

Chapter 7

Aspectual datives (and instrumentals)

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Dative adpositions instantiate part-whole/inclusion (\subseteq) relations that hold between the goal and the direct object in the thematic grids of ditransitives. We assume that the same primitive part-whole relation is found: i) when the dative adposition is used in locative contexts; ii) with genitive adpositions, as shown by the widespread genitive/dative syncretism across natural languages. Instrumental inflections/adpositions are also an instantiation of the same primitive part-whole relation, but they denote the reverse with respect to genitives/datives (\supseteq). We describe progressive aspectual constructions involving adpositions, crosslinguistically. We propose that the dative adpositions found in progressive periphrases are the lexicalization of the same basic ‘part-whole/inclusion’ content: the part-whole relation does not hold between argumental/thematic material but between two events, one event being the time of reference which is ‘part of’ the time-frame of a second embedded event/set of events. The variation in the adpositions found with the Italian aspectual periphrases is accounted for in the terms of the ‘direction’ (\subseteq) vs. (\supseteq) of the inclusion primitive predicate that implies different interpretations: progressive vs. prospective aspect, respectively.

1 Introduction: background and aims

In recent work, Manzini & Savoia (2011); Manzini & Franco (2016); Franco & Manzini (2017a,b) propose that dative morphemes are part-whole/inclusion predicates (cf. Belvin & den Dikken 1997), notated (\subseteq), whose basic context of occurrence can be illustrated for English *to* in (1).



- (1) a. I gave the books **to** Peter.
 b. [_{VP} gave [_{PredP} the books [[_⊆ to] Peter]]]]

Following Kayne (1984); Pesetsky (1995); Beck & Johnson (2004); Harley (2002), among others, we can assume that in (1) a possession/part-whole/inclusion relation holds between the dative (*Peter*) and the theme of the ditransitive verb (*the books*).

Manzini & Savoia (2011); Manzini & Franco (2016) and Franco & Manzini (2017a) ascribe the same (\subseteq) content to genitives. Consider English in (2a). The *of* preposition (or the 's genitive ending) introduces a possession relation between the argument it selects, namely *the woman* (the possessor), and the head of the DP, namely (*the*) *children* (the possessum). The content of the 's case or the *of* preposition is the same part/whole elementary predicate \subseteq assumed for datives. Thus, in (2b) (\subseteq) takes as its internal argument the sister DP (the possessor) and as its external argument the head N/D (the possessum) – saying that 'the children' is in the domain of inclusion of 'the woman'.

- (2) a. The woman's children/the children **of** the woman
 b. [_{DP} the children [_{PP \subseteq} of the woman]]]

Manzini & Savoia (2011) argue that the widespread genitive/dative syncretism (e.g. in Romanian as in (3)) precisely corresponds to such a common lexicalization. This approach is not incompatible with languages like English with two separate lexicalizations for 'to' (dative) and 'of' (genitive). Simply genitive 'of' is specialized for DP-embedding of (\subseteq) and dative 'to' for sentential embedding of (\subseteq).¹

- (3) a. (I)-l am dat băieṭ-i-l-or / fet-e-l-or.
 him.it I.have given boy-M.PL-DEF-OBL / girl-fpl-DEF-OBL
 'I gave it to the boys/ girls.'

¹The part-whole (\subseteq) proposal for genitives and datives has been further articulated in Manzini & Franco (2016); Franco & Manzini (2017a) in order to account for the fact that formally identical genitive/dative DPs display different interpretive behaviours – as well as for the fact that cross-linguistically, syntactico-semantic differences may result in different lexicalization pattern. For instance, while with goal datives the (\subseteq) relator establishes a relation between two arguments (namely the goal and the theme), with experience datives the (\subseteq) relator introduces a relation between an argument (experiencer) and an event (the VP) (cf. Manzini & Franco 2016: 230–231). This is in line with the Applicative literature (cf. Pylkkänen 2008, which assumes that the same Appl head (externalized by dative/oblique) can be attached to different points in the syntactic tree (High Appl vs. Low Appl heads).

whole (...) while the imperfective pays essential attention to the internal structure of the situation". Comrie's approach pays attention to the internal temporal structure of the event, proposing that, in a sense, the perfective-imperfective contrast can be accounted for in terms of a whole vs. structured time-frame of the event which in our terms, can be described as an whole vs. part-whole contrast. Bach (1986) further argues that a progressive operator in the verbal domain is the counterpart of the partitive operator in the nominal domain, both instantiating a part-whole/sub-set relation. Filip (1999) is even more radical in claiming that: 'the semantic core of many, possibly all, aspectual systems can be characterized in terms of the basic mereological notions 'part' and 'whole'' (Filip 1999: 158). Given this, we think that translating a part-whole relational content for (progressive) aspect into morphosyntax is a welcome result.

