German *noch* ('still') is a focus particle which is commonly said to have four readings, a temporal reading, a marginality reading, an additive reading and a comparative reading, cf. (1)-(4). The temporal reading has been investigated in depth focusing on the duality of *noch/still* and *schon/already* (cf. Löbner 1989, König 1991, Krifka 2000). The marginality reading is considered as derived from the temporal reading by a shift of scale. Surprisingly, however, there seems to be no proposal on how to interpret the additive and the comparative reading of *noch*.

(1)  
Es regnet noch.  
'It is still raining.'

(2)  
Osnabrück liegt (gerade) noch in Niedersachsen.  
'Osnabrück is still in Lower Saxony.'

(3)  
(a) Otto hat noch einen Schnaps getrunken.  
'Otto had a schnaps in addition.'

 b. Otto hat NOCH einen Schnaps getrunken.  
'Otto had another schnaps.'

(4)  
Berta ist NOCH größer als Adam.  
'Berta is still/even taller than Adam.'

The additive use of *noch* occurs in two variants. In the first variant the particle is unstressed and the associated constituent carries an accent. In (3a), for example, *noch* is associated with *einen Schnaps* ('a schnaps'), thereby expressing that Otto had a schnaps in addition to a previously mentioned drink. The second variant requires an accent on the particle while the associated phrase is deaccented, cf. (3b). In this variant it is expressed that Otto had another schnaps, in addition to a schnaps he had before. The comparative reading, in (4), mostly occurs with an accent on the particle. It implies that there is an additional comparison stating that Adam is tall or taller than someone else.

A semantic analysis of additive *noch* has to address three questions: (i) What is the difference between additive *noch* and the paradigm additive particle *auch* ('also', 'too') – what does it mean for *noch* to be 'additive'? (ii) How to explain the accent on *noch* and the difference in meaning between the unstressed and the stressed variant? (iii) How does the additive reading relate to the other readings of *noch*? It will be argued that additive *noch* is scalar, indicating an enumeration, while *auch* marks a mere supplement. The accent on *noch* will be explained by deaccenting requirements instead of interpreting it as a focus. Finally, the difference between the additive and the temporal reading of *noch* will be attributed to the nature of the underlying scale – while the temporal reading relates to the order of time, the additive reading relates to the order of mentioning. The comparative reading will turn out to be a special case of additivity.