



Narrative tense in Khalkha Mongolian¹

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1 Overview

- In narrative contexts, the interpretation of tenses can differ from their canonical uses.
- **The English “historical present” (henceforth HP):**
 - Present tense morphology possesses a non-indexical use in narratives (1b).
 - Describes eventualities as holding at **a time of assessment** rather than **the utterance time (UT)** (Schlenker, 2004; Zucchi, 2005; Anand & Toosarvandani, 2017; 2018; 2020).

- (1) a. Right now, I **am** presenting this handout. (Canonical present)
b. The thief **sneaks** into the vault. He **is** nervous. He carefully **grabs** a handful of gems. (HP)

- **Empirical focus:** The tense suffix *-v* in Khalkha Mongolian (Eastern branch, Mongolic), which I identify as a **narrative tense marker**.
 - Crucially, the felicity of *-v* in declarative sentences is restricted to narrative contexts.²
 - Uncited data are from ongoing fieldwork, using standard tasks for semantic elicitation (e.g., Matthewson, 2004).

- I analyze *-v* as a **present tense** that comes with **an additional presupposition**: the time of assessment must not overlap with the time of the utterance.
 - Renders *-v* infelicitous in canonical and play-by-play present contexts.
 - *-v* is only licensed when the assessment time is shifted away from the UT, accomplished via a modalized narrative operator (e.g., Anand & Toosarvandani, 2020).

- Grammatical notions of ‘narrative’ are attested elsewhere:
 - Narrative tense markers in other Mongolic languages (see Bläsing, 2003, on Kalmyk Oirat), Bantu languages (see Nurse, 2008), Djambarrpuyu (Phillips, 2022)

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²Outside of declarative sentences, *-v* also has a limited distribution in questions, where it is described as being used for “interrogations” (e.g., Binnick, 2012). I set aside the case of *-v* in questions for future investigation.

- So-called ‘narrative evidentials’ in Cheyenne (Murray, 2016) and Matsigenka (Munro et al., 2014), which express that the speaker holds evidence for the proposition p from myths, folktales, and/or history
- This is the first work to my knowledge which formalizes how the notion of ‘narrative’ is borne out by dedicated narrative tense morphology.

2 The temporal properties of -v

- **Previous grammatical descriptions:** In declarative sentences, -v is used in narrative contexts (e.g., Street, 1963; Binnick, 2012).
- In line with past descriptions, I argue that the temporal contribution of -v parallels the English HP.

- (i) -v is licensed in ‘**narrative mode**,’ where the evaluation time is shifted away from the UT.

- Describes the temporal reference of eventualities relative to **the time of a story** (2).

- (2) Namaig бага бай-х-а-д еej-iin yar-dag бай-сан үлгер-ees cham-d yar-j
 1SG.ACC little AUX-INF-DAT mother-GEN tell-HAB AUX-PST.PRTCP story-ABL 2SG.OBL-DAT tell-CVB
 ög-ye.
 give-HORT

“Let me tell you a story that my mother told me when I was little.”

Ert urd-iin tsag-t tav-an khüü-tei neg-en khatan бай-даг бай-jee.
 long ago before-GEN time-DAT five-hidden.n son-with one-hidden.n queen AUX-HAB AUX-INDIR.PST
 “Once upon a time, there was a queen that had five sons.”

Khatan khüükhed болгон-d-oo neg neg sum ög-**öv**.
 queen child each-DAT-REFL.POSS one.by.one arrow give-v
 “The queen **gives** each of her children an arrow.”

Daraa n’ khatan khüükh-dүүд-ee sum-nuud-aa khugal gej khel-**ev**.
 later 3SG.POSS queen son-PL-REFL.POSS arrow-PL-REFL.POSS break COMP say-v
 “Later, the queen **tells** her sons to break their arrows. ...”

- Likewise felicitous with **narratives set in the future** (3), indicating that its temporal reference is not restricted to times preceding the UT.

- (3) *Context: You’re reading a science fiction novel that is set in the far future. The novel says:*

Namuun sansr-iin khölög-t or-**ov**. Genet ter robot khar-**av**.
 Namuun space-GEN craft-LOC enter-v suddenly 3.SG robot see-v

“Namuun enters the spacecraft. Suddenly, she sees a robot.”

- Unlike a canonical present tense, -v cannot be interpreted as indexical to the UT (4a), nor can it be used as a canonical past tense (4b).

- (4) a. *Context: You're describing what Erdenechimeg is doing right now.*

Erdenechimeg khos beelii nekh-ej {bai-**na** / #bai-**v**}.

