

Telicity, teleological modality, and (non-)culmination

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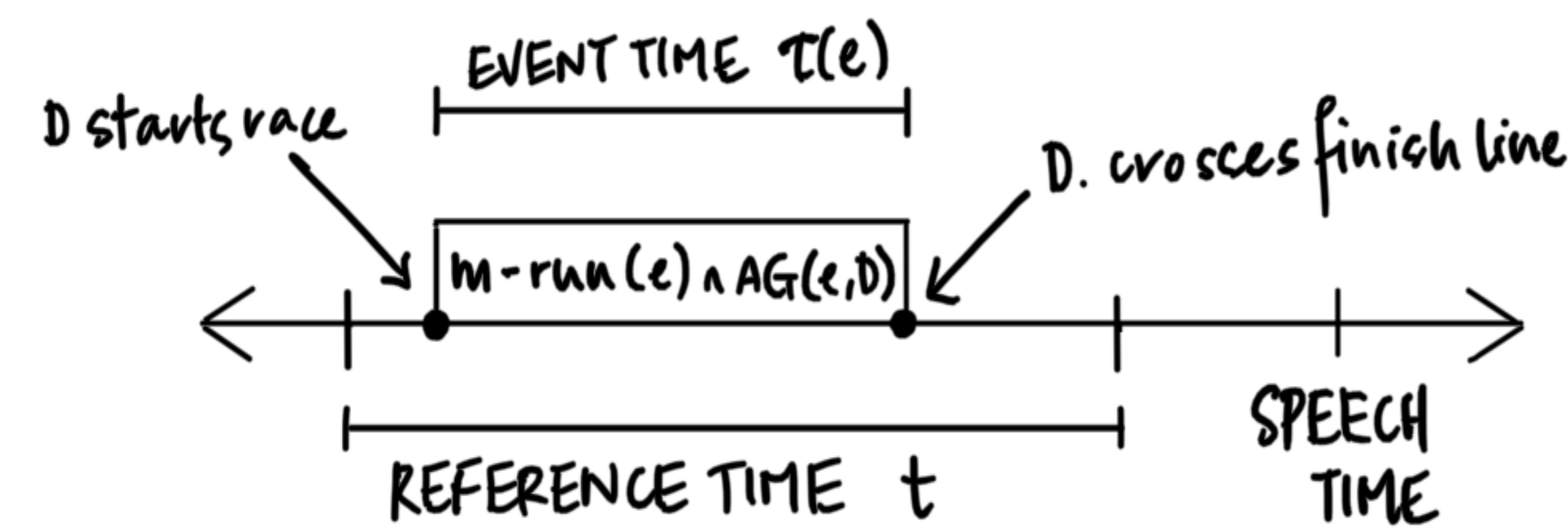


Culmination entailments of telic P_s

CEs are frequently explained by means of:

- (i) **bare telic P_s** denoting culminated events
(Dowty 1979, Landman 1992)
- (ii) **'included' PF**: (Bhatt & Pancheva 2005)
[[PF]] := $\lambda w \lambda t \lambda P . \exists e [\tau(e) \subseteq t \wedge P(e)(w)]$

- (1) Des ran a marathon
≡ PST(PF(D run a marathon))
→ She traversed the full race path



The imperfective paradox

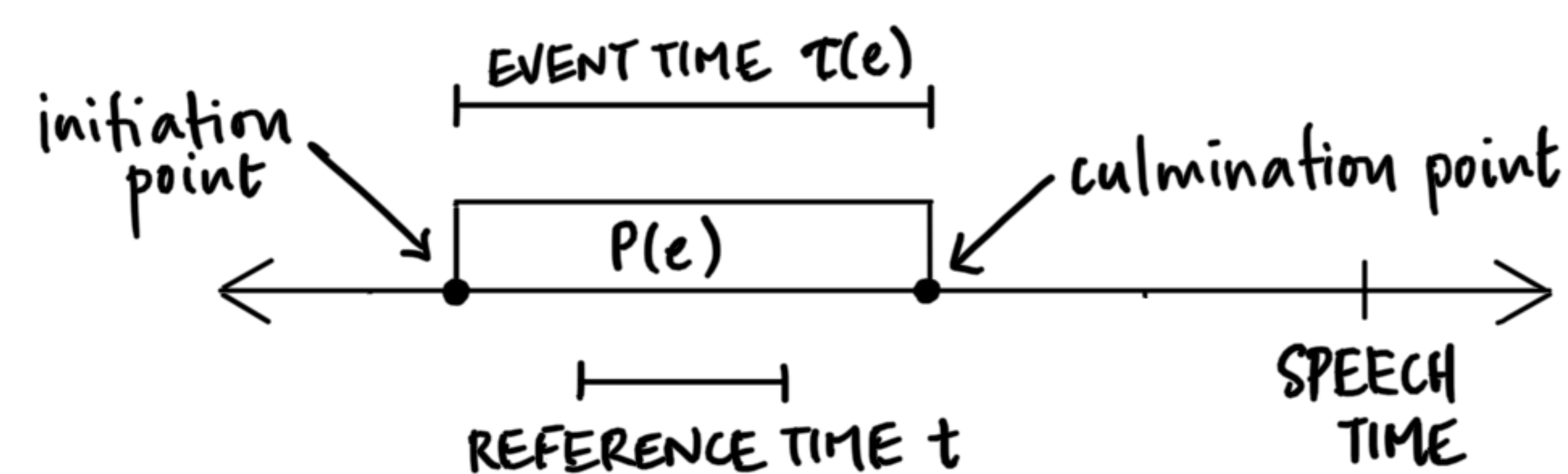
PROGs of telic P_s need not culminate:

- (2) Mahler was writing a tenth symphony
(when he died). \nrightarrow He completed it.
(\nrightarrow Mahler wrote a tenth symphony)

Extensional 'including' PROG:

yields ongoing events, but **forces culmination** to take place in the evaluation world

$$[[\text{PROG}]] := \lambda w \lambda t \lambda P . \exists e [\tau(e) \supseteq t \wedge P(e)(w)]$$



Resolving the paradox

Existing approaches:

- (I) **Extensional PROG**: (e.g., Parsons 1990)
 - telic P_s denote (non-)culminated events
 - PROG can instantiate P sans culmination
- (II) **Intensional PROG**: (e.g., Dowty, Landman)
 - telic P_s denote (only) culminated events
 - modal PROG locates event onsets in w^* , culminations in modal alternatives

Our claim: the 'paradox' is due to intensionality inherent in telic P_s , not in PROG

Telicity and intensionality

Telic P denotes **nested temporal slices** of teleological alternatives for its culmination condition

Given world w and context k :

- let D be a context-dependent **model of causal relationships** between propositions (Pearl 2000)
- let $s \subseteq k$ be a (starting) situation which:
 - (i) contains CC-relevant circumstances
 - (ii) does not exhaust its causal consequences
- $e \in [[P]]^k$ iff e is a **continuous causal development** of s at start time t_0 in a teleological alternative for CC with causal ordering source based on D (cf. Kaufmann 2013)
- for $e_1, e_2 \in [[P]]^k$, $e_1 \sqsubseteq e_2$ iff:
 - (i) e_2 is an **optimal causal development** of e_1 ,
 - (ii) $\exists e_3 \in [[P]]^k$ s.t. $e_1, e_2 \sqsubseteq e_3$, and e_3 verifies CC

Positive consequences of our approach:

- **no imperfective paradox:** extensional PROG can instantiate non-culminated $e \in [[P]]^k$
- $[[P]]^k$ is sensitive to 'inertial' (causal) developments based on context, permitting variation based on participants, circumstances, perspectives ... (cf. Landman, Asher 1992, Bonomi 1997, a.o.)
- **bonus:** a unified extensional approach to **non-culminating perfectives** of accomplishments
- **looking ahead:** a unified treatment of culmination entailments and ability modals' **actuality entailments** (Bhatt 1999) (see handout for further details)

Proposal

An enriched mereology for telic P_s :

- $[[P]]$ contains culminated & non-culminated parts of **teleologically-optimal worlds**
- $[[P]]$ is structured by a **culmination condition** (CC; Kratzer 2004), as a **goal** structures teleological alternatives

Teleological alternatives in w , given goal G , circumstantial f , stereotypical g :
 $\{w' : \text{Best}_{g(w)}((\cap f(w)) \cap G)\}$
 (cf. von Stechow & Iatridou 2005)

Non-culminating accomplishments

(Non-)culminating PFs receive a unified treatment in terms of **MAX operators**

(Filip & Rothstein 2005, Altshuler 2014)

Weak PF₁ indicating **cessation**, not culmination, combines with **local MAX**:

$$[[\text{PF}_1]] := \lambda w \lambda t \lambda P . \exists e [\tau(e) \subseteq t \wedge e \in w \wedge \text{MAX}(w, e, P)]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(e) \wedge \forall e' \in w [(P(e') \wedge e \sqsubseteq e') \rightarrow e' = e]$$

Hindi simple PF₁: (Singh 1998, a.o.)

- (3) *maayaa-ne biskuT-ko khaa-yaa ...*
Maya-ERG cookie-ACC eat-PF₁ ...
✓ ... *lekin use puuraa nahiin khaa-yaa*
...but it whole not eat-PF₁
... *aur use ab-tak khaa rahii hai*
...and it now-until eat PROG PRS

Strong, culminating PF₂ combines with **absolute MAX_{abs}**:

$$[[\text{PF}_2]] := \lambda w \lambda t \lambda P . \exists e [\tau(e) \subseteq t \wedge e \in w \wedge \text{MAX}_{\text{abs}}(e, P)]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$P(e) \wedge \forall e' [(P(e') \wedge e \sqsubseteq e') \rightarrow e' = e]$$

Hindi compound PF₂:

- (4) *maayaa-ne biskuT-ko khaa liyaa ...*
Maya-ERG cookie-ACC eat PF₂ ...
... *lekin use puuraa nahiin khaa-yaa*
...but it whole not eat-PF₁

Future exploration:

the **typological** and **pragmatic landscape** of included/including aspects, MAX requirements