

The Interaction of the Resultative and Goal Phrases with Aspect in English and Arabic

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Abstract:

The study investigates the interaction of resultative and goal phrases with lexical aspect (Aktionsart) in English and Arabic, focusing on event and argument structure. It aims to address a gap in Arabic linguistic research by expanding semantic and syntactic understanding of these constructions due to the lack of sufficient scholarly attention. The analysis adopts the Minimalist Program (Chomsky, 1990s) to represent sentences containing resultative and goal phrases (RPs and GPs) as syntactic tree diagrams. Key research questions include whether English has equivalent constructions for Arabic resultative and goal phrases, and how the presence of an aspect phrase (AspP) influences the telicity of these constructions (i.e., what are the expressed event has a defined Endpoint). The study also explores the syntax-semantics interface and the morphosyntactic interactions and underlying these constructions. Additionally, it seeks to classify verbs based on their inherent lexical aspect's properties. By addressing these objectives, the research intends to broaden theoretical understanding of aspectual structure and to contribute to cross linguistic studies of resultative and goal constructions. Findings indicate that Arabic employs specific morphosyntactic structures, such as "Tamyiz" to express resultative functions similar to English constructions. The study concludes that AspP plays a significant role in determining the endpoint of predicates across both languages.

Keywords: Resultative constructions, goal phrases, lexical aspect (Aktionsart)

تفاعل عبارات النتيجة والهدف مع سمات الفعل في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية

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الملخص:

يهدف البحث إلى دراسة عبارات النتيجة والهدف وتفاعلها مع سمات الفعل (Aktionsart) في اللغتين الإنجليزية والعربية من حيث بُنية الحدث وبنية العوامل (Event Structure and Argument Structure). ويعالج هذا البحث فجوة في الدراسات اللغوية العربية من خلال توسيع الفهم ال، حيث لم تحظ هذه الإنشاءات بالاهتمام الكافي سابقاً. تم تحقيق هدف البحث من خلال تمثيل الجمل التي تتضمن عبارات النتيجة والهدف في مخططات تشجيرية بالاستناد إلى برنامج الحدي (البرنامج الأقلّي لـ تشومسكي في تسعينيات القرن الماضي). بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تُجيب الدراسة عن أسئلة مثل: هل توجد تراكيب في اللغة الإنجليزية تقابل عبارات النتيجة والهدف في العربية؟ وما تأثير مُركّب الجهة AspP على تحديد حدّ الفعل (telicity) في تراكيب النتيجة والهدف؟ كما تتناول الدراسة أيضاً واجهة النحو والدلالة والتفاعلات الصرفية-النحوية في هذه التراكيب. كما

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36317/kja/2026/v1.i69.17544>

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مجلة آداب الكوفة - جامعة الكوفة مرخصة بموجب ترخيص المشاع الإبداعي ٤.٠ الدولي.



تسعى الدراسة إلى تصنيف الأفعال تبعاً لخصائصها الملازمة (أي شكلها الدلالي Aktionsart). توصلت الدراسة إلى أن الظاهرة اللغوية في اللغة العربية التي تقابل العبارة النتيجية في اللغة الإنجليزية تكمن في تركيب "التمييز". كما كشفت النتائج عن الدور المحوري لمركب الجهة في تحديد نقطة الإنتهاء للمحمولات الفعلية (predicates) في كلتا اللغتين. **كلمات مفتاحية:** عبارات الهدف، عبارات النتيجة، سمات الفعل

1.Introduction

Resultative constructions have attracted the attention of many scholars, and they have been investigated thoroughly over the last few decades. They have occupied a prominent place in linguistic theory, raising important questions for syntax, semantics, lexical syntax, lexical semantics, event structure, and aspectual structure, to mention only the most important viewpoints. Moreover, they have been the focus of much research from the perspective of both Generative Grammar and Construction Grammar (Farkas, 2013).

Resultative and goal phrases play a defining role at the interface between argument structure and lexical aspect. By introducing an abstract 'path', they impose a boundary on events that would otherwise be unbounded (Farkas, 2013). While such phrases can systematically telicise atelic predicates in English, this potential is not absolute — it is subject to the regulatory scope of the higher aspectual functional head (Asp). The progressive operator functions as a [-telic] feature that structurally overrides the verb phrase (VP), consequently eliminating the culmination point and recasting the event as an open-ended, ongoing process (Gulgowski, 2013).

According to Simpson's definition, "The state of an argument as it results from the action indicated by the verb is described by a resultative attribute" (Simpson, 1983, p. 143).

A **goal phrase (GP)** is defined as the object toward which an action is directed. For example, in the sentence "*Nancy handed her license to the policeman*," the phrase "*to the policeman*" is a goal indicating a literal destination, and in "*Thomas told the joke to his friends*," "*to his friends*" is a goal phrase in a figurative sense (Saeed, 2016). This research adopts a qualitative approach and consists of two

main parts. The first part discusses the theoretical background and general framework of the study, while the second part applies the methodology to the selected samples. The syntactic model employed is the Minimalist Program (Chomsky, 1990s). The three tree diagrams are utilized in the analysis: one for the Verb Phrase (VP), one for the Aspect Phrase (AspP), and one for the resultative clause (RC).

The current study seeks to answer the following research questions:

- 1- How are resultative and goal phrases expressed in Arabic, and in what extent do they differ from English resultative and goal phrases?
- 2- What is the effect of elimination of the resultative and goal phrases from sentences?
- 3- What are the patterns of English and Arabic hierarchical argument structure in terms of thematic roles of sentences? And how do they differ in both languages?
- 4- Does the presence of an Aspect Phrase (AspP) affect the telicity of predicates in resultative and goal phrases?