Erdenechimeg pair glove knit-CVB {AUX-PRS / AUX-**v**}

“Erdenechimeg is knitting a pair of gloves.”

- b. *Context: You're describing what Erdenechimeg was doing earlier.*

Erdenechimeg khos beelii nekh-ej {bai-**saŋ** / #bai-**v**}.

Erdenechimeg pair glove knit-CVB {AUX-PST / AUX-**v**}

“Erdenechimeg was knitting a pair of gloves.”

- -v is also **incompatible with play-by-play contexts** like (5), unlike the English present (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2017).

- In play-by-play contexts, either the direct proximate ‘evidential tense’ -*IAA* (see Binnick, 2012; Munkhbat, 2024) or present tense marker -*nA* (see Knick, 2025) is preferred.

- (5) *Context: A sports announcer is providing real-time commentary on Bat-Erdene's basketball game:*

Bat-Erdene zaal-nii dunduur güi-j {bai-**na** / #bai-**v**}. Tüünii bag-iin gishüün tüün

Bat-Erdene hall-GEN through run-CVB {AUX-PRS / AUX-**v**} 3.SG.POSS team-GEN member 3.SG

rüü bömbög-öö {damj-uul-**laa** / #damj-uul-**av**}.

toward ball-REFL.POSS {PASS-CAUS-DIR.EV / PASS-CAUS-**v**}

“Bat-Erdene runs through the sports hall. His teammate passes the ball to him.”

- **(ii)** Like the English HP (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2018), **-v bans temporal backshifting**.

- Only possible reading of (6), with eventive VPs lacking aspectual morphology:

- Sarangerel's falling < Tuya's pushing.

- (6) Sarangerel un-**av**. Tuya tüün-iig tülkh-**ev**.

Sarangerel fall-**v** Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-**v**

“Sarangerel falls. Tuya pushes her.” (**Backshifted #**)

- For a backshifted reading (i.e., Tuya's pushing < Sarangerel's falling), *tülkh-* ‘push’ must be marked with either:

- The past tense -*sAŋ* (7a), ...
- ...or, the indirect past ‘evidential tense’ -*jee* (7b).

- (7) a. Sarangerel {un-**saŋ** / un-**av**}. Tuya tüün-iig tülkh-**seŋ**.

Sarangerel fall-PST Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-PST

“Sarangerel fell/falls. Tuya pushed her.” (**Backshifted ✓**)

- b. Sarangerel un-**jee**. Tuya tüün-iig tülkh-**jee**.

Sarangerel fall-INDIR.PST Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-INDIR.PST

“Sarangerel fell, (I heard/suppose). Tuya pushed her, (I heard/suppose).” (**Backshifted ✓**)

- Another means of going backwards is for $-v$ to “**anchor**” the **past tense** of a subsequent past perfect sentence (see Anand & Toosarvandani, 2018, on English HP).
 - For the past perfect in (8), the final subinterval of the ‘perfect time span’ (e.g., Iatridou et al., 2001) precedes the time of the room-being-bright eventuality.
 - I.e., Enkhbayar’s candle lighting < The room being bright.

(8) Öröö gereltei bai- v . Enkhbayar laa asaa-**saŋ** bai-**saŋ**.
 room bright AUX- v Enkhbayar candle light-PST AUX-PST
 “The room is bright. Enkhbayar had lit a candle.”

- This lack of backshifting is **not** because $-v$ is across-the-board incompatible with discourse relations like Explanation (Lascarides & Asher, 1993).
 - **Statives**, which permit temporal overlap between the two eventualities, render $-v$ felicitous in Explanation relations (9).
 - Takeaway: The semantics of $-v$, like the English HP, does not strictly encode forward temporal progression of the narrative.

(9) Sarangerel un-**av**. Ter sogtuu bai- v .
 Sarangerel fall- v 3.SG drunk AUX- v
 “Sarangerel falls. She is drunk.”

- From these properties, I conclude that $-v$ is a **narrative tense marker**, akin to the English HP.
- That being said, their distribution is not identical...

- **(iv)** Unlike the English present tense, $-v$ **cannot temporally overlap with the UT**, even within a narrative context.

- In (10), the narrator cannot use $-v$ in S_5 to describe an eventuality which holds at the time of speech.
 - Instead, the present tense $-nA$ is required when the eventuality overlaps with the UT.

