<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Title</strong></th>
<th>The vP Periphery and the sCP Layer in the Small Clause of Old Italian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Author(s)</strong></td>
<td>Ueno, Takahumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Citation</strong></td>
<td>Journal of linguistic and cultural studies, 48 : 15 – 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Issue Date</strong></td>
<td>2017-07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>URL</strong></td>
<td><a href="https://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045410">https://ir.lib.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/00045410</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right</strong></td>
<td>Copyright (c) 2017 言語文化学会</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The vP Periphery and the sCP Layer in the Small Clause of Old Italian

Takafumi UENO (Hiroshima University, Graduate School of Letters)

1. Introduction

In the framework of the complementizer layer, which is one of the structural layers consisting of a clause, Rizzi (1997: 297) proposes the fine structure of the left periphery in the CP as follows:

(1) \[[\text{ForceP} \left[ \text{TopP}^* \left[ \text{FocP} \left[ \text{TopP}^* \left[ \text{FinP} \right] \right] \right] \right] \]

In regards to Rizzi's system, that TopP can appear in two different positions and be recursive, Benicà (2001: 62) proposes that Topics can only be inserted to the left of the FocP, and the higher another Topic called FrameP, with distinct syntactic properties exists, as shown in (2):

(2) \[[\text{ForceP} \left[ \text{FrameP}^* \left[ \text{TopP} \left[ \text{FocP} \left[ \text{FinP} \right] \right] \right] \right] \]

Moreover, Benicà (2006) sketches the following CP system in Modern Italian through investigating the type of Topics, the recursivity of TopP, \textit{wh}-phrases, and complementizers:

(3) \[[\text{Force C}^\circ] \left[ \text{Relwh C}^\circ \right] \left[ \text{Frame} \left[ \text{ScSett} \right] \left[ \text{HT} \right] \text{C}^\circ \right] \left[ \text{TopC} \left[ \text{LD} \right] \left[ \text{L} \right] \text{C}^\circ \right] \]

\[\left[ \text{Focus} \left[ \text{I Focus} \right] \left[ \text{II Focus} \right] \right] \left[ \text{Interwh} \right] \text{C}^\circ \left[ \text{Fin C}^\circ \right] \]

The head in this CP can be occupied either by a complementizer (C) or by the verb, depending on the nature of the sentence (Benicà (2006: 55)). Based on these arguments, the following structure is suggested:

(4) \[[\text{CP} \mid \text{spec} \mid \text{C/V} \mid \text{TP}...\]

Concerning Old Italian, Benicà (2010: 30) proposes the following unmarked CP system:\(^1\)

---

\(^1\) Benicà (2006: 55) points out that a \textit{wh}-element is typically a Focus, the Hanging Topic (HT) is in the Frame field, and the Clitic Left Dislocation (LD) is in the Top field in Italian.

\(^2\) Benica's original scheme in Italian is as follows: [\text{Sintagma relativo} \text{che} T, [\text{Cornice/ Tema Sospeso} T, [\text{Topic}] T, [\text{Operatore/Focus} \text{che}/VT, # [\text{soggetto} \text{V lesso} T] \]

---
(5) \[ \text{Relwh} \text{ che } T_1 \text{ [Frame/ HT] } T_1 \text{ [Topic] } T_1 \text{ [Operator/Focus] } \text{che/VT} \text{ # [subject] } V_{\text{infl}} \text{ T}_1 \]

In declarative sentences of the main clause, \(V_{\text{infl}}\) moves to the position of \(T_1\) and at the same time one or more constituents move to the position of the left periphery. That is, \(V\)-to-\(T\) movement operates and the \(V_2\) syntax occurs.