1.1 Aims of the study

In alignment with the questions mentioned above, the current thesis aims to:

- 1- To ascertain whether Arabic possesses syntactic structures that correspond to English resultative and goal constructions
- 2- Identify the accurate argument structure of English and Arabic sentences that contain resultative and goal phrases.
- 3- Investigate whether the realization of a functional aspectual projection (AspP) affects the telicity of these constructions (i.e., whether the expressed event has a defined endpoint).
- 4- Examine the influence of both resultative and goal phrases on the aspectual culmination (telicity or endpoint) of verbal projection (VP) of the sentences.

1.2 The Hypotheses of the Study

Based on the aims mentioned in the previous section, the following hypotheses are proposed:

- 1- Arabic exhibits syntactic constructions that correspond to English resultative phrases through constructions such as "Tamyiz".
- 2- English and Arabic sentences exhibiting resultative and goal clauses project a uniform hierarchical argument structure determined by the theta-role hierarchy
- 3- The current study argues that the aspect phrase (AspP) serves as a pivotal functional role in establishing the boundedness of the denoted eventuality represented by verbal domain (VP).
- 4- Resultative and goal phrases impose telicity upon the verbal predicate through the process of aspectual domain.

1.3 Procedures of the study

In this study, the following procedures are adopted to achieve the research aims:

- 1- A total of three sentences is selected for analysis: three from Arabic and three from English. These samples serve as the primary data set.
- 2- Each sentence is analyzed semantically, syntactically, and morphosyntactically with the aid of multi-layered procedure consisting of identification of sentence constituents, case marking, causative little v, TAM features, and tables in which predicate decomposition are illustrated to account for telicity alternations.
- 3- All sample analyses are employed by adopting the Minimalist Program (Chomsky, 1990s) since it is the governing theoretical framework. The study conducted by utilizing cartographic tree diagrams to capture thematic role assignment.
- 4- For each sample, three syntactic trees are presented: the first represents the verb phrase VP-level argument structure and its interaction with resultative and goal phrases (RPs and GPs); the second illustrates the role of the functional head Aspect Phrase

(AspP) in delimiting predicates and its influence on telicity; the third provides fully integrated representation to account for to the morphosyntactic and semantic interface.

1.4 The Value of the Study

The study examines the relationship between lexical aspect and resultative and goal constructions, with an emphasis on how they interact with the internal event and argument structures of verbal predicates in Arabic and English. As the study utilizes simple cartographic tree diagrams and predicate decomposition tables, it offers a methodical analytical paradigm that promotes syntax and semantics study. The current study provides a minimalist explanation of resultative constructions and identifies the "Tamyiz" construction as the Arabic equivalent of the English resultative phrase. It also presents a significant contribution to Arabic linguistic fields, especially for linguists interested in linguistics-based studies. Furthermore, by providing empirical support for future research in both languages, this study establishes a fundamental framework for translation studies.

2. Resultative Phrase in English Language

In the context of generative theory, Green (1970, 1972) was one of the first to emphasize resultative structures. "*He hammered it flat, smooth, and shiny*" are grammatical, but "*He hammered it beautiful, safe, and tubular*" are not. She specifically emphasized the selectional constraints that control resultative phrases. Dowty (1979) expanded on these findings by providing an early semantic explanation of transitive resultatives using the causative paraphrase, "X's V-ing Y causes Y to become Z." He examined resultatives as event-denoting predicates, where the adjective describes the state of the entity after the event, e.g., *John hammered the metal flat/ smooth/ shiny, or flat.*

Farkas (2013) states that a construction which produces a result is a secondary predicate structure. This resultative construction is represented by a surface form DP1–VP–(DP2)–XP, where XP can be an AP, PP, DP, or NP. In this pattern, the surface subject (DP1) or the DP

(DP2) following the verb reaches the condition or location expressed by the XP at the end of the event.

According to Simpson (1983), resultatives are attributes that describe the state of an argument resulting from the action of the verb. The direct object— that is, the surface object of a transitive verb or the underlying object of an unaccusative verb, is the exclusive argument— upon which resultative sentences are predicated. Examples are: "*I painted the car yellow*" and "*I ate myself sick*".

Building on Simpson's (1983) fundamental work, Levin and Rappaport Hovav (1995) formally created the Direct Object Restriction (DOR). which specifies that an immediately postverbal NP, but not a subject or oblique complement, may serve as the host for a resultative phrase, e.g., "*The river froze solid*". On the other hand, Goldberg (1995) contended, from the standpoint of Construction Grammar, that resultative syntax and semantics, (such as the CAUSE-BECOME relation) exist independently of individual verbs. According to this perspective, instances like "*He talked himself blue in the face*" and "*Sam cut himself free*" involve non-subcategorized items that are permitted by the construction itself. Arguments that the verb would not normally license in isolation are made possible by this constructional meaning, which essentially supersedes the basic syntax and semantics of the underlying verb. These resultative and goal phrases redefine the structural junction of lexical aspect (Aktionsart) and argument realization. A goal phrase designates a terminal position or destination, whereas a resultative predicate indicates a property change brought about by the verbal action (Farkas, 2013).

3- Goal Phrase in English Language

Rappaport Hovav and Levin (2001) further expanded the theoretical domain of English resultative theory through applying an event-structure to spatial goals, thus sharpening the formal interpretation of goal phrases. They observe that some intransitive verbs can predicate a

result XP (including goal phrases) directly of their subjects, challenging the Direct Object Restriction, which typically requires result phrases to be predicated of an object. By examining these subject-oriented, transitive-based patterns, they show how English allows goal phrases that specify the path's endpoint — for example, "*The wise men followed the star out of Bethlehem*" (Rappaport Hovav & Levin, 2001).

