RESULTS:

The Lexical Hypothesis (the Generative Lexicon, Pustejovsky 1995):

- The Trigger Question: When do covert events arise?
  - type mismatch (event-selecting verb + entity-denoting object)
  - longer RTs (e.g., McElree et al. 2001)

- The Range Question: Where do covert events come from?
  - qualia structure in the lexicon (book: reading or writing)

Kerouac was an amateur wrestler. He always enjoyed a good fight. Fighting the fight, Kerouac was a wrestling fan. He always enjoyed a good fight. Watching the fight.

✓ preserves compositionality and the generative power of the lexicon
✗ limited to artifacts, understimates the range of covert events
✗ rigid, not suitable to modeling effects of context and discourse
✓ Logical metonymy seen as an "anomalous" case

EVIDENCE FOR ENRICHED COMPOSITION.

Thematic Fit Hypothesis (Zarcone & Padó 2011):

- The Range Question: Where do covert events come from?
  - low thematic fit (expectation for an event-denoting object)
  - computational models of thematic fit (no type, Zarcone et al. 2013)
  - psycholinguistic evidence?

- More flexible (but still constrained) lexical representations
- Context- and discourse-sensitive
- Early, dynamic generation of lexical expectations
- Logical metonymy as a "normal" instance of communication

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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