The Cambridge Handbook of Romance Linguistics

The Romance languages and dialects constitute a treasure trove of linguistic data of profound interest and significance. Data from the Romance languages have contributed extensively to our current empirical and theoretical understanding of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics and historical linguistics. Written by a team of world-renowned scholars, this Handbook explores what we can learn about linguistics from the study of Romance languages, and how the body of comparative and historical data taken from them can be applied to linguistic study. It also offers insights into the diatopic and diachronic variation exhibited by the Romance family of languages of a kind unparalleled for any other Western languages. Asking what Romance languages can do for linguistics, this Handbook is essential reading for all linguists interested in what a knowledge of the Romance evidence can contribute to linguistic theory.

Adam Ledgeway is Professor of Italian and Romance Languages at the University of Cambridge. Recent publications include The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages, Vols 1–2 (2011–13), The Cambridge Handbook of Historical Syntax (2017) and The Oxford Guide to the Romance Languages (co-edited with Maiden, 2016).

Martin Maiden is Professor of the Romance Languages at the University of Oxford. Recent publications include The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages, Vols 1–2 (2011–13) and The Oxford Guide to the Romance Languages (co-edited with Ledgeway, 2016).
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The Cambridge Handbook of Romance Linguistics

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Contents

List of Figures page xxiv
List of Tables xxv
List of Contributors xxx
List of Abbreviations xxxii

1 Data, Theory, and Explanation: The View from Romance Adam Ledgeway and Martin Maiden 1
1.1 Introduction 1
1.2 The View from Morphosyntax and the Case of Functional Categories 3
  1.2.1 From Latin to Romance: The Rise of Functional Categories 3
  1.2.2 Linguistic Variation 6
    1.2.2.1 Parameters 6
    1.2.2.2 Language Universals 12
    1.2.2.3 Typological Variation 15
    1.2.2.4 The Interfaces 18
    1.2.2.5 Interim Conclusions 21
  1.2.3 What Romance Can Do for Syntactic Theory 21
    1.2.3.1 Pro-drop Parameter 21
    1.2.3.2 Verb Positions 25
    1.2.3.3 Mapping the Left Periphery of the Clause 27
    1.2.3.4 Interim Conclusions 33
  1.2.4 What Linguistic Theory Can Do for Romance 34
    1.2.4.1 Word Order 34
    1.2.4.2 Pro-drop Parameter Revisited 37
    1.2.4.3 The Placiti cassinessi 40
    1.2.4.4 Dual Complementizer Systems 45
    1.2.4.5 Nominal Functional Structure 47
Table of Contents

1.3 The View from Romance Palatalization 54
   1.3.1 Sketch of the Two Major Romance ‘Waves’ of Palatalization and Their Consequences 54
   1.3.2 The Palatalization of the Velars and the Emergence of a Sound Change 58
   1.3.3 When Does Phonological Conditioning of Morphological Alternation ‘Stop’? Comparative Romance Evidence 65
   1.3.4 When Does the Morphologization of a Sound Change ‘Start’? Comparative Romance Evidence 71
   1.3.5 ‘Standard Language Bias’ in Historical Linguistic Analysis 79
   1.3.6 What Is a Romance Language? Could There Be an Answer in Morphology? 86
   1.4 Conclusion 93

Part One  What Is a Language?

2 Origins of Romance  Nigel Vincent 97
   2.1 Introduction 97
   2.2 Attestation vs Reconstruction: The DÉRom Controversy 99
   2.3 Texts and Times: The Chronology of Latin 105
   2.4 The Issue of ‘Submerged’ Latin 109
   2.5 The Role of Language Contact 110
   2.6 Reconstruction and Levels of Language: Three Case Studies 114
      2.6.1 The Verb go 114
      2.6.2 Control and want Verbs 115
      2.6.3 Recomplementation 118
   2.7 Conclusion and General Lessons 120

