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# Manner/Result and Lexicalisation Patterns in Secondary Predicates

Koji Kawahara\*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nagoya University of Foreign Studies (NUFS) – 57 Takenoyama, Nisshin, Aichi, Japon

## Résumé

In resultatives, atelic events are turned into telic events by adding a secondary predicate. An important generalisation about resultative predicates is that they must be bounded (Talmy, 1986; Barbiers, 1995; Klein, 1997; Wyngaerd, 2001).

(1) Tim danced himself {completely/almost/half/\*very} tired.

The scale of resultative predicates is maximally closed as shown below (Wechsler, 2005):

(2) John hammered the metal flat.

If the secondary predicate is not a gradable adjective with a maximum scale, resultatives are not grammatical (Napoli, 1992; Goldberg, 1995).

(3) She watered the tulips {flat, \*droopy}.

However, gradable adjectives without a maximum scale are available if the main predicates ‘somehow’ encode an endpoint in their meaning (Ono, 2007; Mihara, 2009).

(4) I froze the ice cream hard.

Washio (1997) hypothesises the dichotomy of strong and weak resultatives; Japanese only allows the former one, in which the affected theme is predicated by a main verb (control resultatives). On the other hand, Japanese is flexible in that open scale adjectives are available as a secondary predicate as shown below:

(5) John-ga gomu-o nagaku nobasi-ta.

John-NOM rubber-ACC long stretch-PAST

‘(Lit.) \*?John stretched the rubber long.’ ‘John stretched the rubber and it became long.’

I claim that the boundedness of resultative events is contained in the main predicate that encodes ‘result’ in Japanese (Rappaport Hovav and Levin, 2010; Beavers and Koontz-Garboden, 2012). If both manner and result can be encoded in a single lexical item as a Beavers and Koontz-Garboden (2012), the meaning of *nobasu* can be written as follows:

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\*Intervenant

(7)  $[[\text{nobasu}]] = \lambda x \lambda e_1 [\text{long}'(x, e_1) \wedge \exists e_2 [\text{cause}'(e_2, e_1)] \wedge \forall e_3 [\text{cause}'(e_3, e_1) \rightarrow \text{stretching}'(e_3)]]$

The Japanese type resultative is also possible in English, whereby *hard is* available as a secondary predicate in (4).

**Mots-Clés:** scale, predicates, resultatives, telicity