Mutli-word Constituents of Action in Italian: A Linguistic Investigation

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ABSTRACT

The syntactic notion of multi-word constituents was roughly investigated in the field of the linguistics corpus. By and large, it tackled the synchronic and diachronic language aspects. In the current research paper, this notion was laid down under the purview of the generative and functional perspectives. Firstly, it introduced the definition of the multi-word constituents in addition to the idea of grammaticalization. It elaborated more and more the notion of auxiliaryization. Further, it examined whether the auxiliary is an independent syntactic constituent or not, taking into account if this constituent would be universal or a particular subset of the main verbs. Functionally speaking, the current investigation proposed certain solutions to probe into this notion in the light of syntactic standards. It notified definite considerations as regards the processes of grammaticalization.

Keywords: Multi-word Constituents, Generative Analysis, Functional Analysis, Grammaticalization, Desemanticization, Italian.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Multi-word Constituents

Multi-word constituents are distinguished with a specific type of inner structure, termed as “periphrastic”, which consists of the main verb, conjugated in certain infinite modes and the verb, performing as a modifier, which is conjugated in the finite mode of the verb (Amenta 2010; Bloom 2005; Cerruti 2007; Givon 2001; Hopper and Elizabeth 1994; and Langacker 2008).

The suggested definition had already introduced the hassle of making up what is intended by the main verb and the modifier. In this regard, Lehmann (1995: 33) claims that the garçon “the main verb” is still vague because it means the verb, governing the role carried out by the modifier in the analytical verbal structure, so this term should on the whole be accounted for in the semantic sense, i.e. “main and principal.

The modifier is on the other hand defined as an auxiliary, reporting a sub-category. This category does in reality include those verbs which would occur in the verb phrases in combination with the other verbs, acting as an ancillary from a thematic and formal points of view. Generally speaking, auxiliaries produce a kind of grammatical modification in the grammatical information of the lexical verb. That is because they lose their thematic autonomy and form a highly unique predicate in all respects concerned.

2. Theoretical Background

Heine (1993: 3-26) reveals how several potential interpretations exist to the notion of being auxiliary. He pretends that auxiliaries are much defined in several methods, depending on the characteristics thrilled by the theoretical perspectives concerned. In order to define this controversial category, the contours are particularly unclear. That is because a series of notions having common characteristics refers to an auxiliary notion. Put it differently, they are collocated at diverse levels of the grammaticalization process. In addition, they determine some (either slight or deep) differences in the syntactic behavior. The definition, introduced by Heine (1993: 24) which states that auxiliaries are "linguistic items covering definitive ranges of uses along the verb to TMA chain" takes into consideration the different types of a modifier. Traditionally speaking, the term auxiliary is all in all used to dub the modifiers involved in the formation of compound tenses.

Bertinetto (1990) suggests that the compound tenses would be left out from the tenses of periphrastic forms. Yet, the current study deals with the multi-word constituents as an indicator of tense, aspect, or mode.

One of the potential definitions suggested for the verb-modifiers, due to the peripherias of modal or aspectual types, is “semi-auxiliaries”. This terms was introduced so as to discern them from the constituents,
appearing in the compound tenses in order to accentuate to what extent they have in common some characteristics with the verb-modifiers (Giacalone Ramat 1995: 168).

Dietrich (1973: 9), in turn, brings in a list of potential modifiers. These are as follows:

- Stative verbs: to be etc.;
- Movement verbs: to head, to go ...;
- Possession verbs: to possess, to own ...;
- Action verbs: to eat ...;
- Event verbs: to start, to end....

It is worth mentioning that the stative and movement verbs form the head in most syntagmatic verbs. Those verbs are formed by a head-verb with the adverbial particle complement, joined by a strong syntactic cohesion; the whole verb phrase could not be substituted with one of its parts.

Indeed, not all verbs can perform as a modifier since there are in general certain thematic restrictions, accounting for this fact. Heine (1993: 27-45) explicates the limited number of modifiers with the model of "basic events" which refer to simple experience to understand, of which auxiliaries are nevertheless derived.

The periphrastic verbal expressions express importantly:

a) Predominantly tense categories (in Italian, the compound tenses of the past and the form of future periphrasis);
b) The passive and causative diathesis ( English: to be 'I am / have been/ praised by, to make + inf.' vengo / sono lodato da, fare + inf.);
c) More or less aspectual categories.

