructions. To, instead, is not a proform, hence, not a subtype of correlative relatives. It is anaphorically connected not to the conditional clause, but to the subordinator introducing this clause. This structural difference is manifest both in semantics and grammar: to differs from togda and allora by semantic contribution and by degree of grammaticalization. Thus, togda and allora on the one hand, and to on the other hand, can be said to represent two different types of conditional correlatives. 

KEYWORDS: conditionals, correlatives, contrastiveness, grammaticalization, Russian, Italian

1. Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the grammatical functions and the semantic contribution of the Russian correlative words to and togda when appearing in combination with the conditional conjunction esli, and to compare them with the corresponding Italian correlative allora. Cf. (1a), (1b) and (1c):

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(1) a. Esli sous budet nedostatočno ostrýj, to možno
if sauce be.FUT.3SG not_enough spicy then(TO) one_may
dobavit' krasnýj molotýj pereč.
add.INF red ground pepper
‘If the sauce is not spicy enough, you can add ground red pepper’. (RNC)

b. Esli načnat’ meniat’ya obščestvennoe mněnije, togda
if start.FUT.3SG change.INF public opinion then(TOGDA)
užno budet i taktiku peresmatrivat’.
one_has be.FUT.3SG too tactics reconsider.INF
‘If public opinion starts to change, the tactics will have to be reconsidered, too’ (RNC).

c. Se non sei contro di noi, allora sei con noi (PAISÀ).
‘If you are not against us, then you are for us’.

The previous analysis of these correlatives (see Podlesskaya 1997; Inkova 2014 for to and togda; Mazzoleni 2001 for allora) does not take into consideration the full range of facts and does not aim to compare languages. What motivates a comparison of to and togda with allora is a question of how two Russian conditional correlatives correspond to the only Italian correlative semantically and grammatically. The answer that I will propose to this question suggests some speculation on the typology of conditional correlatives.

At first glance, it is to be expected that allora is more similar to togda than to to, since togda is the nearest semantic counterpart of allora when they are used beyond the correlative context. Consider examples like Togda Mark rešil uhat’ / Allora Marco ha deciso di partire, both meaning ‘then Mark decided to leave’. Yet, what seems to contradict this analysis is the fact that allora shares some of its properties with to. Thus, both to and allora are compatible with causal conjunctions meaning ‘since’ (e.g. poskol’ku in Russian, siccome in Italian), while togda cannot combine with them (see Section 2 for details).

Notice that in English, there is also just one correlative, then, commonly used in conditional constructions. However, the English then does not combine with causal conjunctions, in particular it is not compatible with since (cf. *Since the weather is good, then we will go for a walk). So, what makes a comparison of the Russian to and togda with the Italian allora of particular interest is that allora seems to share important properties with both togda and to.

In what follows, a comparative semantic interpretation of to, togda and allora is proposed. It serves then as a basis on which the similarities and the differences of the formal properties, displayed
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by the correlatives, are explained. I argue that despite some similarities with to, allora is a near semantic and grammatical counterpart of togda. As for to, it differs both from togda and allora in several respects. In particular, it provides a different semantic contribution to the conditional construction and it has a significantly higher degree of grammaticalization.

Yet, the crucial difference between togda and allora, on the one hand, and to, on the other, seems to be a structural one. As I will show, togda and allora are best analyzed as proforms of the corresponding conditional clause, while for to the same analysis is impossible. This difference can be captured using one specific meaning of the term 'correlative'. So, a comment is needed concerning this term.

It is often used to refer to pairs of words that are in some way linked to each other across phrases. This is the sense in which traditional grammars speak about correlative conjunctions like if... then, either... or, both... and, etc. (Quirk et al. 1972; Chung 2004; Liptak 2009: 1). Until now, I have referred to this traditional meaning (and will refer to it in what follows, unless otherwise stated).

However, the term 'correlative' is also used to refer to a combination of a preposed relative clause and an anaphoric nominal expression, linked to it in the main clause. Here is an example from Russian:

(2) [Kto ne rabotaet], tot, ne est.  
who not work.PRS.3SG that not eat.PRS.3SG

‘He, who does not work, does not eat’.

This can be considered a narrow-sense meaning of the term, the first one being a broad-sense meaning.

It has been argued in the typological literature that conditional constructions like the English if... then should be treated as correlatives in the narrow sense (Bhatt & Pancheva 2006; Lipták 2009, among others). This exactly means analyzing then as a proform corresponding to the if-clause:

(3) [if-clause], [then, ...]

Now, my analysis will show that this narrow meaning can only be referred to allora and togda. As for to, I will argue that it is anaphorically connected to the subordinator introducing the conditional clause, but not to the clause itself. This suggests that treating conditionals as a subtype of correlative relative clauses is not universally justified.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 provides a list of the formal properties which to, togda and allora have in common
and by which they differ. In Section 3 a comparative semantic interpretation for all three correlatives is proposed. It is on the basis of this interpretation that the formal properties of to, togda and allora are explained in Section 4. Section 5 presents the main results of the study.

2. To, togda, allora: formal similarities and differences

In this section, I will first specify the formal features of to and togda (see 2.1). I will then analyze allora using the features that became apparent to distinguish the Russian correlatives (see 2.2). The results of this comparison are summarized in 2.3.

2.1. To vs. togda

What the correlatives to and togda have in common is that both can combine with the subordinating conjunctions esli ‘if’, cf. (4a) and (4b), kogda ‘when’, cf. (5a) and (5b), and raz, roughly ‘since’, cf. (6a) and (6b):

(4) a. Esli takoj rabočej sily net, to rynok truda
    If such working power not_be.PRS then(TO) market labor
    popolnyaetsja za sčot meždunarodnych migrantov.
    replenish.PRS.3SG.PASS for account foreign migrant
    ‘When there is no such manpower, the labor market is replenished with foreign migrants’. (RNC)

(4) b. Esli nas ne trogat’, togda
    if us not bother.INF then(TOGDA)
    i my ne budem.
    either we not be.FUT.1PL
    ‘If no one bothers us, we won’t either’. (RNC)

(5) a. Kogda Zoja s Zinoj opomnilis’, to
    when Zoya with Zina recover_oneself.PST.PL then(TO)
    Šmelja i sled prostyl.
    Shmel even trace vanish.PST.M.SG
    ‘When Zoya and Zina came to their senses, Shmel was already long gone’. (RNC)

b. Kogda vse ėti uslovija sobljudajutsja, togda
    When all these conditions observe.PRS.3PL.PASS then(TOGDA)
    professional’nyj kritik načinaet čitat’ tekst kak literaturnyj;
    professional reviewer start.PRS.3SG read text like literary
    ‘When all these conditions are observed, the professional reviewer starts reading the text as if it was literary’. (RNC)

(6) a. Raz vy možete vyhodit’ na balkon,
    since you can.PRS.2PL go_out.INF on balcony
    to vy možete udrat’.
    then(TO) you can.PRS.2PL run_away.INF
    ‘Since you can go out on the balcony, you can run away’. (RNC)
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b. Raz vse v sbore, togda pošli
since all in meeting then(TOGDA) go.IMP.1PL
saditsja v mašinu.
sit.INF in car
‘Since everyone is here, let’s go sit in the car’. (RNC)

I will now turn to the features that distinguish to from togda. I will start by discussing a number of distributional features: the range of conjunctions used with to and togda (see 2.1.1), the combinability of esli... to and esli... togda with focus particles (see 2.1.2), and the combinability of the correlatives with esli when it has the so-called comparative meaning (see 2.1.3). These are the features most commonly discussed in the literature concerning the conditional correlatives in Russian, Italian and English. I will then turn to some purely grammatical features: the syntactic categories of two correlatives (see 2.1.4), the position of to and togda in the clause (see 2.1.5), the morphological status of the correlatives (see 2.1.6) and the constraints posed on the correlatives by subject ellipsis in the main clause (see 2.1.7).

2.1.1. The range of conjunctions allowed
To combines not only with the conjunctions esli, kogda and raz, but also, though less typically, with poskol’ku, tak kak (both having a causal meaning close to ‘since’) and poka (‘while’). All these conjunctions are considered to be subordinating.

(7) Poskol’ku istorija polučilas’ dlinoj, to privedeno
since story turn_out.PST.F.SG long then(TO) give.PTCP.SG.N
liš neskol’ko èpizodov.
just a_few episode
‘Since the story turned out long, there are just a few episodes given’. (RNC)

(8) Tak kak Sicilija scitaetsja centrom mestoj mafii, to
since CNJ Sicily consider.PRS.SG.PASS center local mafia then(TO)
osnotr proizvodilsja osobennno strego.
examination conduct.PST.M.PASS particularly thoroughly
‘Since Sicily is considered to be the center of the local mafia, the examination was conducted with particular thoroughness’. (RNC)

(9) Poka po l’du edeš, to sani tak s bugra na
while on ice go.PRS.2SG then(TO) sled so from hill to
bugor i brosaet.
hill PTCL throw.PRS.3SG
‘When you go on ice, the sled is constantly thrown from hill to hill’. (RNC)
For *togda*, combining with *poskol’ku* and *tak kak* is ungrammatical, as in (10) and (11).

(10) “*Poskol’ku istorija polučilas*’ dlinnoj, *togda* privedeno

Since story turn_out.PST.F.SG long then(TOGDA) give.PTCP.SG.N

liš neskol’ko épizodov.

just a few episode

‘Since the story turned out long, there are just a few episodes given’.

