

Achievements in an Event Semantics

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1. Introduction

The category of *achievements* forms one of the four cornerstones of Vendler's (1967) aspectual classification, among *accomplishments*, *activities*, and *states*. Examples of achievement verbs are given in (1).

- (1) arrive, be born, begin, convince, depart, die, discover, find, forget, hear, leave, lose, notice, realize, recognize, resume, see, stop, strike oil, win

A long-standing intuition about achievements is that they denote instantaneous events. In Vendler's words, achievements 'occur at a single moment' (p. 103) and 'involve unique and definite time instants' (p. 107). Similarly, Freed (1979, p. 51) states that '[a]n achievement essentially names an event that has no duration.' Putting the same point in yet another way, Mourelatos (1981, p. 192) writes that achievements 'can be indefinitely placed within a temporal stretch, but they cannot in themselves occur *over or throughout* a temporal stretch.' The instantaneity that these authors speak of is palpable in the following sentences:

- (2) a. Rebecca reached the summit at twelve o'clock sharp.
b. Anita recognized Peter the moment he entered the room.

In (2a), Rebecca's reaching (attainment) of the summit occurred exactly at twelve o'clock—it did not last several moments, the final of which was the transition to 12:00. Similarly, in (2b), Anita's recognition of Peter took place the moment he entered—no sooner, no later, and certainly no longer.

But do achievements really denote *instantaneous* events? A positive answer requires there to be instantaneous events, and yet this is open to doubt. If achievements denote events and events are changes, then assuming that changes require longer than an instant to transpire,¹ it follows that there are no strictly instantaneous events. Consequently, achievements denote at best very short events, and the characterizations offered by Vendler, Freed, and Mourelatos should be charitably understood as impressionistic.

However, this conclusion may be too hasty. Let us grant that changes take time, however short. What can then be questioned is whether all events *are* changes. States, presumably, are not changes, but this is not what I have in mind. Imagine that there are instantaneous events which—while not changes themselves—nonetheless *presuppose* changes in their immediate vicinity. The presupposition in question is above all *ontological*: because of what they are, instantaneous events are such as to require the existence of other types of events in order to exist themselves. I will argue that there are such instantaneous events and that they can serve as the denotata of achievements.

While (finite) events come in different sizes, they all have beginnings and endings. We could take beginnings and endings to be extended events in their own right, as the earlier and later parts of a larger event, respectively. However, it cannot be denied that an event also begins to take place at some instant and

finishes taking place at another (Hamblin (1969), Chisholm (1982)). Now recall the scenario from (1a): Rebecca climbs all morning and reaches the summit at twelve o'clock sharp. Never mind that we are not actually able to calculate the exact instant at which she reaches the summit. Forget also that there is a good deal of arbitrariness in determining the precise bounds of the summit. The point is simply that once we stipulate the bounds of the summit and decide on an interval (however short) which covers the ending of the climbing, we have no conceptual difficulty in imagining that the Rebecca's climbing to the summit terminates with her reaching of the summit and that the reaching is instantaneous, falling within the said interval. In other words, there is no conceptual problem in taking the reaching of the summit—as the ending of the climb to the summit—to be arbitrarily short.²

The logic of achievements is in fact the logic of beginnings and endings. And it seems that beginnings and endings must satisfy two basic requirements if they are to count as beginnings and endings at all. The first is that the beginning (ending) of an event of type *X* not be immediately preceded (followed) by an event of the same type. For example, if Rebecca begins to climb, then she was not climbing immediately before. The second requirement is that the beginning (ending) of an event of type *X* be part of an event of the same type that stretches temporally to the right (left). Keeping with our example, if Rebecca begins to climb, then she climbs for a while immediately thereafter—not necessarily for a long while, of course, but for at least a good deal longer than an instant. The salient feature of this analysis is that while beginnings and endings are instantaneous and therefore not changes themselves, they nevertheless very clearly presuppose changes.

Consider now how achievement verbs like *reach* and *recognize* are amenable to this sort of analysis. Take *recognize*: it plausibly denotes beginnings of states of recognizing.³ Accordingly, if Anita suddenly recognizes Peter, then there is a beginning of a state in which she recognizes him. As required, this state stretches temporally to the right and its beginning is not immediately preceded by a state in which she recognizes him. The verb *reach*, I suggest, denotes endings of motion events that are also beginnings of states. If Rebecca reaches the summit, then there is an ending of a motion event in which she climbs to the summit. However, that ending is *at the same time* the beginning of a state in which she is at the summit. As necessary, Rebecca's climbing to the summit stretches temporally to the left and its ending is not immediately followed by an event in which she climbs to the summit. Moreover, her being at the summit stretches temporally to the right and its beginning is not immediately preceded by a state in which she is at the summit.

As intuitively correct as I believe that this way of analyzing achievements is, its formalization is problematic in current versions of event semantics (e.g., Krifka (1989), Parsons (1990)). The central difficulty, no surprise, lies in the introduction of instantaneous events—events that are located in time but which do not take up any time at all. Event semantics does not standardly assume the existence of such events. The analysis that I develop in section 3, in which I present a two-sorted event ontology for event semantics, radically changes all of this. The two sorts are introduced there as *happenings* and *boundary happenings*. Happenings correspond more or less to the familiar collection of (thick) eventualities;⁴ boundary happenings are the new (thin) citizens—in a word, they are the boundaries of happenings. Concomitant with this explicit *reification* of boundaries is a shift from a purely mereological framework to a

mereotopological one in which happenings and boundary happenings may and in fact do play according to different rules.

2. Diagnosing Achievements

At the outset, let me fix some terminology. I use the term ‘achievement’ to designate a class of verbal projections (Vs, VPs, and IPs) that pattern alike with respect to an inventory of aspectual tests.⁵ This usage does not commit me to a particular denotation for achievements. However, since I presuppose an event semantics, I do assume that achievements denote properties of eventualities.⁶ Whether these properties form an aspectually significant natural class or *sort* is of course what is at issue. In what follows, I present four pieces of evidence in favor of treating achievements as an aspectual category in their own right. In each case, I argue that the key to understanding the pattern is the *instantaneity* of the eventualities denoted by achievements.

2.1. Time-Span Adverbials

Although achievements are compatible with time-span adverbials (i.e., *in*-adverbials), the latter do not measure the smallest interval *during which* the described eventuality takes place, but rather a contextually determined interval *at the end of which* it takes place.

- (3) a. Rebecca reached the summit in five hours (in a split second).
b. Anita recognized Peter in five minutes (in a fraction of a second).
c. Mary arrived in an hour (in a moment).

Evidence for this role of time-span adverbials with achievements is their close synonymy with *after*-adverbials, as the close synonymy between the sentences in (3) and (4) attests.

- (4) a. Rebecca reached the summit after five hours (after a split second).
b. Anita recognized Peter after five minutes (after a fraction of a second).
c. Mary arrived after an hour (after a moment).

The close synonymy between time-span adverbials and *after*-adverbials is absent with accomplishments, as seen in (5). Time-span adverbials now *do* describe the smallest interval during which the described eventuality takes place; *after*-adverbials, as before, specify an amount of time that elapses before it occurs.⁷

- (5) a. Rebecca wrote a letter to the president in an hour.
Not synonymous with: Rebecca wrote a letter to the president after an hour.
b. Anita proved the theorem in twenty minutes.
Not synonymous with: Anita proved the theorem after twenty minutes.

If achievements denote instantaneous eventualities, as I claim, then these eventualities quite literally have no temporal extent to be measured. Time-span adverbials, when they measure the smallest interval during which the described eventuality takes place, presuppose a temporal extent, however short. It is this conflict between the actual lack of a temporal extent with achievements and the presupposition that there is one with time-span adverbials that accounts for why the latter do not have the same function with achievements as they do with accomplishments.

2.2. Progressivity

A standard objection to the view that achievements denote instantaneous eventualities is the observation that many (though not all) achievements occur in the progressive:

- (6)
- a. Rebecca was reaching the summit when it began to rain.
 - b. # Anita was recognizing Peter when I walked in.
 - c. Astrid was winning the race when we arrived.
 - d. Are you finding everything okay?⁸
 - e. We visited the wounded soldier, who was dying.

Surely, the objection goes, progressive clauses do not describe instantaneous eventualities, hence the compatibility of the progressive with achievements strongly suggests that latter do not describe instantaneous eventualities either.