While periphrases with a temporal meaning or diathesis are studied in descriptive grammar, the aspectual periphrases are not definite like those of temporal meaning. Dietrich (1973: 7) offers a list of the main Italian aspectual periphrases, including some combinations with inchoative verbs. Indeed, the finite verb in combinations with the modal verbs thematically holds unchanged and principal. So, provided that these forms are, it seems, periphrastic, the process of grammaticalization has to highlight.

3. Approaches of Grammaticalization

3.1. Grammaticalization of Auxiliaries

The typological-oriented investigation (Bybee and Osten 1989) in the linguistic areas of both tense and aspect produced the hypothesis of inter-linguistic constants for the genesis and development of these categories, which would be determined by the process of grammaticalization. It is worth mentioning that it is probable to link the diverse levels of the grammaticalization process with the thematic differences along side with morphological expressions which are existing throughout the realization of these categories in different languages or dialects.

The diverse modifiers, referring tense, aspect and mode are however subjected to the process of grammaticalization. Notwithstanding, not all of them fulfilled the same level of grammaticalized forms. In addition, the modifiers in compound tenses act a prototypical form.

It is perceived that through grammaticalization, the newly-obtained unit, i.e. the multi-word constituent, would be envisioned as one unit. This unit is much built from two autonomous verb forms.

Meillet (1912) indicates that grammaticalization maintains a process in which a lexeme is basically independent, has an independent meaning, is developed as an auxiliary word, and gets used as a grammatical marker. This process is distinguished by weakness of meaning and form of the word studied. In grammaticalization, he determines that one of the prime innovative processes of language and speech.

Grammaticalization is comprised of a group of linguistic changes through which an element gets a grammatical term in specific situations (Traugott 1991).

There are general processes, applying to the specific diachronic change of grammaticalization. One of these is that of specialization, defended by Hopper (1991: 22-24). He accounts for that the difference between the beginning phase of the process, distinguished by the accumulation of substituting constructions thematically close, and the final one is based upon a reduction of formal and thematic alternatives. As a result, only a small group of given forms adopts a broader grammatical meaning. This principle is much cited as an example of the application of the limited number of modifiers.

Heine (1993: 53) accentuates the grammaticalization process as a chain (grammaticalization chain) which has the following properties:

a) It refers to a linguistic form, having a sequence of at least two distinct usages which overlap each other; the first usage is the source and the another usage is the finding of the grammaticalized category.
b) The bond between the source and the outcome anticipates that the former is diachronically previous and less grammatical than the latter.

c) This process and structure are determined as a chain since the process does not completely happen in the distinguished successive stages through overlapping the phenomena from a thematic and morpho-syntactic viewpoint. The overlapping resolves a definitive ambiguity in the usages of forms.

d) A process of grammaticalization is generally with synchronic and diachronic dimensions. It is diachronic given that it is the outcome of linguistic (synchronic) change and since it is composed of a group of usages which are synchronically decided. The process of auxiliarization is a distinct kind of grammaticalization of lexical terms. A verb which was an autonomous predicate able to put grammatical relations down to one or more arguments of the proposition becomes a simple holder of finite verbal morphology and time-aspectual meanings; the holder of grammatical, and no more lexical, information.

Luraghi (1998) specifies the levels of the grammaticalization process, forming an auxiliary. The verb, which gets an auxiliary, loses its own lexical meaning, syntactic autonomy and own phonological weight.

A syntactic restriction, indicating the diverse levels of grammaticalization, is that the verb-modifier would no longer be conjugated in all the tenses, but only in those which do not divulge a contrast with the aspectual meaning, reported by a periphrasis as a whole (2).

Heine (1993: 81) hypothesizes that the process of auxiliarization seems unidirectional. Diachronically, it switches from the previous usage, which is, supposed to be, less grammaticalized to the following one which is, believed to be, more grammaticalized. These outcomes in a loss of thematic substance, and that, in the relationship between the auxiliary and main verb accompanying, the conceptual change precedes the morpho-syntactic one. In a stage of auxiliarization, a verb would still have the morpho-syntax of the main verb, but its semantics is already identical with that of an auxiliary. Further, the claim that the auxiliary would be utilized in the context of its lexical meaning and in its grammatical sense (in the first case, it is semantically meaningful, whereas in the second case, it is with no meaning (desemanticization)) is regarded as evidence that the auxiliary covers the behavior of a form in the method of grammaticalization.

3.2. Approaches of Generative Grammar

Within the generative point of view, the problem of the auxiliaries is dealt with without disclosing auxiliary indicators of tense, aspect and modal. The only potential distinction which is made with respect to verb phrases is between the main/lexical verbs and auxiliary verbs. However, this distinction is not universally authorized. It is potential to define two trends, based on the diverse interpretations of the notion of auxiliary.