(11) “*Tak kak Sicilija sčitaetsja centrom mestnoj mafii, *togda*

since CNJ Sicily consider.PRS.SG.PASS center local mafia then(TOGDA)

osmotr proizvodilsja osobenno strogo.

examination conduct.PST.M.PASS particularly thoroughly

‘Since Sicily is considered to be the center of the local mafia, the examination was conducted with particular thoroughness’.

Now, *poskol’ku* and *tak kak* are true causal conjunctions, whereas the semantics of *raz*, which is compatible with *togda*, are somewhat intermediate between the causal and the conditional one (see details in Section 3.3). The fact that *togda* combines with *raz*, but not with *poskol’ku* and *tak kak*, suggests that *togda*, unlike *to*, does not combine with conjunctions that have purely causal meaning.

A combination with *poka* is not impossible, but marginal. Substituting *to* with *togda* in (9) is hardly acceptable, cf. (12).

(12) “*Poka po l’du edeš, *togda* sani tak s bugra na

while on ice go.PRS.2SG then(TOGDA) sled so from hill to

bugor i brosaet.

hill PTCL throw.PRS.3SG

‘When you go on ice, the sled is constantly thrown from hill to hill’.

In RNC, just one instance of the *poka... togda* combination was attested (cf. (13)), whereas the *poka... to* sequence is represented in 47 instances\(^5\).

(13) *Poka kipela vojna i každyj vooružjonyj čelovek byl*

while rage.PST.F.SG war and every armed person be.PST.M.SG

страšen, *togda* vse terpeli i daže iskali
dreadful then(TOGDA) all put_up_with.PST.PL and even seek.PST.PL

prokrovitel’stva ljubovnic; no *kogda* gromy vojny zamožkali
protection lover.PL but when horror war be_over.PST.PL

i imperatrice Ekaterina II reshila prisoedinit’ k Rossii
and empress Catherine II decide.PST.F.SG annex.INF to Russia

Litvu, to s mirmymi i pokornymi žiteljami velela
Lithuania then(TO) with peaceful and obedient national order.PST.F.SG

postupat’ snishoditel’no i laskovo – i oni obodrilis’.
treat.INF patiently and kindly and they cheer_up.PST.PL
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'When the war raged and every armed person was dreadful, everyone put up with and even sought lovers’ protection; but when the horrors of war were over and Empress Catherine II decided to annex Lithuania to Russia, she ordered to treat peaceful and obedient nationals patiently and kindly — and their spirits were lifted’. (RNC)

It seems that a combination with poka is favored for togda in the contexts where poka becomes semantically very close to kogda (the latter used with togda unproblematically). Unsurprisingly, in (13) the poka… togda construction is coordinated with a kogda… to construction.

2.1.2. Combination of esli with focus particles tol’ko ‘only’ and daże ‘even’

To does not combine with esli when the esli-clause is modified by the focus particle tol’ko (however, see footnote 17 for one exception to this rule). Cf:

(14) Tol’ko esli on s trapa svalitsja, only if he from ladder fall_down.FUT.3SG
togda then(TOGDA) menja pozovjoš. then(TO) me call.FUT.2SG
‘Call me only if he falls down the ladder’. (RNC)

As shown in (14), togda, instead, can combine with tol’ko esli.

The combination of to with daże esli ‘even if’ is possible, but restricted by certain constraints (to be discussed in Section 4.3). Thus, the presence of to in (15) is not just possible, but strongly preferred, whereas its presence in (16) is hardly acceptable.

(15) Daže esli ona i rešitsja na takoj šag, even if she even dare.FUT.3SG for this step
‘(to) soveršit ego liš po zaoverseniju sledstvija.
then(TO) do.FUT.3SG it only after termination investigation
‘Even if she dares to take this step, she will only do it when the investigation is over’. (RNC)

(16) Daže esli u menja est’ svojo mnenie, (‘to) ja gotov even if POSS me be.PRS own opinion then(TO) I ready
vysslusat’ i drugije točki zrenija.
listen.INF also other point view
‘Even if I have my own opinion, I am open to other points of view as well’. (www.
yandex.ru)

Again, togda behaves differently: its combination with daže esli is banned. This is illustrated in (17):
Even if you are indifferent about beer, the variety of its sorts and kinds will surprise you. (RNC)

2.1.3. Comparative esli

As noted in Podlesskaya (1997), the presence of to is strongly preferable when esli has the so-called comparative meaning (see about it Gladkij 1982). A clause introduced by the comparative esli has a truth value, which normally is lacking in a hypothetical conditional clause. Cf.:

(18) **Esli** obraz Borisa statičen, **to**
    if image Boris static then(TO)
    obraz samozvanka pronizan dinamikoj.
    image impostor pierce.PRTC.SG.M dynamics
    ‘While Boris’ image is static, the image of the Impostor is pierced with dynamics’.
(RNC)

Unlike to, togda cannot be used with the comparative esli:

(19) **Esli** obraz Borisa statičen, **togda**
    if image Boris static then(TOGDA)
    obraz samozvanka pronizan dinamikaj.
    image impostor pierce.PRTC.SG.M dynamics
    ‘While Boris’ image is static, the image of the Impostor is pierced with dynamics’.

2.1.4. Syntactic category of to and togda

The words to and togda are of different syntactic categories. Togda, when used both within and beyond the correlative context, is an adverb (Borkovsky 1983: 224). The correlative to is most naturally treated as a particle, though in the Russian grammatical tradition, it is simply referred to as a correlative, without specifying the exact syntactic category (RG-80: § 3011). This difference between togda and to is historically motivated, see details in Section 3.2.

2.1.5. Position of to and togda in the main clause

Both correlatives most typically occur at the very beginning of the main clause, but they differ in that for to, the initial position is obligatory, while togda can also move to some other position in the main clause. Cf. (20) and (21):
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(20) *Esli pogoda budet horoshaja, my to pojdjom gulkan'.
If the weather is good, we will go for a walk.

(21) Esli pozvonite, a u nas zanjato, vy togda ešče raz pozvonite.
If you call us, and the line is busy, then please call once again.

2.1.6. Morphological status: clitic vs. word

To and togda differ in their morphological status: to is a clitic, whereas togda is a word. At least three tests used to distinguish clitics from words corroborate this:

- **To**, but not togda, usually does not bear an accent.
- **To** is not autonomous in the sense of Plungian (2000: 28-32); that is, it cannot occur as an isolated utterance. Togda is decidedly more autonomous, as illustrated in (22). In (22a), togda is prosodically organized as an independent utterance. Its substitution by to leads to ungrammaticality, cf. (22b), although when not prosodically isolated, to is acceptable in this kind of context, cf. (22c):

  a. *A esli ja ne soglashus'… — Togda… togda
  if I not agree.FUT.1SG then(TOGDA) then(TOGDA)
  ja pojdu k gosudarju.
  I go.FUT.1SG to tsar
  'And if I say no… — Then… then… I will go to the tsar'. (RNC)

  b. *A esli ja ne soglashus'… — To… to
  and if I not agree.FUT.1SG then(TO) then(TO)
  ja pojdu k gosudarju.
  I go.FUT.1SG to tsar
  'And if I say no… — Then… then… I will go to the tsar'.

  c. A esli ty ne soglasnišja, to
  and if you not agree.FUT.2SG then(TO)
  ja pojdu k gosudarju.
  I go.FUT.1SG to tsar
  'And if you say no, then I will go to the tsar'.

- A clitic, unlike a word, cannot be subject to syntactic processes (see Zwicky 1985: 288). This means, among other things, that clitics cannot be modified by focus particles and adverbs, such as the abovementioned to'ko and daže. To, indeed, does not attach these modifiers, whereas togda can be modified by them. See (23a) and (23b):
(23) a. Esli prekratitsja dožď', toliko togda <^to>
    if stop.FUT.3SG rain only then(TOGDA) then(To)
    my pojđom guljat'.
    we go.FUT.1PL walk.INF
    'If it stops raining, only then we will go for a walk'.

    b. Esli dožď' prekratitsja, daže togda <^to>
    if rain stop.FUT.3SG even then(TOGDA) then(To)
    my guljat' ne pojđom.
    we walk.INF not go.FUT.1PL
    'If it stops raining, even then we will not go for a walk'.

2.1.7. Subject ellipsis

Subject ellipsis in the main clause can render the use of to obligatory. This is the case when an elided subject of the main clause is coreferential with an expressed subject of the dependent clause. Thus, to in examples (24a) and (25a) is not omittable (though in (24a), for reasons which I do not discuss here, its absence is a bit less impossible). Togda, however, is acceptable in the same context only in the presence of to, but not as a unique correlative. Substituting to with togda in (24a), as in (24b), sounds strange, while in (25a) it leads to ungrammaticality, cf. (25b):

(24) a. S ideej ne tak. Esli ona, nastojaščaja,
    with idea not so if she real
    '"(to) Ø, podčinit sebe vsjo.
    then(TO) subordinate.FUT.3SG herself everything
    'The idea is not like that. If it's real, it will bring everything into submission'. (RNC)

    b. 'S ideej ne tak. Esli ona, nastojaščaja,
    with idea not so if she real
    togda Ø, podčinit sebe vsjo.
    then(TOGDA) subordinate.FUT.3SG herself everything
    'The idea is not like that. If it's real, it will bring everything into submission'.