This paper deals with the above CP layer in Old Italian (1350-1525) with respect to the sentences containing the verbs \(\text{parere/sembrare}\)\footnote{The verb \textit{sembrare} is rarely used in this Period. It begins to be used from the 17th century. Cf. Ueno (2016).} "to seem" followed by complement clauses (CC). Ueno (2017b) points out that the non-finite complement clause (NCC) forms the small clause phrase (sCP) comprised of the subject (Subj.) and the predicate (Pred.), as shown in (6):

(6) \[ [\text{TP} [\text{VP parere/sembrare}] [\text{sCP [Subj [Pred [TP INF]]]}]]

Although Poletto (2014) points out that CP clauses, infinitive phrases and NPs have the similar left periphery as main clauses in old Italian, sCPs are treated like CP clauses. What is the most different between the CP and the sCP, however, is the presence of the complementizer. Since sCPs have no complementizer, they have three peripheral positions, \(\oplus\), \(\otimes\) and \(\ominus\), as shown in (7):

(7) \[ [\text{CP} \oplus [\text{TP [VP parere/sembrare] [sCP \otimes [Subj [Pred [TP INF]] \ominus [\text{VP}]]]]]]

An example for each is shown below:

(8) a. \(\oplus\): \[ [\text{CP} [\text{morta} [\text{TP [ti pare] [sCP [Subj [Pred [TP essere [\text{VP morta}]]]]]]]}

died.PastP to.you seems.3sg be.inf

"it seems that you have been dead" \[\text{Convivio, 2-10-3}\]

b. \(\otimes\): \[ [\text{CP [TP [VP non gli parve] [sCP [Subj [Pred [bene [\text{VP stare bene}]]]]]]}

not to.them seemed.3sg fine stay.inf

"it seemed that they were fine" \[\text{Villani, 336}\]

c. \(\ominus\): \[ [\text{CP [TP [VP parendoglielle] [sCP [Subj [Pred [TP avere già [\text{VP mezza} [\text{VP convertiria mezza}]]]]]]]]

seeming-to.him-them have.inf already half converted

"seeming that he has already half converted them" \[\text{Boccaccio, 343}\]

The position shown in \(\oplus\) is the clause-external CP layer, in \(\otimes\) is the clause-external sCP layer,
and in (○) is the clause-internal vP periphery. This paper argues how the sCP-internal in (●) and (○) are comprised and whether it coincides with the CP layer.

2. The Corpora

The corpora are selectively based on works written in prose prior to 1450. Table 1 is an itemized list of the corpora utilized in this paper.

Table 1: The Corpora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>parere</th>
<th>CC (Freq.)</th>
<th>FCC (Freq.)</th>
<th>NCC (Freq.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brunetto Latini, <em>La rettorica</em> (1260) [<em>Latini</em>]</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>70 (65.1%)</td>
<td>67 (95.7%)</td>
<td>3 (4.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bono Giamboni, <em>Il libro de' vizi e delle virtudi</em> (1270) [<em>Giamboni</em>]</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7 (31.8%)</td>
<td>6 (85.7%)</td>
<td>1 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novellino (1281-1300) [<em>Nov.</em>]</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6 (27.3%)</td>
<td>6 (100.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dante Alighieri, <em>Convivio</em> (1304) [<em>Convivio</em>]</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>68 (48.2%)</td>
<td>14 (20.6%)</td>
<td>54 (79.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni Villani, <em>Nuova cronica</em> (1322) [<em>Villani</em>]</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>76 (49.7%)</td>
<td>36 (47.4%)</td>
<td>40 (52.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giovanni Boccaccio, <em>Decameron</em> (1348-1353) [<em>Decameron</em>]</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>267 (51.9%)</td>
<td>120 (44.9%)</td>
<td>147 (55.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Caterina da Siena, <em>Dialogo della provvidenza ovvero libro della divina dottrina</em> (1378) [<em>Siena</em>]</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>97 (79.5%)</td>
<td>60 (61.9%)</td>
<td>37 (38.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon Battista Alberti, <em>Della Famiglia, libro terzo</em> (1432) [<em>Fam.</em>]</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>65 (53.3%)</td>
<td>32 (49.2%)</td>
<td>33 (50.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1202</td>
<td>656 (54.6%)</td>
<td>341 (52.0%)</td>
<td>315 (48.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Table 1, "parere" indicates the appearance frequency of the verbs *parere* and *sembra*; "CC" the appearance frequency and the ratio of the complement clause; "FCC" the appearance frequency of the finite complement clause and the appearance ratio in the CC; "NCC" the appearance frequency of the non-finite complement clause and the appearance ratio in the CC. The appearance ratio of the complement clause in the total is much the same in every corpus and the total ratio is 54.6%. It can be said that the non-finite complement clause, in the oldest three corpora (i.e. [*Latini*], [*Giamboni*] and [*Nov.*]), has not fully developed, but it has been used to much the same degree as the definite complement clause since the corpus [*Convivio*]. It may be said that Dante developed the non-finite complement from the finite complement, but his NCCs
are mostly personal constructions (81.5%).