Supporters of the first trend maintain the auxiliary as a main verb, indicating some anomalies in behavior. This trend is traced back to Ross (1969). In his study of English verbs, he squabbles that both the auxiliary and the main verbs are members of the same lexical category [V] and attributed to the auxiliaries a feature [+ Aux] which is not shared by other verbs.

His theory was elaborated by Pullum and Wilson (1977), who share the fundamental assumption that auxiliaries are verbs of the initial structure and must be labeled as [V] in the transformational grammar. Given that auxiliaries are included to the class of main verbs, Pullum & Wilson (1977) have an argument that auxiliaries do much denote certain differences in behavior with respect to the main verbs and simultaneously define some standards of auxiliarization, including:

1) subject-verb inversion in interrogatives: this inversion is potential with auxiliaries, but not with other verbs: e.g.,
   Marwan has gone out → Has Marwan gone out?
   Marwan gone out → * Gone out Marwan?

2) Contraction in negative sentences: potential with auxiliaries but not with main verbs: e.g.,
   Malak shouldn't do this duty if she were you.
   *Malak triedn't to pass the exam.

3) Attribution of the quantifier to the subject: e.g.,
   Tourists are shopping today.
   *Tourists shop all every day.

4) Position of the adverb: certain adverbs are usually posited after the auxiliary, but they never are placed after the main verb:
   e.g.: Alaa can hardly carry this ball.
   *Hisham attempted hardly to carry it.

Besides, Pullum & Wilson (1977) pretend that modals and other auxiliaries can be involved in the grammar as main verbs without any new or ad hoc rule since the rules to depict the non-auxiliary verbs are sufficient. Supporters of the investigation of auxiliaries as main
verbs state that the elimination of a class of auxiliaries portrays a simplification and is, thus, a desirable priori.

The same argument about the diversity of characteristics which interlinguistically discern auxiliaries from main verbs has been undertaken by Haegemann (1996: 58-59). She regards negative and interrogative sentence instances in English as a testimony of the difference in behavior. In addition, she notices how, in Italian, this difference does not exist, and the two classes have the same behavior. Despite the fact that the auxiliary is morphologically the same as a main verb it never attributes any semantic role by itself. Some evidence for this claim is represented in the recognition that there is the same number of arguments in a sentence in which there is an auxiliary, and there isn’t any. The same assertion suggested for phrases, containing the auxiliaries essere ‘to be’ and avere ‘to have’, is also documented for sentences which include a progressive periphrasis with the auxiliary stare ‘to stay’.

Admittedly, the other trend, as defined in the generative paradigm, regards auxiliaries as a distinguished formal category. Supporters here continue proposing an investigation of sentence structure with the following rule:

\[ \text{Aux} \rightarrow \text{Tense (Modal)} \ (\text{have} + \text{en}) \ (\text{be} + \text{ing}) \]

The two main characteristics of the investigation of sentence structure are that:

a) A syntactic category of auxiliary is given, which seems to be a syntactic bond in the markers of a phrase.

b) The category of an auxiliary is consisted of a group of elements which is closely characterized by the contention that they indicate the idea of tense, mode, and aspect of which relative distribution (for example, the linear position in a string or a sequence) is straightforwardly bound by the rules of sentence structure. The transformations can perform the relative distribution.

Such an investigation is investigated by Akmajian et al (1979) due to whom the initial structures of many languages and perhaps of all languages contain a category termed as Aux. Due to this definition (1979: 2), the auxiliary is by and large a category, having its own syntactic behavior different from the behavior of other syntactic categories and which are dubbed as a constituent, including some elements, reporting the ideas of tense and/or mode. These elements happen in a rather fixed order inside the constituent Aux.

What is not apparent in this investigation is the definition of the constituent to include markers of tense and/or mode. The question is to set up a category to be determined as an Aux whether it is integral to contain a marker of tense and/or mode for each of its realizations or for some of them.

Akmajian et al (1979) depends on a comparison between English and Luiseño. In the latter language, the elements of tense and mode form a constituent which would not be assimilated to any other category. Because the category Aux is accurate for the description of certain languages, they also pretend it as universal. In this respect, Puglielli (1987: 346) states that there is a general recognition of that AUX is a universal category although there are different realizations in different languages.