- (10) *Context: A maiden visits the king, hoping to become a knight. To convince him, she decides to tell him an inspirational tale.*

[Bi tand neg tuukh yar-ij ög-ye.]_{S₁}
 1.SG 2.DAT one story tell-CVB give-HORT
 “Let me tell you a story.”

[Olon jil-iin ömnö, neg-en okhin adal yavdal-tai ayalal-d yav-akh-iig
 many year-GEN before one-HIDDEN.N girl adventure-with journey-DAT go-FUT.PRTP-ACC
 mörööd-dög bai-jee.]_{S₂}
 dream.OF-HAB AUX-INDIR.PST
 “Many years ago, there was a girl who dreamed of going on a journey.”

[Neg ödör, tereer als gazar-t ayal-kh-aar shiid-**ev**.]_{S₃}
 one day 3.SG far place-DAT travel-FUT.PRTP-INSTR decide-v
 “One day, she **decides** to travel to a far-off place.”

[Khüch chadl-aa batal-kh-iin tuld tereer tenger-dakh’ luu-tai
 strength ability-REFL.POSS justify-FUT.PRTP-GEN in.order.to 3.SG sky-on dragon-with
 tulaldan yala-n diil-**ev**.]_{S₄}
 battle overcome-CVB win-v
 “To prove her strength, she **defeats** a dragon in battle.”

[Kharin odoo, ter okhin tanii ömnö zogs-oj {bai-na / #bai-**v**}.]_{S₅}
 but now DEM girl 2.SG-GEN before stand-CVB {AUX-PRS / AUX-v}
 “But now, that girl **stands** before you.”

[Ter okhin bol bi bilee.]_{S₆}
 DEM girl TOP 1.SG is
 “That girl is me.”

• **Interim summary:**

- -v and the English HP have parallel semantic properties: both are licensed in narrative mode, both are non-indexical to the UT, both disallow backshifting, and both can anchor subsequent past tenses.
- Unlike the English HP, however, -v cannot overlap with the UT.

3 A formal analysis of -v

- To derive the distribution of -v, I will start by assuming a **bicontextual semantics**:
 - Interpretation is relative to a context of utterance (*u*) and a context of assessment (*a*) (Schlenker, 2004; Sharvit, 2004; 2008; Anand & Toosarvandani, 2017; 2018; 2020).
 - **The role of tense:** Introducing a temporal relation between TIME(*a*) and a reference time (RT)

- Differences between (non-)canonical uses of the present tense stem from the temporal relationship between the **utterance time** and **assessment time** (e.g., Anand & Toosarvandani, 2017; 2018):

(11) a. **Canonical present:**

$$\text{TIME}(a) = \text{TIME}(u)$$

b. **Play-by-play present:**

$$\text{TIME}(a) \supsetneq \text{TIME}(u)$$

c. **Historical present:**

$$\text{TIME}(a) \neq \text{TIME}(u)$$

- **Core of the proposal:** $-v$ is a tense marker that is only licensed when the assessment time is shifted away from the UT (12a).
 - Like the present tense $-nA$ (12b), $-v$ introduces an RT that is **contained within** $\text{TIME}(a)$.
 - $-v$ diverges from a canonical present tense in its presupposition that $\text{TIME}(a)$ **does not overlap with the** $\text{TIME}(u)$.
 - $-v$ is thus rendered infelicitous in canonical present and play-by-play present contexts (see 11).

$$(12) \text{ a. } \llbracket -v \rrbracket^{u,a,g} = \lambda p: \text{TIME}(a) \cap \text{TIME}(u) = \emptyset. \exists t' [t' \subseteq \text{TIME}(a) \ \& \ p(t')]$$

$$\text{ b. } \llbracket -nA \rrbracket^{u,a,g} = \llbracket \text{PRS} \rrbracket^{u,a,g} = \lambda p. \exists t' [t' \subseteq \text{TIME}(a) \ \& \ p(t')]$$

- Semantic accounts vary in the formal mechanisms that underlie how exactly $\text{TIME}(a)$ is shifted:
 - A temporal operator (Zucchi, 2005)
 - A free-shifting approach (Schlenker, 2004; Anand & Toosarvandani, 2017; 2018)
 - A modal operator (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2020)
- For our purposes, I adopt a modal operator approach (Lewis, 1978; Anand & Toosarvandani, 2020).

$$(13) \llbracket \text{NAR}_n^{t_i, w_j} \lambda w \phi \rrbracket^{u,a,g} = \forall \langle w', t' \rangle \text{ s.t. } w' \text{ is compatible with } g(n) \text{ in } w_j \text{ at } t_i \text{ and } t' \text{ is the temporal vantage point on } g(n) \text{ in } w_j \text{ at } t_i, \llbracket \lambda w \phi \rrbracket^{u,a[\text{TIME} \rightarrow t'], g}(w') = 1$$