(25) a. Odnako esli èto, proizojdjet, "(to)
    however if that happen.FUT.3SG then(To)
    Ø, kosnjotsja prežde uso turistov.
    affect.FUT.3SG first all tourist
    'However, if that happens, it will primarily affect tourists. (RNC)

    b. *Odnako esli èto, proizojdjet, togda
    however if that happen.FUT.3SG then(TOGDA)
    Ø, kosnjotsja prežde uso turistov.
    affect.FUT.3SG first all tourist
    'However, if that happens, it will primarily affect tourists'.

In (26a), togda is present together with to. Omitting to degrades the sentence significantly, cf. (26b):
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(26) a. Esli oni ob’edinjatsja, to togda Ø, smogut
if they unite.FUT.3PL then(TO) then(TOGDA) be_able.FUT.3PL
vlijat’ na processy, iskažaja real’noe položenie veščej.
influence.INF on process distort.CVB real state affair
‘If they unite, they will be able to influence processes, distorting the real state of affairs’. (RNC)

b. ’Esli oni ob’edinjatsja, to togda Ø, smogut
if they unite.FUT.3PL then(TOGDA) be_able.FUT.3PL
vlijat’ na processy, iskažaja real’noe položenie veščej.
influence.INF on process distort.CVB real state affair
‘If they unite, they will be able to influence processes, distorting the real state of affairs’.

Note that according to positional restrictions, mentioned in 2.1.5, to is obligatorily placed at the front of the main clause. So, when to and togda occur together, to always precedes togda, though it must not be adjacent to it. Thus, in (26a) togda can move to the position after the verb, cf. (27), while the inverted order of to and togda is ungrammatical, as in (28).

(27) Esli oni ob’edinjatsja, to Ø, smogut togda
if they unite.FUT.3PL then(TO) be_able.FUT.3PL then(TOGDA)
vlijat’ na processy, iskažaja real’noe položenie veščej.
influence.INF on process distort.CVB real state affair
‘If they unite, they will be able to influence processes, distorting the real state of affairs’.

(28) *Esli oni ob’edinjatsja, togda to Ø, smogut
if they unite.FUT.3PL then(TOGDA) then(TO) be_able.FUT.3PL
vlijat’ na processy, iskažaja real’noe položenie veščej.
influence.INF on process distort.CVB real state affair
‘If they unite, they will be able to influence processes, distorting the real state of affairs’.

2.2. Allora in comparison with to and togda

The correlative allora is characterized below according to the same parameters that showed up to be relevant for the opposition of to and togda (see Section 2.1).

2.2.1. The range of conjunctions allowed

Allora combines with the conditional conjunction se ‘if’, with the temporal one quando ‘when’ and with the causal conjunctions siccome and visto che ‘since, given that’⁷. Cf. (29)-(32):

(29) Se un serpente è velenoso, allora è pericoloso (De Roberto 2010).
‘If a snake is venomous, then it is dangerous’.
Given that allora can be used in the causal constructions, it is closer to to than to togda, as far as its combinability is concerned. Yet, the combinatorial potential of allora is not as broad as that of to, since to also combines, besides esli, kogda, poskol’ku, tak kak (the Russian equivalents of se, quando, siccome, visto che), with the conjunction poka (see Section 2.1). Allora combines with mentre, which is the Italian counterpart of poka, only marginally and mainly in contexts where mentre shows up to be semantically very close to quando (in this respect allora is similar to togda, see Section 2.1). In PAISÀ, no examples of the mentre... allora sequence were found. The constructed example (33) was judged by my informants as possible, but far from excellent:

(33) ? Mentre (= quando) stavo leggendo, allora è entrata mia sorella.
  ‘While I was reading, (lit.: then) my sister entered [the room]’.

So in this respect, allora behaves identically to togda. It should be kept in mind that to exhibits the opposite behavior: it permits esli to combine with daže ‘even’, but not with toľko ‘only’ (see Section 2.1). The Russian counterpart of the example (36) can contain to, but not togda:
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(37) **Daže esli v voskresen’e budet ploha pogoda, to**
even if on Sunday be.FUT.3SG bad weather then(TO)

\(<^{*} \text{togda} >\)

**vsjo ravno my poedem katas’ia na lyžah.**
then(TOGDA) still still we go.FUT.1PL ride.INF on ski

‘Even if the weather is bad on Sunday, we will still go skiing’.

2.2.3. Comparative se

Like **togda** and unlike **to**, **allora** cannot be used when **se** has the comparative meaning instead of the conditional one:

(38) **Se Ugo era adirato, \(^{\text{*allora}}\) Maria era tranquilla.** (Mazzoleni 2001: 782)

‘While Ugo was angry, Mary was calm’.

For (38), the comparative interpretation is the most natural one. Still, when (38) is interpreted in the conditional sense (‘In those cases when Ugo was angry, Maria was calm’), **allora** is acceptable.

2.2.4. Syntactic category of **allora**

**Allora** is originally a temporal adverb (Bazzanella et al. 2007: 12). When used as a correlative, it is sometimes considered to be a conjunction (Devoto-Oli 2007: 91). But semantically, the correlative uses of **allo\-ra** have much in common with its original temporal uses (Bazzanella et al. 2007: 13), so one may assume that the adverbial nature is maintained, at least partly, in the correlative as well. This is very similar to the categorial features of **togda** and contrasts with that of **to**.

2.2.5. Position of **allora** in the main clause

Like **togda** and contrary to **to**, **allora** has no fixed position in the main clause, although it is typically placed at the front of it. Thus, my informants judge that examples (39a) and (39b) are both well-formed:

(39) a. **Se domani farà bel tempo, allora andremo a sciare.**

‘If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go skiing’.

b. **Se domani farà bel tempo, andremo a sciare, allora.**

‘If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go skiing’.

2.2.6. Morphological status: clitic vs. word

Like **togda** and unlike **to**, **allora** is a word, not a clitic. It usually bears an accent on its own, can attach focus particles (see (40)) and can be prosodically organized as a separate utterance (see (41)):

(40) **Quando e se, tutti saranno stati pagati, solo allora dovranno restituire i soldi avuti in prestito dalla Stato.** (PAISA)

‘When and if everyone is paid, only then the money borrowed from the state must be paid back’
2.2.7. Subject ellipsis

In the cases of subject ellipsis, discussed in Section 2.1, allora differs both from to and togda. Unlike togda, allora is permitted as the only correlative in the sentence, cf. (42a). Unlike to, the presence of allora is not obligatory in the elliptical construction in question, cf. the Italian example (42a) with the Russian example (25a), repeated here as (42b):

(42) a. Se questo succede, (allora) Ø, riguarderà soprattutto i turisti.
    'If this happens, it will concern the tourists first of all'.

b. Odnako esli éto proizojdje, *(to) Ø, kosnjotsja prežde vsego turistov.
    'However, if that happens, it will primarily affect tourists'. (RNC)

The following examples (43a, b) illustrate the same difference between allora and to:

(43) a. Quando c’è un’idea, è diverso. Se l’idea è vera, (allora) Ø, dominerà su tutto.
    'The idea is not like that. If it’s real, it will bring everything into submission'.

b. S ideej ne tak. Esli ona, nastojaščaja, podčinit sebe vsjo.
    'The idea is not like that. If it’s real, it will bring everything into submission'. (RNC)

Notice that in the case of Italian, the term ‘subject ellipsis’ is not quite correct. It is well known that Italian is a pro-drop language; that is, it regularly permits an unemphatic null subject in a finite clause. According to common assumptions, the pro-drop phenomenon does not involve post-syntactic deletion, but an empty category pro (see Chomsky 1982; Rizzi 1986 *inter alia*). It is assumed, furthermore, that pro differs from the true syntactic ellipsis in that the phrases deleted under ellipsis are contextually recoverable and need be neither subjects nor pronouns (Franks 1995: 292; Testelets 2011: 656).

In order to unify the terminology, the term ‘subject ellipsis’ will nevertheless be referred below to both Russian sentences like (43b) and Italian sentences like (43a). Still, the difference between (43a)
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and (43b) regarding to and allora seems to be linked to the fact that Italian is a regular pro-drop language, whereas Russian is not. This problem will be discussed in Section 4.4.

2.3. Formal properties of to, Togda, allora: summary

The formal properties of to, togda and allora are summarized in Table 1.

The table is organized as follows: the first column contains the list of the relevant contexts and properties discussed in sections 2.1-2.2; the first row presents the correlatives in questions. The characters “+”, “−”, “+/−” and “+!” mean respectively, that the corresponding correlative ‘can be used’, ‘cannot be used’, ‘can be used with constraints’ and ‘must be used’ in the corresponding context.