The same position on the universality is repeated by Steele et al. (1981: 21), with the motivation that the category is determined in the grammar of diverse languages. Steele et al (1981) introduce a different definition for being auxiliary. Given a group of internal investigation of a language, the auxiliaries contain a specified set (fixed and small) of elements which could mark tense and/or mode.

Providing that the notion that Aux is a syntactic category is not declined, individual auxiliaries are such elements, having to be identified and regarded as members of this category.

A somehow another notion is assumed by Reuland (1983), who goes back to the category of INFL as introduced by Chomsky in the Government and Binding theory and by which:

\[ S \rightarrow \text{NP INFL VP} \]

The category, INFL, is clearly the same with an Aux given the above rule is compared with that of the traditional transformational grammar:

\[ S \rightarrow \text{NP (AUX) VP} \]

Where Aux \rightarrow TMA (tense, mode, and aspect).

Reuland (1983) argues that Aux and INFL would not be decided since the category of INFL never complies with the notional requirements required by Aux, as claimed by Steele et al. (1981). The languages in which a category comes out with the characteristics of INFL do not maintain a category, determined with Aux. Reuland (1983) uses this argumentation to indicate that Aux is not universal, and, specifically, it is not by itself a real category but a relationship among the categories themselves.

Grasping the idea of Aux and narrowing it to those languages in which it is potential to carry out such a
definition, selected in a prototypical method, do not deny the existence of the category Auxiliary be it in the general theory of language and/or in single languages.

4. Functional Boundaries of Auxiliaries

Functional grammar is functional in the notion that its perspective to language is targeted towards the functions of language and speech as a tool of verbal interaction between speakers. The human capability contained in the verbal communication is however complex and some of these linguistic abilities would be laid down in terms of the grammatical model designated.

Dik (1989: 52) pretends that the predicates constitute the basic building constituents of the morpho-thematic level from which linguistic expressions are constructed. Three kinds of predicates have to be at least discerned: verbs (V), nouns (N) and adjectives (A). The verbal, nominal and adjectival predicates are documented as predicate frames in the lexicon along side with a description of their meaning.

The predicate frame includes the following information:

1) The phonological form of a predicate, which is conventionally identified with the written form which is the infinitive.

2) The syntactic category of the predicate.

3) The quantitative arguments of the predicate.

4) The qualitative arguments and value of the predicate (for instance, the thematic functions of arguments and the restrictions of choosing the predicate judges on the arguments).

The predicates that have more than one argument entail relationships, whereas those that have only one argument entail property.

Each predicate has thematic, syntactic and pragmatic functions. The thematic functions refer much to the arguments of the verb. The primal ones are the Agent and Patient that attribute syntactic duties during the formation of a deep sentence structure. This assignment of formal functions simply is related to the arguments that possess eminent thematic functions. The main formal arguments are those of subject and object. It is often the arguments that attribute the pragmatic functions, internal to the proposition, which characterize the kind of information, sent by the constituents of the linguistic expression. The two major pragmatic functions are Topic and Focus. The first is related to the things of which we tell (Dik 1989: 27), the second the very paramount sections of what we indicate about topicalized items.

The investigation of periphrastic verb forms undertaken by Olbertz (1996) begins with a definition of what should be regarded as a periphrastic construct that is a productive and non-separated combination of a lexical verb, auxiliarized, with a verbal predicate conjugated in a non-finite form with that the finite verb goe in harmony with the first argument, i.e. the agent. In this regard, Olbertz (1996: 31) excludes from its investigation some periphrastic forms that are causative since the finite verb in a causative construction does not agree with the first argument of the non-finite predicate. From a thematic perspective, the function of the periphrastic combination is a modification of the meaning of what is indicated by the non-finite predicate and by its arguments.

Olbertz (1996: 31) suggests a syntactic test for the definition of a restricted number of periphrases. The rule depends on determining whether, in the existence of lexical constructions which possess an infinitive, a gerund or a participle, it is potential to paraphrase the construction by replacing the non-finite forms by other linguistic expressions like the resumed interrogative, the pronominalization and replacement with a finite notion. If this paraphrase is not potential, it means that the syntagmatic bond between the finite and the non-finite element is such that both constituents would not be split, and then the construct is periphrastic. In the lexical infinitive constructions, it is often potential to take the position of the infinitive form by other linguistic expressions: e.g.:

Sognarono di essere in un posto sconosciuto  
They dreamed of being in a strange place.

1) Resumed interrogative: what did people envision?  
2) Pronominalization: this is what they envisioned.  
3) Replacement with a finite proposition: people imagined that they were in one unfamiliar place.