This quite trivial claim has at least two non-trivial consequences. First, the idea of a part-whole syntax for progressives stands against the widespread idea (both within the typological and theoretical literature) that progressives are cross-linguistically realized in the form of a locative predication (Mateu & Amadas 1999; Bybee et al. 1994; Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria 1997). Second, the idea of an aspectual (\subseteq) relator seems *prima facie* to be inadequate to consistently represent progressives in Romance. There are, in fact, Romance languages where no locative/dative preposition is found and the most common morphosyntactic 'progressive' device is the 'BE PLUS gerund' periphrasis, as illustrated in (9) for Italian and Spanish.

- (9) a. Italian
 Gianni sta studiando.
 Gianni stay.PRS.3SG study.GER
 'Gianni is studying.'
- b. Spanish
 Juan está estudiando.
 Juan stay.PRS.3SG study.GER
 'Juan is studying.'

We aim to show that the encoding of progressive aspectual relations by means of adpositional devices does not rely on a primitive locative content of the semantics they express (and of their mapping into syntax). Rather, we will show that adposition-based aspectual periphrases share a primitive relation of 'inclusion' (the same relation which is at work with dative/genitives) of an event within a set of events or between the reference time and the time-frame of an event/set of events. We will substantiate this claim with a set of cross-linguistic examples in

which the expression of progressive meaning relies on *with*-like adpositions and HAVE predicates, which – contra previous assumptions (Freeze 1992; den Dikken 1998) – seem to have a *bona fide* non-locative value, as demonstrated in Levinson (2011). We will then provide a morphosyntactic analysis of Italian progressive periphrases, assuming that gerunds encode a covert (\subseteq) operator which is compatible with a prepositional value (Gallego 2010; Franco 2015). We will further show that the (\subseteq)/(\supseteq) divide in the oblique case systems of natural languages put forward by Franco & Manzini (2017b) for the encoding of argumental/thematic material is relevant also within the aspectual domain.

2 Non-locative progressives periphrases (with datives and beyond)

Cross-linguistically, the same material can be recruited from the lexicon to encode argumental and aspectual relation among syntactic constituents. A case in point is the dative adposition *a* in a full set of Romance varieties, which, for instance, happens to have a role also in the encoding of progressives, as illustrated in (10), with Italian examples.

(10) Italian

- a. Gianni ha dato un libro a Maria. [dative]
Gianni has given a book P Maria
'Gianni has given a book to Maria.'
- b. Gianni è a lavorare. [progressive]
Gianni is P work.INF
'Gianni is working.'

In a number of typological and theoretical studies progressive aspect has been linked to locative constructions (Bybee et al. 1994; Mateu & Amadas 1999; Demirdache & Uribe-Etxebarria 1997). This is *prima facie* a reasonable characterization also for Italian, given that, for instance, the goal of motion is commonly expressed by the same *a* preposition, as in (11).

- (11) Gianni va a casa.
 Gianni goes P home
 ‘Gianni goes (to) home.’

Bybee et al. (1994: 129–130) write: “The majority of progressive forms in our database derive from expressions involving locative elements (...). The locative notion may be expressed either in the verbal auxiliary employed or in the use of postpositions or prepositions indicating location – ‘at’, ‘in’, or ‘on’. The verbal auxiliary may derive from a specific postural verb (...), or it may express the notion of being in a location without reference to a specific posture but meaning only ‘be at’, ‘stay’, or, more specifically, ‘live’ or ‘reside’”.

Actually, this characterization for progressives appears to be too restrictive. A more general part-whole characterization devoid of locative endowments (at least for adpositions) seems more appropriate, once we consider a wider set of cross-linguistic data. Indeed, *with*-like morphemes, which happen to encode possession but not location (cf. Levinson 2011) and HAVE predicates³ (which are not listed among the ‘locative’ auxiliaries in Bybee et al.’s sample), are recruited to encode progressives in various natural languages. In our term, such evidence shows that not only dative-like (\subseteq) morphemes, as illustrated in (10), but also instrumental-like (\supseteq) relators can be employed to convey a progressive interpretation. We discuss this issue in some details in §3, specifically devoted to Romance aspectual periphrases.

