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While it has long been known that the formant *\*-eh<sub>1</sub>* could be employed as a passivization process in various IE languages, little study has been devoted to the interactions between alignment and argument morphosyntax in the encoding of the core arguments of this subclass of *\*eh<sub>1</sub>*-verbs in Latin.

This may be seen in e.g. *careo*, ‘to lack’, which normally encodes its second argument in the ablative:

- It is likely that the verb was derived from a transitive root *\*kes-* or *\*(s)ker(H)-*, ‘to cut off’ and that a formation *\*C(e)C-éh<sub>1</sub>-* would have had a patientive meaning ‘to be cut (off from)’, cf. Gr. ἐκάρην, ‘to get cut’ (< *\*h<sub>1</sub>eh-(s)kr-eh<sub>1</sub>-*). The argument structure of the Latin predicate, however, does not present a simple inversion of A and P reconstructible for PIE; rather, the second argument encoding of *careo* adheres to the typical Latin pattern of two-place verbs of abundance and lacking. While it is clear that the non-canonical encoding of the second argument is due to the originally patientive semantics of the formations, the results of this study suggest that the argument morphosyntax of such predicates depended on lexical semantic features rather than representing a simple inversion of A and P.