

## On inclusiveness of *si* in Italian

In the literature about impersonal constructions in Italian, it is generally assumed that the  $si_{arb}$  and the 3rd ps pl  $pro_{arb}$  cannot antecede each other because, despite their common 'arbitrariness', they do not corefer, in that *si* is inclusive in its reading, and *pro* is exclusive. This is exemplified in the examples (1) and (2), taken from Chierchia (1995):

- (1) *pro* *ti*                    hanno cercato  
      *pro* you(ACC) have    looked for  
      Somebody looked for you

vs

- (2) *ti*                    *si* è cercato  
      you(ACC) *si* is looked for  
      we looked for you

The reading of *si* constructions would always be inclusive. This seems to be not true. There are several examples that show that the inclusive reading of *si* might be related to the aspect of the verb, or to the aspectual characterization of the VP. I will try to analyze a number of data which show this dependance within a minimalist framework.