Here, we concentrate on cross-linguistic data, relying on the exhaustive typological survey provided in Cinque (2017) (who lists up to twenty different strategies unrelated to locatives employed to encode progressives among natural languages), illustrating a set of aspectual periphrases not involving locative constructions.

For instance, there are many languages which employ a ‘be with’ strategy to encode progressive meaning. The *with* adposition introduces an infinitive form of the lexical verb. This progressive periphrasis is widespread among African languages (cf. Cinque 2017:556). Such periphrasis is actually similar to the Romance one illustrated in (8) and (10), except for the relator selected from the lexicon (*to* vs. *with*).

³Levinson (2011), arguing against locative approaches to possession, convincingly shows that a non-locative approach to HAVE is superior to locative accounts in explaining possession in Germanic languages and accounting for the variation in preposition incorporation (cf. Kayne 1993; Harley 2002) within Germanic (and beyond)).

- (12) Wó te na jo dandù.
 3PL with INF eat honey
 ‘They are eating honey.’ (Baka, Kilian-Hatz 1992: 29)
- (13) Tu li I’ oku-lya.
 we be with INF-eat
 ‘We are eating.’ (Umbundu, Heine & Kuteva 2002: 83)
- (14) Ní.dí. na.kuzà.ta.
 I.am with.work.INF
 ‘I am working.’ (Lunda, Bantu, Kawasha 2003: 194)

In a number of Iranian languages, progressive aspect is encoded through a HAVE + lexical verb periphrasis (Cinque 2017: 556), as illustrated in (15) for Persian. Note that both verbs are inflected and agree with the external argument. This pattern is reminiscent of the one illustrated in Manzini et al. (2017) for Southern Italian varieties, in which the ‘dative’ *a* introduces finite complements, as illustrated in (16) for Conversano (Apulia). Actually, the adpositional relator does not surface in all Southern Italian varieties, as shown in (17) for Monteparano (Apulia). We may posit a silent adpositional relator (Kayne 2003) both for Persian and the Monteparano dialect. As we have seen, HAVE verbs are characterized with a general ‘inclusion’ content (cf. fn. 3), that Manzini & Franco (2016) assume to be analogous to *with*-like (\supseteq) morphemes.

- (15) Persian
 Ali dare mikhore / (Man) daram mikhoram.
 Ali has eat.3sg / (I) have.1sg eat.1sg
 ‘Ali is eating’/‘I’m eating.’
- (16) Conversano
 U stek a ffattsə / u ste a ffeʃə.
 it.CL stay.1sg to do.1sg / it.CL stay.3sg to do.3sg
 ‘I am doing it’/‘He/she is doing it.’

(17) Monteparano

Lu ʃtɔ ccamu.
 him.CL stay.1SG call.1SG
 ‘I am calling him.’

Quite interestingly, a pattern involving a HAVE/HOLD verb periphrasis for progressive is present also in Italo-Romance, as illustrated in (18)–(19) for Abruzzi-Molise dialects (Cinque 2017: 555). Again the (dative) relator may be overt (18) or not (19) (this time with infinitive lexical verbs, showing that the finiteness of the embedded lexical verb is actually independent from the overt presence of the relator).

(18) Abruzzese

Təném a mmagná.
 we.hold to eat.INF
 ‘We are eating.’ (Rohlf s 1969: 133)

(19) Abruzzese

Té ppjjove.
 it.holds rain.INF
 ‘It is raining.’ (Ledgeway 2016: 266)

Thus, in spite of the fact that many languages adopt ‘locative metaphors’ to encode the progressive, the data introduced above suggest that a more general (\subseteq)/(\supseteq) inclusion/part-whole content instantiates the relation between events and event properties that a part of the formal semantics literature, briefly reviewed in §1, identifies with progressive aspect. What holds of examples like (16) and (18) including an overt relator, also holds of ‘bare’ finite embeddings – for instance with the Apulian variety of Monteparano in (17) or Persian (15) – or bare infinitive embedding as in (19), if the content of the progressive (i.e. part/whole) is given in virtue of the selection of an abstract preposition à la Kayne.

