Based on the idea that eventuality types play an important role in linguistic analysis, this thesis focuses on three main issues. The first issue is concerned with the intertwined relationships between three temporal adverbials (i.e., for-adverbials, in-adverbials and at-adverbials) and eventuality types in Taiwan Sign Language (hereafter TSL), with the goal of finding out how these different temporal adverbials are expressed in TSL and how they associate with four eventuality types, including their distributions and semantic interpretations with different eventuality types.

The second issue is concerned with three syntactic properties (i.e., progressives, imperatives, and agentive adverbials) among eventuality types in TSL. The purpose of this issue is to find out how TSL expresses progressives, imperatives and agentive adverbials and their interrelationship with different eventuality types.

The last issue is concerned with degree and manner expressions in TSL. The degree expression includes the intensive degree, approximate degree and the degree of gradual change, while the manner expression includes the manner describing the fast motion, slow motion and the motion of gradual change. The result shows that these two different kinds of information can be encoded either by using lexical words, or by changing the movement of the verb itself. But the latter strategy is more frequently used.