3 Documentation and Sources  Alvise Andreose and Laura Minervini 123
   3.1 Introduction 123
   3.2 Sources for the Study of Late Latin and Early Romance 126
      3.2.1 Sources of ‘Vulgar Latin’ or ‘Late Latin’ 126
      3.2.2 The Problem of Transition 127
      3.2.3 The Earliest Testimonies of Romance Languages 128
   3.3 Medieval Romance Scriptae 130
      3.3.1 Introduction 130
      3.3.2 Literary Texts 131
      3.3.3 Documentary and Practical Texts 134
   3.4 The Codification of Romance Languages in the Modern Age 135
      3.4.1 Printed Sources 135
      3.4.2 National Languages, Regional Languages, and Dialects 137
      3.4.3 Grammar and Dictionaries 138
# Table of Contents

3.5 Dialectological Enquiries, Linguistic Atlases, and Dialectometry 140

3.5.1 The Beginnings of Dialectological Enquiries and Linguistic Cartography 140
3.5.2 After the ALF: Traditional and New Linguistic Atlases 142
3.5.3 Historical Atlases and Dialectometry 144

3.6 Corpus Linguistics 146

3.6.1 The Beginnings of Corpus Linguistics 146
3.6.2 Oral Corpora and Historical Corpora 146

4 Variation in Romance  *Diego Pescarini and Michele Loporcaro* 150

4.1 Introduction 150

4.2 Systematic Variation: The Case of Subject Clitics 150

4.2.1 Subject Clitics and the Null Subject Parameter 151
4.2.2 Expletive Subject Clitics and Agreement 153
4.2.3 Subject Clitics vs Verbal Agreement 155
4.2.4 Gaps 158
4.2.5 Syncretism 160
4.2.6 Pantiscu, an Outlier 161

4.3 Auxiliary Selection and Auxiliary Splits 162

4.3.1 Lexical and Semantic Factors 163
4.3.2 The Syntactic Gradient 164
4.3.3 Person-Driven Variation and Splits 166
4.3.4 Variation in Mixed Auxiliation: Give to Morphology What Belongs to Morphology 172
4.3.5 An Outlier: *Do*-Support in the Dialect of Monno 176

4.4 Modelling Linguistic Diversity 177

Part Two  Phonetics and Phonology

5 Structure of the Syllable  *Giovanna Marotta* 183

5.1 Preliminary Remarks 183
5.2 Syllable Structure and Quantity in Latin 184
5.3 The Fate of Quantity in Romance Languages 186

5.3.1 Vowel Length 186
5.3.2 Open Syllable Lengthening 187

5.4 Syllable Constituents 189

5.4.1 Romance Nuclei 189
5.4.2 Unstressed Nuclei 190
5.4.3 Romance Onsets 191
5.4.4 Romance Codas 194

5.5 Phonological Processes 196

5.5.1 Diphthongization 196
5.5.2 Palatalization 198
5.5.3 Lenition 200
Table of Contents

5.6 Lexical Stress 200
5.7 Parametric Variation in Metrical Patterns 203
5.8 Syllable and Rhythm 204
5.9 ‘Western’ versus ‘Eastern’ Romance 206
6 Sandhi Phenomena Max W. Wheeler and Paul O’Neill 209
6.1 Introduction 209
6.2 Vowel Sandhi 212
   6.2.1 Elision of [ə] in Eastern Continental Catalan 212
      6.2.1.1 Stressed Vowel Followed by an Unstressed Non-high Vowel [ə] 212
      6.2.1.2 Unstressed Non-high Vowel [ə] Followed by a Stressed Vowel 214
      6.2.1.3 Contact between Unstressed Vowels 214
   6.2.2 Elision in French 215
6.3 Inter-word Vowel–Consonant Contact: V.#C 216
6.4 Inter-word Consonant–Consonant Contact: C.#C 217
   6.4.1 Consonant Contacts in Majorcan Catalan 218
   6.4.2 Consonantal Contact in Occitan 222
   6.4.3 Lexicalization in C.#C Contacts 223
      6.4.3.1 French Liaison 223
      6.4.3.2 Initial Geminates from Coda Assimilation: Rafforzamento Fonosintattico 227
      6.4.3.3 Aspiration of /s/ in Andalusian Spanish 231
7 Effects of Stress Judith Meinschaefer 234
   7.1 Introduction 234
   7.2 Metrical Structure, Stress Assignment, and the Prosodic Hierarchy 236
      7.2.1 Introduction 236
      7.2.2 Prosodic Structure 236
      7.2.3 Word Stress 237
   7.3 Phonological Effects 240
      7.3.1 Introduction 240
      7.3.2 Effects of Prominence 240
         7.3.2.1 Vowel Lengthening 240
         7.3.2.2 Diphthongization 242
      7.3.3 Effects of Non-prominence 243
         7.3.3.1 Introduction 243
         7.3.3.2 Vowel Deletion 243
      7.3.4 Vowel Reduction 247
   7.4 Effects of Metrical Constituency 248
      7.4.1 Introduction 248
      7.4.2 Consonant Gemination 248
      7.4.3 Vowel Insertion 250
      7.4.4 Compensatory Lengthening 250
      7.4.5 Clash Resolution 252
## Table of Contents