Following Manzini & Savoia (2011); Franco & Manzini (2017a,b), we see no reason why spatial meanings should be primitive with respect to meanings connected to relations between events or between events and their participants, suggesting that it is in fact spatial relations that may be conceived as specialization of all-purpose relations (‘contains’/‘is part of’) when a location is involved.

The *with* adposition introduced in (12)–(14) has the interesting property of expressing no spatial relation at all (Levinson 2011) – as does the genitive preposition *of* considered in §1, assumed to express the same (\subseteq) content of datives.⁴

The Italian preposition *da*, which does also have locative meaning, makes an interesting case study, illustrated in some details in Franco & Manzini (2017a; 2017b). In Romance, the lexicalization of (spatial) adpositions seems to vary according to whether their object, i.e. the Ground in a Figure-Ground configuration (Svenonius 2006), is a high-ranked or low-ranked referent (Fábregas 2015 on Spanish). In Italian, with inanimate referents, state and motion-to are lexicalized by *a* ‘at, to’ or *in*, as in (20a), and motion-from is lexicalized by *da*, as in (20b). However in (20c) it can be seen that state, motion-to and motion-from with human referents are all lexicalized by the *da* preposition.

- (20) a. Sono/vado **in/a** casa.
 I.am/I.go in/to home
 ‘I am at home/in the house’/‘I go home/into the house.’
- b. Vengo **da** casa.
 I.come from home
 ‘I come from home.’
- c. Sono/vado/esco **dal** parrucchiere.
 I.am/I.go/I.exit from.the hairdresser
 ‘I am at/I go to/I come from the hairdresser.’

⁴The locative semantics found with progressives is an instantiation of a more general part-whole relation, which is also called zonal inclusion by Belvin & den Dikken (1997: 170), meaning that all locative relations can be reduced to a primitive part-whole relation with the figure/locatum as the part and the ground/location as the whole. The non primitive status of locative can be accounted for by the fact that while locative adpositions alternate with non-locative ones, the non-locative adpositions such as *of* are not found in alternation with locative adpositions. For example in English the instrumental adposition *with* alternates with locative prepositions (*on/against*) (i)–(iii) or with the dative/locative *to* (iv).

- (i) a. John sprayed the paint on the wall.
 b. John sprayed the wall with paint.
- (ii) a. John embroidered peonies on the jacket.
 b. John embroidered the jacket with peonies.
- (iii) a. John hit the fence with a stick.
 b. John hit a stick against the fence.
- (iv) a. He presented the museum with his pictures.
 b. He presented his pictures to the museum.

Crucially, directionality and other specifications of location that are spatially salient are missing from *da*'s core denotation – or its compatibility with the different locative predicates in (20c) could not be explained. Given the ability for *da* to play any locative role with human referents, the natural conclusion is that locative meaning derives neither from the intrinsic content of *da*, nor of course from that of its complement (a human referent) – but from the locative nature of the stative/directional predicate. A reasonable characterization for the oblique morpheme *da* in Italian is again that of a general relator involving a part-whole predicate, devoid of any intrinsic locative content.

3 Datives (and instrumentals) in Italian progressive/prospective periphrases

At this point, we want to show that also intra-linguistically we may have variation concerning the relator(s) recruited from the lexicon to encode aspectual (progressive) periphrases. We will take Italian as a case study. We have seen in §1 that, in Italian, a progressive interpretation can be rendered either with a 'be/stay + dative preposition + infinitive' schema (8a) or a 'stay + gerund' (9a) schema (cf. Bertinetto 2000).

Interestingly, the gerund periphrasis in Italian is able to encode not only a progressive meaning, but also a prospective one. Indeed, the progressive interpretation is somewhat conditioned by the Aktionsart of the verbal item. Following Vendler's (1967) canonical typology, we may say that (at least usually) the progressive interpretation is available with activities (e.g. 'John is working') and accomplishments (e.g. 'John is drawing a square'), while it is not readily available with states (e.g. '#John is knowing the answer'). With achievements things are less clear-cut. Indeed, as noted in Cinque (2017: 538) with achievements that have preparatory stages (e.g. 'the plane is landing', 'John is leaving', etc.): "Progressive aspect appears to apply to the stages that precede the final achievement thus resulting in a Prospective aspect interpretation". In Italian, the prospective aspect interpretation triggered by achievement verbs can be rendered with the same (progressive) 'stay+gerund' periphrasis, as illustrated in (21).