- Modalized NAR operator, quantifying over world-time pairs (Lewis, 1978; Anand & Toosarvandani, 2020):
 - The relevant narrative $g(n)$ is evaluated with respect to the local world w_j and time t_i .
 - A time t' is identified as the temporal vantage point on the narrative.
 - $\text{TIME}(a)$ is set to t' .
- Because $-v$ requires $\text{TIME}(a)$ to be shifted away from the UT, it is only licensed under NAR which accomplishes the necessary shifting.
 - And, as a result, $-v$ is restricted to narrative mode.

4 Ruling out backshifting

- Let's illustrate how backshifting is ruled out with (14, repeated from 6), where the following eventualities are at play:

- Sarangerel-falling-event = e_{fall}
- Tuya-pushing-event = e_{push}

- (14) a. [Sarangerel un-**av**.]_{S₁} [Tuya tüün-iig tülkh-**ev**.]_{S₂}
 Sarangerel fall-*v* Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-*v*
 'Sarangerel falls. Tuya pushes her.' (**Backshifted #**)
- b. [Sarangerel un-**av**.]_{S₁} [Tuya tüün-iig tülkh-**seŋ**.]_{S₂}
 Sarangerel fall-*v* Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-PST
 'Sarangerel falls. Tuya pushed her.' (**Backshifted ✓**)

- The containment relation between the RT and $\text{TIME}(a)$ expressed by -*v* results in a lack of backshifting when it interacts with the perfective aspect (see Anand & Toosarvandani, 2018 on the English HP).
- The perfective aspect requires the duration of the eventuality $\tau(e)$ to be contained in the RT.
 - Because PRFV is covert in Khalkha Mongolian (e.g., Knick, 2025), both verbs are aspectually perfective in (14).

(15) $\llbracket \text{PRFV} \rrbracket^g = \lambda P. \lambda t. \exists e [\tau(e) \subseteq t \ \& \ P(e)]$

- Assessment time shifting is subject to a set of constraints (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2018):

(16) *Constraints on Assessment Time Update (CATU)*

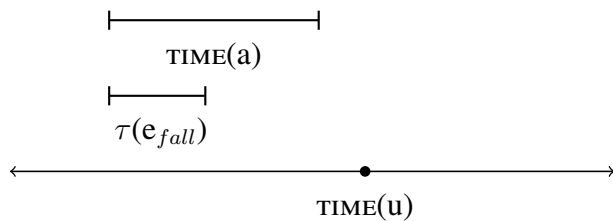
For a sentence S and an eventualities stack E , S can be evaluated with respect to contexts u and a such that:

- $\text{TIME}(a) := \text{TIME}(u)$, or
- $\text{TIME}(a) := t$ s.t. $\forall t' (t' < t \rightarrow t' < \tau(e_0)) \ \& \ \forall t' (t' < \tau(e_0) \rightarrow t' < t)$

- **Consequence of CATU:** $\text{TIME}(a)$ can either be set as equivalent to the speech time, or shifted to a time with the same left boundary as the most recent/salient event in the discourse e_0 .
- Backshifting occurs via anaphora to $\text{TIME}(a)$ when $\text{TIME}(a)$ is left-aligned to the preceding event e_{fall} (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2018), shown in (17).

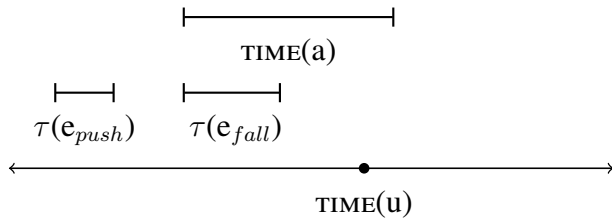
- Due to PRFV, $\tau(e_{fall}) \subseteq \text{TIME}(a)$.