Table 2: Personal vs. Impersonal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>NCC</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Impersonal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Latini]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3 (100.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Giamboni]</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (100.0%)</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Convivio]</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>44 (81.5%)</td>
<td>10 (18.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Villani]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4 (10.0%)</td>
<td>36 (90.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Decameron]</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>4 (2.7%)</td>
<td>143 (97.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Siena]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0 (0.0%)</td>
<td>37 (100.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Fam.]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3 (9.1%)</td>
<td>30 (90.9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>59 (18.7%)</td>
<td>256 (81.3%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be said that his personal NCC shifted to the impersonal construction after the corpus [Villani].

3. Syntactic Structures in Old Italian

Ueno (2017b) suggests that in CCs with *sebrare* and *parere* followed by an adjective, the complementizer \( \varphi \) replaces the complementizer *di* in Modern Italian (1840-). The complementizer \( \varphi \) and the accusative structure are established in this period. Obviously the complementizer \( \varphi \) doesn't exist in Old Italian, but in the structure of CCs without an adjective in Old Italian, sentences like (9) are found.

(9) le pare essere degna delle pene

\[ \text{to her seems.3sg be.inf worthy.fem.sg of.the penalties} \]

\( \text{"it seems that she is worthy of the penalties"} \)  

[Siena, 18]

Sentence (9) seems to form the accusative structure using the complementizer \( \varphi \), but as Ueno (2017b) points out, the NCC in (9) forms the sCP structure comprised of the null subject *pro* and the predicate *essere degna delle pene* 'to be worthy of the penalties,' as shown in (10):

(10) \[ TP [vp [pron lw] [v [v pare] [vp [pron pro] [inf essere degna delle pene]]]] \]

The fact that sentence (10) forms the sCP structure shows that the adjective *degn*a 'worthy' in

*1 The corpus [Nov.] is excluded from the table, because there is no NCC.

*2 The same can be said for the verb *essere* "be" (Cf. Ueno (2017a)).
the predicate of the sCP agrees with the gender and number of the dative pronoun *le* 'to her' which obligatorily emerges and controls the null subject *pro*. As well as impersonal constructions in (10), the same can apply to personal constructions, with the subject *il suo avviso* 'his opinion' of the sCP raising to the Spec of TP.

(11) \[ \text{[TP [do il suo avviso] [VP [v pareva] [SCP [det suo avviso] [INF dovere avere effetto]]]]} \]

the his opinion seemed.3sg must.inf have.inf effect

"his opinion seemed surely to have effect" [Decameron, 743]

Personal constructions like (11) also comprise the sCP structure, although, as Ueno (2017b) points out," they aren't used much in this period.

Just as the CC is comprised of the SC structure in Old Italian, the same can also be said for the CC with the complementizer *di*.

(12) parve a tutti di ritornare
seems.3sg to everyone di return.inf

"it seems appropriate that everyone return" [Decameron, 803]

The verb *parere* in (12) has the implied meaning of "appropriate, exact or better" and the *di* infinitive functions as the subject of the sCP:

(13) parve a tutti [SCP [CP di ritornare] [PRA pro]]

The *di* infinitive of (13) is the subject in the sCP, and the *pro* is the predicate, which forms the same structure as the FCC, as shown in (14):

(14) pare [SCP [CP che le parole medesimo siano discordanti dalla sentenza dello scrittore] [PRA pro]]
seems.3sg that the words same are discordant from the sentence of the author

"it seems that the same words are discordant from the sentence of the author" [Latini, 67]

That is, in Old Italian, the complementizers *di* and *che* do not form the unaccusative structure, but build the sCP structure, functioning as the subject markers.