Building on the lexical and constructional requirements of resultatives, Müller (2004) reviews Boas's (2003) work on resultative constructions, focusing on the event-frames necessary to license goal and result states. The framework posits that complex event-frames must contain specific time slots labeled SOURCE, PATH, and GOAL to properly link elements to syntactic categories. These GOAL slots are crucial for determining whether a resultative construction, especially one with a non-prototypical result state, is acceptable based on world knowledge and collocational restrictions. Demonstrating a caused-motion construction that utilizes a goal phrase as a result state, the text provides the example, "*Frank sneezed the napkin off the table*" (Müller, 2004).

Saeed (2015) examines the internal syntax and semantics of spatial PPs with a similar focus on the spatial domain, classifying them into Place Relators and Path Relators. Path Relators are further separated into Source, Route, and Goal Relators. Goal Relators (such as *to*, *up to*, and *towards*) are specifically used to relate a figure to a path's endpoint. According to Saeed's cross-linguistic study of English, Kurdish, and Arabic, the syntactic integration of Goal Relators is determined by their intrinsic encoding of orientation and, occasionally, transition and delimitation. Saeed uses the example "*They began to walk back towards the house*" (Saeed, 2015) to illustrate a goal-oriented motion without a clear termination.

In linguistic analysis, the GOAL thematic role functions as the entity toward which an action or motion is directed, encompassing both literal spatial trajectories—such as *Nancy handed her license to the policeman*, and metaphorical extensions—such as "*Thomas told the joke to his friends*" (Saeed, 2016). Within the structural hierarchy of the verb

phrase, the GOAL is typically assigned to an argument representing the destination or endpoint of an event's path, often correlating with a TERMINUS aspectual role that defines the event's boundaries; however, this correlation is not absolute (Tenny, 1994, p. 100). Syntactically, this role is frequently realized within a Change of Place (CoP) resultative construction, characterized by the configuration *NPI + V + (post-Verbal NP2) + Goal Phrase*, as evidenced in the motion event "*He ran to the store*" (Gulgowski, 2013).

4- Resultative Phrase in Arabic Language

During the early 2010s, academic focus transitioned heavily toward the aspectual properties of the resultative form, particularly concerning grammaticalization and the active participle across Arabic dialects. Moshref (2012) investigates tense, aspect, and modality in Cairene Arabic, detailing how active participles frequently denote a state resulting from an action that continues to hold true in the present, as seen in the continuous or habitual construction *il-ummaal il-gudād aaml-īn idhraab* 'The new male workers are going on strike' (Moshref, 2012), where the participle *aaml-īn* describes an ongoing resultant state.

Researchers started carefully distinguishing specific discourse markers and grammatical constructions that inherently encode resultative semantics in regional dialects by the late 2010s. The capacity of the Arabic active participle to encode resultative states was specifically addressed in Camilleri and Sadler's (2017) syntactic analysis. They note that active participles often "describe a punctual event with a result state" in various Arabic dialects (Camilleri & Sadler, 2017). Building on previous research, they highlight the versatility of this form by asserting that the Arabic participle has three different faces: "continuous, resultative, and evidential" (Camilleri & Sadler, 2017). This clearly establishes the resultative as a fundamental semantic function of Arabic participial morphology.

Almansour (2025) provides compelling evidence for the syntactic derivation of *by*-phrases and passive constructions, pointing out stringent

restrictions on secondary predicates that modify underlying subjects. He utilizes the ungrammatical ARABIC construction **kutib-a l-kitaab-u makhmŪr-an* 'The book was written intoxicated' to demonstrate that secondary predicates cannot grammatically change the suppressed external argument to describe a state (Almansour, 2025). In order to ensure that the topic of participial states—including their function in encoding extended resultative states—remains a dynamic subject of ongoing dialectal research, Alharthy (2025) adds to this modern perspective by examining active participles in Bisha Colloquial Arabic.

5- Goal Phrases in Arabic Language

The focus of the field shifted to the internal structure of the Prepositional Phrase (PP) over the following decade. Fassi Fehri (2012) introduced a generative approach, arguing that the Goal phrase is a complex projection where a Path Phrase (PathP) dominates a Place Phrase (PlaceP). In this hierarchy, a sentence like *"THahab-a ilaa al-madrasat-i"* 'He went to the school' illustrates *ilaa* acting as the functional head of PathP, with 'the school' (PlaceP) serving as its complement. Badawi et al. (2016) further developed this structural view, noting that *li-* frequently serves as a variant of *ilaa* to specify intended targets. This is demonstrated by the phrase *"tawajjaha li-al-qaahirat-i"* 'He headed for Cairo', indicating a shift in the understanding of the preposition's role in expressing directional orientation.

Through data-driven research, literature has increasingly questioned rigid typological boundaries in recent years. Using Jordanian Arabic data, Riziq and Hamdan (2023) argued that Arabic is more "hybrid" than previously believed; they frequently identified used satellite-framed patterns—such as *"yajrī ilaa al-bayt-i"* (He is rushing to the house) —where the Goal phrase bears major semantic weight. Concurrently, a corpus study of Al-Jazeera News by Shafri et al. (2023) demonstrated that the preposition *li-* is undergoing "semantic bleaching," wherein it is used for both abstract human recipients and spatial goals, as

demonstrated by "*arsal-at al-risaalata li-al-mudīri*" (She sent the letter to the manager).

The most recent scholarship from 2024 has focused on the intersection of case theory and religious semantics. Mohamad (2024) revisited the classical concept of *al-mansūb bi-naz' al-khaafidh*, explaining how a Goal noun can appear in the accusative case when a preposition is omitted, such as in *dakhalt-u al-bayt-a* (I entered the house-ACC). Lastly, Jalabneh (2024) synthesized these concepts within argument structure theory, suggesting that verbs of motion in religious texts subcategorize for Goal arguments to satisfy specific thematic roles (θ -roles). This chronological progression shows that the study of the Goal phrase has moved from simple verb-classification (2000) to a sophisticated understanding of its syntactic, morphological, and corpus-based nuances (2024).

