I Consider the following Hebrew data. What generalizations can be drawn from this data set concerning the interaction of unaccusativity, (in)definiteness, and the possibility of postverbal subjects. Assume that variants of (1-3) where the subjects is pre-verbal are all grammatical.

(1) a. parca mehuma (ha.boqer) erupted.f.sg riot.f.sg this.morning
   ‘A riot erupted this morning.’
b. hitxilu haPganot (ha.boqer) started.Pl demonstration.Pl this.morning
   ‘Demonstrations started this morning.’
c. hoPia γ aˇsan laBan ba-ˇsamayim (ha.boqer) appeared smoke white in-the.sky this.morning
   ‘White smoke appeared in the sky this morning.’

(2) a. parcu saloš mehumot erupted three riots
   ‘Three riots erupted.’
b. hitxilu harbe haPganot started many demonstrations
   ‘Many demonstrations started.’
c. hoPia γ harbe γ aˇsan laBan ba-ˇsamayim appeared much smoke white in-the.sky
   ‘Much white smoke appeared in the sky.’

(3) a. *parac ha.vikuax (ha.boqer) erupted.MSg the.argument.MSg this.morning
   b. *hitxilu kol haPganot (ha.boqer) started.MPl all the.demonstrations.MPl this.morning
   c. *hoPia γ ha.γ aˇsan ha.laBan ba-ˇsamayim (ha.boqer) appeared the.smoke the.white in-the.sky this.morning

2 Now consider the following data from Italian. Extend the generalizations you drew from the Hebrew data to encompass the Italian data to the extent possible, noting of course the points at which Hebrew and Italian differ.

(4) a. Il ragazzo è arrivato
   the boy is arrived
   ‘The boy arrived.’
b. È arrivato il ragazzo
    is arrived  the boy
    ‘The boy arrived.’

c. Il ragazzo ha parlato (con Piero)
    the boy  has spoken with Piero
    ‘The boy spoke with Piero.’

d. Ha parlato (con Piero) il ragazzo
    has spoken with Piero  the boy
    ‘The boy spoke with Piero.’

e. Il ragazzo ha mangiato un dolce
    the boy  has eaten  a cake
    ‘The boy ate a cake.’

f. Ha mangiato un dolce il ragazzo
    has eaten  a cake  the boy
    ‘The boy ate a cake.’

(You can assume for concreteness that subjects in Italian can appear after the VP - either right adjoined to VP or with a right linearized specifier.)

(5)   a. All’improvviso è entrato un uomo [dalla finestra]
      suddenly  is entered  a man  from-the window
      ‘Suddenly, a man entered from the window.’

b. *All’improvviso è entrato l’uomo [dalla finestra]
      suddenly  is entered the man  from-the window

(You can assume that the PP marks the right edge of the VP. Further you can assume that the counterparts of these examples where the subject appears after the PP are all grammatical.)