In summary, only sCP structures exist in Old Italian, and the unaccusative structure doesn't develop, because the complementizers *φ* and *di* were not fully established. From this result we can see that Old Italian has the following underlying syntactic structures:

* In the place of the construction, the FCC is frequently used except the corpus [Dante].
(15) i) the FCC (personal/impersonal): the sCP structure
\[ [\text{vP} \left[ \text{v} \left[ \text{v}'' \right] \left[ \text{sCP} \left[ \text{CP} \text{che...} \left[ \text{FRN/DP pro/DP} \right] \right] \right] \right] \]

ii) the \( \varnothing \) NCC (personal/impersonal): the sCP structure
\[ [\text{vP} \left[ \text{v} \left[ \text{V} \left[ \text{FRN DAT.} \right] \right] \left[ \text{sCP} \left[ \text{FRN/DP pro/DP} \left[ \text{INF Inf} \right] \right] \right] \right] \]

iii) the \( di \) NCC (impersonal): the sCP structure
\[ [\text{vP} \left[ \text{v} \left[ \text{V} \left[ \text{FRN DAT.} \right] \right] \left[ \text{sCP} \left[ \text{CP} \text{di INF} \left[ \text{FRN pro.} \right] \right] \right] \right] \]

4. The Left Periphery of Complement Clauses in Old Italian

On the assumption that CC constructions following the verb \textit{parere/sembrare} in Old Italian derive from the sCP structure, we attempt to analyze them from the perspective of the movement of elements. In Old Italian which is dominated by the V2 syntax, there are two types of movement in NCCs: the movement to the CP layer (to CP) and the internal shift of the sCP. Moreover, there are two types of internal movement: the movement to the left periphery of the vP (to vP) and the movement to the Spec of sCP (to sCP).

\textbf{Table 3: The moving position of elements\textsuperscript{12}}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>NCC</th>
<th>to vP</th>
<th>to sCP</th>
<th>to CP</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Latini]</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 (33.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Convivio]</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38 (70.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Villani]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24 (60.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Decameron]</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>126 (85.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Siena]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10 (27.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Fam.]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>39 (118.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>238</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the corpus the most common the movement is to the CP. Although the occurrence of movement differs depending on the corpus, it can be said that to move any elements apart from the original position is more common in Old Italian. This paper mainly discusses the phenomenon of [to vP] and [to sCP], as the phenomenon of [to CP] is analyzed in Ueno (2018).

\textsuperscript{*1} V indicates the verb \textit{parere/sembrare}.

\textsuperscript{*2} The corpus [\textit{Giamboni}] is excluded from the table, because there is no movement.
4.1. The movement to the left periphery of vP

The movement to the vP periphery is found inside NCCs. The position where the elements move to is between the auxiliary and the verb. It is likely that these movements are based on informational structures of Old Italian. Poletto (2014: 55) argues that in the CP the vP keeps a series of Topic projection, as illustrated in (16):

(16) [vP [Topic: [Topic: [Topic: ... [Operator: ... VP] ...]]

It is uncertain what these Topics or Focuses are pragmatically like, but it is sure that these Topic projections followed by the Operator exist in the left periphery of the vP. In this section, we ascertain whether the left periphery of the vP in the sCP is the same as in the CP in (16).

First, what element moves to the vP periphery in the corpus is shown in Table 4.

Table 4: The elements moving to vP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>NCC</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>ADV</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>Compl.</th>
<th>Subj.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Villani]</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Decameron]</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movement to the vP periphery in the sCP is found only in the [Boccaccio] corpus. In the corpus are 4 occurrences out of 49 cases which contain the AUX-VP construction (0.8%).

According to claims in Poletto (2014: 98), "Gerund and infinitival sentences in OI display extensive preposing of any type of element of the V2/scrambling type: the preverbal position can be occupied by adverbs, PPs, and direct objects." This indication falls in line with the result of our corpus. The elements which emerge after the auxiliary in the corpus are direct objects (DO), adverbs (ADV), prepositional phrases (PP), complements of the infinitive (Compl.) and subjects of the sCP. In the corpus are 21 occurrences of elements moving to the vP left periphery, Four cases have a sequence of two elements, and of them, three cases include an adverb:

(17) a. parendo allo abate essere [ADV assai] [PP colla giovane] dimorato
    seeming to the abbot be.inf extremely with the young woman stayed.PastP
    "seeming that the abbot has extremely stayed with the young woman"
    [Boccaccio, 96]

b. parendoglie avere [ADV già] [ADV mezza] convertita
    seeming-to him-them have.inf already half converted.PastP
    "seeming that he has already half converted them"
    [Boccaccio, 343]
c. egli me le pare avere \( [\text{ADV parimente}] \) [\( \text{compl laudevoli e dilettevoli} \) conosciute
it\_EXP to.me it seems.3sg have.inf equally praiseworthy and delightful known.PastP
"It seems that I have equally known it praiseworthy and delightful" \[ Boccaccio, 120 \]

The adverbs in (17) are what are called "lower" adverbs which occur in the lower portion of the clause, in the "space" delimited on the left by the leftmost position that a past participle (PastP) can come to occupy and on the right by a complement of the past participle (Cinque (1999: 4)).

As for "lower" adverbs, Poletto (2014: 56) assumes that the dots between the Operator and the VP in (16) have to be filled by some aspectual projections: they don't prepose to the position of Topic. Moreover, Cinque (1999: 16) points out the overall ordering of adverbs, as shown in (18):

(18) "Higher" (sentence) AdvPs > "Lower" AdvPs > (DP\_obj) (V) complements>

Place, time, manner, etc. adverbials > (focused) "Lower" AdvPs > de-accented material

As shown in (18), non-focused "lower" AdvPs originally stay in front of the VP, and don't move from the VP-internal. Thus, it appears that adverbs that seem to prepose do not move to the topic position, and only one element preposes, as illustrated in (19):

(19) a. parendo allo abate \[ \text{VP} \] [\( \text{TP essere assai} \) [\( \text{VP} \) [\( \text{Spec colla giovanetta} \) [\( \text{Spec dimorato} \)]]]]
\[ \text{VP [PRN pro.]} \] [\( \text{TP colla giovanetta} \) [\( \text{PP dimorato} \)]]]

b. parendogliele \[ \text{VP} \] [\( \text{TP avere già} \) [\( \text{VP} \) [\( \text{Spec mezza} \) [\( \text{V convertita} \)]]]]
\[ \text{VP [PRN pro.]} \] [\( \text{V convertita} \) [\( \text{ADV mezza} \)]]]

c. egli me le pare \[ \text{VP} \] [\( \text{TP avere parimente} \) [\( \text{VP} \) [\( \text{Spec laudevoli e dilettevoli} \) [\( \text{conosciute} \)]]]]
\[ \text{VP [PRN egli]} \] [\( \text{VP conosciute} \) [\( \text{compl laudevoli e dilettevoli} \)]]

In the left periphery of vP, the verbs of (19) become Operators and move to the head of the vP, and one constituent moves to the Spec of vP. The adverbs shown in Table 2 are mostly "lower" adverbs”.

The following demonstrates one remaining case which has a sequence of two elements:

---

*1 Poletto (2014: 102) refers to the possibility of non-arbitrary null subjects of gerund clauses selected by non-control verbs.

*2 The adverbs in the corpus are: assai "much", ben "well", già "already", mal (e) "badly", omai "already", and parimenti "equally".
(20) parendo alla gentil donna avere [nel diserto luogo] [alcuna compagnia] trovata
    seeming to the kind women have in the deserted place some company found.
    "seeming that the kind women has found some company in the deserted place" [Boccaccio, 177]

The corresponding structure can appear in (21), following Poletto's left periphery.

(21) parendo alla gentil donna. [sCP [avere [nel diserto luogo]
    [FocusP [alcuna compagnia] [trovata] # [v [pro] [trovata] [alcuna compagnia]
    [nel diserto luogo]]]]

(21) indicates that the verb trovata "found" moves to the head of an operator projection labeled as FocusP, and the higher position is occupied by a Topic of some sort.

To summarize this section, in the vP which is between the auxiliary and the verb, the verbs can become Operators and move to the head of the FocusP, and at the same time, up to two elements can be preposed to the vP left periphery, as shown in (22):

(22) [sCP [AUX [v ([TopCop YP])] [FocusP [XP] [V]] # [v [pro] [V] [XP] ([YP])]]]]

4.2. Movement to the Spec of sCP

Poletto (2014) points out the distribution of topics across two left peripheries, as shown in (23).

(23) Delle dette cose esser da Dio meritato.**
    of the said things be rewarded.
    "To be rewarded by God for the aforementioned matters."