(17) [Sarangerel fall-*v*]_{S₁}



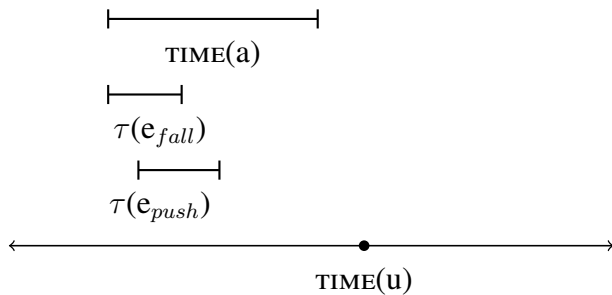
- For the ‘**simple past**’ sentence in (14b), backshifting is available because the past-shifted $RT < TIME(a)$, and the duration of the relevant event $\tau(e_{push}) \subseteq RT$.
 - In other words, $\tau(e_{push}) < TIME(a)$.
 - Because $\tau(e_{fall}) \subseteq TIME(a)$, $\tau(e_{push}) < \tau(e_{fall})$.

(18) [Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-PST]_{S₂} (backshifted ✓)



- However, when **PRFV is combined with -v** in (14a), $RT \subseteq TIME(a)$, and $\tau(e_{push}) \subseteq RT$.
 - This results in a configuration where $\tau(e_{push}) \subseteq TIME(a)$.
 - Crucially, the left boundary of $TIME(a)$ is equivalent to the left boundary of $\tau(e_{fall})$.
 - Therefore, since both $\tau(e_{fall})$ and $\tau(e_{push})$ must be contained within $TIME(a)$, no precedence relation is established.

(19) [Tuya 3.SG-ACC push-v]_{S₂} (backshifted #)



- **In sum**, the combined forces of the perfective, -v, and CATU result in the ban on backshifting.

5 -v in embedded contexts

- I wrap up with another point of divergence between -v and the English HP: **embedded contexts**.
- The English HP has been argued to be embeddable under attitude verbs (Anand & Toosarvandani, 2020).
 - In (20a, 20b), present morphology under the past tense does *not* result in a standard “double-access” reading (Abusch, 1997), as the embedded eventuality need not overlap with the UT.
 - Possible with both fictional narratives (20a) and non-fictional (20b).

- (20) a. Let me tell you the ending of *Romeo and Juliet*. To be with her lover, Juliet **decides** to trick her disapproving family. She **visits** a friar for help and receives a vial. I thought (before reading the play myself) that [she **drinks** poison from this vial]. Instead, she **drinks** a sleeping potion.
- b. *Context: You're watching a documentary about the life of Edvard Munch, an expressionist painter.* Following his mother's death, Munch **spends** much of his childhood in Oslo drawing. He **is** frequently sick, often bedridden with illness. Art historians later concluded that despite his young age, Munch **is** more isolated than other children (during this period).

- In contrast, **-v can only embed as a quotative** (21).

- (21) *Context: Oyuun just recited a story that her mother used to tell her. You're now reporting one of the sentences that Oyuun said during the storytelling.*

Oyuun "Gal-t uul delber-**ev**" gej khel-sen.
 Oyuun fire-DAT mountain erupt-v COMP say-PST

"Oyuun said, 'The volcano erupts.'"

- **-v cannot appear in non-quotative complements** (22), unlike the present tense *-nA* or past tense *-sAη*.

- (22) Khulan khaniaga-saη. Ter övchtei {bai-**na** / bai-**saη** / *bai-**v**} gej khel-**sen**.
 Khulan cough-PST 3.SG sick {AUX-PRS / AUX-PST / AUX-**v**} COMP say-PST
 "Khulan coughed. She said she is/was sick."

- Remains unembeddable even when the attitude verb is part of the narrative itself and is inflected with *-v* (23a, cf. 23b).

- (23) a. Khulan khaniaga-v. Ter övchtei {bai-**na** / bai-**saη** / *bai-**v**} gej khel-**ev**.
 Khulan cough-v 3.SG sick {AUX-PRS / AUX-PST / AUX-**v**} COMP say-v
 "Khulan coughs. She says she is/was sick."

- b. ...The dragon **snarls** at the queen. She **thinks** [the kingdom **is** doomed]...

- **Present-under-past leads to "double-access" reading in Khalkha Mongolian:**

- When the present tense *-nA* is embedded under the past tense (e.g., 24), it results in a "double-access" reading, akin to English (Abusch, 1997).
- Thus, the difference in embedding between *-v* and the English HP cannot be traced to a more general difference in present-under-past readings across the two languages.

