

# On the Semantics and Syntax of Persian ‘become’

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## 1 Introduction

Persian *fodæn* ‘to become’ occurs with different predicate classes in intransitive (and passive-like) sentences, as shown in (1) and (2).

- (1) ʔab            særd        ʃo-d  
water        cool        become-PST.3SG  
‘The water became cool./The water cooled.’
- (2) goldan        ʃekæst-e            ʃo-d  
vase        break.PST-PTCP    become-PST.3SG  
‘The vase was broken.’

The present study investigates the aspectual properties and the syntactic nature of Persian *fodæn* ‘to become’. The two objectives of the paper are:

- (i) To show that *fodæn* is **not** inherently telic (contra Karimi-Doostan 1997, Folli et al. 2005, cf. Megerdooian 2009) and that it is resultativity that gives rise to telicity in Persian complex predicates (CPrs) with *fodæn*. The property of resultativity is brought about by the preverb (PV) (Ramchand 2001, 2008).
- (ii) To argue, based on the so-called passive form of Persian CPrs, that Voice and (little) *v* are two distinct projections (Harley 2013) and that *fodæn* is a Non-Active Voice head.

The structure of the paper is as follows. Section 2 reviews the theoretical issues on telicity and its determination with different predicate classes. In Section 3, our first objective is met based on the careful examination of degree-achievement predicates in Persian. Section 4 deals with our second objective and shows that *fodæn* is a Non-Active Voice head. Section 5 is dedicated to some concluding remarks.

## 2 Theoretical Prelude

In this section, we briefly review the theoretical issues that are the bases of our study. This includes a working definition of telicity and its determination for events expressed by different predicate classes.

### 2.1 What is Telicity?

Telicity, also called *terminativity*, *deleimitedness* and *maximality* by Tenny (1992) and Rothstein (2004), among others, is attributed to predicate-argument relation referred to as the “ADD-TO” property (Verkuyl 1972, 1993), “measuring out” (Tenny 1987, 1992, 1994), “graduality” (Krifka 1998, 1992), “incremental theme” (Dowty 1991), and “structure-preserving binding relations” (Jackendoff 1996), and is defined as the property of an event indicating whether or not a predicate encodes an inherent endpoint.

More recently, Beavers (2011a, 2011b, 2012, 2014) reckons the determination of telicity to be conditioned by two factors: (i) the quantity of the patient as expressed by the predicate, and (ii) what the predicate says about the ultimate result. Beavers defines telicity as in (3).

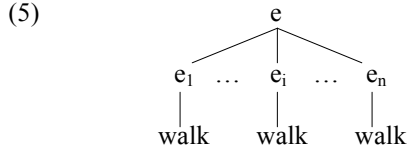
- (3)  $\forall X \subseteq U_E [TEL_E(X) \leftrightarrow \forall e \forall e' \in U_E [X(e) \wedge X(e') \wedge e' \leq_E e \rightarrow FIN_E(e', e)]]$   
“A predicate *X* over events is telic iff for any event it describes it does not describe any non-final subevent of that event.”

Typically, there are two diagnostic tests for telicity. First, as can be seen in (4a–b), telic

events are compatible with *in x time* expressions, whereas atelic events are compatible with *for x time* expressions.

- (4) a. Neda ate the apple *\*for/in* an hour. (telic)  
 b. Neda walked along the river *for/\*in* an hour. (atelic)

Second, atelic events, unlike telic events, are homogeneous, that is, the subevents (e.g.,  $e_1$ ,  $e_i$ ,  $e_n$ ) can be uttered by the same predicate expressing the whole event ( $e$ ). (5) illustrates the homogeneity of the atelic event in (4b). Note that for the telic event in (4a), only the final subevent is uttered by the same predicate expressing the whole event (i.e., *eat the apple*).

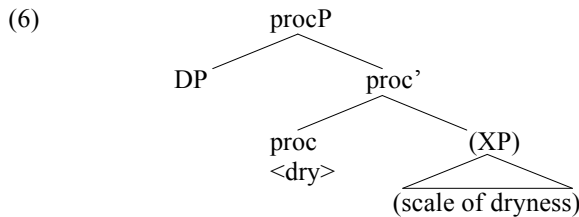


## 2.2 Predicate Classes and Telicity

According to Rappaport Hovav and Levin (2010), change-of-state and directed motion verbs are scalar predicates that may involve a two-point scale as in *crack* and *arrive*, or a multiple-point scale. The multiple-point scale can be a bounded (close) scale as is the case for *empty* and *return* or can be an unbounded (open) scale as in *cool* and *rise*. Predicates with two-point scales are true achievements and predicates with multiple-point scales are degree-achievements.