6. Lexical Aspect (Aktionsart)

According to Alotaibi (2019), linguists generally recognize four or five lexical aspectual classes, or Aktionsarten. The philosopher Zeno Vendler (1967) introduced the foundational four-way classification. Since the work of Dowty (1979), these "eventuality types" have become central to the organization of natural language grammar in a significant way. Situation classifications are typically proposed based on an inventory of lexical aspectual features used, different classifications of situations are proposed. For instance, Vendler (1967) classifies verbs into **States**, **Activities**, **Accomplishments**, and **Achievements**, depending on their mapping of two primary features: $[\pm\text{Process}]$ and $[\pm\text{Definite}]$ as shown in Table 1. His framework focuses specifically on the **telicity** (endpoint) and **durativity** (duration) of the event.

Table 1 Vendler's (1967) Aspectual Classes of Event Type (Adapted from Filip, 1999, p. 17)

Event Classification	Examples
States	desire, want, love, believe, own, resemble, be in New York;
Activities	run, walk, write letters, push a cart, breathe;
Accomplishments	run a mile, walk to the car, write a letter, recite a poem, grow up, recover from illness;
Achievements	recognize, realize, spot, identify; lose, find, reach (the summit); win (the race); cross the border; start, stop, resume; be born, die.

Vendler's classification is based on the following criteria: duration over time, change, set terminal point and homogeneity. As a point of departure, Vendler (1967) takes the progressive (his "continuous tense"), and argues that activities and accomplishments should be set apart from achievements and states, because only activities and accomplishments occur in the progressive:

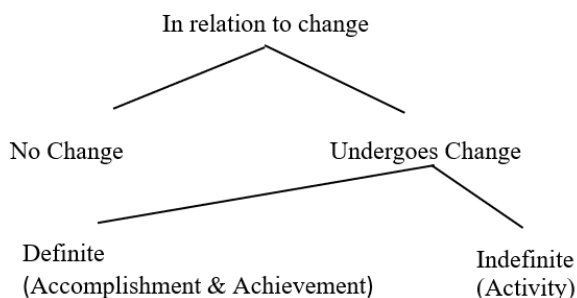
- a. John is running / pushing a cart.
- b. John is running a mile / drawing a circle.
- c. *John is having a car. / *Mary is being in New York.
- d. *John is realizing that he forgot to lock the door.

Table 2 Vendler's (1967) Featural Decomposition of Eventuality Types.
(Adapted from Alotaibi 2019, p. 27)

	- Process	+ Process
- Definite	State	Activity
+ Definite	Achievement	Accomplishment

Dowty (1979) categorizes situation types into three aspectual groups based on change of state. State events show no change, while events imply change are divided into indefinite and discernible changes. State predicates are essential for generating non-state predicates or transforming them into definite or indeterminate state changes.

Figure 4.1 classification of situations (Dowty, 1979. (Adapted from Alotaibi, 2019)



The analysis of lexical aspect (Aktionsart) must account for the fact that aspectual values are frequently compositional rather than strictly lexical, as demonstrated by the interaction between verbs and their arguments. Verkuyl (1989) argues that aspect formation occurs at a structural level, proposing that a verb's semantic feature, such as [+ADD TO], combines with a noun phrase's feature of Specified Quantity of A [+SQA] to determine the boundedness of the event. This compositional

calculus explains how an inherently unbound process becomes bounded when combined with specific constituents, as seen in the contrast between the durative "She played sonatas" and the terminative "She played that sonata" (Verkuyl, 1989).

Syntactic functional projections and bounding phrases play a crucial role in elucidating the derivation of event endpoints, building on the compositional nature of aspect. The insertion of a target prepositional phrase or a resultative phrase, according to Kempchinsky and Slabakova (2005), modifies the aspectual classification of a predicate by creating a spatial or state-based path that gauges an event participant's progress. For instance, the line "*Sisyphus pushed the rock to the top of the hill*" (Kempchinsky & Slabakova, 2005, p. 3) demonstrates how the addition of a target phrase transforms an atelic activity into a bounded/telic event. Additionally, scholars contend that this aspectual computation is restricted to specific functional projections, such the Aspect Phrase (AspP), which determines the construction's overall telicity and structurally licenses the aspectual role (Kempchinsky & Slabakova, 2005, p. 4).

5. Syntactic and Semantic Representation for Sentences with RPs and GPs

This section provides a detailed investigation of the chosen linguistic samples to determine the accurate argument structure of sentences containing resultative and goal phrases. The following analysis consists of a multi-layered procedure namely cartographic tree diagrams, predicate decomposition tables to examine the influence of AspP in determining the endpoint of verbal phrase.

5.1 English Sample Analysis

The following linguistic analysis examines three sentential samples derived from the British National Corpus (BNC), analyzed via a comprehensive, analytical procedure with multi-layered approach. For the subsequent sample analyses, the "Operation" is excluded since English, in contrast to Arabic, does not demonstrate V-to-T movement.

As the Copy-and-Merge Operation is not involved throughout the English analyses, the corresponding analyses alongside tree diagrams can sufficiently portray syntactic derivations.

Sample analysis No. 1

1) He placed the vase over the top.