3. Semantic interpretation of to, togda and allora

3.1. Togda

According to Podlesskaya (1997), the function of togda is to signal that the conditional clause is a contrastive topic. Based on what is generally assumed about contrastive topics (see, e.g., Krifka 1999; Yanko 2001), this analysis may be interpreted as follows. A statement of the type Esli A, togda B has the meaning of a conditional without togda, but in addition, it emphasizes an opposition of two alternatives, $A \rightarrow B$ and $\neg A \rightarrow B$, and suggests choosing the first of them. Negation of the second alternative, $\neg (\neg A \rightarrow B)$, gives ‘$\neg A$ can imply $\neg B$’ or, in other words, ‘at least some of $\neg A$-cases are $\neg B$-cases’. Example (44), for instance, imposes an idea that ‘in the case you don’t un-
stand what I am talking about, we cannot be confident in that we live through any trouble'.

\[(44)\] *Esli* pojnoš, o čjom ja govorju – if understand.FUT.2SG about what I speak.PRS.1SG
togda moj ljubuju bedu pereživjom.
then(TOGDA) we any trouble live through.FUT.1PL
‘If you understand what I’m talking about, then we’ll live through any trouble’. (RNC)

In some cases, the *esli... togda* construction seems to have a stronger meaning ‘all ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’ (¬A→¬B). However, it occurs only when the semantics of *togda* are sustained by other contrastive operators, such as the particle *tol’ko* ‘only’. It is then this operator, not *togda*, that bears the meaning in question. Thus, both (45) and (46) presuppose ¬A→¬B:

\[(45)\] *Tol’ko esli odnovremenno snimat’sja v kino i igrat’ v teatre, togda polučitsja postojanno nahodit’sja v objazatel’nom dlja professii sostojanii treninga.*
‘Only if you star in films and act in theater at the same time, you will manage to remain in the trained state necessary for the profession’. (RNC)

\[(46)\] *Tol’ko esli on s trapa svalitsja, togda menja pozovjoš.*
‘Call me only if he falls down the ladder’. (RNC)

In (46), the meaning ‘¬A → ¬B’ (here: ‘in all cases, if he doesn’t fall down the ladder, you should not call me’) is particularly evident. This is because in (46), this meaning is expressed twice, not only by the particle *tol’ko*, but also by the fact that in (46) *togda* has a status of a contrastive focus, whereas in (45), it is associated with contrastive topic. In (45), indeed, *togda* most naturally bears an intensive rising accent, which is characteristic of a contrastive topic, while in (46) it bears an intensive falling accent, characteristic of a contrastive focus.

Now, the distinction between contrastive topics and contrastive foci is that the latter, but not the former, express exhaustivity (Tomioka 2007). Namely, a contrastive focus construction asserts for every alternative whether the respective situation does or does not hold. In (46), the strong meaning in question is thereby generated (‘only in the case he falls down the ladder you should call me, not in other cases’), emphasizing the semantics of *tol’ko*.
A terminologically different, but substantially identical semantic interpretation was proposed in Iatridou (1994) for the English conditional construction *if... then*. According to it, *then* contributes a meaning identical to that assumed for *togda*: ‘at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’. Not surprisingly, *togda* shares with *then* a number of combinatorial properties, including the incapacity to combine with *daže / even* (an account for it for *togda* see in Section 4.3). Cf. the following examples:

(47) *Even if John is drunk, (*then) Bill will vote for him.*

(48) *Daže esli John pjan, (**togda*) Bill progolosuet za nego. even if John drunk then(TOGDA) Bill vote.FUT.3SG for him

‘Even if John is drunk, Bill will vote for him’.

*Then* is commonly analyzed as a proform corresponding to the *if-*clause (see Izvorski 1996; Bhatt & Pancheva 2006, *inter alia*). The *If... then* construction is thus considered correlative in the narrow sense, according to the terminology proposed in Section 1. The following structure illustrates this analysis:

(49) [*if-clause], [*then, ...].

Given the semantic and the distributional similarities between *then* and *togda*, the same structure seems to be motivated for *togda*:

(50) [*esli-clause], [*togda, ...].

Notice that this analysis is generally compatible with that of treating *togda* as a means to express contrastiveness (from Podlesskaya 1997; see above for details). The very nature of a proform, indeed, provides a kind of semantic iteration; now, it is the iteration that generates the contrastiveness effect, cf.:

(51) *If it doesn’t rain, then (= in this case, in other cases presumably not) we will go for a walk.*

Yet the main argument for the suggested analysis of *togda* is that it can serve as a basis to account for the formal properties that distinguish *togda* from *to* and *allora*. This will be the topic of Section 4.

3.2. To

The semantic interpretation of *to* proposed here is based on the analysis from Pekelis (2015). For detailed argumentation, the reader should consult this paper. In what follows, only partial argumenta-
tion, serving the purposes of the present article, namely the comparison of \textit{to} with \textit{togda} and \textit{allora}, will be provided.

Based on numerous facts of \textit{to} distribution, it is suggested in Pekelis (2015) that \textit{to} serves to contrastively emphasize the implicative relation expressed by the conjunction \textit{to} combines with. As in the case of \textit{togda}, the contrast expressed by \textit{to} implies an opposition of two alternatives, a positive and a negative one, and the negation of the second alternative. But while the contrast expressed by \textit{togda} is associated with the dependent clause (\textit{A}-cases are opposed to \textit{\neg A}-cases), \textit{to} opposes the presence of the corresponding implicative relation to its absence. In the context of the conditional \textit{esli}, this means opposing \textit{A}→\textit{B} to \textit{\neg(A→B)}.

(52) Set of alternatives, associated with \textit{Esli A}, \textit{togda B}:
\begin{center}
\{ \textit{A}→\textit{B}; \textit{\neg A}→\textit{B} \}
\end{center}

(53) Set of alternatives, associated with \textit{Esli A}, \textit{to B}:
\begin{center}
\{ \textit{A}→\textit{B}; \textit{\neg(A→B)} \}
\end{center}

According to what has been concluded so far, negation of the second alternative of (52), \textit{\neg(\neg A→B)}), gives the following meaning: ‘at least some of \textit{\neg A}-cases are \textit{\neg B}-cases’. Now, negation of the second alternative of (53), \textit{\neg(\neg(A→B))}, seems to be interpreted twofold: first, as negation of the fact that the same conditional relation holds between \textit{A} and \textit{\neg B} (\textit{\neg(A→B)}); second, as negation of the fact that the same conditional relation holds between \textit{\neg A} and \textit{B} (\textit{\neg(\neg A→B)}). \textit{\neg(A→\neg B)}, combined with the basic assertion \textit{A}→\textit{B}, gives ‘all \textit{A}-cases are \textit{B}-cases’; \textit{\neg(\neg A→B)} gives ‘at least some of \textit{\neg A}-cases are \textit{\neg B}-cases’. Thus, the semantic contribution of \textit{to} is assumed to consist of two parts (one of which is identical to the semantic contribution of \textit{togda}):

(54)
- ‘all \textit{A}-cases are \textit{B}-cases’ (negation of \textit{A→B})
- ‘at least some of \textit{\neg A}-cases are \textit{\neg B}-cases’ (negation of \textit{\neg A→B}).

Consider examples (55a,b,c), where (55a) lacks any correlative, (55b) contains \textit{togda} and (55c) contains \textit{to}:

(55)
\begin{enumerate}
\item[a.] \textit{Esli menja progonjat, vakansija otkroetsja.}
\textit{if me fire.FUT.3PL vacancy open.FUT.3SG}
‘If I get fired, the vacancy will be open’.
\item[b.] \textit{Esli menja progonjat, \textit{togda} vakansija otkroetsja.}
\textit{if me fire.FUT.3PL then(TOGDA) vacancy open.FUT.3SG}
‘If I get fired, the vacancy will be open’. (RNC)
\item[c.] \textit{Esli menja progonjat, \textit{to} vakansija otkroetsja.}
\textit{if me fire.FUT.3PL then(TO) vacancy open.FUT.3SG}
‘If I get fired, the vacancy will be open’.
\end{enumerate}
According to assumptions above, (55b) differs from (55a) in that it emphasizes the following: ‘not in every case in which I don’t get fired, will a vacancy be open’. In (55c), the same meaning is expressed, but in addition, (55c) emphasizes that ‘a vacancy will be open in every case in which I get fired’.

The semantic difference assumed for (55a, b, c) is very subtle. To prove it, appealing to intuition may not suffice. A more convincing argument would be finding a link between the analysis suggested for to and togda and their formal properties. For this kind of argumentation, see Section 4.

Yet, the degree of semantic vagueness seems to be different for to and togda: the meaning of to is definitely fuzzier than that of togda and less amenable to explication. One possible explanation of this fact seems to follow directly from the suggested analysis. The semantic contribution of togda consists of the only component ‘at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’, while the contribution of to is argued to be divided between two components, one of which is identical to the meaning of togda. No wonder that in the semantics of togda, this shared component is more manifest.

However, the semantic vagueness of to seems to have not only a semantic, but also a grammatical reason: to is a more grammaticalized entity than togda. According to Borkovskij (1983: 221), to is derived from the demonstrative pronoun tot (‘that’), from which it semantically preserves no more than the very anaphoricity. Now, the origin of togda is the adverb togda meaning ‘then’, and the semantics of the correlative are not substantially different from that of the (non-correlative) adverb (Borkovskij 1983: 226). According to common assumptions, grammaticalization is usually accompanied by desemantization, that is, by the loss of all or some concrete meaning components (Hopper & Traugott 2003: 3; Plungian 2011: 90). Therefore, both the vagueness of to semantics and the fact that its meaning is distant from the original pronoun meaning can be seen as naturally following from to being a more grammaticalized item than togda. Notice that this analysis is corroborated by the clitic status of to, which differentiates it from togda and by its fixed position in the clause. Being a clitic, indeed, is more associated with grammaticalized items than being a word (see Hopper & Traugott 2003: 142). Similarly, positional restrictions are more characteristic of grammatical items than of lexical ones (Plungian 2011: 89).

It should be mentioned that to is able to lose completely its basic semantics of emphasizing an implicative relation. This happens, for instance, when to combines with the comparative esli. A compara-
tive relation, indeed, cannot be considered to be implicative, since it expresses neither causative, nor spatio-temporal, nor any other kind of logical interaction between the situations. Thus, using to in the comparative context is motivated not by its assumed semantic function, but by some other function (see Section 4.4 for what such function may be). In any case, the very capacity of to to lose its basic semantics is a further symptom of its high degree of grammaticalization.