Ramchand (2008) discusses that degree achievements are classically alternating in transitivity, ambiguous between telic and atelic reading, and often “deadjectival”. Based on the event-structure participanthood of their arguments, Ramchand (2001, 2008) puts forth different verb classes: (i) initiation-process verbs (e.g., transitive *push* and *drive*, or intransitive *run* and *dance*), and (ii) initiation-process-result verbs (e.g., transitive *break* and intransitive *arrive*).

Regardless of the cause subevent, for Ramchand (2008), the verbs that participate in transitivity alternation can be either a process-result verb, [proc, res], like *break* as in *The glass broke* or a deadjectival degree-achievement verb like *dry*, which is ambiguous between process [proc] and process-result [proc, res]. The complement of the degree-achievement is actually an implicit property scale that can be contextually bound, in which case it gives rise to telicity. This is illustrated in (6). The key point is that the result component of the event, whether encoded in the lexical entry of the verb or implicitly specified in the context, brings about telicity.



## 3 Telicity in Persian CPRs with *jodæn*

In this section, after a brief review of three different approaches to the determinants of telicity in Persian CPRs, we argue that telicity is not encoded in the lexical entry of *jodæn* and that telicity is obtained from resultativity which may be encoded in the lexical entry of the PV.

### 3.1 Determinants of Telicity in Persian CPRs: A Review

There are three diverse approaches to telicity in Persian CPRs. Karimi-Doostan (1997:119) claims

that “[light verbs] LVs, and not PVs, are responsible for the relationship between (a)telicity and the realization of the different types of arguments of PVs.” He divides Persian LVs in two classes: initiatory LVs that are associated with an external argument and does not imply any information about the (a)telicity of the event (as in (7a)), and transition LVs that impose telicity on VPs (as in (7b)).<sup>1</sup>

- (7) a. æli      be moddæt-e/\*dær jek saʔæt      deræxt      pejvænd      zæd  
 Ali      for/in one hour      tree      graft      strike.PST.3SG  
 ‘Ali grafted trees for/\*in an hour.’  
 (Karimi-Doostan 1997:118, (86a))
- b. deræxt-ha      \*be moddæt-e/dær jek saʔæt      pejvænd      xor-d-ænd  
 tree-PL      for/in one hour      graft      collide-PST-3PL  
 ‘The trees were grafted \*for/in an hour.’  
 (Karimi-Doostan 1997:118, (87a))

According to Karimi-Doostan (1997:149), *fodæn* ‘to become’ is a transition LV and is thus telic in nature.

- (8) nævar-ha      \*be moddæt-e/dær jek saʔæt      tæksir      jo-d-ænd  
 tape-PL      for/in one hour      reproducing      become-PST-3PL  
 ‘The tapes were reproduced \*for/in an hour.’  
 (Karimi-Doostan 1997:185, (25c))

Folli et al. (2005), on the other hand, argue that the non-verbal element (i.e., the PV) is the determinant of telicity in Persian CPrs. While non-eventive nouns give rise to atelic predicates (as in (9)), adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases and particles bring about telicity (as in (10)). Eventive nouns, depending on their aspectual nature, may either call for telicity or atelicity (as in (11a–b)).

- (9) kimija      bæraje jek saʔæt/\*jek saʔæt-e      ba      pæpær      dæst      dad      (atelic)  
 Kimia      for an hour/within one hour      with      Papar      hand      give.PST.3SG  
 ‘Kimia shook hands with Papar for an hour.’  
 (Folli et al. 2005:1385, (49a))
- (10) kimija      \*bæraje jek saʔæt/?jek saʔæt-e      be donja      ʔamæd      (telic)  
 Kimia      for an hour/within one hour      to world      come.PST.3SG  
 ‘Kimia was born within one hour.’  
 (Folli et al. 2005:1383, (41b))
- (11) a. kimija      \*bæraje jek saʔæt/jek saʔæt-e      pæpær-o      ʃekæst      dad      (telic)  
 Kimia      for an hour/within one hour      Papar-OM      defeat      give.PST.3SG  
 ‘Kimia defeated Papar within one hour.’  
 (Folli et al. 2005:1385, (48a))
- b. Kimija      bæraje jek saʔæt/\*jek saʔæt-e      kotæk      xor-d      (atelic)  
 Kimia      for an hour/within one hour      punishment      collide-PST.3SG  
 ‘Kimia was beaten for an hour.’  
 (Folli et al. 2005:1384, (46a))