1. Sentence constituents (phrases).

Sentence	Type	Function
He	NP1	Subject S
Placed	VP	Pred.
the vase	NP2	DO
over the top.	PP	OC

2. Argument structure

Agent > Theme > Goal (Location)

3. Case marking

Nominative + Accusative + Oblique/Prepositional Case

4. Grammatical Structure of RC in English

RC = Main Clause + Small Clause

He placed the vase + (the vase BECOMES/ has been transferred to) over the top

5. TAM

Tense: Simple Past Tense (PST)

Aspect: Perfective

Mood: indicative

Modality: realis

Voice: Active

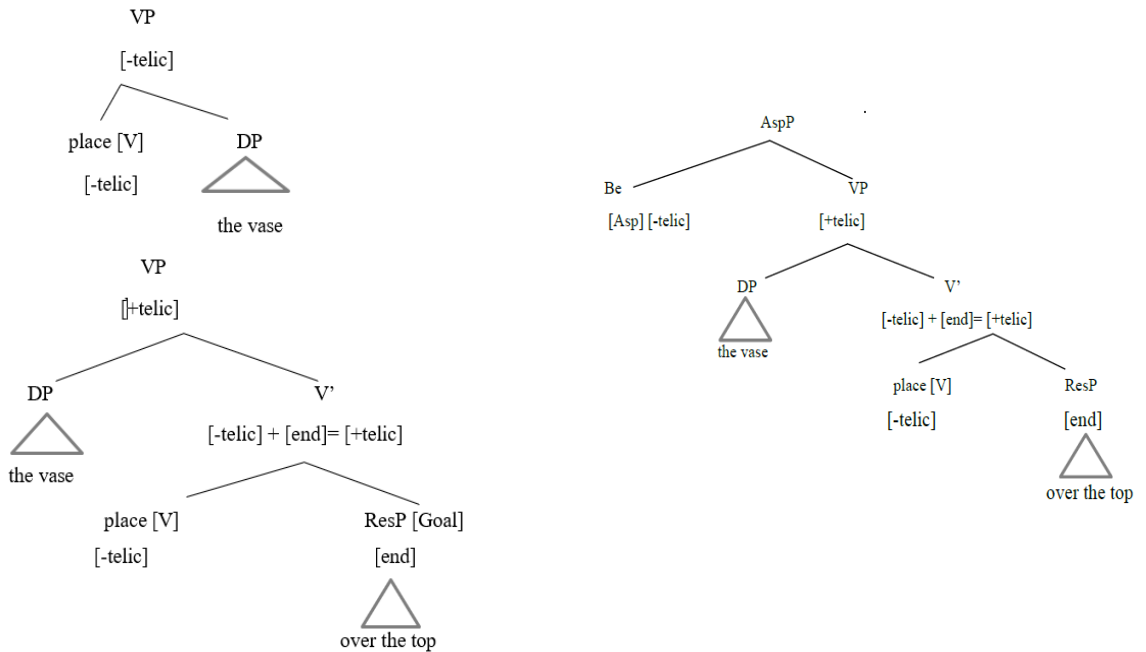
Based on Minimalist framework, the head T has an unchecked-tense feature [μ Past], which needs to be valued through Agree operation related to the finite verb "placed".

6. Causative Little v

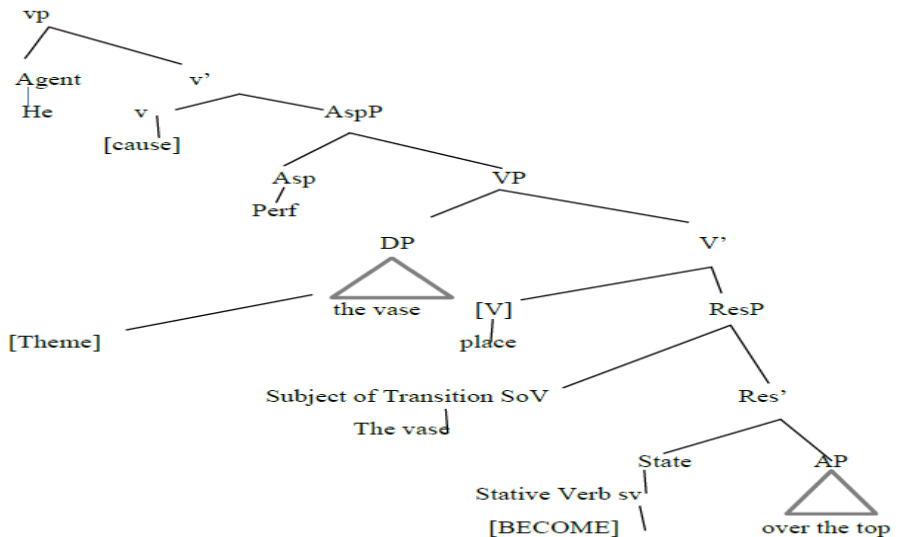
- “placed” = أصبح/ تسبب في ان يصبح في مكان اخر
- The causative occupies a functional head (little v) that selects VP.
- The causative head (little v) projects vP, which introduces the Agent (causer).
- Agent (causer) DP (the Subject "He") merges to satisfy an [μ D] on little v.
- In accordance with Uniform Theta-role Assignment Hypothesis (UTAH), the Agent (the Subject "He") is associated with the [spec, vP] position, and moves to [spec, TP] to check the [NOM] Case feature.

7. Predicate Decomposition

Sentence	Telicity	Notes
He placed the vase	Atelic (non-delimited)	[- telic] + Φ = [-telic]
He placed the vase over the top.	Telic (delimited)	[-telic] + [end] = [+telic]
He is placing the vase over the top.	Atelic (non-delimited)	[-telic] + [+telic] = [-telic]



8. Tree Diagram for the main clause in RCs in English



Sample analysis No. 2

2) The baker has colored the sweats red.