So far, two points that distinguish to from togda have been mentioned: a semantic and a grammatical one. However, there is also a third difference: the combination of to and its esli-clause is not correlative in the narrow sense, since to is not a proform. It does not serve to substitute the subordinate clause or any of its constituents. The simplest evidence for this is that to cannot be paraphrased, while togda can be usually substituted by expressions like in this case, cf. example (51) above. Notice furthermore that treating to as a non-proform is predicted automatically by the fact that to is a clitic. A clitic, indeed, is “only a proper part of a word-like construct” (Zwicky 1985: 288), so it can hardly do what a proform does, that is, substitute a phrasal category.

Since to is not anaphorically linked to the esli-clause, the structure (56a) (=(50)), suggested for togda above, for to would be incorrect. To serves, according to my assumptions, to emphasize the implicative relation expressed by the subordinator that to combines with. Hence, it can be seen as anaphorically linked to this subordinator (though still not substituting it). The structure (56b) roughly illustrates this analysis:\n
\[ (56) \]
\[ \text{a. } (=(50)) [\text{esli-clause}], [\text{togda}], \ldots. \]
\[ \text{b. } [\text{esli}, \ldots] [\text{to}, \ldots]. \]

If it is true that to is not a proform, this goes contrary to the typological assumptions according to which conditionals are considered to be a subtype of correlative relatives (see Bhatt & Pancheva 2006; Lipták 2009 inter alia). Importantly, esli... to is the basic and the most frequent conditional correlative construction in Russian. In the RNC, its frequency is approximately 40 times higher than that of the esli... togda construction.

I will return to discussing the theoretical consequences of the suggested analysis in the section entitled Conclusion.

3.3. Allora

At first glance, allora is semantically and syntactically identical to togda, since it shares with togda the majority of properties consid-
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ected in Section 2 (see Table 1). Indeed, both *togda* and *allora* combine with *tol’ko / solo* and do not combine with *daže / anche*. Both cannot be used when *esli/se* has a comparative meaning. Both are words, not clitics. Based on these facts, one may assume for *allora* the same analysis as that proposed for *togda* (see Section 3.1).

Yet, there are a few properties that *allora* shares with *to*, not with *togda*. The most significant one seems to be the ability of *allora* to combine with causal conjunctions like *siccome*. Cf.:

(57) a. *Siccome non si sentiva bene, allora ha deciso di andare dal medico.*

   ‘Since he didn’t feel well, (lit.: then) he decided to go to the doctor’.

   b. *Poskol’ku on ploho sebja čuvstvoval, to
then(TGDA) he decide.PST.M.SG go.INF to doctor
   <”*togda”> on rešil pojiš k vraču.

   ‘Since he didn’t feel well, he decided to go to the doctor’.

Notice that *togda* is compatible with *raz*, which has some features of a causal conjunction. Like causal clauses and in contrast to conditionals, a clause introduced by *raz* has a truth value (see Comrie 2009 (1986): 80 for this difference of conditional clauses from causal ones). This is illustrated in (58a, b). In (58a), but not in (58b), the speaker assumes the proposition ‘the weather is good’ to be true.

(58) a. *Raz pogoda horošaja, my pojdom guljat’.*

   ‘Since the weather is good, we will go for a walk’.

   b. *Esli pogoda horošaja, my pojdom guljat’.*

   ‘If the weather is good, we will go for a walk’.

Still, as mentioned above, the meaning of *raz* is somewhat intermediate between a causal and a conditional one. *Raz* resembles *esli* in that both can introduce information that is familiar to the hearer, whereas a truly causal conjunction in Russian like *poskol’ku* or *tak kak* requires the information to be, at least partially, new. Consider example (59). The information represented by the subordinate clause (‘you are commander’) is given in the previous context, hence not new. Both *esli* and *raz* can introduce such a clause, but *poskol’ku* cannot.

(59) *Vinovat, a vy, sobstvenno, kto? Komandarm? – prerval
      sorry and you actually Who commander interrupt.PST.M.SG
      ego ključik. – Nikak net, otnjud’ ne komandarm. –
      him key nowise not at_all not commander
      Ny raz <*esli, ”poskol’ku”> vy ne komandarm,”
Well since if you not commander

"I'm sorry, but who in the world are you? A commander?" interrupted the key.

"Negative, not a commander at all." “Well, since you are not a commander, then you are an angel”. (RNC)

This difference between poskol'ku and raz is rather subtle, since the poskol'ku-clause also tends to express information that is somewhat unsurprising for the hearer. For this reason, the clause introduced by poskol'ku is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence, as in (57b). But still, when the proposition is strictly given, only raz, and not poskol'ku, can introduce it. On the contrary, propositions that are not strictly given can be introduced only by poskol'ku (Panova & Hadarcev 2000: 166). Consider example (60). Here the information 'I was under stress at that moment’ is naturally interpreted as unsurprising for the hearer, but not given. Therefore, only poskol’ku is felicitous in this context.

(60) Vokrug menja bylo mnogo ljudej. Poskol’ku < Raz> v
around me be.PST.N.SG many people since since at
ètot moment ja nahodilas’ v sostojanii stressa, ih
that moment I stay.PST.F.SG in state stress their
vzgljady dostavljali mne dopolnitel’noe bespokojstvo.
glance cause.PST.PL me additional concern
'There were a lot of people around me. Since I was under stress at that moment, their glances caused me additional concern'.

From a typological point of view, raz is a complementizer introducing factual conditionals (see Bhatt & Pancheva 2006: 671).

Now, the Italian siccome seems to be a closer counterpart for (purely causal) poskol’ku than for raz. In the Italian counterpart of the example (60), indeed, siccome can be used, according to my informants:

(61) C’erano un sacco di persone intorno a me. Siccome in quel momento ero stressata, i loro sguardi mi infastidivano ulteriormente.
'There were a lot of people around me. Since I was under stress at that moment, their glances caused me additional concern'.

Since the use of siccome is not strictly limited to propositions that are given, it is not a factual conditional and not a raz counterpart. So, allora differs from togda and resembles to in that it is compatible with truly causal subordinators. Can this fact be accounted for without abandoning the idea of allora as the nearest counterpart of togda?

I suggest the answer to be positive. The reason for the broader combinability of allora seems to be the fact that allora in general
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has a broader meaning than that of *togda*. When used beyond the correlative context, *allora* can have a kind of causal meaning that cannot be expressed with the help of *togda*. Consider examples (62) and (63). In (62a) and (63a), *allora* stays for some sort of conclusion, based on what has been said or what has happened previously. When translated in Russian, as in (62b) and (63b), *togda* cannot be used:

   ‘So, will we go, or not?’
   b. *Nu čto <"Togda">, pošli?*
      so what then go.IMP
       ‘So, will we go, or not?’

(63) a. *E allora?*
       ‘So what?’
   b. *I čto <"Togda">?*
      so what then
       ‘So what?’

As demonstrated in Podlesskaya (1997), *togda* may express cause in contexts like (64).

(64) *Vanya pobîl Vasju. Togda Vasja pobîl Vanju. Vanya beat.PST.M.SG Vasja then(TOGDA) Vasja beat.PST.M.SG Vanja*
    ‘Vania beat Vasya. Then (after that and because of that) Vasya beat Vanya’.

But the causal meaning is mediated here by the posteriority meaning and is inseparable from the latter. This is not the case in (62) and (63).

*Allora* is originally an adverb with a temporal anaphoric meaning. According to (Bazzanella et al. 2007: 13), the original consequential meaning has been extended, probably simultaneously, to the conditional (hypothetical) and the speaker-related domains, the last one being exemplified in (62a) and (63a). The fact that the conditional uses of *allora* have included causal meanings seems to be in line with the fact that the speaker-related uses also appear to be close to causality semantics. Now, the Russian *togda*, although also a temporal adverb in origin, has not developed the near-causal meaning in the speaker-related domain. Not surprisingly, its hypothetical uses do not include causality meanings either.

So, it seems plausible to explain the difference in question between *allora* and *togda* by the broader meaning of *allora* in general. If so, the compatibility of *allora* with causal conjunctions does not turn out to be contradictory to the idea that *togda, not to*, is the near-
est counterpart of allora. This suggests, by turn, analyzing allora as a correlative proform of the se-clause:

(65) \[\text{Se-clause}, \text{[allora]}\ldots\].

The semantic contribution of allora is then identical to that of togda (and to that of the English then): ‘at least some of \(\neg A\)-cases are \(\neg B\)-cases’ (see Bazzanella et al. (2007: 13) for a similar semantic interpretation of allora).

It should be noted that when allora is combined with a causal conjunction, this contribution assumes counterfactual modality, since a causal clause, contrary to a conditional one, has a truth value. In other words, the meaning that allora in the Siccome A, allora B construction serves to emphasize is supposed to be the following: ‘if \(A\) had not been the case, at least some of \(\neg A\)-cases would have been \(\neg B\)-cases’. Thus, for sentence (57a) above, allora seems to emphasize that if he had not felt bad, at least in some of those cases he would not have decided to go to the doctor\(^{13}\).

Again, the decisive argument for the analysis proposed above is the possibility to explain formal properties of allora on the basis of this analysis. See Section 4 for details.

4. To, togda, allora: account for the facts observed

I will show below that the facts summarized in Table 1 (see Section 2.3) can be explained on the basis of the analysis proposed for to, togda and allora\(^{14}\).