Folli et al. further claim that *fodæn* is inherently telic. They maintain that the sentence in (12) is telic even though the PV is a non-eventive noun. Remember that in their account a non-eventive noun leads the sentence to be atelic as the example in (9) shows. To account for the mismatch, they conclude that *fodæn* is an inherently telic element. In Section 3.3, we show that the event expressed in (12) is not necessarily telic.

<sup>1</sup>We believe that the grammaticality pattern in (7a–b) is due not to the diversity of the LVs but to the fact that in (7a), the internal argument ‘tree’ is non-atomic/non-quantized, and hence the event is atelic, whereas in (7b), ‘the trees’ is atomic/quantized yielding telicity.

- (12) bærf      ʔab      ʃo-d  
 snow      water      become-PST.3SG  
 ‘The snow melted.’  
 (Folli et al. 2005:1387, (55b))

The third account of telicity in Persian CPRs is that of Megerdooimian (2009). Based on the ambiguous readings of Persian semelfactive predicates for telicity, as in (13), and the distinct (a)telic readings the same PV may raise (e.g., telic *dærd gereftæn* lit. ‘pain to catch’ vs. atelic *dærd keʃidæn* lit. ‘pain to pull’), Megerdooimian proposes that the properties of the LV and potentially the structural relation between the PV and the LV should be taken into account in determining telicity.

- (13) nima      dær ʔærz-e nim saʔæt/saʔæt-ha      xunæ-ro      dʒaru      zæd  
 Nima      in half hour/ hour-PL      house-OM      broom      hit.PST.3SG  
 ‘Nima swept the house in half an hour/for hours.’  
 (Megerdooimian 2009:16, (4a))

### 3.2 *ʃodæn*: Not Inherently Telic

Based on two pieces of evidence from degree-achievement predicates (with multiple-point scales) in Persian, here we argue against the proposal that *ʃodæn* is inherently telic.

First, as shown in (14), when the participle form of a transitive directed motion verb such as *keʃidæn* ‘to pull’ is the PV, the sentence will be atelic, and hence compatible with *for x time* expressions, even though the internal argument *ʔan ʃæmedan* ‘that suitcase’ is quantized.

- (14) ʔan    ʃæmedan    noh    dæqiqe    ruj-e    zæmin    keʃ-id-e      ʃo-d  
 that    suitcase    nine    minute    on    ground    pull-PST-PTCP    become-PST.3SG  
 ‘That suitcase was pulled on the ground for nine minutes.’

Second, when the PV is a gradual change-of-state predicate (like gradable adjectives), the sentence will be ambiguous for telicity and thus compatible with an expression of duration, as in (15). Only when a specific result is obtained (contextually or via a result phrase), will the sentence become telic. In (15), *særd* ‘cool’ is a gradable adjective as the comparative form indicates, and thus the scale is an unbounded multiple-point scale. In order to obtain telicity, the scale needs to be bounded explicitly (by a result prepositional phrase, for instance) or implicitly specified (by the context). We will return to this point in Section 3.3.

- (15) ʔab    bæræje    ʃænd    dæqiqe    særd    o    særd-tær      ʃo-d  
 water    for      some    minute    cool    and    cool-CMPR      become-PST.3SG  
 ‘The water became cool and cooler for some minutes.’

Moreover, as can be seen in (16), both events described in (14) and (15) are homogeneous; the subevents can be uttered by the same predicate expressing the whole event.

