

ca ar Mean n n t e oots o erbs and Ad ect ves

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In decompositional approaches to verb meaning (Dowty 1979, Rappaport Hovav and Levin 1998, Harley 2012, Beavers and Koontz-Garboden 2020) stative and change-of-state words are built from a state-denoting root plus some event template comprised of basic elements (e.g. functional heads) indicating the event or state's temporal and causal flow. The templatic operator responsible for introducing the semantic notion of change in change-of-state verbs is usually some sort of BECOME-type operator that says that at the end of the event the state denoted by the root holds and it did not hold before. However, more recent approaches to change (Tenny 1994, Krifka 1998, Hay et al. 1999, Kennedy and Levin 2008, Rappaport Hovav 2008, Beavers 2011, 2012) have instead assumed that change is scalar in nature, where the final state of the patient is that it holds a higher degree of some property than it did before along some ordered ranking of possible degrees. Decompositionally, the root denotes a measure function that returns the degree to which an entity holds the relevant value — the same measure function that underlies corresponding scalar adjective meanings — while templatic structure introduces degree comparison and