7.5 Morpholexical Effects 253
  7.5.1 Alternations in Verb Roots 253
  7.5.2 Alternations in Function Words 257
  7.5.3 Minimality Requirements on Lexical Words 257

8 The Notion of the Phoneme  Benedetta Baldi and Leonardo M. Savoia 261
  8.1 Introduction 261
  8.2 The Phoneme 262
  8.3 Conditions for Phonemes: Linearity, Invariance, and Biuniqueness 263
  8.4 Phonemes and Historical Changes 273
  8.5 Features Theory and Generative Phonology 276
  8.6 Approaches to Complex Phenomena: Phonology as Externalization 282
  8.7 Concluding Remarks 290

9 Typologically Exceptional Phenomena in Romance Phonology  Eulàlia Bonet and Francesc Torres-Tamarit 292
  9.1 Introduction 292
  9.2 Phoneme Inventories 293
    9.2.1 Front Rounded Vowels 293
    9.2.2 Galician Geada 294
    9.2.3 The Voiced Velar Stop in Asturian 295
    9.2.4 Spanish Ceceo 296
    9.2.5 Retroflex Consonants in Sardinian and Italo-Romance Varieties 297
    9.2.6 Palatal Stops in Raeto-Romance 298
    9.2.7 Glottal Stops in Campidanian Sardinian 299
  9.3 Syllabic Structure 300
    9.3.1 Word-Initial and Word-Medial Consonant Clusters 300
    9.3.2 Final Consonantal Clusters with Rising Sonority in Insular Catalan 302
  9.4 Segmental Processes 302
    9.4.1 Vowel Devoicing 302
    9.4.2 Diphthongization of Long Vowels in Canadian French 303
    9.4.3 Gliding of High Vowels and Palatalization in Romanian 304
    9.4.4 Glide Strengthening in Romansh 306
    9.4.5 Velar Nasals in Northern Italian Dialects and Galician 307
    9.4.6 Nasal Place Neutralization towards [m] in Spanish 308
    9.4.7 Word-Final Deletion of /ɾ/ and /n/ in Catalan 309
    9.4.8 Campidanian Sardinian Lenition 309
    9.4.9 Intervocalic Fortition in Salentino 310
    9.4.10 Final Affrication of /ʒ/ in Catalan 311
    9.4.11 Campidanian Sardinian Rhotic Metathesis 311
    9.4.12 Palatalization of /s/ in Coda Position in Portuguese 313
    9.4.13 Onset Clusters in Ribagorçan Catalan 314
Table of Contents

9.5 Suprasegmentals
9.5.1 Plural Morphemes and Low Tone in Occitan
9.5.2 Moraic Verbal Morphemes in Friulian
9.5.3 Truncated Vocatives

Part Three  Morphology
10 Phonological and Morphological Conditioning  Franck Floricic and Lucia Molinu
10.1 Introduction
10.2 Allomorphy of the Definite Article
10.3 Subject Clitic Allomorphy
10.4 Possessive Allomorphy
10.5 Stem Allomorphy
  10.5.1 Verb Allomorphy
  10.5.2 Nominal Allomorphy
  10.5.3 Adjectival Allomorphy
10.6 Affix Allomorphy
10.7 Conclusion