The occurrence of achievements in the progressive is indeed a puzzle, but it alone does not constitute a *counterexample* to the claim that achievements denote instantaneous eventualities unless an analysis is offered of the progressive with achievements that is incompatible with this claim. I know of no such analysis. In fact, I believe that it is possible to turn the tables and use the compatibility of the progressive with achievements (when it is compatible) as further support for the claim that achievements form an aspectual category in their own right.

A largely underappreciated point about achievements in the progressive is that there is always an *unpredictable* meaning shift implicated. Some achievements appear so often in the progressive that it is hard to see this unpredictable shift at first, yet I claim that it is nevertheless present. Consider the examples in (6). In (6a), *was reaching* may be paraphrased as ‘was approaching’: it is not the actual attainment of the summit that was in progress. In (6c), *was winning the race* has ‘was ahead in the race’ as a paraphrase—the winning itself was clearly not in progress. The question in (6d) may be rephrased as ‘Is your search for what you are looking for going well?’. Again, it is not the eventuality described by the achievement (here: a finding) that is in progress. Finally, *was dying* in (6e) may be paraphrased as ‘was suffering and on the verge of death’: the death itself was not in progress.

In all of these cases, the eventualities described by the achievements in the progressive are simply not of the same type as the eventualities described by the achievements alone. Furthermore, it is difficult to see how the meaning shifts involved are completely predictable. In each case, there seems to be an element of irreducible *lexicalization* involved. Why, for example, can we not refer to a captured spy in her final minutes before committing suicide as someone who is

dying? If achievements denote instantaneous eventualities, then we do not expect semantically *regular* progressives to be possible, precisely because eventualities without duration are *never* in progress.

Accomplishments, in stark contrast to achievements, appear exceptionlessly and regularly in the progressive:

- (7) a. Rebecca was writing a letter to the president when she was interrupted.
b. Anita was proving the theorem when the examiner left the room.
c. The lifeguard was rescuing Peter when the ambulance arrived.
d. Astrid was growing up when the war broke out.

In each of these examples, it is unproblematic to say that the progressive clause literally describes the eventuality denoted by the corresponding nonprogressive clause as it is in progress.

2.3. *No Partial Completion*

Achievements are incompatible with adverbs expressing that the described eventuality is partially completed or realized:

- (8) a. # Rebecca partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) reached the summit.
b. # Anita partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) recognized Peter.
c. # Astrid partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) won the race.
d. # The patient partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) died.

If achievements denote instantaneous eventualities, then this incompatibility is expected: since such eventualities have no proper parts, no partial realization is possible.

Accomplishments, in contrast, typically (although not always) exhibit no conflict with such adverbs:

- (9) a. Rebecca partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) wrote a letter to the president.
b. Anita partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) proved the theorem.
c. # The lifeguard partly (partially, half, partway, halfway) rescued Peter.

However, even when there is a conflict, as in (9c), the nature of the unacceptability differs from the one in (8). In addition to duration, adverbs like *partly*, etc. arguably presuppose a certain kind of *divisibility* for the types of eventualities in question.⁹ Letters standardly have parts that are written separately; theorems often have parts that are proven separately; but people normally do not have parts that are rescued separately (although this is not unimaginable in gruesome accidents). Indeed, a sentence such as *Unfortunately, Rebecca only partly rescued her dissertation after it fell out the window* sounds unexceptional.

If this line of analysis is correct, then achievements are doubly out, as far as this class of adverbs is concerned: the eventualities that they denote are instantaneous, *a fortiori* no divisibility of the kind suggested is possible.

2.4. *Intentionality and Manner*

Achievements are incompatible with adverbs expressing that the referent of the subject NP participated intentionally in the described eventuality:

- (10) a. # Rebecca intentionally (attentively, conscientiously, studiously, vigilantly) reached the summit.
b. # Anita intentionally (attentively, conscientiously, studiously, vigilantly) recognized Peter.
c. # Astrid intentionally (attentively, conscientiously, studiously, vigilantly) arrived.

In (10a), Rebecca may have intentionally climbed to the summit or even intended to reach it, but her attainment of the summit was not carried out intentionally. Similarly, in (10c), Astrid may have done any number of things leading up to her arrival intentionally, but her very arrival was not performed intentionally.

Perhaps more surprising is the fact that achievements disallow manner adverbs in their eventuality-related interpretation:

- (11) a. # Rebecca quickly (slowly) reached the summit.
b. # Anita quickly (slowly) recognized Peter.
c. # Astrid quickly (slowly) won the race.
d. # The patient died quickly (slowly).

The intended reading of these sentences is that the eventualities described unfold quickly (slowly) and not that a short (long) period of time elapses before they take place. In (11a), Rebecca may have been quick (slow) to reach the summit, but this crucially pertains to how quickly (slowly) she climbed and not to the reaching itself. Likewise, in (11d), the patient's condition may have quickly (slowly) deteriorated before resulting in death, but the death itself was neither quick nor slow.

The idea that achievements denote instantaneous eventualities can be used to shed light on such data. Intuitively, it is reasonable to think that any sort of intentional activity or *act* takes time, if only a short time. Since instantaneous eventualities have zero duration, they lack the temporal *extent* required for intentional activity. The lack of a temporal extent also accounts for why instantaneous eventualities cannot be judged as quick or slow: it is simply a category mistake to assert of durationless eventualities that they are quick or slow, because quickness and slowness presuppose a *variability* in temporal extent that instantaneous eventualities necessarily lack.

3. **Boundaries in an Event Semantics**

Achievements have suffered an undeniable *neglect* in the aspectual literature. They receive no treatment in Krifka (1989), which is otherwise the most explicit event semantic account of aspect to date. This omission is ironic, for we might have expected event semantics (of all approaches) to have delivered an analysis of achievements. There is, moreover, a widespread tendency for achievements to be assimilated to accomplishments, only to be effectively ignored (Egg (1995, §4.2), Parsons (1990, p. 24), Pustejovsky (1991, p. 56, fn. 9), Tenny (1994, p. 5), Verkuyl (1993, §2.4)).

More promising in this regard are approaches that recognize achievements as an aspectual category in their own right. This is true of Dowty's (1979) original analysis of achievements in terms of the BECOME-operator, C. S. Smith's (1991) two-component aspectual theory, and Naumann's (1995) recent analysis of aspectual composition in dynamic logic. However, in none of these accounts do achievements actually denote properties of instantaneous objects (whether of instants or instantaneous eventualities). Upon closer inspection, achievements in fact denote 'minimal' (non-singleton) intervals or transitions, i.e., objects that—although short—nonetheless have a duration. Consequently, the intuitive 'instantaneity of achievements' gets lost in the technical implementation, and achievements turn out to be just short accomplishments.¹⁰

Another school speaks of achievements as denoting 'culmination points' or 'culminations' (e.g., Lys und Mommer (1986), Moens und Steedman (1988), Kamp und Reyle (1993, §5.3.2)). Binnick (1991, p. 195) puts this view best:

An achievement is all culmination; though the achievement is possibly preceded by some activity (spotting something is preceded by looking for it), the verb refers only to the achievement phase, not to the preceding activity.

However, apart from the unhappy term 'culmination', which is biased towards endings, whereas achievements may also denote beginnings (e.g., *recognize*, as I suggested in section 1), the more serious worry about this kind of analysis is that *models* for achievements with 'culminations' have never been proposed.

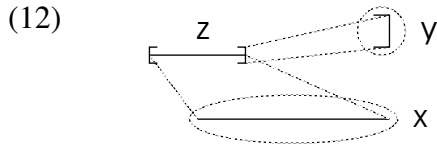
The perspective that I advocate is to analyze achievements as denoting (left or right) *boundaries* of eventualities. Pianesi and Varzi (1994, pp. 533, 544) mention in passing the idea of analysing achievements as denoting right boundaries of eventualities, but they do not motivate or develop it further. In fact, they do not present a semantics for achievements. (But this was also not their goal in that paper.) Fleck (1996, §6.3) likewise recognizes the relevance of boundaries in modelling achievements ('state changes'), but her 'state changes' are not quite instantaneous, as they also occupy the two borders adjacent to a boundary. Moreover, her semantics remains implicit as well.

My approach is inspired by work on *mereotopology* (Eschenbach (1994), Pianesi and Varzi (1994), B. Smith (to appear)), but I consider it also to be in tune with Galton's (1994) positive attitude towards instantaneous events and Mittwoch's (1991) appreciation of achievements.

