1. AIMS
• To study the aspectual behaviour of Spanish psych verbs classified by Belletti and Rozzi (1987) as 3rd class (i.e., verbs that take a dairexPEREXPER generated by a diachronic standpoint):
  (1) A Pepe le gusta el café. 
  to Pepe CL₃ likes the coffee
• To provide a classification of Dative Experiences Psych Verbs (DEPVs) that pays attention to their etymological origin, which is shown to be relevant to their aspectual behaviour.
• To show that the different aspectual nature of Modern Spanish DEPVs corresponds to different stages of an evolutionary process.
• To posit a formal analysis of these constructions.
2. ETYMOLOGY AND DIACHRONIC EVOLUTION
2.1. Basic description of DEPVs
• In these structures the formal subject does not correspond to the lexical subject.
• There are two unaccusative structures with a dative object that relates to the EXPERIENCE of the action, and the syntagmatic subject is a THEME that identifies the stimulus that triggers the experience.
• (2) A Gustavo le duelen los oídos y la cabeza a Gustavo CL₃ hurt the ears and the head

• In Spanish the verbs of this class are:
  (3) a) agradar ‘to like, to please’, desagradar ‘to dislike’, atractivo ‘to fancy’, placer ‘to please’, doler ‘to hurt’
  (b) gustar ‘to like, to enjoy’, importar ‘to matter’, persuadir ‘to persuade, to convince’ ‘to feel like, to fancy’

• There is general agreement in these verbs behave as follows (Cano Cambarrozo 2013: 106). We agree with this, but we prove that the aspectual behaviour of DEPVs is not homogeneous nowadays.
2.2. Etymological classification of DEPVs

GROUP 1 – DEPVs inherited from Latin
• Latin verbs that could be used as DEPVs in unspecific configurations (place to ‘to please’ PLACEO ‘to please’, doleto ‘to hurt’, Pepe ‘to feel pain’ PEPE ‘to feel pain’, presp ‘to upset, to upset’ PRESPO ‘to weigh, to consider’):
  (12) A Gustavo le duelen los oídos y la cabeza ‘to Gustavo CL₃ hurt the ears and the head’

• Most of these verbs already took a dative complement in Latin and could have an impersonal use, but for PRESPO:
  (13) A Gustavo le duelen los oídos y la cabeza

• With regard to PRESPO, although it was an active verb in Latin, it accommodates to the syntax of DEPVs from its first Romance attestations.
• Most of these verbs took already a dative complement in Latin and could have an impersonal use, but for PRESPO:

GROUP 2 – Active Latin verbs that became DEPVs in Romance
• Latin verbs the descendants of which did not develop the DEPV structure until the Golden Age (poste ‘to like’, GUSTARE ‘to taste’, atractivo ‘to fancy’, Aposto ‘to strive to alter, to desire’, importar ‘to matter’ IMPORTARE ‘to bring, to imply’):
  (14) Gusto le duelen los oídos y la cabeza

• The first attestations were passive or pronounal configurations. Later on, they took the DEPV pattern.

GROUP 3 – DEPVs of Romance genesis
• Verbs of Romance creation unattested in Latin (admirar ‘to like’, desagradar ‘to dislike’, atractivo ‘to fancy’, to feel like’):
  (15) Gusto le duelen los oídos.

• The first attestations were passive or pronounal configurations. Later on, they took the DEPV pattern.

3. TESTING THE ASPECTUAL PROPERTIES OF DEPVs

GROUP 1 – homogeneous class → stage-level predicates
• Test compatibility with the temporal modifier cada vez que ‘every time that’.
  (16) A Gustavo le duelen los oídos, va al restaurante.

GROUP 2 – non-homogeneous class → individual-level predicates: gustar and importar → stage-level predicates: antipaticabile

GROUP 3 – non-homogeneous class → individual-level predicates: agradar and desagradar → stage-level predicates: antipaticable

4. ANALYSIS
• Verbs of group 2 (inherited from active Latin verbs) and group 3 (of Romance creation) are not attested in DEPV configurations until the mid 16th century.
• Although they are not homogenous nowadays, empirical evidence shows that these verbs could have been stage-level predicates in the past. For instance, agradar and desagradar, which are individual-level predicates in current Spanish, could have existed with the stage-level marker by the end of the 16th century.

GROUP 4 – non-homogeneous class → individual-level predicates: gustar and importar → stage-level predicates: antipaticangible

• Notice that the reason why atrapar (group 2) and antipatie (group 3) keep being stage-level predicates likely lies in these inchoative morphology, a feature that ends with the inchoative suffix -cer-ce and -antipat is a pronounal verb with se – cf. donar ‘to sleep’ vs. dormir ‘to fall asleep’ (see Díaz-Méjico & Fernández Laguilla 2000: 37).

5. CONCLUSIONS
• We studied the aspectual behaviour of Spanish psych verbs that take a dairexPEREXPER (the DEPV class) from a diachronic perspective.
• We classified these DEPVs regarding their etymological origin and pointed out their different aspectual behaviour accordingly.
• We agree in that all of them are states, but we proved that their different current aspectual relatives regard different stages of an evolutionary path that goes from transitive active verbs to individual-level stative incommunicative.
• We provided a formal analysis of these constructions that attests the difference between individual-level predicates and stage-level predicates to the Proposición include: either a Central Conception Proposition or a Central Conception Proposition and a Central Conception Proposition, respectively.

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