11 The Autonomy of Morphology  Louise Esher and Paul O’Neill
11.1 Introduction
11.2 Origins of the Autonomy of Morphology
11.3 Autonomy of Morphology from Phonology and Semantics and the Notion of the Morpheme
11.4 A Typology of Morphemic Structures in Romance
  11.4.1 Metamorphomes
    11.4.1.1 The Concept at Issue
    11.4.1.2 Source of Four Common Romance Metamorphomes
  11.4.2 Rhizomorphomes (Inflectional Classes)
    11.4.2.1 The Concept
    11.4.2.2 Exponents of Rhizomorphomes
11.5 Theoretical Reflections and Considerations

12 Suppletion  Martin Maiden and Anna M. Thornton
12.1 Definitions of Suppletion
12.2 Typology and Distribution of Romance Suppletions
  12.2.1 Introduction
  12.2.2 Ordinal vs Cardinal Numerals
  12.2.3 Comparatives and Superlatives
  12.2.4 Inflectional Morphology of Personal Pronouns
  12.2.5 Inflectional Morphology of Verbs, Nouns, and Adjectives
12.3 General Determinants and Conditions of Suppletion as Reflected in the Romance Data
  12.3.1 Sound Change as Determinant of Suppletion
  12.3.2 Incursive Suppletion and Its Causes

# Table of Contents

12.3.3 The Paradigmatic Distribution of Suppletion 396
12.3.4 The Role of Phonological Resemblance in Determining Incursive Suppletion 397
12.4 Conclusion 398

13 Inflexion, Derivation, Compounding  Chiara Cappellaro and Judith Meinschaefer 400
13.1 Introduction 400
13.2 Basic Characteristics of Inflexion, Derivation, and Compounding in Romance 402
13.2.1 Introduction 402
13.2.2 Inflexion 402
13.2.3 Derivation 404
13.2.4 Compounding 405
13.3 Distinctions in Form and Constituency 406
13.3.1 Introduction 406
13.3.2 Morphophonological Alternations 408
13.3.3 Prosodic Constituency 410
13.3.4 Morphological Ellipsis in Coordination 413
13.4 Issues and Challenges: Inflexion and Derivation 417
13.4.1 Introduction 417
13.4.2 Typical Properties Illustrated with Romance Data 418
13.4.3 Two Case Studies 421
13.4.3.1 Introduction 421
13.4.3.2 Synchrony: Italian Ambigeneric Nouns with -a Plural 421
13.4.3.3 Diachrony: Latin -sc- 423
13.5 The Interaction of Inflexion, Derivation, and Compounding in ‘Conversion’ 426
13.5.1 Introduction 426
13.5.2 Derivation without Affix 426
13.5.3 Word-Level Conversion as Derivation 427
13.5.4 Syntactic Conversion 429
13.5.5 Formations without a Base 430

14 Evaluative Suffixes  Antonio Fortin and Franz Rainer 434
14.1 Introduction 434
14.2 Zwicky and Pullum’s Criteria for Expressive Morphology 435
14.2.1 Introduction 435
14.2.2 Pragmatic Effects 436
14.2.3 Promiscuity with Regard to Input Category 437
14.2.4 Promiscuity with Regard to Input Basehood 438
14.2.5 Imperfect Control 438
14.2.6 Alternative Outputs 439
14.2.7 Interspeaker Variation 440
14.2.8 Special Syntax 440
14.3 Evaluative Affixes in Semantic and Pragmatic Theory 442
14.3.1 Introduction 442
14.3.2 Heterogeneous Meanings and Uses of the Diminutive 442
14.3.3 Semantic versus Pragmatic Accounts 444
14.3.4 Romance Evaluative Affixes in Formal Semantics 446
14.4 Diminutives outside Verb Inflections in Romance 448
14.4.1 Positional Mobility of Evaluative Suffixes in Latin and Romance 448
14.4.2 Diminutive Suffixes outside Verbal Inflection 449
14.4.2.1 Romanian 449
14.4.2.2 Italian (Dialect of Lucca, Tuscany) 450
14.4.2.3 Occitan (Gévaudan Dialect) 450
14.4.2.4 Spanish 451
14.4.2.5 Brazilian Portuguese 452
14.4.3 Lessons for General Linguistics 454
14.5 Conclusion 457