1. Sentence constituents (phrases)

Sentence	Type	Function
The baker	NP 1	Subject S
has colored	VP	Predicate Pred.
the sweats	NP2	Direct Object DO
Red	AP	Object Complement OC

2. Argument structure

Agent > Theme

3. Case marking

Nominative + Accusative

4. Grammatical Structure of RC in English

RC = Main Clause + Small Clause

The baker has colored the sweats + (the sweats BECOME) red

5. TAM

Tense: Present Perfect Tense PRES. PERF

Aspect: perfective

Mood: indicative

Modality: factual

Voice: Active

6. Causative little v

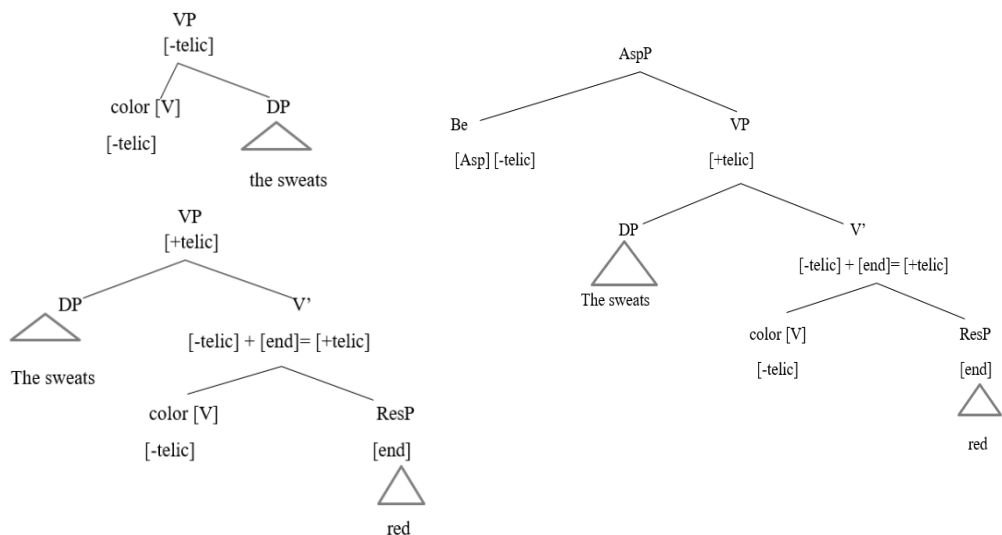
The same derivations and analysis apply (See English Sample

Analysis No. 1)

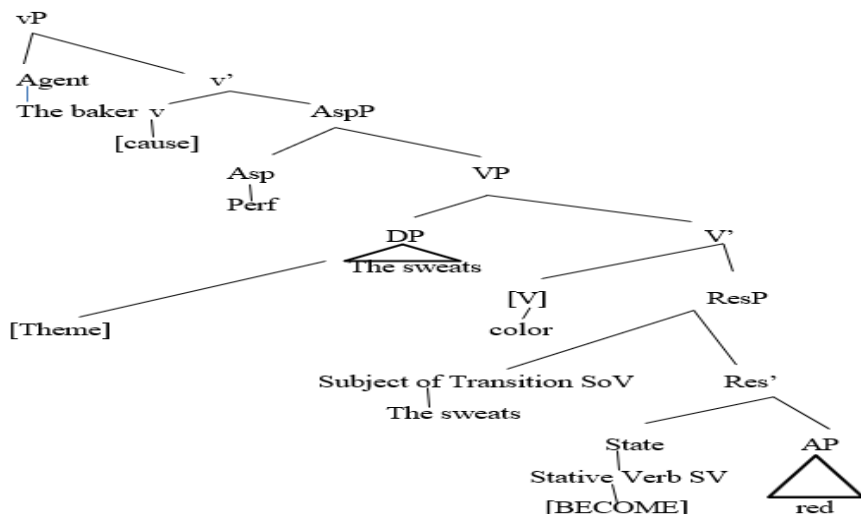
7. Predicate Decomposition

Sentence	Telicity	Notes
The baker has colored the sweats	Atelic (non-delimited)	[- telic] + Φ = [-telic]
The baker has colored the sweats red.	Telic (delimited)	[-telic] + [end] = [+telic]

The baker was coloring the sweats	Atelic (non-delimited)	[-telic] + [+telic] = [-telic]
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8. Tree Diagram for the main clause in RCs in English



5.2 Arabic Sample Analysis

This section presents three Arabic sentential samples, which are gathered by consulting with native Arabic-speaking specializing in Syntax.

Samples are chosen to meet the representativeness of both syntactic and semantic properties of resultative and goal construction.

Sample Analysis No. 1

1) قد بنى الطابوق جداراً.

Qad banaa attabuk-a Gidar-an

[He] built the bricks wall.

1.Sentence Constituents (phrases)

Sentence constituents	Type	Function
بنى	VP	Predicate
الطابوق	NP1	Subject
جداراً	NP2	Tamyiz (Resultative NP)

2. Argument structure

Agent > Theme

3. Case marking

Nominative + Accusative + Accusative

The second repetitive accusative noun phrase (NP) serves function as (Tamyiz), encoding the resultative predicate.

4. Grammatical Structure of Resultative Clause in Arabic

RC = Main Clause + Small Clause

(أصبح الطابوق) جداراً + بنى الطابوق

5. TAM

Tense: [μ Past]