- (16)
- 
- ```

      e
     /|\
    e1 ... ei ... en
    |   |   |   |
keʃ-id-e keʃ-id-e keʃ-id-e
  |         |         |
 ʃo-d      ʃo-d      ʃo-d
  |         |         |
særd ʃo-d  særd ʃo-d  særd ʃo-d

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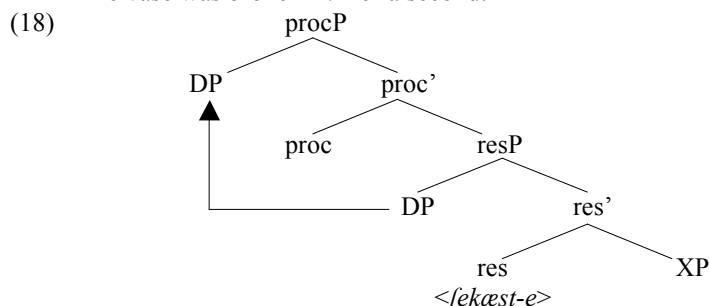
### 3.3 PV Classes and Telicity

Now that *ʃodæn* is not inherently telic, the question is what determines telicity in CPRs with *ʃodæn*.

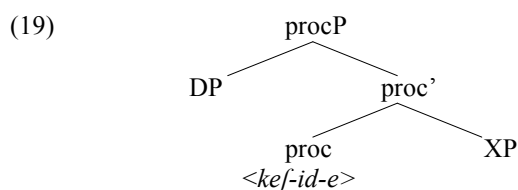
Here, applying Ramchand’s (2001, 2008) verb classes to the PVs that occur with *fodæn*, we show that telicity is obtained from resultativity which may be encoded in the lexical entry of the root.<sup>2</sup>

As shown in (17), when the PV is of process-result type (i.e., when the root has the feature specification [proc, res], as in *break*), the sentence will be telic and compatible only with *in x time* adverbials. The structure will be as in (18) where the PV is base-generated as the result head. DP is the resultee which then moves to Spec,procP, identifying the undergoer as well. XP is the rheme or the rhematic object that, according to Ramchand (2008), refers not to subject of any subevent but to a part of the description of the predicate.

- (17) goldan      \*Ø/dær jek sanije      fekæst-e      fo-d      (telic)  
vase      for/in one second      break.PST-PTCP      become-PST.3SG  
‘The vase was broken in/\*for a second.’

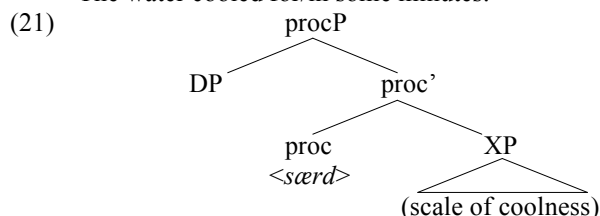


The next type of PVs is the past participle of directed motion verbs with process, [proc], in its lexical entry. The example is *kef-id-e* ‘pull-PST-PTCP’, as in (14). Since resultativity is not specified, we expect atelicity and we see that (14) is atelic compatible with *for x time* adverbials. The structure of (14) is as in (19) with *kef-id-e* in the process head.



Another type of PVs is gradable adjectives, such as *særd* ‘cool’ as in (20). The sentence is ambiguous between telic and atelic readings, just as claimed by Ramchand for degree-achievement predicates. The structure is as in (21). The rhematic material is the scale of coolness. If contextually bounded, telicity comes about, if not, atelic reading is available (cf. (6) above).

- (20) ?ab      Ø/dær      fænd      dæqiqe særd      fo-d      (atelic/telic)  
water      for/in      some      minute cool      become-PST.3SG  
‘The water cooled for/in some minutes.’



<sup>2</sup>It should be noted that telicity is a compositional aspectual property of an event determined by several factors, including the quantizedness of the theme, the boundedness of the path and the specification of an ultimate result, as pointed out by Beavers (2011a, 2011b, 2012, 2014). Resultativity, on the other hand, lexically encoded in the root or obtained via a secondary predicate, is a component that brings about the specification of the ultimate result.

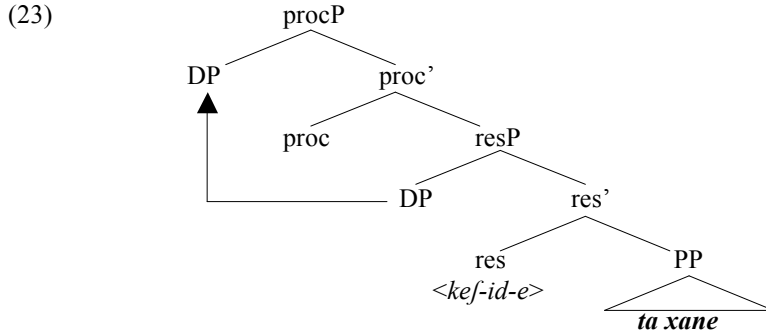
The same scenario is true for (12) by Folli et al. (2005). Although the PV *ʔab* ‘water’ is a noun and does not take the comparative morpheme to make the durative process of melting in the atelic reading more tangible, a scale of melting (i.e., more and more solid snow changing to liquid water) is retrievable from the context. Therefore, (12) is also ambiguous for telicity.

Thus far we have shown that PVs occurring with *fodæn* can be classified in two groups: process-result PVs that give rise to telicity and process PVs that give rise to ambiguity in telicity.