15 Counting Systems  Brigitte L. M. Bauer 459
15.1 Introduction 459
15.2 Early Systems of Quantification 460
15.3 Numerical Counting 461
15.3.1 Bases and Arithmetical Operations 462
15.3.2 Bases and Arithmetical Operations in Romance/Latin 463
15.3.3 Order of Meaningful Elements 466
15.4 Types of Numeral 469
15.4.1 Latin vs Romance Numerals 469
15.4.2 A Systemic Difference 471
15.4.3 Grammatical Marking on Numerals 472
15.5 Potential Effects of Language Contact: Romanian Teens and Decads 473
15.5.1 Romanian Teens 474
15.5.2 Romanian Decads 475
15.6 Vigesimals: Language Contact or Internal Development? 476
15.6.1 Vigesimals in Romance 478
15.6.2 Formal Characteristics of Vigesimal Forms in Romance 480
15.6.3 Vigesimals in Other Languages 481
15.6.4 Origins of Vigesimal Forms in Romance 483
15.7 Decimal System in Romance 484

Part Four  Syntax
16 Argument Structure and Argument Realization  Victor Acedo-Matellán, Jaume Mateu, and Anna Pineda 491
16.1 Introduction 491
16.2 Unaccusativity and Unergativity 493
## Table of Contents

16.3 The Clitic *se* 501
16.4 Datives 507
16.5 Lexicalization Patterns 512
16.6 Concluding Remarks 517

17 Agreement  *Roberta D’Alessandro* 519
17.1 Introduction 519
17.2 Phrase Structure Rules for Agreement 520
17.3 Spec-Head Agreement 523
  17.3.1 Agreement in a Spec-Head Configuration 525
17.4 Agreement in the Minimalist Program 528
  17.4.1 Participial Agreement Revisited 528
  17.4.2 Unaccusatives 533
17.5 Morphological Agreement 534
  17.5.1 Rich Agreement and Null Subjects 535
  17.5.1.1 Agreement and Subject Clitics 539

18 Alignment  *Sonia Cyrino and Michelle Sheehan* 544
18.1 Introduction 544
18.2 On the Diachrony of Alignment in Romance 547
18.3 Auxiliary Selection 555
  18.3.1 Frequent Patterns 556
  18.3.2 Rarer Patterns 559
18.4 Past Participle Agreement 561
  18.4.1 Frequent Patterns 561
  18.4.2 Rarer Patterns 563
18.5 SE-Passives 564
18.6 Word Order 566
18.7 Other Phenomena 567
  18.7.1 In-de-Cliticization 567
  18.7.2 Absolute Participles and Participial Adjectives 568
18.8 Conclusion 569

19 Complex Predicates  *Adina Dragomirescu, Alexandru Nicolae, and Gabriela Pană Dindelegan* 571
19.1 Outline and Scope 571
19.2 Delimitations and Diagnostics 572
  19.2.1 What Is a Complex Predicate? 572
  19.2.2 Diagnosing Monoclausality 573
19.3 Auxiliaries 576
  19.3.1 Introduction 576
  19.3.2 Auxiliary-Verb Constructions Based on *habere* ‘Have’ 576
  19.3.3 Auxiliary-Verb Constructions Based on *esse* ‘Be’ 579
  19.3.4 Auxiliary-Verb Constructions Based on Other Verbs 580
  19.3.5 TAM Make-up of Auxiliaries 581
### Table of Contents

