

## Jean-Pierre König

Since the work of Vendler, Verkuyl, Dowty, and others we know that when you have the right kind of verb (e.g., a durative change of state verb), the right kind of arguments (e.g., quantized proto-patient arguments), and the right kind of aspect (e.g., perfective aspect), the sentence is true if the change of state associated with the meaning of the verb occurred at reference time. But, it has become clear over the last fifteen years or so that sometimes the best intentions do not lead to the expected outcome. Many languages include quite a few sentences that should only be true when the change of state occurred, but are also surprisingly true when the change of state did not occur or the event did not culminate. Most of the literature has focused until quite recently on subsets of the languages and proposed models of the phenomenon now known as non-culminating accomplishments were based on those subsets of languages. In this talk, I review some of the well-known and some of the less well-known properties of non-culminating accomplishments sentences, some differences between the classes of verbs that unexpectedly lead to non-culminating accomplishments in different languages, and survey in broad terms the classes of semantic models that have been proposed. My tentative conclusions will be three-fold: (1) non-culminating accomplishments may be a syndrome with distinct causes across languages; (2) for some languages, the explanation seems to have to make use of scalar models of change; (3) implicatures may play a bigger role in explaining some of the data than previously recognized.