Sentence (23) has the PP delle dette cose "of the aforementioned matters" in the Spec of CP and the PP da Dio "by God" in the vP left periphery. Since movement in the vP left periphery was addressed in the previous section, this section observes the T-to-sCP phenomenon. In the corpus the elements which emerge in the Spec of the sCP include the DO, ADV, PP, Compl., Subj. and Pred., which are similar to those elements of the vP left periphery.

---

*1 Since the null subject pro will be addressed in section 5, here it is put at the original position.

*2 Bono Giamboni, Il Libro de' Vizi e delle Virtudi.
Table 5: The elements moving to the sCP*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>NCC</th>
<th>DO</th>
<th>ADV</th>
<th>PP</th>
<th>Compl</th>
<th>Subj</th>
<th>Pred.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Convivio]</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Villani]</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Decameron]</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Siena]</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Fam.]</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(24) a. DO: gli parve [do matta impressa] aver fatta
   to.him seemed.3sg reckless challenge have.inf made.PastP
   "it seemed that he has made reckless challenge"
   [Boccaccio, 240]

b. ADV: pare loro [ADV sottillissimamente] argomentare
   seems.3sg to.them very.subtly argue.inf
   "it seems that they very subtly argue"
   [Convivio, 4-15-15]

c. PP: le mi pareva [nella gola] aver messo un collar d’oro
   it to.me seemed.3sg in.the throat have.inf put.PastP a ring of-gold
   "it seemed that I have put a ring of gold in the throat"
   [Boccaccio, 431]

d. Compl.: prendendole [Compl assai bene] stare
   seeming-to.her very fine stay.inf
   "seeming that she is very fine"
   [Boccaccio, 200]

e. Subj.: pareva a tutti [Subj madonna Beatrice]
   seemed.3sg to everyone Lady Beatrice
   essere stata maliziaosa in beffare il suo marito,
   be.inf been.PastP malicious in fool.inf the his husband
   "it seemed to everyone that Lady Beatrice has been malicious in fooling his husband"
   [Boccaccio, 657]

f. Pred.: a me certo parrebbe [Pred cosa piissima] esterminare e spegnere i ladrioni
   to me certainly seems.3sg thing terrible exterminate.inf and extinguish.inf the master thieves
   "it seems certainly that to exterminate and to extinguish the master thieves is terrible thing"
   [Fam, 467]

In the left periphery of the sCP in (24), the infinitive becomes an Operator and moves to the head of the sCP, while one element moves to the Spec of sCP, as illustrated in (25):

*1 The corpus [Latini] is excluded from the table, because there is no movement to the sCP.
(25) a. gli parve [SCP [Spec matta impresa] [SC aver]]#
    [TP [1 aver] [VP PRN pro.] [V fatta] [DO matta-impresa]]

b. pare loro. [SCP [Spec sottissimamente] [SC argomentare]]#
    [VP [PRN pro.] [V argomentare] [ADV sottissimamente]]

c. le mi parveva [SCP [Spec nella gola] [SC aver]]#
    [TP [1 aver] [VP PRN pro.] [V messo un collar d’oro] [PP nella gola]]

d. parendole, [SCP [Spec assai bene] [SC stare]]# [VP PRN pro.] [V stare] [Compl. assai-bene]

e. pareva a tutti [SCP [Spec madonna Beatrice] [SC essere]]#
    [TP [1 essere] [VP [DP madonna Beatrice] [V stata maliziosa in beffare il suo marito]]]

f. a me certo parrebbe [SCP [Spec cosa piissima] [SC esterminare e spegnere i ladroni]]#
    [INF esterminare e spegnere i ladroni] [DP cosa piissima]

Although the sCP layer is similar to the CP layer, it differs from the CP layer in the number of moving elements. In the corpus 10 cases have a sequence of two elements including the adverb.

(26) a. parendole [DO il suo amante] [ADV già] riaver nelle braccia
    seeming-to-him the his lover already reacquire.inf in.the arms
    "seeming that she already reacquires his lover in the arms"
    [Boccaccio, 743]

b. a lui non pareva [ADV quale notte] [ADV ben] riposare
    to him not seemed.3sg that night well rest
    "it seemed that he rests well that night"
    [Boccaccio, 117]

The second elements in examples (26a) and (26b) are "lower" adverbs” which were addressed in the previous section. In general these "lower" adverbs appear in the position between the auxiliary and the past participle or in front of the inflectional verb (Cf. Benicà (2010:67)). In (26) these adverbs occupy the anteverbal position. From this it follows that these adverbs do not move, but stay in the original position.