3.1. Temporal Ontology

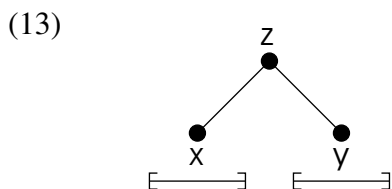
Before diving into a formalization of the temporal ontology, let me describe what is to be formalized. The leading idea is that there are two basic sorts of eventualities, *happenings* and *boundary happenings*. Happenings consist of events, processes, and states, i.e., roughly comparable to the usual assortment of eventualities familiar from an unsorted event semantics.¹¹ I say 'roughly comparable' because a condition that I place on happenings is that they be *self-connected* (Ax14 in section 3.1.2). Consequently, although every happening is an eventuality, not every eventuality is a happening.¹² Boundary happenings, in contrast, consist of the boundaries of happenings. Taken together, happenings and boundary happenings constitute the domain of *basic eventualities*. Observe that since a category of boundary happenings is not usually recognized, eventualities are more richly sorted in the present account.

As a aid to intuition, I make occasional use of ‘bounded interval’ diagrams like the one in (12), where z is a happening, y is the *right* boundary happening of z , and x is the *body* of z (i.e., x is z stripped of its left and right boundary happenings). For perspicuity, x and y are abstracted and enlarged. What remains implicit in (12) is the left-to-right linear structure of time.



These diagrams are convenient for present purposes because they naturally suggest important features of the objects that we want to model. First, there is absolutely no difference in length between a happening and its body: the addition of a boundary happening to the body adds structure but no duration. Second, happenings are self-connected or free of internal gaps or holes. As will become clear, this does not mean that all eventualities are gapless—it only means that those that we take to be happenings are. Third, boundary happenings are *oriented*: they bound a happening in a direction (left or right). Fourth, and this is perhaps the most salient property, happenings and boundary happenings are radically different sorts of eventualities. Boundary happenings are parts of happenings, but they themselves are too ‘thin’ to ever be happenings. Conversely, happenings require boundary happenings at their beginnings and endings, but they have a ‘thickness’ that is not identifiable with collections of boundary happenings.

Not reflected in (12) is the possibility of constructing other eventualities from happenings. Suppose that we have two disjoint happenings, x and y , separated by a gap, such that x is earlier than y , and imagine that we ‘add’ them together, as in (13). The result, z , is a complex eventuality that is built out of happenings but which at the same time is not itself a happening. (Recall that happenings are required to be gapless and that x and y are separated by a gap.)



Although z in (13) does not count as a happening, it is a perfectly legitimate eventuality. Its leftmost boundary is the left boundary happening of x , and its rightmost boundary is the right boundary happening of y . However, in order to specify the boundary of z as a whole, we also need to make reference to the right boundary of x and the left boundary of y . The boundary of z as a whole, then, is the result of ‘adding’ these four boundary happenings together. The result is, to be sure, a rather exotic eventuality, consisting as it does of four scattered boundary happenings, but it is precisely this aggregate boundary happening that serves to *separate* z from other eventualities.

We aim to bring four theories together in the formal account. The first is a theory of *parts* (or *mereology*). Insofar as eventualities may be parts of others, a theory of this relation is indispensable. The second is a theory of *linear order*. Eventualities are temporally ordered, and insofar as we need to make reference to

the earlier and later parts of an eventuality, we cannot do without a linear order. The third is a theory of *times*. This is needed because we want to distinguish purely temporal overlap among eventualities (sharing of a time) from their mereological overlap (sharing of a part). Last but not least, the fourth is a theory of *eventualities*, the main protagonists of the story. In the present context, this means that we require a theory of the two basic sorts, happenings and boundary happenings. It goes without saying that I cannot do justice to all of the complexities resulting from this four-way interaction here, but the account that I propose is guided by these considerations.

The temporal ontology is formalized in a second-order predicate logic with identity, ι -descriptions, and the λ -operator. In addition, some means of handling non-referring expressions is assumed. Although the exact choice of ontological primitives is somewhat flexible, for concreteness I settle on the following domains and relations together with their designated predicates:¹³

- a set of *happenings* (h)
- a set of *boundary happenings* (b_h)
- a set of *intervals* (i)
- a set of *points* (p)
- a *precedence* relation ($<$)
- a *proper part* relation (\sqsubset)

It should be apparent that I am not engaged in a reductionist enterprise. In particular, I make no attempt to construct times out of eventualities, intervals out of points, or happenings out of boundary happenings. This is not to say that it cannot be done in one way or another, but the particular account that I propose is actually inconsistent with reducing intervals to points or happenings to boundary happenings. In any case, my principal concern is to chart out properties of these objects as they relate to a semantics for achievements, and not to determine how (im)plausibly the one type could be defined in terms of the other.¹⁴

In what follows, the unsorted variables $x, y, z \dots$ range over *all* objects of the ontology, which includes not only happenings, boundary happenings, intervals, and points, but also physical objects (which, however, I do not explicitly discuss). While I do not rule out the existence of ‘mixed’ objects that have (say) intervals and physical objects as parts, I do assume that for something to count as a *temporal object*, it must be built out of happenings, boundary happenings, intervals, or points (Df10). In other words, the temporal ontology is *grounded* in these four basic types of objects.

3.1.1. Definitions

To start things off, let us define the domain of *basic eventualities* as comprised of happenings and boundaries, and that of *basic times* as comprised of intervals and points:

- Df1. Basic-Ev := $\lambda x[h(x) \vee b_h(x)]$ (x is a basic eventuality)
Df2. Basic-Tm := $\lambda x[i(x) \vee p(x)]$ (x is a basic time)

Note that ‘basic time’, like ‘basic eventuality’, is a technical term, being restricted to intervals and points. This is a terminological decision, and as such it is

perfectly compatible with the existence of complex times that are built out of basic times but which are not ‘basic’ themselves because they are neither intervals nor points (Df9). For example, since intervals lack internal gaps, if a time is built out of intervals separated by gaps, it is complex and not basic.

Turning to the mereological definitions, we say that an object without proper parts is an *atom*:

$$\text{Df3.} \quad \text{Atom} := \lambda x[\neg \exists y[y \sqsubset x]] \quad (x \text{ is an atom})$$

The (improper) *part* and *overlap* relations are defined in the usual manner:

$$\text{Df4.} \quad \sqsubset := \lambda x \lambda y[x \sqsubset y \vee x = y] \quad (x \text{ is part of } y)$$

$$\text{Df5.} \quad \circ := \lambda x \lambda y[\exists z[z \sqsubset x \wedge z \sqsubset y]] \quad (x \text{ and } y \text{ overlap})$$

The two *sum* operations, *general* and *binary*, then receive the following definitions (where X in Df6 is a one-place predicate variable):

$$\text{Df6.} \quad \sigma := \lambda X \iota y[\forall z[z \circ y \leftrightarrow \exists z'[X(z') \wedge z' \circ z]] \quad (\text{general sum of } X\text{'s})$$

$$\text{Df7.} \quad \oplus := \lambda x \lambda y \iota z[z = \sigma(\lambda z'[z' \sqsubset x \vee z' \sqsubset y])] \quad (\text{binary sum of } x \text{ and } y)$$

With the sum operation at our disposal, we can define three relevant sorts of *temporal objects*: (i) those built out of basic eventualities, (ii) those built out of basic times, and (iii) those built out of basic eventualities or basic times (or both).

$$\text{Df8.} \quad \text{Ev} := \lambda x[x = \sigma(\lambda y[y \sqsubset x \wedge \text{Basic-Ev}(y)]] \quad (x \text{ is an eventuality})$$

$$\text{Df9.} \quad \text{Tm} := \lambda x[x = \sigma(\lambda y[y \sqsubset x \wedge \text{Basic-Tm}(y)]] \quad (x \text{ is a time})$$

$$\text{Df10.} \quad \text{Temp-Obj} := \lambda x[x = \sigma(\lambda y[y \sqsubset x \wedge (\text{Ev}(y) \vee \text{Tm}(y))]] \quad (x \text{ is a temporal object})$$

Note that, as a limiting case, every basic eventuality (time) is also an eventuality (time). No harm results from this implication, because it is always possible to restrict eventualities (times) to those that are not basic if the need arises.