In what follows the formal differences between to and togda will be explained systematically. As for allora, just two of its features mentioned in Table 1 will be discussed, those which distinguish allora from togda. These are features concerning combination with conjunctions and ellipsis. The fact that with respect to all other features, allora does not differ from togda, can, in turn, be accounted for by the suggested analysis, since the latter assumes a high degree of semantic and grammatical resemblance between allora and togda, which opposes them both to to (see Section 3).

4.1. The range of conjunctions allowed (to vs. togda vs. allora)

In this respect, all three correlatives differ. To has the broadest combinability (besides esli and kogda, it combines with poka and with causal conjunctions like poskol’ku). The next one is allora (it combines
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with the causal *siccome*, but not with *mentre*, which is the counterpart of *poka*. *Togda* has the narrowest combinability (it combines neither with causal conjunctions nor with *poka*).

The fact that *allora*, but not *togda*, combines with causal conjunctions has already been explained above by the broader meaning of *allora* in general. *Allora* can be used in the causal contexts where *togda* is unacceptable (see Section 3.3). The broadest combinability of *to* is accounted for by its relatively high degree of grammaticalization (see Section 3.2). It is well-known, indeed, that the grammaticalization process involves various kinds of syntactic and/or semantic expansion (see Himmelmann 2004; Traugott 2008, *inter alia*).

One may wonder why *to* followed this path, and not another one, when expanding its combinability. That is, why *poskol’ku*, *tak kak*, *poka* and not other conjunctions came to be compatible with *to*. In Pekelis (2015), I propose an answer to this question that seems to be in line with the analysis suggested for *to* above. Briefly speaking, all the non-conditional subordinators combinable with *to* are close to the conditional connectors in that they carry the following implication: there are moments or circumstances in which the situation *A*, hence the situation *B*, does not hold or would not have held. In particular, the constructions *Poskol’ku A, (to) B* and *Tak kak A, (to) B* imply that in different circumstances *A* could have not happened. This, in turn, is due to the fact that the meaning ‘*A* is the cause of *B*’, expressed by *poskol’ku* and *tak kak*, can be seen as a sum of the following semantic components: ‘usually, if *A*, then *B*’, ‘*A*’, ‘*B*’ (see Latyševa (1982) for elaboration of this analysis). That is, both *poskol’ku* and *tak kak* express the causal meaning via a conditional one. Given this, the fact that *to* has chosen these conjunctions when expanding its use is not surprising.

The suggested interpretation correctly predicts that the causal subordinators that do not refer to the conditional meaning are not compatible with *to*. Indeed, the Russian subordinators *potomu čto* and *ottogo čto*, both meaning ‘because’, do not imply a general statement ‘usually, if *A*, then *B*’ and do not combine with *to*.

4.2. Combination with *tol’ko esli* (*to* vs. *togda*)

*To* differs from *togda* in that it cannot combine with *tol’ko esli*. The reason for it seems to be the following: *to* and *tol’ko* are both contrastive operators, and the sets of alternatives associated with them are incompatible.

In order to illustrate this thesis, the sets of alternatives associated with *tol’ko* and *to* in the context of *esli* are considered below.
In the Tol’ko esli $A$, $B$ construction, tol’ko produces a set of alternatives, where $A$ is opposed to situations $C^1$, $C^2$ … $C^n$, all different from $A$ and $B$ and all linked to $B$ by the same esli-relation (see about tol’ko Nikolaeva 2013 (1985): 25; Yanko 2001: 53—61).

Set of alternatives, associated with tol’ko:

$$\{A \rightarrow B; C_1 \rightarrow B; \ldots C_n \rightarrow B\}$$

The semantics of contrast dictate choosing the first element of (66) and negating other elements. Thus, example (67) implies that in the case we were invited to a party, we got to eat something more decent than sandwiches, while in other, alternative cases, we did not get anything more decent.

(67) Obyčnno my zakusyvali beljašami i buterbrodami s kolbasoj. usually we snack.PST.PL belyash and sandwich with salami

Tol’ko esli polučali priglašenie na kakoe-nibud’ zastol’e, only if get.PST.PL invitation to which-INDF party

nam perepadalo čto-to popriličnee.
us come.PST.SG what-INDF more_decent

‘We usually snacked on belyash pies and sandwiches with salami. Only when we were invited to some dinner party, would something more decent come our way’. (RNC)

In esli $A$, to $B$ construction, to produces the following set of alternatives (see Section 3.2 for details).

$$\{A \rightarrow B; \neg(A \rightarrow B)\} = \{A \rightarrow B; \neg A \rightarrow B; A \rightarrow \neg B\}$$

According to the assumptions above, the negation of the second and of the third elements of (68) produces, respectively, ‘at least some of $\neg A$-cases are $\neg B$-cases’ and ‘all A-cases are B-cases’. Consider sentence (69), which differs from (67) in that tol’ko has been omitted and to has been added:

(69) Esli my polučali priglašenie na kakoe-nibud’ zastol’e,

if we get.PST.PL invitation to which-INDF party

to nam perepadalo čto-to popriličnee.
then(TO) us come.PST.SG what-INDF more_decent

‘When we were invited to some dinner party, then something more decent came our way’.

Here, to is argued to emphasize the following: ‘at least in some of the cases in which we were not invited to a party, nothing more decent than sandwiches came our way’; ‘in all cases we were invited to a party, something more decent came our way’.
Now, it is because the two sets of alternatives, (66) and (68), are incompatible, unifying to and tol'ko in the same sentence is ungrammatical. In (66), indeed, what serves as a background for the choice produced by the contrast, is the situation $B$ (‘something more decent came our way’, for (67)). In (68), instead, the first and the third elements (A→B and A→¬B, respectively) fix the situation A (‘we were invited to a party’, for (69)) as a background, whereas the situation B is here in the focus of contrast. But one and the same situation cannot both be and not be the background of contrast. Hence, tol'ko and to are incompatible in the same sentence.

There is one seeming contradiction to what has been assumed so far. The first and the second elements of (68) (A→B and ¬A→B, respectively) fix situation B as the background of contrast. Accordingly, $B$ serves in (68) both as the background and the focus of contrast. If so, why does an incompatibility similar to that assumed above not arise? The point is that a conditional construction usually implies ¬A→¬B (that is, the negation of ¬A→B) beyond the contrastive context as well (see footnote 10). Hence, it is the choice between the first and the third elements of (68) that is fundamentally new in the semantics of to. The second element does not fully participate in the choice, since its negation is predetermined by the semantics of the conditional construction. So, the specific contribution of to essentially comes to the choice out of the set [A→B; A→¬B] that is not subject to incompatibility.

I will now turn to togda, namely, to the fact that togda, contrary to to, can combine with tol'ko esli. The set of alternatives produced by togda is assumed to be the following (see Section 3.1 for details).

(70) Set of alternatives, associated with togda:
[A→B; ¬A→B]

This set is very similar to that associated with tol'ko (cf. (66)). The difference is, however, that tol'ko tends to trigger differentiation of the alternative situations $C^1, C^2... C^n$, whereas togda always implies a generalized alternative ¬A. The following examples illustrate this:

(71) a. Esli ne uspeli poest' doma, togda nužno
if not have_time.PST.PL eat.INF at_home then(TOGDA) one_has
zahvatit’ zavtrak na rabotu ili poest’ v kafe.
take.INF breakfast to work or eat.INF in café
‘If you didn’t have time to eat at home, then you’ll have to take some breakfast with you to work or swing by a café’. (RNC)
"Tol’ko esli ne uspeli poest’ doma, nužno zahvatit’ zavtrak na rabotu ili poest’ v kafe. 'Only if you didn’t have time to eat at home, you’ll have to take some breakfast with you to work or swing by a café'.

In (71a), togda is argued to highlight that if you did have time to eat at home, at least in some of these cases you need neither to take breakfast to work nor go to a café. Now, using tol’ko instead of togda in the same context, as in (71b), is infelicitous, because tol’ko produces an idea of a series of alternative situations, which is here pragmatically strange. Indeed, (71b) is intended to mean: ‘in all the situations different from the situation ‘you did not have time to eat at home’, you need neither to take breakfast to work nor go to a café’. It is not quite clear, however, what could constitute a natural series of alternatives to the situation ‘you did not have time to eat at home’.

Since the sets of alternatives produced by tol’ko and togda are essentially the same, tol’ko and togda are compatible and serve to emphasize each other.

4.3. Combination with daže esli (to vs. togda)

As shown in Section 2.1, to and togda behave differently with respect to daže esli: togda cannot combine with it, whereas for to, such a possibility exists, but depends on the context.

The ungrammaticality of Daže esli A, togda B is due to the fact that the meaning of daže contradicts that of togda. The associate of daže corresponds here to an end-point of a scale that ranges situations according to their ability to imply B. That is, the situation A is marked as the less able to imply B, but as, nevertheless, implying B (for the semantics of conditional-concessive particles, see Fauconnier 1975; König 1991: 79—83, inter alia). This brings about the implication that B holds in all circumstances, which clearly clashes with the contribution of togda ‘at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’ (for a similar account of the ungrammaticality of Even if... then, see Iatridou 1994).

The meaning ‘at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’ is present in the semantics of to as well, hence the ungrammaticality of Daže esli A, to B in some contexts. Still, in some other contexts to is compatible with daže esli. There are at least two factors that facilitate this combination:

• the presence of the epistemic expressions like vsjo ravno ‘still’, naverniaka ‘for sure’, and obiazatel’no ‘certainly' in the main clause;
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- the subject ellipsis in the main clause.
  Thus, to is hardly acceptable in (72a), but when combined with vsjo ravno, as in (72b), it becomes much more felicitous.

