# Analytical lexical strategies denoting agency and causativity. A synchronic and diachronic investigation in Italian and other Romance languages

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## INTRODUCTION

Despite the growing interest in the notions of agency and causativity (Cruse 1973; Shibatani 1976; Comrie 1976; DeLancey 1984; Song 1996; Dixon 2000; Talmy 2000; Haspelmath & Müller-Bardey 2001; Wolff & Song 2003; Lehmann 2017), the contribution of lexical (analytical) strategies concerning the use of **complex prepositions** to the designation of agentive and causative relations is still neglected. Complex prepositions are fixed word combinations having a prepositional function (e.g. *in terms of, in front of, in addition to*), that can express different types of agentivity (Piunno & Ganfi 2019) and causation.

"Agentive" Complex Prepositions (CPs, Piunno & Ganfi 2019) can signal:

- the AGENT of a predicate → by the hands of
- the CAUSER of a causative construction → at the request of, under the supervision of, on behalf of

Causal chain of events				
causing event	+	caused event		
		$\Rightarrow \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc$		
$\overline{}$				
CAUSER		CAUSEE EFFECT		

#### **OBJECTIVES**

Analyzing the set of Complex Prepositions signaling the Agent of a predicate, as well as the causer of a causative construction

(1) L'uomo fu ucciso su mandato del cugino per mano di un killer 'The man was murdered by a killer, as his cousin ordered'

su mandato di 'upon the mandate of' → conceives and orders the action performing
 per mano di 'by, at the hands of' → materially performs the action

#### **METHOD**

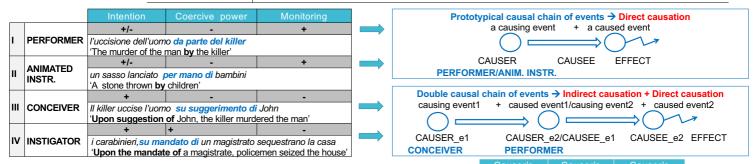
This corpus-based investigation experiments a synchronic and diachronic cross-linguistic approach.

- Synchronic perspective: i) identification of different types of CPs denoting the Agent in Italian and comparison to Spanish and French, ii) classification
  according to the degree of agency, iii) correlation between CPs to the different types of causativity in the causativity scale.
- Diachronic perspective: i) evolution of Romance CPs across different historical phases, ii) relation between synchronic restrictions and the original syntactic environment within the grammaticalization contexts.

## **ANALYSIS**

**Synchronic perpective:** 32 contemporary Agentive Complex Prepositions (Piunno & Ganfi 2019) have been evaluated against agentive semantic traits, meaning and function, and have been distinguished according to the following agentive traits:

Intentionality	$\rightarrow$	the volitional involvement of the participant, who "intends to let the situation happen" (Lehmann 2017: 36)		
Coercive power → the authority of coercing someone to do something		the authority of coercing someone to do something		
Monitoring	$\rightarrow$	the authority of control over the performing of the action (Lehmann 2017)		



		French	Spanish	Involvement	control of e1	control of e2	immediate
Agentive CPs	PERFORMER	+ (de la part de)	+ (por parte de)	+ (central)	-	+ (direct)	agency
	ANIMATED INSTR.	+ (par la bouche de)	+ (por la voz de)	+ (central)	-	+ (direct)	agency
Causative CPs	CONCEIVER	+ (sur invitation de)	+ (a propuesta de)	- (marginal)	+	- (indirect)	mediate
	INSTIGATOR	+ (sur ordre de)	+ (por mandato de)	- (marginal)	+	- (indirect)	agency

## Diachronic perspective:

	Old Italian	Middle French	Old Spanish
	XIII century	XIV century	XIII century
	ke li forse adcommannato <mark>da parte de</mark> Scipione	contre certeinnes lettres impetrées de la part de l'evesque	moujmjento del çielo o <b>por parte de</b> dios
		'Against some letters demanded by the bishop'	'The mouvement of the sky (made) by God
	[St. de Troia e de Roma Laur., 1252/58 ]	[BAYE, I, c. 1400-1410]	[Barrientos, <i>Tratado de adivinar y de magia</i> , 1445]
	XV century	XIV century	XIII century
ANIMATED INSTR.	le cose grave si trattavano <b>per mano di</b> chi non le intendeva		por voz de seynnor demandare alguna cosa
	'Serious things were faced <b>by (the hand of)</b> who did not	'(He) was made a knight by the mouth of the King of	'Ask something by (means of) the voice of the lord'
_	understand them' [Guicciardini, F. Storie fiorentine, 1509]	France' (Froiss, <i>Chron. R.</i> , 1375-1400).	[Anonymous, Fuero de Viguera y Val de Funes, 1250]
	XIV century	XIV century	XV century
CONCEIVER		les laissay à faire et tout <b>par le conseil de</b> mes amis	Los Reyes, <b>a propuesta de</b> Fernando, mandan
		'(I) left them do and all <b>upon the suggestion of</b> my friends'	'The Sovereings, <b>upon the proposal of</b> Ferdinando, order'
	[Boccaccio, Esposizioni sopra la Comedia di Dante, 1374]	[Anonymous, Miracle de un marchant et un larron, 1349]	[Anonymous, Documentación medieval abulense RGS, 1485]
INSTIGATOR	XIV century	XV century	X century
		à l'instigation et requeste de monseigneur le duc	miserunt ipsos fratres in sua casa <b>per mandato de</b> comite
	'Mauro moved <b>as his father ordered</b> him'	'upon the instigation and the request of the duke'	'they put their brothers [] under the mandate of a soldier'
	[Cavalca, <i>Diαlogo S. Greg.</i> , c. 1330]	[Baye Nicolas de, JOURNAL, T.2, 1411-1417]	[Anonymous, De Tobilla [Becerro gótico de Cardeña], 957]

## CONCLUSIONS

Semasiological viewpoint: CPs as agentive/causative markers are attested in all the Romance varieties, and in all their phases.

Onomasiological viewpoint: Spanish→ X century → stable and consolidated causal CP configurations;

French and Italian → XIX century → pattern [sur/su NOUN de/di] → Path of constructionalisation of [sur/su NOUN de/di].

Further work: analysis of other Romance languages, of Latin, and of the earlier phases of evolution of Romance causative CPs.

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