- (21) Prospective aspect (achievements)
- a. L' aereo sta atterando.
 the airplane stay.PRS.3SG landing
 'The plane is landing.'

- b. Il bambino sta nascendo.
 the baby stay.PRS.3SG being.born
 ‘The baby is being born.’

Nevertheless, the ‘be/stay + (dative) preposition + infinitive’ verb periphrasis, readily available for ‘progressive’ activities and accomplishments, is not able to encode prospective aspect. Indeed, Italian resorts to a different relator, the adposition *per*, to render prospectives, as illustrated in (22), matching the examples in (21).

- (22) a. L’ aereo sta **per**/*ad atterrare.
 the airplane stay.PRS.3SG for/to land.INF
 ‘The plane is landing.’
 b. Il bambino sta **per**/*a nascere.
 the baby stay.PRS.3SG for/to being.born.INF
 ‘The baby is about to be born.’

Franco & Manzini (2017b) ascribe to the Italian adposition *per* the same ‘instrumental’ (\supseteq) content expressed by the *con* (‘with’) morpheme, based (among others) on the evidence that *con* and *per* are both able to lexicalize causers, as in (23). Following their insight, it is possible to assume that the (\supseteq) relation between the *con/per* phrase and the VP event in (23) yields inclusion in an event/-concomitance with it. In a sense, (23) is paraphrasable as something like: “The government raised taxes and the crisis was part of its acting to raise them.” (cf. Franco & Manzini 2017b: 8–9).

- (23) Il pericolo di conflitto aumentò **con/per** il golpe.
 the danger of conflict increased with/for the coup
 ‘The danger of a confrontation increased with/for the coup.’

Actually, the same general relation (causation, in this case), may have more than one lexicalization in a given language. Though Italian *con* can express cause, there is no doubt that causation is also expressed, by a different preposition, namely *per*. The closest rendering of *per* in English is *for*, which expresses both purpose (‘they do it for financial gain’) and causation (‘he died for the want of food’), as Italian *per* does. It seems that *per* relates two events through the same basic (\supseteq) operator that we have postulated for *with* morphemes (see Franco & Manzini 2017b: 26–27 for further evidence connecting *for* and *with* in Romance).

In order to conceptually account for the (\subseteq)/(\supseteq) split in the encoding of Progressive vs. Prospective aspect, we may start from Jespersen’s (1924:277) insight

that Progressive aspect is “a temporal frame encompassing some reference time”. Progressive aspect indeed seems to refer to an event which takes place at a certain time point (or interval) which is related to the reference/utterance time and at the same time is ‘contained within’ the natural unfolding/time-frame of a more general event (cf. Dowty 1979; Higginbotham 2004; among others).⁵

With achievement verbs the temporal frame encompassing the event is very narrow (i.e. punctual), so that they can be perceived as (partially) ‘included’ by the (more extended) time of reference, giving rise to a prospective interpretation. With activities or accomplishments, the event includes the time of reference (interpreted as a point in time) as its part. In other words, achievements are somewhat ‘momentaneous’ and cannot have subintervals, so that the progressive cannot pick up a (point in) time within the event.⁶

In present terms, we may assume that the time of reference/utterance is a superset (\supseteq) of the temporal frame of the event when we render prospective aspect, while it is a subset (\subseteq) of the temporal frame of the event whenever we render a progressive interpretation.

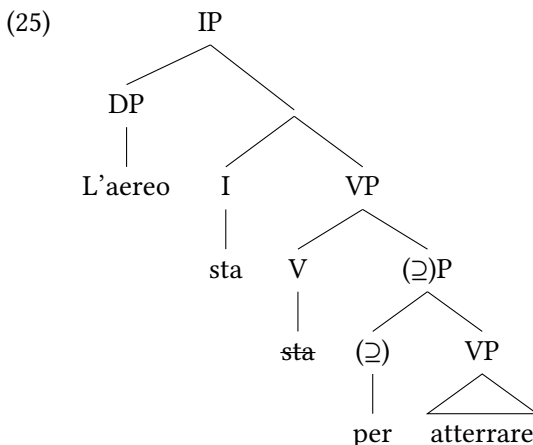
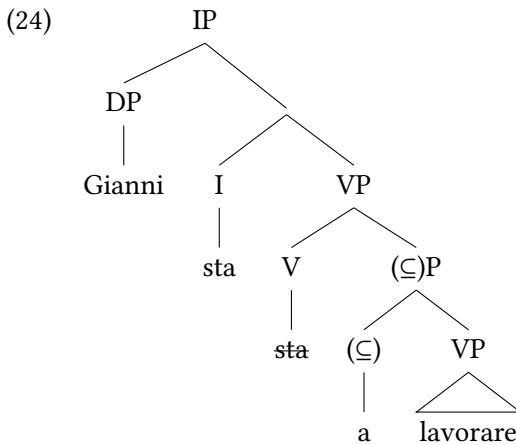
From a morphosyntactic viewpoint, when we consider the Italian ‘be/stay + oblique’ adposition + infinitive verb’ periphrasis, there is no difference in the encoding of prospective vs. progressive aspect, except for the different relator (\subseteq) vs. (\supseteq) selected from the lexicon.⁷