A couple of additional mereological operations prove to be useful. The *binary product* of two objects is the largest object in their overlap, and the *difference* of two objects is the result of removing all of the parts of the second from the first.

$$\text{Df11.} \quad \otimes := \lambda x \lambda y \iota z[z = \sigma(\lambda z'[z' \sqsubset x \wedge z' \sqsubset y])] \quad (\text{binary product of } x \text{ and } y)$$

$$\text{Df12.} \quad - := \lambda x \lambda y \iota z[z = \sigma(\lambda z'[z' \sqsubset x \wedge \neg(z' \circ y)]] \quad (\text{difference of } x \text{ and } y)$$

Observe that these definitions say nothing about existence. Df6, for example, tells us what a general sum is, but it does not assert that there are any sums. This role is fulfilled by the existence axioms below. The definitions are also neutral with respect to the sortal distinctions of the ontology. The proper part relation may well relate happenings to strange objects that are sums of happenings and physical objects. This sortal indifference of the mereological predicates is not troublesome, however, since the arguments of a particular predicate can always be restricted when necessary.

It is possible to mimic certain mereological relations using the precedence relation. Two temporal objects *cross* when neither precedes the other—this is the analogue of overlap. An object is (improperly) *enclosed in*

another if everything that crosses the first also crosses the second. Here we have the analogue of (improper) part. The *proper enclosure* relation is an asymmetric restriction of enclosure. It evidently corresponds to proper part. Finally, *coincidence* arises whenever two objects are enclosed in each other (mereologically, this amounts to identity).

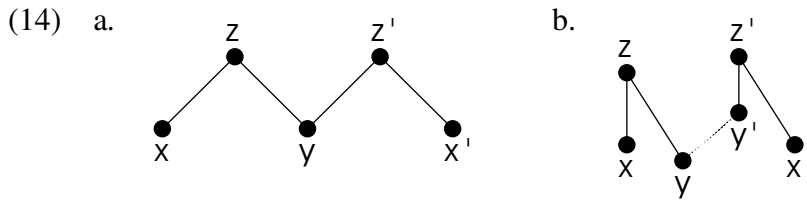
- Df13. $\text{Cross} := \lambda x \lambda y [\neg(x < y) \wedge \neg(y < x)]$ (x and y cross)
Df14. $\text{Encl} := \lambda x \lambda y [\forall z [\text{Cross}(z, x) \rightarrow \text{Cross}(z, y)]]$ (x is enclosed in y)
Df15. $\text{Prop-Encl} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Encl}(x, y) \wedge \neg \text{Encl}(y, x)]$ (x is properly enclosed in y)
Df16. $\text{Coin} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Encl}(x, y) \wedge \text{Encl}(y, x)]$ (x and y coincide)

Bear in mind that these are temporal and not mereological relations. Happenings and intervals, given that they are different sorts of objects, may not overlap mereologically. But they may cross. And they may even coincide. The latter obtains whenever the time of a happening exactly matches an interval. The possibility of this match suggests a way of using coincidence to define the *temporal trace* function:

- Df17. $\tau := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Ev}(x) \wedge \text{Im}(y) \wedge \text{Coin}(x, y)]$ (temporal trace of x)

The temporal trace function maps eventualities to the times that they coincide with. Given that the domain of times is linear (Ax9), it can be shown that the value of τ when applied to an eventuality is indeed unique.

One way of depicting the difference between overlap and crossing is as in (14), where the bottom elements (i.e., x, y, x', y') are assumed to be happenings. In (14a), the eventualities z and z' overlap—their product is the happening y . Moreover, they also cross, because neither z nor z' precedes the other. In (14b), in contrast, the complex eventualities z and z' do not overlap, therefore they have no product. However, they do cross, because the temporal traces of the happenings y and y' are identical (as is intended by the light line connecting them). Notice, consequently, that y and y' are properly enclosed in both z and z' .



We can distinguish two important ways in which temporal objects overlap. In order to state them, we first group boundary happenings and points together as *thin* objects:

- Df18. $\text{Thn} := \lambda x [\text{b}_h(x) \vee \text{p}(x)]$ (x is thin)

Two objects are *externally connected* whenever their product is thin. By comparison, they are *internally connected* whenever they overlap but are not externally connected.

- Df19. $\text{Ex-Cn} := \lambda x \lambda y [\exists z [\text{Thn}(z) \wedge z = x \otimes y]]$ (x and y are externally connected)

Df20. $\text{In-Cn} := \lambda x \lambda y [x \circ y \wedge \neg \text{Ex-Cn}(x, y)]$
 (x and y are internally connected)

An object is *self-connected* if every way of splitting it into two results in overlapping objects:

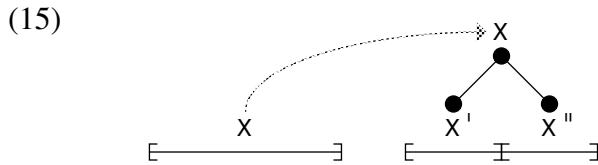
Df21. $\text{Self-Cn} := \lambda x [\forall y \forall z [x = y \oplus z \rightarrow y \circ z]]$ (x is self-connected)

Many temporal objects that are not self-connected are nevertheless made up of self-connected objects. We saw such an example in (13), where the happenings x and y are self-connected but their sum z is not. Let us say that an object is a *maximally self-connected part* of another when it is self-connected and there is no intermediate part properly containing it that is self-connected. In (13) both x and y are maximally self-connected parts of z .

Df22. $\text{Max-Self-Cn} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Self-Cn}(x) \wedge x \sqsubseteq y \wedge \neg \exists z [x \sqsubset z \wedge z \sqsubseteq y \wedge \text{Self-Cn}(z)]]$
 (x is a maximally self-connected part of y)

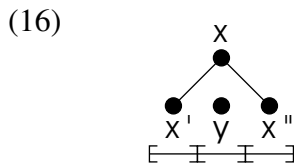
Observe that if an object is self-connected, then it is a maximally self-connected part of itself.

At first glance, it may appear that no object is really self-connected. Consider, for instance, the happening x shown in (13): can it not be split into two (seemingly) nonoverlapping parts x' and x'' , as depicted in (15)?



However, x' and x'' *do* overlap in the current approach. More precisely, they are externally connected—their product is a boundary happening that is at once the right boundary happening of x' and the left boundary happening of x'' . The motivation for this is the density axiom for atomic points below (Ax10), which states that between any two atomic points there is a third. Essentially, if x' and x'' did not overlap, there would be an infinite number of points between them and x would no longer be intuitively self-connected.¹⁵

The definition of external connection in Df19 asserts that the product of the two objects in question is a thin object. Since thin objects are boundary happenings or points (Df18), it is easy to imagine that every thin object is also an atom. However, this is not the case in the present system. On the contrary, sums of thin objects are also thin—this is guaranteed by Ax20 below. Consequently, there are instances of external connection such as the one depicted in (16) where x and y are externally connected. The product of x and y is a thin object that is not an atom, viz., the sum of the left and right boundary happenings of y .



Temporal objects, if they are not atoms, have distinct earlier and later parts. In the case of self-connected objects, an object is a *left part* of another if no other part precedes it, and it is a *right part* if no other part follows it. However, in order to allow for objects that are not self-connected, we relativize the definitions of left part and right part to maximally self-connected parts:

$$\text{Df23.} \quad \text{Lf} := \lambda x \lambda y [\exists z [x \sqsubseteq z \wedge \text{Max-Self-Cn}(z, y) \wedge \forall z' [z' \sqsubseteq z \rightarrow \neg(z' < x)]]] \\ \text{(x is a left part of y)}$$

$$\text{Df24.} \quad \text{Ri} := \lambda x \lambda y [\exists z [x \sqsubseteq z \wedge \text{Max-Self-Cn}(z, y) \wedge \forall z' [z' \sqsubseteq z \rightarrow \neg(x < z')]]] \\ \text{(x is a right part of y)}$$

According to Df23, for example, both the first half of x and the first half of y in (13) are left parts of z .

In order to generalize over happenings and intervals, we collect them together as *thick* objects:

$$\text{Df25.} \quad \text{Thk} := \lambda x [h(x) \vee i(x)] \quad \text{(x is thick)}$$

An object is a *boundary part* of another whenever the first is thin, the second has a thick part, and the first is part of that thick object:

$$\text{Df26.} \quad \text{Bd} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Thn}(x) \wedge \exists z [\text{Thk}(z) \wedge x \sqsubseteq z \wedge z \sqsubseteq y]] \\ \text{(x is a boundary part of y)}$$

By Df26, points may be boundary parts of times and boundary happenings may be boundary parts of eventualities. Notice, importantly, that not just any old temporal object with a thin object as a part automatically has that object as a boundary part. For example, the sum of two thin objects has no boundary parts, although it certainly has parts that are thin.