Resultless PVs with [proc] in their lexical entry, such as directed motions, can be augmented to a process-result with an addition of a secondary predicate (e.g., a PP), and hence be rendered as telic. This resultative augmentation has been studied in detail in the literature and has received various labels, such as “accomplishment formation” (Parson 1990, Pustejovsky 1991), “template augmentation” (Levin and Rappaport Hovav 1995), and “telic pair formation” (Higginbotham 2001).

The atelic sentence with *kef-id-e* ‘pull-PST-PTCP’ in (14) can be rendered as telic by adding the goal PP *ta xane* ‘to the house’, as shown in (22). The structure will then be as in (23) with this time, *kef-id-e* as the result head to which the goal PP is the complement.<sup>3</sup>

- (22) ʔan    ʃæmedan    dær    noh    dæqiɓe    **ta xane**    kef-id-e    ʃo-d  
       that    suitcase    in    nine    minute    **to house**    pull-PST-PTCP    become-PST.3SG  
       ‘That suitcase was pulled (in)to the house in nine minutes.’



To sum up, in this section, we have shown that *fodæn*, unlike LVs, does not play any role in determining the (a)telicity of CPrs. This leads us to hypothesize that *fodæn* is not at all an LV. In the next section, building on Harley (2013), we uphold this hypothesis.

## 4 A Voice Account of *fodæn*

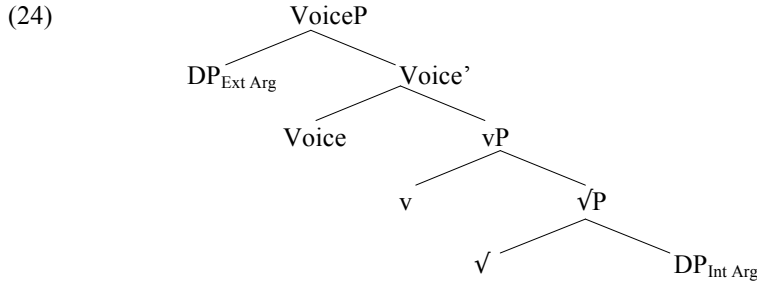
A source of misconsidering *fodæn* as inherently telic by Karimi-Doostan (1997) and Folli et al. (2005) is that they regard this element as an LV, and hence the little *v* head. Here, based on the occurrence of *fodæn* with other LVs in the so-called passive constructions, we show that *fodæn* cannot be the *v* head. Also, following Harley’s (2013) system that separates Voice from *v*, we claim that *fodæn* is a Non-Active Voice head.

### 4.1 Voice and *v*: A Separation

Based on the interaction of applicative and causative morphology, the existence of two kinds of causatives, and the interaction of passive and verbalizing morphology in Hiaki, Harley (2013) ar-

<sup>3</sup>There seems to be some inconsistency in the structures proposed for directed motion verbs: when atelic, the root is the head of the process phrase (19), whereas it is the result head in an augmented telic sentence (23). Ramchand (2008) assumes that verbal roots may attach to multiple positions. This assumption, however, goes against Rappaport Hovav and Levin’s (2010) Lexicalization Constraint which says only a one-to-one association of roots and positions in event schemas is possible. The question is: do we have lexical or syntactic ambiguity, or is it just a problem of movement from result to process in different syntactic contexts? We leave this issue for further research.

gues for a tripartite internal structure of the verb phrases, made up of VoiceP, vP and a lexical projection (√P or VP) and distinguishes the external-argument introducing projection VoiceP (Kratzer 1996), which makes no lexical-semantic contribution, from vP whose head hosts causative and verbalizing morphology (Marantz 1997). Harley’s account of Voice/v distinctness is illustrated in (24). For passive sentences, no specifier position is provided by Voice (see also Pyllkänen 2002, Collins 2005, Alexiadou et al. 2006, Merchant 2013).

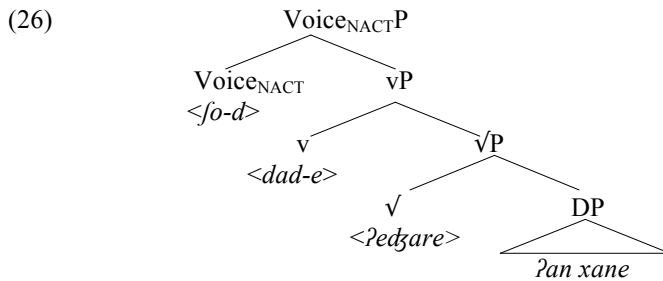