⁵This semantics of progressive is obtained through the analysis of Higginbotham (2009); Parsons (1989); Landman (1992) among others, which proposes that a progressive sentence requires for its truth that the event in question holds, not that it culminates. The event holds at the utterance/reference time. In the case of progressives in the past, the past auxiliary expresses a time which is previous to the utterance time (Higginbotham 2009). That is, *Mary is eating an apple* is true if the actual event realizes sufficiently (holds) much of the type of event (temporal frame) of Mary’s eating an apple: so the actual event is a subset of the type event of Mary eating an apple since Mary may not have finished to eat the apple. For a more detailed analysis of the semantic of progressives for this type of constructions see Manzini et al. (2017).

⁶As suggested by Rothstein (2004), if the achievement is coerced to being an accomplishment, it is possible to assume that the progressive picks up a time immediately preceding the culmination of the event.

⁷Languages vary in the lexical tools (e.g. aspectual periphrases) they employ to convey (different) aspectual flavours. French and Romanian employ axial parts/relational nouns (Svenonius 2006) to encode progressive meaning (e.g. French *être en train de*+infinite, Romanian *a fi în curs de a*+infinite); Italian can also encode prospective meaning in a similar vein (e.g. *essere sul punto di*+infinite). In Icelandic the progressive periphrasis can be employed to convey a terminative/cessative value (e.g. *Ég var að borða*, both: ‘I was eating/I just finished eating’, cf. Jóhannsdóttir 2011). In Japanese the same aspectual marker *-te i-* can refer to either progressive or resultative meaning (Shirai 1998). It is a likely scenario that these various interpretations (both intra and cross-linguistically) based on a given morphosyntactic template are derived by pragmatic enrichment at the C-I interface. The same can be said of the (\supseteq) based African periphrases illustrated in (12)–(14).

Standardly assuming that the auxiliary moves to fill the Inflectional projection (Manzini et al. 2017 and references cited there), we can provide the rough representation in (24) and (25), respectively for the examples in (8a) and (22a). (24) basically says that the reference time (as represented in the tensed matrix clause) is ‘part of’ the time frame of the (embedded) event, where the operator (\subseteq) ‘sub-set’ is instantiated by the dative adposition *a*, while (25) says that the reference time spans (i.e. include) the (punctual) time frame depicted by the event, where the operator (\supseteq) ‘super-set’ is lexicalized by the *per* adposition.



At this point, we still have to explain why the ‘stay + gerund periphrasis’ is able to encode both progressive and prospective aspect, and how such device

can be related, from a morphosyntactic viewpoint, to our ‘part-whole’ model of aspectual periphrases.

We follow Gallego (2010, cf. Mateu 2002; Franco 2015) in assuming that Romance gerunds incorporate an adposition, namely the *-ndo* morpheme is an inflectional counterpart of the prepositions which embed infinitive complements in the examples above. Consider the minimal pair below, involving a (\subseteq) relator (cf. also Casalicchio 2013, from which the example (26) is taken).

- (26) a. A ben guardare si nota la differenza.
 P well watch.INF CL.ARB note.PRS.3SG the difference
 b. Guardando bene si nota la differenza.
 watching well CL.ARB note.PRS.3SG the difference
 both: ‘If one looks well, one notices the difference.’