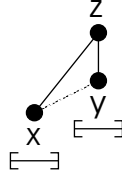
Combining definitions, we can say when one object is a *left boundary part* or a *right boundary part* of another:

$$\text{Df27.} \quad \text{Lf-Bd} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Bd}(x, y) \wedge \text{Lf}(x, y)] \quad \text{(x is a left boundary part of y)}$$

$$\text{Df28.} \quad \text{Ri-Bd} := \lambda x \lambda y [\text{Bd}(x, y) \wedge \text{Ri}(x, y)] \quad \text{(x is a right boundary part of y)}$$

Left and right boundary parts are in general not unique. We saw this already in (13), where the left (right) boundary parts of x and y each count as a left (right) boundary part of z according to Df27 (Df28). In this case, however, since the left (right) boundary parts do not coincide temporally, it would still be meaningful to speak of the ‘leftmost (rightmost) boundary part’. For an example of coincidence, consider an eventuality z that is the sum of two fully contemporaneous happenings x and y , as in (17). In this case, the two left boundary parts, on the one hand, and the two right boundary parts, on the other, coincide. Here neither of the two left (right) boundary parts of z would count as the ‘leftmost (rightmost) boundary part’ of z . (Again, the connecting dotted line signals contemporaneity.)

(17)



In order to obtain unique boundaries, we have to consider sums. The *left boundary* of a temporal object is the sum of its left boundary parts, its *right boundary* is the sum of its right boundary parts, and its *boundary* as a whole is the sum of the left and right boundaries. These notions are formalized as follows:

- Df29. $\beta_{Lf} := \lambda x \iota y [y = \sigma(\lambda z [Lf-Bd(z, x)])]$ (left boundary of x)
 Df30. $\beta_{Ri} := \lambda x \iota y [y = \sigma(\lambda z [Ri-Bd(z, x)])]$ (right boundary of x)
 Df31. $\beta := \lambda x \iota y [y = \beta_{Lf}(x) \oplus \beta_{Ri}(x)]$ (boundary of x)

In the present analysis, if a temporal object has a boundary, then the boundary is part of it—this is ultimately due to the very definition of a boundary part in Df26. In the axiomatic treatment to follow, in fact, all thick objects have boundaries (Ax15). Even so, nothing prevents us from taking a bounded object and mereologically subtracting its boundary. The result of doing so is its *body* (' κ ' in Df32 is mnemonic for *Körper*).¹⁶

- Df32. $\kappa := \lambda x \iota y [y = x - \beta(x)]$ (body of x)

Using the notion of a body, we define the *immediate precedence* relation, which basically states that one object immediately precedes another whenever the two are externally connected and the body of the first precedes the body of the second. However, in order to allow for intervals and happenings to immediately precede each other, given that these are never externally connected, a slight complication in the definition is necessary. Specifically, we have to consider the temporal trace of an eventuality whenever it immediately precedes or follows a time.

- Df33. $\ll := \lambda x \lambda y [\kappa(x) < \kappa(y) \wedge (Ex-Cn(x, y) \vee Ex-Cn(\tau(x), y) \vee Ex-Cn(x, \tau(y)))]$
 (x immediately precedes y)

Effectively, only bounded objects may immediately precede each other. This is because κ is not defined for objects without boundaries. Since neither bodies nor thin objects have boundaries, immediate precedence is not defined for them.

3.1.2. Axioms

The axioms of the temporal ontology serve to regulate the behavior of its primitive objects and relations. While the proposed set of axioms may not be free of every redundancy, I have nevertheless endeavored to keep them economical.

To begin with, we require that the domain of temporal objects not be empty. The first axiom, which guarantees the existence of a happening, fulfills this requirement:

Ax1. $\exists x[h(x)]$ (there is a happening)

The mereological axioms govern the behavior of the proper part relation. In their pure form, they are ‘topic-neutral’ or indifferent to the sortal distinctions of the ontology. Consequently, they apply to all objects (including physical and ‘mixed’ objects). The following three axioms stipulate that the proper part relation is a strict partial order without a bottom element:

Ax2. $\forall x[\neg(x \sqsubset x)]$ (irreflexivity of proper part)

Ax3. $\forall x \forall y \forall z[(x \sqsubset y \wedge y \sqsubset z) \rightarrow x \sqsubset z]$ (transitivity of proper part)

Ax4. $\forall x \forall y[x \sqsubset y \rightarrow \exists z[z \sqsubset y \wedge \neg(z \circ x)]]$ (witness for proper part)

It was noted above in connection with Df6 that it is one thing to know what a general sum is and quite another to know whether any exist. Ax5 asserts that nonempty sets of objects have sums:

Ax5. $\forall X[\exists y[X(y)] \rightarrow \exists y[y = \sigma(X)]]$ (existence of general sums)

These axioms suffice to give the mereology the strength of a complete boolean algebra without a zero element.

The axioms for the precedence relation are a bit more cumbersome to state, because now we cannot completely ignore the sortal distinctions of the ontology. Since the precedence relation is intended to be temporal precedence, it is natural that it should hold only among temporal objects (and not among physical or ‘mixed’ objects):

Ax6. $\forall x \forall y[x < y \rightarrow (\text{Temp-Obj}(x) \wedge \text{Temp-Obj}(y))]$
(precedence holds among temporal objects)

That the precedence relation is a strict partial order is valid for all temporal objects:

Ax7. $\forall x[\neg(x < x)]$ (irreflexivity of precedence)

Ax8. $\forall x \forall y \forall z[(x < y \wedge y < z) \rightarrow x < z]$ (transitivity of precedence)

The domain of times, in particular, is *linear*. This principle rules out the possibility of distinct parallel times. Since times are built up out of basic times, it suffices to state the principle for the latter:

Ax9. $\forall x \forall y[(\text{Basic-Tm}(x) \wedge \text{Basic-Tm}(y)) \rightarrow (x < y \vee y < x \vee x \circ y)]$
(linearity)

Finally, atomic points satisfy *density*, which asserts that between any two atomic points there is a third atomic point.

Ax10. $\forall x \forall y[(p(x) \wedge p(y) \wedge \text{Atom}(x) \wedge \text{Atom}(y)) \rightarrow (x < y \rightarrow \exists z[x < z \wedge z < y \wedge p(z) \wedge \text{Atom}(z)])]$ (density for points)

The precedence relation on atomic points is a dense linear order.

The connection between mereology and temporal precedence is revealed by *inclusion*. Essentially, if one temporal object is a proper part of another, then the first is also properly enclosed in the second (Df14).

$$\text{Ax11. } \forall x \forall y [(Temp-Obj(x) \wedge Temp-Obj(y)) \rightarrow (x \subset y \rightarrow Prop-Encl(x, y))] \quad (\text{inclusion})$$

The next axiom guarantees that the domain of times is *open*: for every atomic point, there are two intervals that intersect at exactly that point.

$$\text{Ax12. } \forall x [(p(x) \wedge Atom(x)) \rightarrow \exists y \exists z [i(y) \wedge i(z) \wedge x = y \otimes z]] \quad (\text{openness})$$

There is still no direct connection enforced between eventualities and times. We change this with the next axiom, which requires every basic eventuality to have a basic time as its temporal trace:

$$\text{Ax13. } \forall x [Basic-Ev(x) \rightarrow \exists y [Basic-Tm(y) \wedge \tau(x) = y]] \quad (\text{basic eventualities require basic times})$$

Since a hallmark of the present approach is the proclaimed distinction between thick and thin objects, we should guarantee that there really is such a distinction. Let us begin with three crucial properties of thick objects: (i) they are self-connected (Df21), (ii) they have boundaries (Df31), and (iii) they are *dense*.

$$\text{Ax14. } \forall x [Thk(x) \rightarrow Self-Cn(x)] \quad (\text{thick objects are self-connected})$$

$$\text{Ax15. } \forall x [Thk(x) \rightarrow \exists y [y = \beta(x)]] \quad (\text{thick objects have boundaries})$$

$$\text{Ax16. } \forall x [Thk(x) \rightarrow \exists y \exists z [\neg(y = z) \wedge Thk(y) \wedge Thk(z) \wedge x = y \oplus z]] \quad (\text{thick objects are dense})$$

Observe that density for thick objects is very different from density for atomic points (Ax10). The density of thick objects entails that any thick object is the sum of two distinct thick objects. Consequently, no thick object is an atom.¹⁷

A question not addressed by these axioms concerns the *upward closure* conditions for thick objects. In other words, when is the sum of two thick objects again a thick object? Here we have to treat happenings separately from intervals. For intervals, the matter is fairly straightforward. It is reasonable to say that the sum of any two overlapping intervals is again an interval:

$$\text{Ax17. } \forall x [(i(x) \wedge i(y) \wedge x \circ y) \rightarrow i(x \oplus y)] \quad (\text{upward closure for intervals})$$

For happenings, we might suppose that overlap would also suffice. However, insofar as happenings are further sorted into events, processes, and states, overlap alone appears too weak. Recall that since overlap is compatible with external connection (Df19) and external connection is in turn entailed by immediate precedence (Df33), this would mean that if an *event* immediately preceded a *state*, then their sum would be a happening. But this seems wrong: their sum would certainly be an eventuality, but only dubiously a happening, precisely because it would no longer be ‘basic’ in the intended sense.

