Abstract
The adverbs *aż*, found in Polish, Czech, Slovak and Russian, and *čak* found in Bulgarian, Serbian and other South Slavic languages, bear some similarity in meaning to the adverb *even*, and to the scalar adverb *only/merely*, but they also differ from *even* and *only* in crucial respects, cf. sentence (1):

(1) Ivan je *čak* u Salzburgu. (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian)
   Ivan is “even” in Salzburg.
   ‘Ivan is *čak* in Salzburg.’

In Tomaszewicz (2012, 2013, 2014), I argued that *aż* and *čak* are focus associating adverbs that have scalar semantics, like *even* and scalar *only/merely*. However, they are not additive, nor do they necessarily evoke a scale of likelihood/noteworthiness, in contrast to *even*. In Jasinskaja and Tomaszewicz (2016) we showed that in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian the two meaning components of *even*, scalarity and additivity, are lexicalized separately by *čak* and *i*. The meaning of *aż/čak* can be decomposed into three components: exclusive assertion, scalar presupposition and a presupposition that the prejacent is high on the contextual scale. Thus, typologically, they can be placed between scalar additives and scalar exclusives.