Aspect: perfective

Mood: indicative

Modality: realis

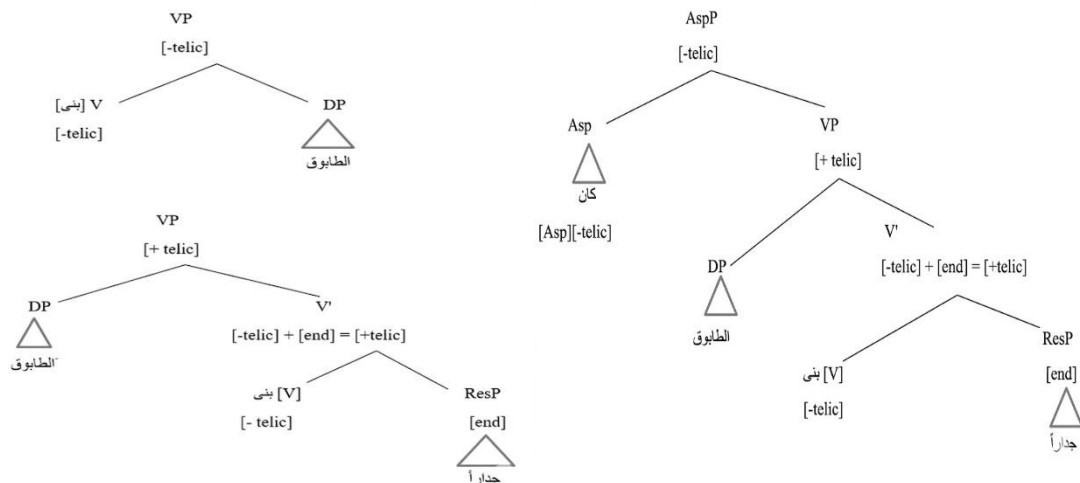
Voice: active

6. Causative little v

- a. بنى “build” = أصبح / تسبب في ان يصبح “cause to become”
- b. The causative occupies a functional head (little v) that selects VP.
- c. The causative head (little v) projects vP, which introduces the Agent (causer).
- d. Agent (causer) DP (hidden Subject) merges to satisfy an [μ D] on little v.
- e. In accordance with Uniform Theta-role Assignment Hypothesis (UTAH), the Agent (hidden Subject) is associated with the [spec, vP] position, and move to [spec, TP] to check the [NOM] Case feature.

7. Predicate Decomposition

Sentence	Telicity	Notes
بنى الطابوق	Atelic (non-delimited)	[- telic] + Φ = [-telic]
بنى الطابوق جداراً	Telic (delimited)	[-telic] + [end] = [+telic]
كان يبني الطابوق جداراً	Atelic (non-delimited)	[-telic] + [+telic] = [-telic]



8. Operation

a. Move = Copy + Merge

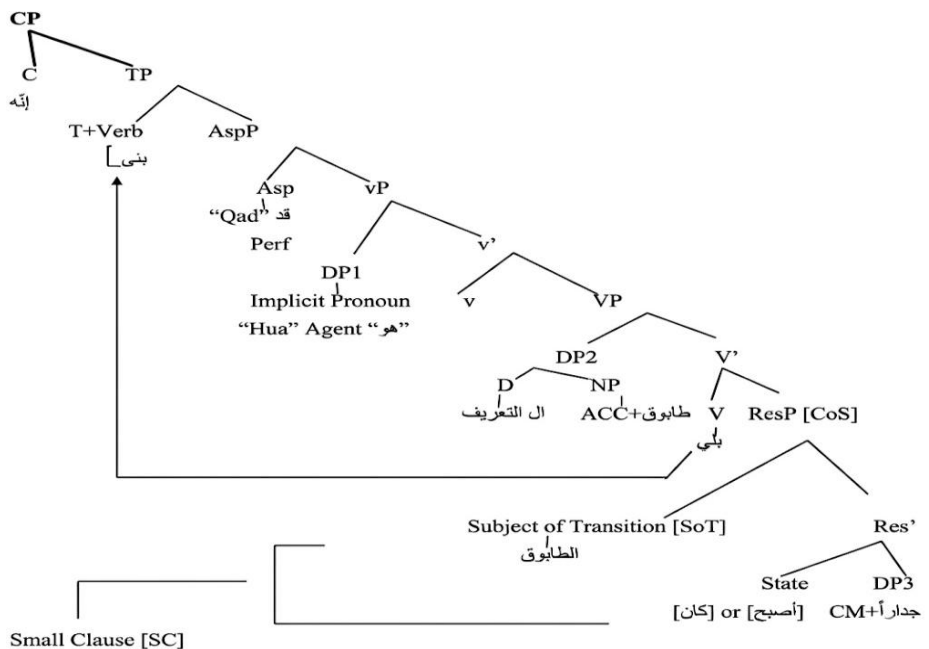
The verb (بنى) and [μ Past] entirely move upward under T because verbs (in VP) in Arabic raise to T along with tense. Therefore, there is no tense lowering in Arabic. V is then deleted from V'. V along with tense merge with AspP.

b. Agree

Because Case features in ARABIC trigger movement, it is plausible to assume that Case is a categorial feature. Therefore, these features require Checking under Sisterhood (c-command) and Merge. Thus, T has an interpretable tense feature [μ Past], the verb's [μ T] feature can be Checked via Agree and then Deleted.

[μ Past] = past-tense inflected verb coming from the Lexicon.

9. Tree Diagram for the main Clause in RCs in ARABIC



Sample Analysis No. 2

2) "إطرحوه أرضاً" (القرآن الكريم، يوسف، آية ٩)

Itraḥūh-u ardh-an.

Throw [you all] him [to the ground] (Qur'an 12:9)

1. Sentence constituents (phrases)

Sentence Constituents	Type	Function
اطرحوه	VP	Predicate
Attached PRN "الواو"	NP1	Subject
Attached PRN "الهاء"	NP2	Obj.
أرضاً	NP3	Tamyiz (Resultative Predicate)

2. Argument structure

Agent > Theme > Goal

3. Case marking

Nominative + Accusative + Accusative

4. Grammatical Structure of RC in Arabic

RC = Main Clause + Small Clause

(أصبح يوسف) على الأرض + اطرحوه

5. TAM

Tense: [μPresent]