(72) a. Daže esli u menja est’ svojo mnenie, (”to) ja gotov
  even if POSS me be.PRS own opinion then(TO) I ready
  vyslušat’ i drugije točki zrenija.
  listen.INF also other point view
  ’Even if I have my own opinion, I am open to other points of view as well’. (www.yandex.ru)

b. Daže esli u menja est’ svojo mnenie, okto
  even if POSS me be.PRS own opinion then(TO) still
  ja gotov vyslušat’ i drugije točki zrenija.
  I ready listen.INF also other point view
  ’Even if I have my own opinion, I am open to other points of view as well’.

Similarly, omitting vsjo ravno in (73) makes the sentence infelicitous:

(73) Daže esli ih kto-to kogda-to naznačil byť
  even if them who-INDF when-INDF appoint.PST.M.SG be.INF
  oligarhami, to ”(vsjo ravno) ostal’ko toľko te,
  oligarch (then)TO still still remain.PST.PL only those
  kto efektiven.
  who effective
  ’Even if somebody had once appointed them to be oligarchs, all the same the only ones to remain were the effective ones’. (RNC)

In examples (74) and (75), the subject of the main clause is omitted. Accordingly, the presence of to is strongly preferred:

(74) Daže esli ona i rešitsja na takoj šag,
  even if she dare.FUT.3SG for this step
  ”(to) O, soveršit ego liš po zaveršeniju sledstvija.
  then(TO) do.FUT.3SG it only after termination investigation
  ’Even if she dares to take this step, she will only do it when the investigation is over’. (RNC)

(75) Daže esli on, sam lično ne vskryval pisem Miller,
  even if he himself personally not open.PST.M.SG letter Miller
  ”(to) Od, znal ob étom i pol’zovalsja svedenijami,
  then(TO) know.PST.M.SG about this and used.PST.M.SG information
  polučennymi perljudstracijej.
  obtained.PTCP.PL perusal
  ’Even if he personally did not open Miller’s letters, he knew about that and used the information he obtained by perusal’. (RNC)

The effectiveness of the above two factors can be explained as follows.
  Epistemic expressions like vsjo ravno enhance the component ‘all A-cases are B-cases’ in the meaning of to. Now, this component
is congruent with the implication that \( B \) holds in all circumstances, triggered by \( \text{daže} \). By enhancing one component in \( to \) semantics, the second component ("at least some of \( \neg A \)-cases are \( \neg B \)-cases"), which is contradictory to the meaning of \( \text{daže} \), is somewhat enfeebled. The hypothesis that \( to \) is characterized by this kind of semantic lability is corroborated by the assumption that \( to \) is a relatively grammaticalized item, since grammaticalization is typically associated with the modification or loss of the original semantics.

The subject ellipsis factor can also be explained by the high degree of grammaticalization of \( to \). Note that the subject ellipsis in general facilitates the presence of \( to \) in the conditional construction (see Sections 2.1 and 4.4 for details). Importantly, this depends neither on the presence of \( \text{daže} \), nor on any clearly semantic factor. It seems reasonable to conclude that the use of \( to \) in an elliptical context is motivated not by its basic semantics, but by some other (non-semantic) function (for what this function may be, see Section 4.4). If this is true, in an elliptical context no specific semantics of \( to \) are at stake; hence, no contradiction with the meaning of \( \text{daže} \) arises. Again, the very ability to lose the basic semantics seems to be due to the relatively high degree of grammaticalization\(^\text{17}\).

To summarize, the meanings of both \( \text{togda} \) and \( to \) contradict the semantics of \( \text{daže} \). Therefore, a combination with \( \text{daže} \) is problematic for both correlatives. Still, for \( to \), such a combination remains possible, because \( to \) is a (more) grammaticalized item that can change or even lose its original meaning in some contexts. For \( \text{togda} \), this is not the case.

4.4. Comparative \( \text{esli} / \text{se} \) and ellipsis (\( to \) vs. \( \text{togda} \) vs. \( \text{allora} \))

Both the comparative and the elliptical contexts seem to be exceptions to the semantic interpretation suggested for \( to \) in Section 3.2. That is, in neither of these contexts does \( to \) play the semantic role assumed for it above.

The semantics of comparison, as has already been mentioned, is not implicative, since comparison assumes neither causative nor spatio-temporal interaction between the situations. Therefore, the analysis of \( to \) as a means to emphasize an implicative relation is simply not applicable to the comparative context.

Consider now the case of ellipsis. The presence of \( to \) is preferred in sentences like (76a), where the subject of the main clause coreferring with the subject of the subordinate clause is phonetically not realized. Now, in the same sentence with the phonetically realized subject \( to \) can be omitted, cf. (76b).
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(76) a. Esli oni privyknut žit’ na vsjom gotovom, ’(to)
    if they get_used.FUT.3PL live.INF on everything prepared then(TO)
    Ø, poterjajut sposobnost’ k vyživaniju.
    lose.FUT.3PL capability for survival
    ‘If they get used to living with everything prepared for them, they will lose their
    capability for survival’. (RNC)

b. Esli oni privyknut žit’ na vsjom gotovom, oni
    if they get_used.FUT.3PL live.INF on everything prepared they
    poterjajut sposobnost’ k vyživaniju.
    lose.FUT.3PL capability for survival
    ‘If they get used to living with everything prepared for them, they will lose their
    capability for survival’.

Importantly, no semantic modification seems to have occurred in
(76b) when compared with (76a). Hence, the use of to in (76a) does not
seem to be motivated semantically.

So what is the function of to in the comparative and elliptical
contexts? I argue in Pekelis (2015) that to serves here as a marker of
some kind of semantic-syntactic symmetry between the clauses. The
comparative relation is to some extent semantically more symmetric
than the conditional one. The phenomenon of ellipsis is associated
with symmetry as well, as evidenced by the well-known link between
ellipsis and coordination: there are types of ellipsis that seem to only
occur in coordinated structures (see e.g. van Oirschouw 1987; Testelets
2001: 262). Thus, the use of to in the comparative and the elliptical
contexts seems to be motivated, first, by the fact that both contexts
exhibit some kind of symmetry and second, by the role of to as a sym-
metry marker (for further argumentation, see Pekelis 2015).

Based on the above analysis, I will now suggest an explanation
for the behavior of togda and allora in the contexts in question.

That togda is not acceptable in the comparative context is due to
the fact that togda, being less grammaticalized than to, cannot lose
its basic semantics. Now, the latter serves to elaborate the implica-
tive relation expressed by the corresponding conjunction. The mean-
ing ‘at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases’, which togda adds to the
meaning of the esli-construction, can be seen, indeed, as a kind of
elaboration on the implicative (conditional) relation. But the compar-
ative relation, as mentioned above, is not implicative. Hence, togda is
incompatible with it.

In the elliptical context, togda is usually unacceptable as the
unique correlative. It can be used together with to, but in this case
it is still optional, contrary to to. This can be accounted for by the
assumption that togda does not assume any function supplementary
to its basic semantics. In particular, it cannot serve as a symmetry
marker. Consequently, *togda* does not provide symmetry, required by the elliptical context.

*Allora* behaves identically to *togda* in the comparative context. This is accounted for automatically by the hypothesis that *allora* is the nearest semantic-syntactic counterpart of *togda*. But in the elliptical context, *allora* differs from both *to* and *togda*. Unlike *togda*, *allora* is acceptable as the unique correlative in a conditional construction where the subject of the main clause, coreferential with the subject of the *se*-clause, is not phonetically realized. Unlike *to*, it is usually optional in such a construction (see Section 2.2). This can also be explained in line with the analysis of *allora* as the nearest counterpart of *togda*. Like *togda*, *allora* is little grammaticalized and cannot assume grammatical functions like that of a symmetry marker. But one may suppose that in Italian, no symmetry marker is needed at all in the construction in question, since Italian, being a regular pro-drop language, imposes fewer constraints on the absence of an explicit subject than Russian. Consequently, *allora* can serve as the unique correlative, contrary to *togda*. Now, given that the function of *allora* is a semantic, not a grammatical one, *allora*, unlike *to*, is not obligatory. Its use is motivated by its basic semantic contribution, both in the construction in question and elsewhere.

In sum, the differences that *to*, *togda* and *allora* display in the comparative and the elliptical contexts are due to two facts. First, *togda* and *allora* are less grammaticalized than *to*. Second, the pro-drop phenomenon is much more regular in Italian than in Russian.

4.5. **Morphological status and positional restrictions (to vs. togda)**

The fact that *to* and *togda* differ in their morphological status (*to* is a clitic, whereas *togda* is a word), as well as the strictly initial position of *to*, are perfectly in line with the assumption that *to*, contrary to *togda*, is a considerably grammaticalized item (see details in Section 3.2).

5. **Conclusion**

I have attempted to show in this paper that among two Russian correlatives used in the conditional construction, *to* and *togda*, the latter one is the nearest functional counterpart of the Italian *allora*. Both *togda* and *allora* are best analyzed as correlative proforms corresponding to the conditional clause. Their semantic contribution to the conditional construction *Esli A, togda B* and *Se A, allora B* seems to be the same: both emphasize that at least some of ¬A-cases
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are ¬B-cases. No wonder that togda and allora share a number of formal properties. Both combine with tol’ko and solo, but not with daže and anche. Both cannot be used when esli and se have the comparative meaning. Contrary to to, both togda and allora are words, not clitics.