- (24) a. *Context: At 2pm, Erdenechimeg said, “Margad will be asleep from 6pm–10pm.” It is now 7pm.*
 Erdenechimeg [Margad-iig unt-aj bai-**na**] gej khel-seṅ.
 Erdenechimeg Margad-ACC sleep-CVB AUX-PRS COMP say-PST
 ‘Erdenechimeg said Margad is sleeping.’
- b. *Context: At 2pm, Erdenechimeg said, “Margad is asleep right now.” It is now 7pm.*
 #Erdenechimeg [Margad-iig unt-aj bai-**na**] gej khel-seṅ.
 Erdenechimeg Margad-ACC sleep-CVB AUX-PRS COMP say-PST
 ‘Erdenechimeg said Margad is sleeping.’
 Consultant comment: “Erdenechimeg only told us Margad was sleeping at 2pm. We don’t know if she is still sleeping now.”
- How do we know that cases of quotation punctuation like (21) are *genuine* instances of quotation?
 - It is not possible to bind into quotations (Partee, 1973), resulting in the binding contrast in (25).
 - Because of this, the third person pronoun *ted* within the quotative complement cannot be bound by the subject (25a).
 - With a non-quotative complement, however, *ted* can be bound by the subject (25b).
- (25) a. [Bükh okhid-uud]_i “Enkhjin {bid-end_i / #ted-end_i} tusal-saṅ” gej khel-seṅ.
 all girl-PL Enkhjin {1.PL-DAT / 3.PL-DAT} help-PST COMP say-PST
 ‘All the girls_i said, “Enkhjin helped us_i/#them_i.”’
- b. [Bükh okhid-uud]_i Enkhjin ted-end_i tusal-saṅ gej khel-seṅ.
 all girl-PL Enkhjin 3.PL-DAT help-PST COMP say-PST
 ‘All the girls_i said Enkhjin helped them_i.’
- **So, the outstanding question:** Why a contrast in embeddability between *-v* and the English HP?
 - **Option #1:** *-v* cannot embed because of its syntactic height.
 - If the permitted complement size for the attitude verb is too small to include *-v*, then its inability to embed falls out.
 - Other non-canonical ‘tense’ morphemes (e.g., those that encode an evidential meaning) have been argued to occupy a projection in the left-periphery, above TP (e.g., Cinque, 1999; Speas, 2004; Korotkova, 2021).
 - Perhaps, then, tense morphemes that encode a narrative meaning are likewise syntactically higher than canonical tenses.
 - **An immediate issue:** The evidential tenses in Khalkha Mongolian, which should presumably be of similar height, can happily embed (26).
 - * To pursue Option #1, one would therefore need to claim that *-v* occupies a distinct position higher than both canonical tenses (PST, PRS) and ‘evidential tenses’ alike.

- (26) 1 saya khün-tei als-la-gd-san neg khot-od khoyor khuvilbar-iin al' al' n' neg ödör
 one million people-with isolate-PASS-PST.PRTC one city-DAT two variant-GEN both one day
 zereg tarkh-**jee** gej üz-ye.
 at.same.time spread-INDIR.PST COMP consider-HORT
 ‘Consider that both variants spread(, apparently,) on the same day in an isolated city with 1 million people.’

(retrieved from https://www.ted.com/talks/ted_ed_3_ways_to_end_a_virus)

- **Option #2:** NAR cannot embed because of its syntactic height.
 - Bears similarities to the literature on indexical shift, where it has been proposed that shifty operators (e.g., OP_{TIME} , OP_{AUTH} , etc.) differ in their structural height (Deal, 2020).
 - Manifests in cross-linguistic differences in which shifty operators can embed under a given attitude verb due to restrictions placed on the size of the attitude verb’s complement (see Deal, 2020).
 - If NAR itself is unable to embed, then this could capture examples where $-v$ cannot embed under the past (22):
 - * Without NAR, $TIME(a)$ can’t shift away from $TIME(u)$, leading to infelicity.
 - **An immediate issue:** What rules out examples like (23a), where $-v$ cannot embed under $-v$?
 - * $TIME(a)$ is already shifted away from $TIME(u)$ by virtue of the NAR which licenses the matrix $-v$.
 - * Yet, even though $TIME(a)$ does *not* overlap $TIME(u)$ in this configuration, embedded $-v$ is still out.

6 Conclusion

- By identifying the Khalkha Mongolian suffix $-v$ as a dedicated narrative tense marker, the current work contributes to our cross-linguistic understanding of temporal meaning in narratives.
 - Despite being attested elsewhere cross-linguistically (see Bläsing, 2003, on Kalmyk Oirat; Nurse, 2008, on Bantu languages; Phillips, 2022, on Djambarrupynu), dedicated narrative tenses have received little-to-no attention in the formal literature.
- The provided analysis of $-v$ captures parallels between the temporal properties of $-v$ and the English HP, formalizing the source of their restricted use in narrative contexts.

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