Do Events Recur?
John kissed Mary. According to Davidson, this sentence expresses a statement not only about John and Mary but also about John kissing Mary. This is because the sentence involves two events: the event of kissing and the event of John's action. Davidson argues that these two events are distinct and that the sentence implies that John performed the action of kissing.

The advantage of this analysis becomes apparent when we consider the difference between the sentence "John kissed Mary" and "John kissed Mary hastily." While the first sentence simply states that John kissed Mary, the second sentence provides additional information about the manner in which the event occurred. Davidson argues that these two sentences are not logically equivalent, and that the second sentence implies more information about the event than the first sentence.

In summary, Davidson's analysis of events involves distinguishing between the event of kissing and the event of John's action. This allows for a more nuanced understanding of the sentence, which can express information about both the event and the action that led to the event.