#### 4.2 *fodæn*: A Non-Active Voice Head

To show that *fodæn* is a Non-Active Voice head, our argument comes from the so-called passive form of some Persian CPrs, such as *ʔedʒare dadæn* ‘to rent’ and *nefan dadæn* ‘to show’. These are problematic constructions for Karimi-Doostan’s (1997) and Karimi’s (2005) accounts of Persian CPrs since they consider *fodæn* ‘to become’ an LV merged as the v head. In (25a–b), however, the v head is occupied by another LV, *dadæn* ‘to give’ (see also Samvelian 2012, Samvelian and Faghiri 2014:fn. 6).

- (25) a. ʔan xane ʔedʒare dad-e ʃo-d  
 that house rent give.PST-PTCP become-PST.3SG  
 ‘That house was rented.’  
 b. nefan dad-e ʃo-d ke ʔin ʔonsor kærānmænd ni-st  
 show give.PST-PTCP become-PST.3SG that this element telic NEG-be.3SG  
 ‘It was shown that this element is not telic.’

If we follow Harley’s system that separates Voice from v, enough space will be provided for both verbal elements, as illustrated in (26) for (25a). Note that in (25a–b), the external argument can appear only in a prepositional phrase (and not as the subject of the sentence). This yields the idea that the Voice head in these sentences is a Non-Active Voice which projects no specifier.<sup>4</sup>



Interestingly, if we consider *fodæn* as the Voice head and preserve v to be responsible for causal relations, this provides an account for the grammaticality pattern in (27a–b). In (27a), the

<sup>4</sup>We take the term “Non-Active” from Alexiadou and Doron (2012) where it is used as a cover term for passive and middle. The delineation of passive/middle distinction in Persian CPrs with *fodæn* is not in the scope of this paper but it is a very interesting topic for further research.

light verb *zædæn* ‘to hit’ establishes the causal relation and hence the sentence is compatible with the adverb *ʔæmdæn* ‘intentionally’. Note that the Non-Active Voice head *fodæn* itself disallows the occurrence of an external argument. Thus, it is safe to say that the compatibility of ‘intentionally’ in (27a), signalling the existence of an external argument, results from the LV *zædæn*, not from *fodæn*. In (27b), on the other hand, the LV *gereftæn* ‘to get’ does not introduce external causation and thus the sentence is ungrammatical with the intentional adverb.

- (27) a. ʔan xane ʔæmdæn ʔatæf zæd-e fo-d  
           that house intentionally fire hit.PST-PTCP become-PST.3SG  
           lit. ‘That house was fired intentionally.’  
       b. ʔan xane (\*ʔæmdæn) ʔatæf gereft  
           that house intentionally fire get.PST.3SG

Harley (2013) points out that VoiceP makes no lexical-semantic contribution and is only an external-argument introducing functional projection. Our syntactic account of *fodæn* as the Non-Active Voice head is along the lines of her analysis, and correctly predicts that the existence of *fodæn* does not determine the (a)telicity of the whole predicate.

## 5 Conclusions

In this paper, to meet our first objective, we discussed the determinants of (a)telicity in intransitive sentences with *fodæn* ‘to become’ and argued that this element is not inherently telic and that telicity in Persian CPRs with *fodæn* is the result of resultativity brought about by the PV (as for process-result predicates) or a secondary predicate (as for directed motion predicates). In order to meet our second objective, we provided evidence from the so-called passive form of a group of Persian CPRs whose LVs do not alter with *fodæn* but are kept in the participle form below it. Based on this, we showed that *fodæn* is a Non-Active Voice head above vP, and thus is not involved in the determination of the (a)telicity of Persian CPRs.

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