(27) a. parendole, [SCP [Spec il suo amante] [SC già riaver]]#[VP PRN pro.] [V già riaver]
    [DP [1 suo amante] [PP nelle braccia]]

---

*1 The adverbs in the corpus are: alquanto "sufficiently", altramenti "otherwise", assai "much", ben "well", del tutto "completely", pienamente "fully", già "already", mal "badly", più "more", poco "little", quasi "almost", similmente "similarly", tanto "much", and testé "just now".
b. a lui non pareva [\textsc{sc} \text{[Spec quella notte]} [\textsc{sc} ben riposare]# [\text{\textsc{vp} \text{[prn pro.]}\text{[\text{v ben riposare [\textsc{advp quella notte}]]}}]]]}

In perception verb constructions in the SC, another infinitive can appear besides perception verbs.

(28) gli parve [\textsc{pp} in su la mezza notte] sentire [\textsc{pp} d'in su il tetto della casa]

to.him seemed.3sg in on the half night hear of-in on the roof of the house
scender nella casa persone
descend in the house people

\text{[Boccaccio, 322]}

"it seemed that he heard people around the midnight descend from the roof of the house in the house"

In (28), PP movement occurs before both the perception verb sentire and the infinitive scender. Perceptual verb constructions followed by the verb parere have two sCPs. This structure can be illustrated in (29):

\begin{align*}
(29) & \text{gli parve [\textsc{scp} \text{[Spec in su la mezza notte]} [\textsc{sc} sentire]# [\text{\textsc{vp} [\text{prn pro.]} \text{[v sentire]}}]
}\text{[\text{\textsc{pp} in su la mezza notte]}} \text{[\textsc{scp} \text{[Spec d'in su il tetto della casa]} [\textsc{sc} scender]#}
\text{[\text{\textsc{vp} [v scender [\text{\textsc{pp} d'in su il tetto della casa]} [\text{\textsc{vp} nella casa]} [\text{\textsc{vp} persone}}]]]]]}\text{]}
\end{align*}

The structure in (29) indicates that each infinitive inside the sCP has the sCP layer".

To summarize, in the sCP layer the infinitive becomes an operator and moves to the head of the sCP and at the same time one constituent is preposed to the Spec of sCP, as shown in (30):

\begin{align*}
(30) & \text{\textsc{scp} \text{[Spec XP]} [\textsc{sc} V]# [\text{\textsc{vp} [\text{prn pro.]} \text{[v V [XP]}]]]}
\end{align*}

5. The Subject in the sCP

If the hypothesis that one element is habitually preposed to the Spec of sCP is correct, how should we treat sentence (31)?

(31) parendogli [\textsc{adv assai}] aver veduto

seeming-to.him extremely have.inf seen

*'seeming that he has extremely seen'*

\text{[Boccaccio, 87]}

\footnote{The subject of the infinitive scendere "descend" is persone "people", and it keeps the postverbal position, since the verb scendere is unaccusative.}
In modern Italian, Cinque (1999) points out that the adverb già "already" locates in the Spec of the lowest TP and the manner adverbs like bene "well" are in the Spec of the VoiceP. In any case, as Poletto points out, it may be conceivable that the "lower" adverbs are somewhere between the Operator and the VP in Old Italian: they don’t prepose to the position of Topic. Here, it is important to take the existence of pro into consideration. If the null subject pro moves to the Spec of sCP, one element turns out to be preposed in the sCP layer, as shown in (32):

(32) parendogli. \[ sCP, [Spec, pro], [SC, assai, aver], TP, [assai, aver], [VP, [PRN, pro], [V, veduto]] \]

The structure in (32) shows that the null subject pro moves to the Spec of sCP. Thus, it can be said that the sole constituent is moved to the left periphery of the sCP. According to this, sentence (33), which appears to show no movement, is illustrated below*:

(33) parendo al medico. \[ sCP, [Spec, pro], [SC, avere], [VP, [PRN, pro], [V, avere, assai, piena, certezza]] \]

"seeming that the doctor has extremely full certainty"

[Boccaccio, 225]

The structure in (33) shows that the infinitive avere "to have" moves to the head of the sCP and the null subject pro to the Spec of sCP, with the sCP layer involving some sort of elements. Similar predictions can be true of the expletive subject*:

(34) a me par. \[ sCP, [Spec, egli], [SC, esser], [VP, [PRN, egli], [V, essere, certo, che ...]] \]

"it seems to me to be certain that ..."