Aspect: imperfective

Mood: indicative

Modality: realis

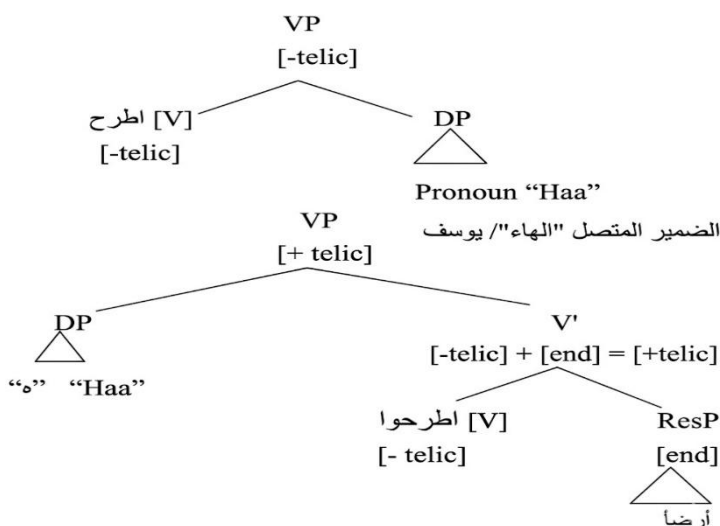
Voice: active

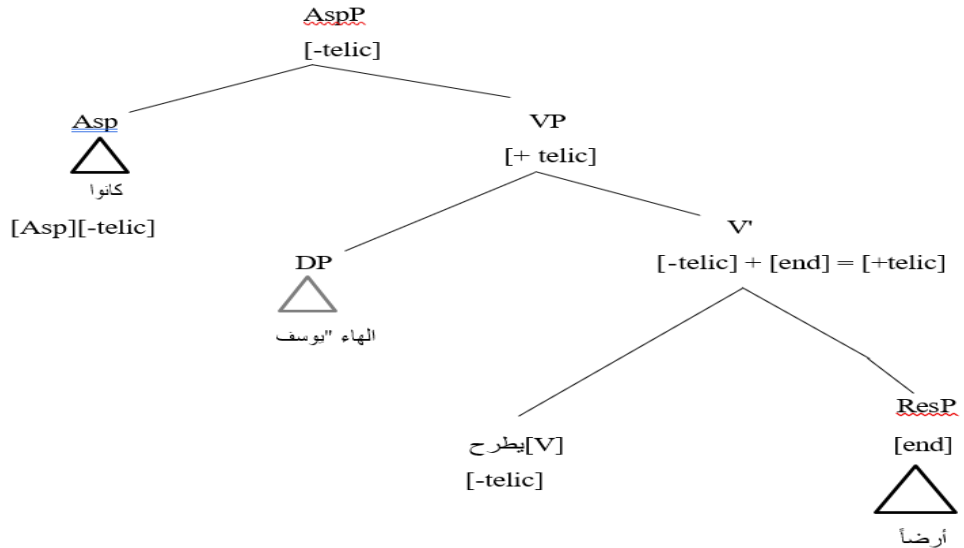
6. Causative little v

The same analytical applications are conducted (See Arabic Sample Analysis No. 1)

7. Predicate Decomposition

Sentence	Telicity	Notes
اطرحوه	Atelic (non-delimited)	[- telic] + Φ = [-telic]
اطرحوه ارضاً	Telic (delimited)	[-telic] + [end] = [+telic]
كانوا يطرحوه ارضاً	Atelic (non-delimited)	[-telic] + [+telic] = [-telic]

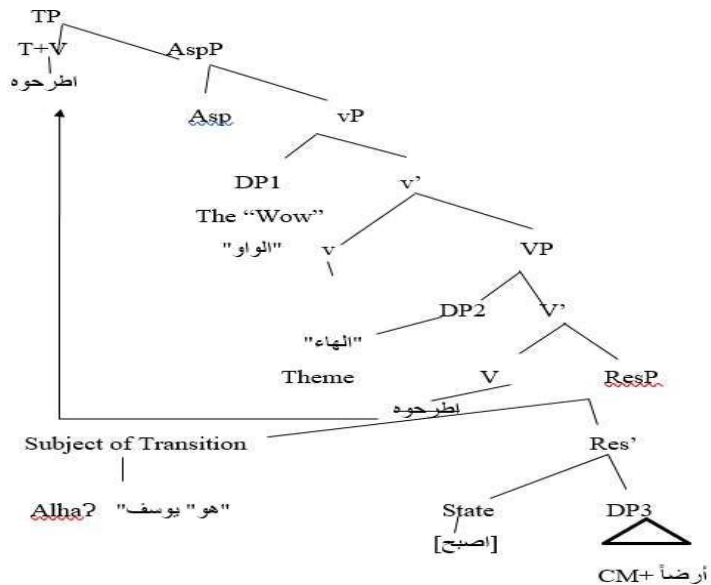




8. Operation

The same analysis applied (See Arabic Sample Analysis No. 1)

9. Tree Diagram for the main clause in RCs in Arabic



Conclusions

Several points that have been extracted from the overall are concluded below as follows:

- 1- The Aspect head AspP appears to be required and obligatory in Arabic.
- 2- Regardless of the internal structure of a verbal predicate, Arabic verbal morphology requires telic or atelic reading through the process of cliticization. Consequently:
 - a. Adverbs and clitics are frequently used in Arabic to express aspectual information and (a)telicity.
 - b. The role of quantizers in communicating aspectual information and (a)telicity is minimal.
- 3- The template merged proclitic and zero clitic.
- 4- Arabic aspect system and tense are closely related. With a few notable exceptions, what is officially a present tense perfective has been reinterpreted as future. As a result, the present tense and the perfective aspect cannot coexist. Conversely, imperfectives have evolved an analytical future tense.
- 5- The Arabic linguistic phenomenon that somehow corresponds the English resultative phrase is “Tamyiz”.
- 6- The concepts of transitivity and Aspect Phrase have potential impact on the Goal and Resultative Phrases and their internal elements because they are bounded by syntactic and semantic restrictions. They also take part in determining (a)telicity of verbs.
- 7- Agreement assigned between the verb and subject is not consistent concerning Arabic word order. In other words, in cases where subject precedes the verb, agreement is not completely licensed.



- 1- **Data Availability Statement:** (The manuscript includes all the data used in the study.)
- 2- **Conflict of Interest Statement:** (The authors confirm that there are no conflicts of interest that could affect the content of this research.)
- 3- **Funding Statement:** This research was fully funded by the authors without any financial support from other entities.

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