A more promising alternative is base the condition on internal connection (Df20), which effectively requires that a thick object be part of the overlap. In other words, if two happenings are internally connected, then their sum is a happening:

Ax18. $\forall x \forall y [(h(x) \wedge h(y) \wedge \text{In-Cn}(x, y)) \rightarrow h(x \oplus y)]$
 (upward closure for happenings)

Thin objects are more straightforward to treat than thick objects. They exhibit two important features. The first is that they are boundary parts of thick objects; the second is that the property of being thin is *homogeneous*: not only is every thin object the sum of atomic thin objects, but also every sum of atomic thin objects is thin.

Ax19. $\forall x [\text{Thn}(x) \rightarrow \exists y [\text{Bd}(x, y)]]$
 (thin objects are boundary parts of thick objects)

Ax20. $\forall x [\text{Thn}(x) \leftrightarrow x = \sigma(\lambda y [\text{Thn}(y) \wedge \text{Atom}(y) \wedge y \sqsubseteq x])]$
 (homogeneity of thinness)

Another way of describing the import of Ax20 is that we can never get a thick object by adding together thin ones. Note that not all thin objects are self-connected. For example, although all boundaries are thin, they are typically not self-connected, as we have seen.

This concludes my presentation of the axioms of the temporal ontology. Additional axioms are imaginable, yet this collection gives a fairly clear picture of the intended objects and their relations. Many theorems can be proven in this system, including the following elementary facts:

- *sortal unambivalence*: no object is both a basic eventuality and a basic time, and none is both thick and thin
- happenings have intervals as their temporal traces
- boundary happenings have points as their temporal traces
- thick objects have boundaries and bodies as parts
- bodies of thick objects do not have boundaries
- left and right boundaries of thick objects are atoms
- every atomic boundary part is the left or right boundary of some thick object
- thin objects do not have boundaries or bodies

Due to lack of space, I postpone an explicit discussion of theorems of the ontology to another occasion and turn immediately to the semantics of achievements.

3.2. Achievements

I claimed in section 1 that the logic of achievements is the logic of beginnings and endings. Consequently, in order to offer an analysis of achievements, I have to say what beginnings and endings are. At first glance, it might appear that beginnings and endings are just left boundary parts (Df27) and right boundary parts (Df28), respectively. But this, it turns out, is not enough: beginnings and endings, unlike left and right boundaries, require reference to the *types* of eventualities that they are boundaries of.

A couple of examples serve to indicate why this is so. Consider the two happenings x and y depicted in (18), where y is a proper part of x . Suppose that

both are happenings in which Rebecca climbs— y is simply a shorter climb in the middle of her longer climb.

$$(18) \quad \begin{array}{c} y \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} x$$

Evidently, the left and right boundaries of x and y are not identical. Moreover, only the left boundary of x is in fact a boundary happening in which Rebecca begins to climb. The left boundary of y , in contrast, is not a boundary happening of this type. She cannot *begin* to climb at the left boundary of y , because she was already climbing immediately before then. An analogous argument shows that it is the right boundary of x (and not of y) that is a boundary happening in which she stops climbing.

The second example also involves two happenings, but now y is a right part of x , as shown in (19). Suppose that x is now a happening in which Rebecca climbs to the summit. Note that y also counts as a happening in which she climbs to the summit. Admittedly, given that the left boundaries of x and y differ, the starting locations of x and y also differ, but this difference is nevertheless compatible with y 's being a happening in which she climbs to the summit—it is simply a shorter climb to the summit.

$$(19) \quad \begin{array}{c} y \\ \text{---} \\ \text{---} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} x$$

Note again, however, that it would be incorrect to say that Rebecca *begins* to climb to the summit at the left boundary of y , precisely because she was already climbing to the summit immediately before then.

With these examples in mind, we say that a boundary happening *begins* (*ends*) an eventuality of type X just in case there is no eventuality immediately preceding (following) it such that the sum of the two eventualities is of type X :

$$\text{Df34.} \quad \text{Beg} := \lambda x \lambda y \lambda X [\text{b}_h(x) \wedge \text{Ev}(y) \wedge \text{Lf-Bd}(x, y) \wedge X(y) \wedge \neg \exists z [z \ll y \wedge X(z \oplus y)]]$$

(boundary happening x begins eventuality y of type X)

$$\text{Df35.} \quad \text{End} := \lambda x \lambda y \lambda X [\text{b}_h(x) \wedge \text{Ev}(y) \wedge \text{Ri-Bd}(x, y) \wedge X(y) \wedge \neg \exists z [y \ll z \wedge X(z \oplus y)]]$$

(boundary happening x ends eventuality y of type X)

Recall that since left (right) boundary parts are always parts of thick objects, x in Df34 (Df35) is in fact part of a happening that is contained in y . The difference between beginnings (endings) and left (right) boundary parts is not that the former are not instances of the latter (they are), but rather that the former introduce more descriptive content than the latter. More succinctly, beginnings (endings) are left (right) boundary parts *under a description* of what they bound.

In presenting a semantics for achievements, it is convenient (although not absolutely essential) to assume a theory of *thematic relations*. I take it that such a theory provides a small set of thematic relations that specifies the general ways in which objects may *participate* in eventualities. I define this set disjunctively in Df36, where the ‘...’ betrays an uncertainty regarding the exact inventory of relations.

Df36. Thematic := $\lambda R[R=\text{Agent} \vee R=\text{Experiencer} \vee R=\text{Theme} \vee R=\text{Patient} \vee \dots]$ (R is a thematic relation)

Among the principles that a theory of thematic relations should validate in the present context is one which affirms that thematic relations hold between *happenings* and objects that participate in those happenings. Observe that Ax21 leaves open the sortal character of the right argument of thematic relations, which may also be a happening (e.g., *The picnic took place at noon*):

Ax21. $\forall R[\text{Thematic}(R) \rightarrow \forall x \forall y [R(x, y) \rightarrow h(x)]]$
(left argument of thematic relations is a happening)

However, the real import of Ax21 is that only happenings have participants—other types of eventualities do not. If a complex (i.e., non-basic) eventuality has participants, they may be identified with the participants of the happenings that make it up. In other words, complex eventualities have participants in virtue of the participants that their component happenings have. Boundary happenings, in contrast, *have no participants*. This claim may sound improbable at first—it denies that one can *participate* in instantaneous eventualities. Yet how could one participate in a durationless eventuality? The difficulty of giving an intelligible answer to this question suggests that the treatment of boundary happenings as fundamentally different from happenings is on the right track.

The paper concludes with a number of semantic derivations involving achievements. In each case, tense is ignored and a predicate of boundary happenings is derived that syntactically corresponds to a (subject-internal) VP. Unless otherwise noted, the semantic composition is driven by functional application.

The first example illustrates the achievement aspectualizer *begin* with *V-ing* as its complement:

- (20) Rebecca began climbing.
 $[_{VP2} \text{Rebecca}_i [_{V^2} \text{begin} [_{VP1} t_i [_{V^1} \text{climbing}]]]]$
- a. $\text{begin} \Rightarrow \lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, X)]]$
 $\text{climbing} \Rightarrow \lambda y' \lambda x' [\text{Climb}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', y')]$
 $\text{Rebecca} \Rightarrow \text{Rebecca}$
 $t \Rightarrow z'$
- b. $[_{VP1} t_i [_{V^1} \text{climbing}]] \Rightarrow \lambda x' [\text{Climb}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', z')]$
- c. $[_{V^2} \text{begin} [_{VP1} t_i [_{V^1} \text{climbing}]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Climb}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', z')])]]$
- d. $[_{VP2} \text{Rebecca}_i [_{V^2} \text{begin} [_{VP1} t_i [_{V^1} \text{climbing}]]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Climb}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', \text{Rebecca})])]]$

Observe that *begin* is treated as a raising verb. The transition from (20c) to (20d) requires λ -abstraction of the free variable z' . The resulting formula in (20d) is a predicate of boundary happenings that begin a happening in which Rebecca climbs.