Still, there are few properties that allora has in common with to. For instance, both allora and to, contrary to togda, can combine with causal conjunctions. Yet, this runs contrary to the suggested analysis only at first glance. In particular, the broader combinability of allora is due to the fact that allora has a broader meaning than that of togda in general and not only when they are used as correlatives.

To, instead, is not a proform of the conditional clause. It serves to contrastively emphasize not the dependent clause itself, but the implicative relation expressed by the corresponding subordinator. So, it can be seen as anaphorically connected to (though not substituting) this subordinator. When combined with esli, to emphasizes that the esli-relation holds between A and B, but not between ¬A and B or between ¬B and A. This leads, according to my assumptions, to highlighting that, first, all A-cases are B-cases and, second, that at least some of ¬A-cases are ¬B-cases. The meaning of to is thus broader than that of togda, the latter being included in the first.

Apart from semantics, there is an important grammatical feature that distinguishes to from togda and allora: to is a considerably grammaticalized item. The consequences of this are twofold. First, the meaning of to is somewhat fuzzier than that of togda. Second, there are cases (e.g. the case of subject ellipsis in the main clause) in which to fulfills grammatical rather than semantic functions.

The analysis suggested for to, togda and allora is corroborated by the fact that it can serve as a basis to account for the formal properties of three correlatives.

Now, this analysis seems to have an important theoretical consequence concerning the typology of conditional correlative clauses. The data of Russian and Italian suggest that there are at least two types of correlatives used in conditional constructions. One is a proform of the conditional clause, that is, a part of the correlative relative construction. Togda and allora are instances of this type. The other, like the Russian to, is not a proform, hence not a part of the correlative relative construction. As my analysis has shown, in Russian the distinction between two types of correlatives is maintained on different language levels: the semantic vagueness of to, which distinguishes it from togda, corresponds to the higher grammaticalization degree of to, and in particular to its clitic status.
Further research could show whether there is a cross-linguistic variation in parameters which define the to and togda/allora-types, and whether there are languages with other structural types of conditional correlatives.

Notes

1 Most examples cited in this paper are taken from the Russian National Corpus (RNC, www.ruscorpora.ru) and from the corpus of Italian PAISA (http://www.corpusitaliano.it). I have constructed the examples for which the source is not indicated. Here follows the list of abbreviations used: 1, 2, 3 = first, second, third person; CONJ = conjunction; CNV = converb; F = feminine; FUT = future; IMP = imperative; INDF = indefinite; INF = infinitive; M = masculine; PASS = passive; PL = plural; POSS = possessive; PRS = present; PST = past; PRCL = particle; PTCP = participle; SG = singular.

2 In what follows, I gloss the to correlative as “then(TO)” and the togda correlative as “then(TOGDA)”.

3 This list of conjunctions is incomplete. Both to and togda also combine with a number of conjunctions that are synonymous with esli, kogda and raz, but are less common in use (eželi, koli, kol’ skoro, etc).

4 Due to a lack of space, the list of differences indicated above is incomplete. To mention just one difference not discussed here: to, contrary to togda, can be used in conditional constructions containing the pronoun èto ‘this’ in the main clause that is anaphorically bound by the preposed conditional clause, as in (i), (ii).

(i) * Esli my razvedjomsja, togda dlja Maksimki èto If we divorce then(TOGDA) for Maxim this budet strašnyj udar. be.FUT.3SG hard Blow ‘If we divorce, it will be a hard blow to Maxim’. (Inkova 2014: 391)

(ii) OK Esli my razvedjomsja, to dlja Maksimki èto If we divorce then(TO) for Maxim this budet strašnyj udar. be.FUT.3SG hard Blow ‘If we divorce, it will be a hard blow to Maxim’.

5 The data were retrieved through the following queries: ‘poka first at a distance of 1 to 10 from togda after comma’, ‘poka first at a distance of 1 to 10 from to after comma’. The output of the query was then checked manually.

6 Here and below, a word enclosed in angle brackets is considered as an alternative to the immediately preceding word. So the sequence to <togda> means that togda is considered as an alternative to to within the same example.

7 As in the case with to and togda, not all the conjunctions compatible with allora are mentioned here. Allora also combines with a number of conjunctions synonymous to those indicated above (nel caso che, supposto che, qualora, poiché and some others).

8 Since the Russian togda is compatible with the conjunction raz, which was argued to be intermediate between a causal and a conditional one, a question arises as to whether the Italian siccome, visto che are truly causal. See the argumentation in Section 3.3.

9 In what follows, symbols ‘¬’ and ‘→’ are used to denote negation and implication (more precisely, conditional relation), respectively.
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10 As Geis & Zwicky (1971) have shown, a conditional construction if A, B may imply $\neg A \rightarrow \neg B$ by itself, regardless of any correlative proform being absent or present in the sentence. Therefore, the function of togda is not to introduce, but rather to emphasize the meaning in question.

11 The structure (56b) is only partially adequate since it does not show that togda, but not to, is a proform. We leave this problem unresolved here.

12 This does not mean that siccome and poskol’ku are used in the same contexts. Example (59), when translated in Italian, can contain siccome, though in Russian, the version with poskol’ku is infelicitous. (i) was judged as acceptable by my informants:

(i) Mi scusi, ma Lei chi è? Un comandante? – lo interruppe Kliuchik. - No, non sono affatto un comandante. – Allora, se <siccome> non è un comandante, vuol dire che è un angelo.

“I’m sorry, but who in the world are you? A commander?” Kliuchik interrupted.

“Negative, not a commander at all.” “Well, if <since> you are not a commander, then you are an angel”.

It seems that there is no strict counterpart of raz in Italian. The features according to which raz is opposed to poskol’ku in Russian turn out to be irrelevant for the causal conjunctions in Italian. Consequently, siccome can be used both in the contexts typical for poskol’ku and those favorable to raz.

13 The contribution of togda seems to undergo the same modification in the context of raz. As for to, the question of how its meaning is modified in the context of non-conditional conjunctions needs further investigation. See some considerations in Pekelis (2015).

14 The only fact from table 1 that I will not discuss below is the difference between to and togda in terms of syntactic categories. This difference is motivated historically, see Section 3.2 for details.

15 An anonymous IJL referee suggests treating to, togda and allora as occupying different points on a kind of factivity scale, where to is “the most” factive, allora is “less” factive and togda is “the least” factive. Several facts seem to corroborate this idea. Both to and allora, but not togda, combine with causal subordinators, which are known to introduce clauses having a truth value. To is compatible with the so-called comparative esli, which also introduces a clause with a truth value, whereas for togda and allora, the combination with the comparative esli/se is banned. (An additional fact pointed out by the referee is that daže esli ‘even if’-clause, which is compatible with to only, sometimes assumes a truth value as well, but in Russian this does not seem to be the case.) I am grateful to the IJL referee for drawing my attention to this alternative interpretation. However, the generalization in terms of factivity does not seem to capture the essence of the opposition between to, togda and allora, since it leaves unexplained a number of important facts. In particular, the range of causal subordinators compatible with to remains far from clear: why to, if it is “the most factive” correlative, does not combine with the abovementioned subordinator potomu čto ‘because’, which is the basic and the most frequent causal subordinator in Russian, whereas the less common poskol’ku and tak kak are compatible with to. More generally, the factivity hypothesis, even if descriptively adequate, does not shed light on why to, being a predominantly conditional correlative, expands its use to the causal contexts, which contrast drastically with the conditional contexts exactly by the presence of factivity. On the contrary, my analysis (the idea of to as a grammaticalized item serving to stimulate the comparison between A and $\neg A$-cases, which is typical for conditionals, combined with the idea of poskol’ku and tak kak as causal conjunctions close to conditional ones in the above sense) seems to provide the explanation in question.
Notice that changing the clause order in (71b) makes the sentence sound better, cf.:

\begin{verbatim}
(71) c. Nužno zahvatit’ zavtrak na rabotu ili poest’ v kafe,
    one_has take.INF breakfast to work or eat.INF in cafe
    tol’ko esli ne uspeli poest’ doma.
    only if not have_time.PST.PL eat.INF at_home
\end{verbatim}

‘You’ll have to take some breakfast with you to work or swing by a café, only if you didn’t have time to eat at home’.

The reason for this seems to be the following. In (71c), the esli-clause associates with contrastive focus, whereas in (71b) it is a contrastive topic. Now, contrastive foci, contrary to topics, express exhaustivity (see Section 3.1 for details). For (71c), this means highlighting that in all situations different from $A$ = ‘you didn’t have time to eat at home’), situation $B$ = ‘you’ll have to take some breakfast’ does not hold. This makes the differentiation of situations alternative to $A$ pragmatically less important.

Ellipsis seems to be the only context that facilitates the combination of to with tol’ko esli (which is generally excluded for semantic reasons, see Section 4.2 for details). Cf. the following RNC example borrowed from Fortuin (2011: 113):

\begin{verbatim}
(i) Tol’ko esli oni sami voz’mutsja pomogat’ miliciji, to
    only if they themselves start.FUT.PL help.INF police then(TO)
    dobjutsja porjadka v svojom doma.
    gain.FUT.3PL order at their home
\end{verbatim}

‘Only if they start to help the police themselves, they can preserve order at their own home’ (RNC).

This also is naturally accounted for by the hypothesis that in the elliptical context, to loses its basic semantics, assuming instead a certain grammatical function that is somehow related to ellipsis.

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