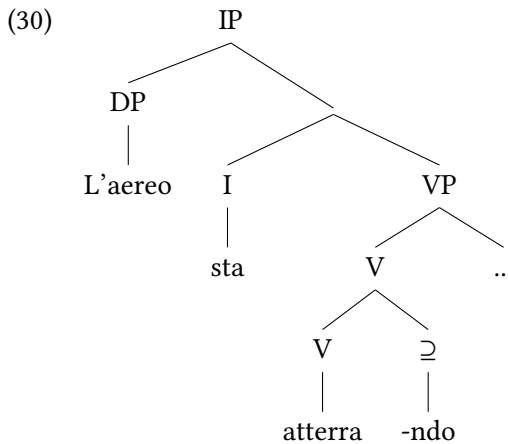
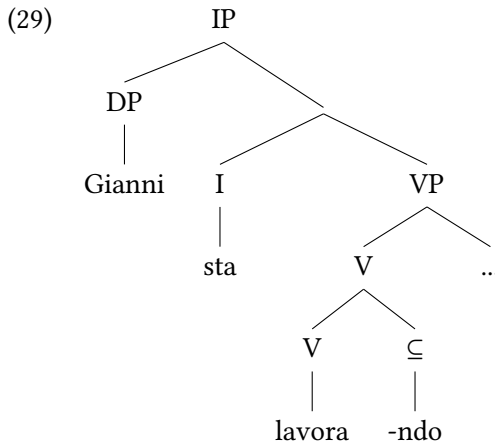
Quite interestingly, gerunds often happen to express the (\supseteq) content that we have ascribed to *with* and *for* morpheme.⁸ Consider the minimal pairs below, with an ‘instrument’ (27) and a ‘purpose’ (28) flavour.

- (27) a. Il dottore ha curato il paziente somministrando un antibiotico.
 the doctor has cured the patient administering an antibiotic
 ‘The doctor cured the patient administering an antibiotic.’
 b. Il dottore ha curato il paziente **con** la somministrazione di un
 the doctor has cured the patient with the administration of an
 antibiotico.
 antibiotic
 ‘The doctor cured the patient with the administration of an antibiotic.’
- (28) a. Gianni lo dice scherzando.
 Gianni CL.ACC says joking
 b. Gianni lo dice **per** scherzo.
 Gianni CL.ACC says for joke
 ‘Gianni says that as a joke.’

Given this evidence, we can assume that the gerund inflection in Italian is able to encode both (\subseteq) and (\supseteq) contents. More specifically, we hypothesize that the *-ndo* inflection does not differentiate between the two specular ‘inclusion’

⁸Note that according to Franco & Manzini 2017b the (\supseteq) relation between a *with/for* phrase and a *vP/VP* event precisely yields inclusion in an event/concomitance with it.

relations, instantiating an all-purpose oblique, spanning from datives to instrumentals (cf. Franco & Manzini 2017b: 24–28, for relevant data from Kristang and Southern Italian dialects). This explains why the ‘stay + gerund’ periphrasis is able to encode both progressive and prospective aspect, always bearing in mind that the aspectual interpretations depends on the aktionsart of the verbs that enter in the aspectual constructions (i.e. achievements vs accomplishments, see 21–22). We roughly schematize our proposal in structures (29)–(30), for (9a) and (21a), respectively. These structures crucially prospect a lexical entry for *-ndo*, where this element is associated with both (\subseteq) and (\supseteq) content.



4 Conclusion

In this paper, we have addressed the morphosyntactic status of the adpositional morphemes surfacing in aspectual periphrases in Italian and beyond. We have shown that adposition-based aspectual periphrases share a primitive relation of ‘part-whole/inclusion’ (the same (\subseteq) relation which is at work with datives/genitives) of an event within a set of events or, alternatively, between the reference time and the time-frame of an event/set of events. We have supported this claim with a series of cross-linguistic examples in which the expression of progressive meaning relies on *with*-like adpositions and HAVE predicates, which seem to have a clear non-locative value (Levinson 2011). We have provided a morphosyntactic analysis of Italian progressive periphrases, assuming that gerunds encode an inflectional ‘inclusion’ relator which is compatible with a prepositional value. We have finally argued that the (\subseteq)/(\supseteq) distinction advanced by Franco & Manzini (2017b) for the encoding of argumental/thematic material, happens to be relevant also in the realm of aspectual periphrases.

Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in the glosses of this chapter follow the Leipzig Glossing Rules. Additional abbreviations: ARB arbitrary; CL clitic; GER gerund.

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