For the sake of comparison, I also give an instance of the weather verb *rain* as the complement of *begin*:

- (21) It began raining.

- a. raining $\Rightarrow \lambda x' [\text{Rain}(x') \wedge h(x')]$
 b. $[\text{VP}_2 \text{It}_i [\text{V}^2 \text{begin} [\text{VP}_1 t_i [\text{V}^1 \text{raining}]]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Rain}(x') \wedge h(x')])]]]$

Here neither *it* nor its trace receives an interpretation. The formula in (21b) is a predicate of boundary happenings that begin a happening of raining.

The next example shows how the relation **BEG** can be applied in the analysis of *recognize*, a more canonical achievement verb:

- (22) Anita recognized Peter.
 $[\text{VP Anita} [\text{V}^1 \text{recognize} [\text{NP Peter}]]]$
 a. recognize \Rightarrow
 $\lambda z \lambda y \lambda x [\exists x' [\text{Beg}(x, x', \lambda y' [\text{Recognize}(y') \wedge h(y') \wedge$
 $\text{Experiencer}(y', y) \wedge \text{Theme}(y', z)])]]]$
 Anita \Rightarrow Anita
 Peter \Rightarrow Peter
 b. $[\text{VP Anita} [\text{V}^1 \text{recognize} [\text{NP Peter}]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda x [\exists x' [\text{Beg}(x, x', \lambda y' [\text{Recognize}(y') \wedge h(y') \wedge$
 $\text{Experiencer}(y', \text{Anita}) \wedge \text{Theme}(y', \text{Peter})])]]]$

The predicate **Recognize** in (22a), a predicate of happenings, represents the *stative* verb *recognize*. The formula in (22b) is a predicate of boundary happenings that begin a (state) happening in which Anita recognizes Peter. Notice that the salient difference between *begin* and *recognize* is that the latter lexically specifies the type of happenings that the denoted boundary happenings are left boundaries of.

For an example involving the relation **END**, consider the achievement actualizer *stop* taking *V-ing* as its complement:

- (23) Rebecca stopped climbing.
 a. stop $\Rightarrow \lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{End}(y, z, X)]]$
 b. $[\text{VP}_2 \text{Rebecca}_i [\text{V}^2 \text{stop} [\text{VP}_1 t_i [\text{V}^1 \text{climbing}]]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda y [\exists z [\text{End}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Climb}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge$
 $\text{Agent}(x', \text{Rebecca})])]]]$

Comparing the analyses in (20) and (23), we see that *stop* is the inverse of *begin*. The formula in (23b) is a predicate of boundary happenings that end a happening in which Rebecca climbs.

Many achievement verbs denote beginnings as well as endings. As suggested in section 1, one such example is *reach*: if Rebecca reaches the summit, then the reaching is both the ending of her climb and the beginning of her being at the summit. I detail this in the next derivation:

- (24) Rebecca reached the summit.
 a. reach \Rightarrow
 $\lambda z \lambda y \lambda x [\exists x' [\text{End}(x, x', \lambda y' [\text{Motion}(y') \wedge h(y') \wedge$
 $\text{Agent}(y', y) \wedge \text{Goal}(y', z)])] \wedge$
 $\exists x'' [\text{Beg}(x, x'', \lambda y'' [\text{Be-On}(y'') \wedge h(y'') \wedge$
 $\text{Theme}(y'', y) \wedge \text{Location}(y'', z)])]]]$
 the summit $\Rightarrow \iota z' [\text{summit}(z')]$

- b. $[_{VP} \text{Rebecca } [_{V'} \text{reach } [_{NP} \text{the summit}]]] \Rightarrow$
 $\lambda x [\exists x' [\text{End}(x, x', \lambda y' [\text{Motion}(y') \wedge h(y') \wedge$
 $\text{Agent}(y', \text{Rebecca}) \wedge \text{Goal}(y', \text{tz}' [\text{summit}(z')])])] \wedge$
 $\exists x'' [\text{Beg}(x, x'', \lambda y'' [\text{Be-At}(y'') \wedge h(y'') \wedge$
 $\text{Theme}(y'', \text{Rebecca}) \wedge$
 $\text{Location}(y'', \text{tz}' [\text{summit}(z')])])]]]$

The formula in (24b) is a predicate of boundary happenings that both end a happening in which Rebecca climbs to the summit and begin a (state) happening in which she is at the summit. Strictly speaking, *reach* entails not a climbing but only a prior *motion* happening. In this example, however, we may grant that the motion happening is a climbing.

A final remark concerns *aspectual shifts*. A feature of the present analysis of achievements is that it is straightforward to define operators that derive achievements from non-achievements. In fact, there are exactly two such operators: the beginning operator and the corresponding ending operator. They are defined as follows:

- (25) a. $\lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, X)]]$ (beginning operator)
 b. $\lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{End}(y, z, X)]]$ (ending operator)

Both operators apply to predicates of eventualities and yield predicates of boundary happenings (viz., those boundary happenings that bound eventualities of the type in question).

Let us consider two applications of these operators. Stative verbs, e.g., *know*, may often be used with an achievement interpretation, as in (26a) (taken from Mittwoch (1991, p. 81), who remarks that this appears to be a derived sense). In this case, *know* may be paraphrased as ‘come to know’.

- (26) a. At that moment I knew the answer.
 b. $\text{know} \Rightarrow$ (state)
 $\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda x' [\text{Know}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Experiencer}(x', y') \wedge$
 $\text{Theme}(x', z')]$
 c. $\text{know} \Rightarrow$ (achievement)
 $(\lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, X)]] \circ (\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda x' [\text{Know}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge$
 $\text{Experiencer}(x', y') \wedge \text{Theme}(x', z')]) =$
 $\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda y [\exists z [\text{Beg}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Know}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge$
 $\text{Experiencer}(x', y') \wedge \text{Theme}(x', z')])]]]$

The representation of *know* as a stative verb is given in (26b). By combining it with the beginning operator, we get the representation of *know* as an achievement verb in (26c). Technically, it is most efficient to assume that the beginning operator combines with the predicate via functional composition (‘ \circ ’ in (26c) designates functional composition).

The last example involves the use of accomplishment verbs as achievements. Although verbs such as *buy* and *sell* typically denote happenings, it seems possible to use them to describe the point at which a sale becomes official, as with *buy* in (27a). In this context, *buy* may be paraphrased as ‘finish buying’.

- (27) a. Technically, Rebecca bought the book only when she finished signing her name on the credit card slip.

- b. buy \Rightarrow (accomplishment)
 $\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda x' [\text{Buy}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', y') \wedge \text{Theme}(x', z')]$
- c. buy \Rightarrow (achievement)
 $(\lambda X \lambda y [\exists z [\text{End}(y, z, X)])] \circ (\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda x' [\text{Buy}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', y') \wedge \text{Theme}(x', z')])) =$
 $\lambda z' \lambda y' \lambda y [\exists z [\text{End}(y, z, \lambda x' [\text{Buy}(x') \wedge h(x') \wedge \text{Agent}(x', y') \wedge \text{Theme}(x', z')])]]]$

Parallel to the derivation in (26), the representation of *buy* as an accomplishment verb is given in (27b) and the result of combining it with the ending operator is shown in (27c). Again, the mode of combination is functional composition.

What *cannot* be straightforwardly defined in the present analysis are shifts from achievements to non-achievements. Except for the progressive, which calls for a story of its own (section 2.2), I think that there is indeed no tendency to shift achievements into other aspectual categories, but I will leave a defense of this conjecture for another occasion.