These same modifications are not potential with a periphrasis since it is not potential to replace the verb by its arguments:

eg.: Non ti sto a raccontare tutta la storia. I am not telling the whole story.

1) Resumed interrogative: *what I am not?  
2) Pronominalization: *this is what I am not.  
3) Replacement with a finite proposition: *I am not that narrate the whole story.

Olbertz (1996:35) offers these formal tests to exclude thematic criteria for identifying periphrastic forms that seem insufficient to him. Although he thinks that de-
semanticization is a fundamental aspect of grammaticalization, as indicated by Lehmann (1985: 307), and permits that it is intuitively spontaneous to use the loss of meaning as a criterion. Olbertz argues that this standard is extremely ambiguous and not subjected to be institutionalized. Besides, he believes that it is difficult to establish a boundary between the change of meaning, which is an important section of the evolution of lexical jargons, and the loss of meaning itself. To validate his hypothesis, he gives the example of the inchoative constructions in which there is no support to any thematic deprival of the modifier, but they are still periphrastic constructions.

Olbertz (1996: 31) checks the problem of periphrases, based on the level of grammaticalization reached.

Within the framework of functional grammar, it is potential to discern derived lexical predicates and formative grammar in relation to their degree of grammaticalization.

Derived predicates are the first outcome of applying the rules of formation of predicates to the lexical properties. Periphrastic forms that have this set have a finite verb still closely linked to its lexical basis. The verb inherits characteristics from its lexical basis that impose restrictions on the given arguments and restrict its possibility of application (for example, the particular preposition to be interposed between the finite verb and the non-finite one needed by the first element).

Formative grammatical predicates are dealt with as expressions of simple operators without any lexical characteristics, as in the case of auxiliaries. The formation of the predicate entails an intermediate level of a term partially grammaticalized in its way from the lexicon to the grammar. Goossens (1987: 118) proposes a paradigm in which the process of grammaticalization applies to functional grammar, with the following steps:

full predicates $\rightarrow$ predicate formation $\rightarrow$ predicate operators,

2) Copulative (predicate formation): sono malato I am sick.

3) Auxiliary (predicate operator): sono partito. I left

The highest level of grammaticalization would be looked for in the constructions in which the finite verb has not inherited any characteristics from its lexical basis. This indicates that a reading of the diverse levels of grammaticalization ended by the various periphrastic forms simply taking into account thematic depletion of the modifier is insufficient. Rather, it is necessary, following the line traced by functional grammar, to search for criteria, within the language, which are based on the relationships that bind the various constituents of the sentence.

What is worth mentioning here is the impact of desemanticization on the auxiliaries themselves. The above review of literature shows that linguists detailed much on the idea of desemanticization of the auxiliaries without probing into what the auxiliary itself gains from such a process. It is hypothesized that the auxiliary loses its semantic weight to achieve other linguistic gains.

In detail, coaching with the main tenets and principles of the Minimalist Approach introduced by Chomsky (1991, 1993, and 1995) we would pretend that the auxiliaries lose their thematic content to the favor of the main verb to attach with the Tense Affix. To be clearer, according to the Minimalist Approach, every sentence is highly regarded as a Tense Phrase headed by the tense affix. This affix entails the tense of the whole sentence. If the tense affix is [Past], the whole is past. Conversely, if the tense phrase is [Present], the whole sentence is, thus, present. What matters here is that this Tense Affix is morphologically bound affix. It has to be attached with an appropriate host. By and large, we claim that the auxiliaries lose their semantic content in order to serve this host.

However, the urgent question here should be “why must the auxiliary lose its semantic content to serve such a host? Is it imperative to desemanticize the auxiliary provided that it serves as a host? We claim that the Tense Affix has to be attached with a desemanitized host. In other words, this potential host has to be [-thematic]. This can be accounted for by the claim that the Tense Affix is naturally [+tense] and [-thematic][5]. Thus, the host has to be, in turn, [-thematic]. If it has a thematic content, it has to be deprived of this content to serve as an appropriate host. This operation is best shown in the figure below:
Figure 1: Minimalist Approach Tree of Auxiliary Attachment to the Tense Affix

As a result, the auxiliary gets desemanticized in order to fulfill the needs of the Tense affix to be attached with a suitable host, given the generally-accepted claim that Tense Affix cannot stand alone. By such an attachment, the requirements of the tense Affix are fulfilled and the auxiliary greed to desemanticize itself is achieved, taking into account that desemanticized constituents move smoothly as compared with semanticallyized ones.