[Boccaccio, 708]

From this it follows that the null subject pro has the same nature as the expletive subject and there is one element in the sCP layer. The expletive or overt subject differs from the null subject pro in the remaining trace.

(35) a. \[ [PRN, e’], lo’, [pare], TP, to’pare, sCP, [Spec, ricevere], receive,inf \]

*1 The examples in the corpus are alquanto/ altrament/ assai/ ben/ forte/ già/ mal/ omai/ pienamente/ più/ poco/ quasi/ tanto/ test/ troppo.

*2 Camacho (2013: 46) suggests two possibilities of Spanish expletives: a) \[ VP, [el] ha\] and b) \[ VP, el] pro\]. We adopt the structure b) in which pros and expletives occupy the same position.
That is, by leaving a trace like [e'] or [messer Corso Donati] in the Spec of the sCP in (35), it is likely that the sCP layer has one element.

To sum up, one element is always preposed to the Spec of sCP in the sCP layer. The null subject pro, the expletive subject and the overt subject could be the preposed element. In addition to (30), in the sCP layer the infinitive becomes an Operator and moves to the head of the sCP, and at the same time, one element is preposed to the Spec of the sCP, as shown in (36):

(36) \[ \text{[sCP} [\text{Spec pro/EXP/Subj.} \text{[SC V]}] \text{[vP} [\text{PRN pro/EXP/Subj.} \text{[v V]}]] \]

The null subject pro in the small clause moves to the Spec of sCP if there is no element in the sCP layer, and it moves to the Spec of CP if there is another element. The expletive subject and the overt subject move likewise, but they can leave the trace in order to be an element.

6. Conclusion

Based on the claim that all of the complement clauses of Old Italian are small clauses, this paper analyzes the vP Periphery and the sCP layer in the small clause following the verbs parere/sembrare of Old Italian. In the vP which is between the auxiliary and the verb, the verbs can become Operators and move to the head of the FocusP, and up to two elements can move to the vP periphery:
(37) the vP Periphery

sCP

TP

T

INF

vP

TopicP

Topic

(YP)

FocusP

FocusP'

Focus XP

v

V

PRN

pro

V'

XP (YP)

On the other hand, in the sCP layer the infinitive becomes an operator and moves to the head of the sCP, and at the same time, one element is preposed to the Spec of sCP:

(38) the sCP layer

sCP

Spec

ZP

T/V

INF

vP

sCP'

VP

PRN

pro

V'

INF

ZP

Concerning the movement of the subjects in the SC, the null subject pro, the expletive subject and the overt subject could be the obligatory preposed element. In the case that the vP periphery exists in the small clause, the subject moves to the Spec of sCP or CP, as illustrated in (39):
Similary, in the case of no vP periphery, the subject moves to the Spec of sCP or CP, although the Operator is different from the structure with the vP periphery:

Even in Old Italian, movement over the complementizer isn't allowed. In the sentences with the verbs *parere/sebrare* followed by the non-finite complement clause, movement over the sCP frequently occurs. This point is a major difference between the CP and the sCP. From this it follows that the sCP has no complementizer.

* I am grateful to Lynn Anne Cooper for stylistic improvements. All remaining errors are my own.
Texts


Giamboni, Bono (1270): Il libro de' vizi e delle virtudi

(http://www.liberliber.it/mediatela/libri/g/giamboni/libro_de_vizi_e_delle_virtudi/pdf/libro__p.pdf)


Alighieri, Dante (1304): Convivio. (https://it.wikisource.org/wiki/Convivio/Trattato_)

Villani, Giovanni (1322): Nuova cronica

(https://www.liberliber.it/mediatela/libri/v/villani/nuova_cronica/pdf/nuova_p.pdf)


References