Endnotes

* Earlier versions of this paper were presented at *Sinn und Bedeutung* at Universität Tübingen on 21 December 1996 and at SALT VII at Stanford University on 23 March 1997. Those two audiences have helped me with their questions and I thank Manfred Bierwisch, Tim Fernando, Hans Kamp, Ralf Naumann, and Frank Schilder for more detailed exchanges. I am especially grateful to Ralf Naumann for a number of useful discussions about achievements. Naturally, no one else necessarily agrees with what I have written here. This paper is based upon work supported by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization under a Grant awarded in 1996 and by the *Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (Sonderforschungsbereich 282, Teilprojekt D3)*. Reactions are welcome at: pinon@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de

1. The assumption is reasonable. Given that instants have zero duration, it is in fact difficult to imagine how something could change in no time at all. This view is corroborated by models of changes as relations between states (i.e., as state transformers), which are currently used in computer science: a particular state cannot both hold and not hold at an instant.

2. Cf. Anscombe's (1964, p. 18) poignant remark: '... though we cannot think of an instantaneous event falling within our experience that is not a terminus of something that takes time, we can think of plenty of events that are such termini; and we may perhaps reasonably take such events as what we mean by "instantaneous" ones.'

3. Note that *recognize* is ambiguous between an achievement and a state, as is shown by *Since Anita finally recognized Peter five minutes ago, she certainly recognizes him now*. Although I only discuss the syntactic frame *recognize* + NP, this aspectual ambiguity is also present in the frame *recognize* + CP (cf. *I suddenly recognized that my analysis had problems* vs. *I recognize that my analysis has problems*).

4. The term 'eventuality' stems from Bach (1981) and has the same extension as 'situation' in Mourelatos (1981), i.e., as 'event' in the broad sense.

5. Because of aspectual composition, an achievement at the V-level is not always an achievement at the VP- or IP-level. Consider the contrast between *Mary arrived* and *Guests arrived*. The latter but not the former sentence may be interpreted as a complex activity: *Guests arrived all day long* vs. # *Mary arrived all day long*.
6. Another possibility is that achievements denote properties of times, as suggested to me by David Israel. However, insofar as other verbs *do* denote properties of eventualities, having achievements denote properties of times introduces a *radical* discrepancy in the denotata of verbs of neighboring aspectual categories that is difficult to justify on independent grounds.
7. Actually, the sentences in (5) may have two readings, but the one on which *in*-adverbials are synonymous with *after*-adverbials is much less prominent.
8. As asked by a saleswoman in San Diego, CA on 17 March 1997.
9. Not to be identified with *divisive reference* as discussed in Krifka (1989).
10. In connection with Dowty's analysis of achievements, Lascarides (1991, p. 409) comments: 'Vendler claims that achievements are punctual, and yet Dowty's achievements are *false* at all minimal [singleton] intervals. Therefore Dowty's analysis of achievement sentences does not conform exactly to Vendler's metaphysical description of them.'
11. In a more complete account, I would explicitly analyze the sort of happenings as consisting of the three subsorts of events, processes, and states. This would yield an even richer temporal ontology. Here, however, I ignore this extra complexity. (See Piñón (1995) for a sorted ontology of events, processes, and states without boundaries.)
12. Not all sums of happenings are happenings. There are plenty of eventualities around (e.g., arbitrary non-self-connected sums of happenings) that fall outside my class of happenings. Note that an unsorted event semantics does not distinguish between self-connected and non-self-connected eventualities.
13. Intervals and points are also known as *periods* and *instants*, respectively. Expressions of the logical language are given in this typeface.
14. For a recent attempt to construct time out of eventualities, see Pianesi and Varzi (1994). It is standard to define intervals as *sets* of points, and I can imagine an analogous account in which my happenings are identified with sets of boundary happenings. Discussion of why such identifications are unsatisfactory would take me far afield. I follow Hamblin (1969, 1971) in rejecting the idea that intervals are necessarily sets of instants, and I likewise do not force my happenings to be sets of boundary happenings.
15. External connection among intervals in dense time is the correlate of their (nonoverlapping) *abutment* in discrete time.
16. The body of a bounded object is its topological *interior*.
17. Landman (1991, p. 175) points out that density conflicts with atomicity in interval structures.

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Postscript

Precursor

Ingarden (1964, §28)¹ proposes an event ontology that is very similar in spirit to the one that I present. He carefully draws a distinction between two sorts of eventualities, *Vorgänge* ('processes') and *Ereignisse* ('events'). His *Vorgänge* correspond to my happenings, and his *Ereignisse* are the counterparts of my boundary happenings. Although Ingarden's project is ontological and not semantic, the following passage (pp. 193–194) clearly suggests that he would analyze achievements as denoting *Ereignisse* and not *Vorgänge*:

Das Eintreten, genauer: das Ins-Sein-Treten eines Sachverhalts oder einer gegenständlichen Sachlage bildet ein Ereignis; z. B. der Zusammenstoß zweier Körper, das Eintreffen eines Eisenbahnzuges an einer Haltestelle, das Aufleuchten einer Lampe, der Tod eines Menschen und dgl. mehr sind Ereignisse. In der Umgangssprache verwendet man freilich das Wort „Ereignis“ in einem viel weiteren Sinne. Man spricht z. B. von einer Schlacht als von einem geschichtlichen Ereignis, von dem Sieg einer Armee in einem Feldzug usw. Man hat dabei in Wirklichkeit relativ kurz andauernde Vorgänge im Auge, die eine innere Einheit (Zusammengehörigkeit der Phasen) aufweisen und länger andauernden Vorgängen gegenübergestellt werden. [...] Streng gesprochen, dauern aber sogar kurze Vorgänge eine gewisse Zeit, und eben deshalb scheiden sie aus der Klasse der Ereignisse aus. Denn das, was für die letzteren charakteristisch ist, ist gerade dies, daß sie keine Dauer haben. Sie treten ein und hören eben damit auf zu sein. Sie sind sozusagen Endpunkte oder Ausgangspunkte (manchmal Kreuzungen) von Vorgängen.

¹Ingarden, Roman. 1964. *Der Streit um die Existenz der Welt*, Band I. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag. The Polish original (*Spór o istnienie świata*) dates from the 1940s.

I hope to discuss Ingarden's event ontology, which is of interest in its own right, on another occasion.²

States

If the analysis of achievements that I propose is basically correct, then states are never boundary happenings. This conclusion is consistent with the temporal ontology that I present—in fact, I clearly say (p. 7 and fn. 11) that states are (better: would be) a subsort of happenings, if happenings were explicitly sorted, and recall that no happening is a boundary happening (what I call 'sortal unambivalence' on p. 17). Even so, what is not made sufficiently clear in the paper is that if states were (also) boundary happenings, then the analysis would yield (at worst) contradictory or (at best) undesirable results.

Here is an example that shows why. The sentence *The spy died* is an achievement. Analyzed as an eventuality predicate, it denotes (in the present analysis) the set of boundary happenings that are *both* endings of a happening in which the spy is alive *and* beginnings of a happening in which the spy is dead. (Because of the singular definite description and the constraint that we die only once, the set of boundary happenings denoted in this case is a singleton.) The unavoidable question is then the following: Is the spy dead or alive at the (right and left) boundary point? Clearly, since no one can be both dead and alive at the same time, the conjunctive option is ruled out. But it is also difficult to find any reason for thinking that the spy is dead (and not alive) as opposed to alive (and not dead) at the boundary. (Possibly, we could stipulate the one or the other, but the stipulation would be entirely arbitrary. Moreover, we would have make a similar stipulation for every beginning and ending, which is undesirable.)

My answer, paradoxical at first, but which is in tune with the analysis that I propose, is that the spy is neither dead nor alive at the boundary point. This answer makes crucial use of presuppositional negation: the spy is neither dead nor alive at the boundary point, precisely because being dead or alive are always happenings, and what is really being asked is whether the boundary happening in question is one in which the spy is dead or alive. What I deny is the presupposition that there are such boundary happenings.

What *happens* (as it were) at the boundary point is that the spy *stops* being alive and *begins* to be dead—this is the best answer. Beginnings and endings in this conception are not amenable to traditional change-of-state analyses. Just as ceasing to be alive is not the same thing as being alive, beginning to be dead is not the same thing as being dead. For that matter, neither is ceasing to be alive or beginning to be dead the same thing as first being alive and then being dead. The hallmark of the present approach is that it finds a place for such instantaneous eventualities, whereas the great majority of other approaches do not.³

²I mentioned Ingarden as a precursor in the two oral presentations of this paper. In fact, the cited passage was included on my handout for the presentation in German at *Sinn und Bedeutung* in Tübingen. Unfortunately, I (too rashly—for reasons of space) left Ingarden out of the written version for *SALT VII*.

³This having been said, I acknowledge that not all has been said about instantaneous eventualities. See Galton (1994) for more discussion.