5. Conclusion

This research paper, devoted to some aspects of multi-word constituents, i.e. periphrastic forms and constructions majorly in Italian, tries majorly to present in a unified view and scheme many phenomena, which, for a long time were regarded mainly by functionalist and generativists, but not tackled from the certain vantage point of grammaticalization in Italian. These phenomena find parallels in other languages belonging to different language families. This research paper tried to present a theoretical interpretation of the multi-word constituents throughout the linguistic investigation of grammaticalization, generative and functional theoretical aspects. Among other things, I tried to trace the identification of the auxiliary in periphrastic constructions mainly through a synchronic and diachronic investigation of their evolution in the process of grammaticalization.

One of the aims of this linguistic explanation is to involve language "to describe a phenomenon as an example of a more general phenomenon" and "to state facts in a wider context or in a larger paradigm," due to Heine (1994: 258). In this regard, Heine shows how the study of grammaticalization can, even partially, give and build up an account of a linguistic phenomenon, indicating the auxiliary and its usages in the periphrastic constructions, particularly in Italian.

First, the researcher described some cases of recategorisation of lexemes: verbal themes which are reinvestigated as auxiliaries which have experienced a process of phonological reduction as clitics which are sensitive to themes like Time, Mode and Aspect (TMA).

This research paper explains the category of auxiliaries regarding its members as elements featured as verb properties, which, in some contexts, is somewhat minimized by the intervention of another verb form of which lexical meaning prevails and- with it the auxiliaries highlight a complex verbal construction.

Secondly, the researcher describes the development of auxiliaries, along with the process of desemanticization and thematic obligatory restriction that features them. Contributions to the grammaticalization articles have emphasized its role in the creation of new grammatical forms, derived from those that were previously lexical forms Giacalone Ramat (1995) and Heine et al. (1991). The notions examined are contrasted with the same processes, appearing in other Indo-European languages. Notice that, due to this description, auxiliaries are verbs, but featured by the ability to perform as indicators of TMA in the context of complex constructions, in which they get a special set of verbs.

From empirical perspectives, in the description of individual languages, the verbs existence with the strange
behavior as reported above must be regarded, to determine the many constructions with auxiliaries, which will be formed in each and specific language the category of auxiliaries. This article shows the relationship that a verb has with an auxiliary. So, the final result of auxiliarization is the re-categorisation of the auxiliary verb as a reflexive affix of the main verb. The result, related to the inflectional auxiliaries, is to rise from their syntactic situation in complex verb forms. The situation of the head brings out the auxiliary exactly to the longer preservative verbal morphology. This is what this study tried to undertake, using Italian as a lively example.

This research paper concludes that auxiliaries leave their canonical position in order to serve other syntactical roles related to the Tense Affix contained in the Tense phrase heading the entire sentence. It recommends conducting other studies to (dis) validate the hypothesis introduced by this research that the auxiliary gets desemanticized in order to fulfill the needs of the Tense Affix to be attached with a suitable host, given the generally-accepted claim that Tense Affix cannot stand alone.

NOTES

(1) TMA is an indicator of Tense, Mode and Aspect (Heine 1993: 70).

(2) In this respect, Cirstea (1972: 144) noticed how the progressive periphrasis never occurs in compound verbs: *sono stato venendo *‘I am was coming’.

(3) Aux is the category label introduced by Chomsky (1957).

(4) For example, a predicate as mangiare ‘to eat’ has two arguments with the semantic functions of Agent ‘animate’ and Patient ‘food’, so the restrictions of selection are identified and indicated.

(5) The idea needs more scrutiny and investigation.

REFERENCES


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**تراكيب شبه الجملة في الإيطالي: تحليل لغوي**

**يوسف الحموري**

**ملخص**

تمت دراسة تراكيب شبه الجملة في حقل اللغويات الكمية. وبشكل عام ناقشت هذه الدراسة الجوانب اللغوية المتزامنة والتاريخية. ينالش هذا البحث هذه التراكيب من منظور وظيفي وتوالدي أول، ثم مناقشة مفهوم هذ التراكيب بالإضافة إلى فكرة التفعيل اللغوي، ودراسة المناقشة حول ما إذا كان الفعل المساعد يعد مكوناً نحوياً مستقلًا أم لا.

وقد قدمت الدراسة حلاً معينة لمناقشة هذه الفكرة في ضوء المعايير النحوية.

**الكلمات الدالة:** تراكيب شبه الجملة، التحليل التوريدي، التحليل الوظيفي، التفعيل اللغوي، اللغة الإيطالية.