19.4 The Periphrastic Passive 582
   19.4.1 Synthetic vs Analytic 582
   19.4.2 Frequency and Distribution 582
   19.4.3 Participle Agreement 583
   19.4.4 The Reflexive Passive 583
   19.4.5 Inventory of Passive (Semi-)Auxiliary Verbs 584
   19.4.6 The Double Passive 587
   19.4.7 The Position of Constituents in the Passive Periphrasis 588
   19.4.8 Monoclausal Properties 589
19.5 Aspectual Periphrases 591
19.6 Modal Complex Predicates 594
19.7 Causative Complex Predicates 596
   19.7.1 Introduction 596
   19.7.2 FACERE Causatives 597
      19.7.2.1 The FAIRE-infinitif Construction 598
      19.7.2.2 The FAIRE-par Construction 599
   19.7.3 LAXARE Causatives 599
   19.7.4 MANDARE Causatives 600
19.8 Complex Predicates with Perception Verbs 600
19.9 Conclusions: What Romance Languages Tell Us about Complex Predicates 601

20 Dependency, Licensing, and the Nature of Grammatical Relations Anna Cardinaletti and Giuliana Giusti 604
20.1 Introduction 604
20.2 Parallels between Nominal Expressions and Clauses 605
   20.2.1 Split IP, Split CP, and Verb Movement 605
   20.2.2 The Adjectival Hierarchy and the Position of N 608
20.3 Encoding and Licensing of Grammatical Relations 614
   20.3.1 Encoding the Subject 616
   20.3.2 Encoding Objects 618
   20.3.3 Possessives 622
20.4 Long-Distance Dependencies 624
   20.4.1 A-Movements 624
   20.4.2 Clitic Movement 626
   20.4.3 A’-Movements 630
20.5 Pronominal Dependencies 632
   20.5.1 Binding 632
   20.5.2 Control Constructions 634
20.6 Conclusions 635

21 Parametric Variation Adam Ledgeway and Norma Schifano 637
21.1 Introduction 637
21.2 Sentential Core 642
   21.2.1 Subject Clitics 642
Table of Contents

21.2.2 Auxiliary Selection 646
  21.2.2.1 Tense and Mood 647
  21.2.2.2 Person and Argument Structure 648
  21.2.2.3 Diachronic Considerations 650
  21.2.2.4 Summary 651
21.2.3 Verb-Movement 652
21.2.4 Negation 656
  21.2.4.1 Correlation between Verb-Movement and Jespersen’s Stages 659
21.3 Left Periphery 663
  21.3.1 Grammaticalization of (In)definiteness on C 663
  21.3.2 Weak/Strong C 666

Part Five  Semantics and Pragmatics
22 Word Meanings and Concepts  Steven N. Dworkin 673
  22.1 Traditional Approaches to Lexical Change 673
  22.2 Grammaticalization and Pragmatic-Semantic Change 675
  22.3 Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases 682
  22.4 Degrammaticalization (or Lexicalization?) 684
  22.5 Discourse Markers and Semantic-Pragmatic Change 686
  22.6 Subjectification and Evidentiality 690
  22.7 A Concluding Observation 692
23 Key Topics in Semantics: Presupposition, Anaphora, (In)definite Nominal Phrases, Deixis, Tense and Aspect, Negation
  Chiara Gianollo and Giuseppina Silvestri 695
  23.1 Introduction 695
  23.2 Presupposition 695
    23.2.1 Introduction 695
    23.2.2 Presupposition and (In)definiteness 696
    23.2.3 Presupposition Autonomy and Triggers 697
    23.2.4 Presuppositionality and Case Marking 698
      23.2.4.1 Presuppositionality and Differential Object Marking 698
      23.2.4.2 Presuppositionality and Greek-Style Dative 699
  23.3 Anaphora 700
    23.3.1 Introduction 700
    23.3.2 Pronominal Anaphora 700
      23.3.2.1 Intrasentential Anaphora 700
      23.3.2.2 Discourse Anaphora 702
    23.3.3 Temporal Anaphora 704
  23.4 (In)definite Nominal Phrases 705
    23.4.1 Introduction 705
    23.4.2 Articles: Distribution, Functional Load, Diachronic Emergence 705
    23.4.3 Indefinites 708
Table of Contents

23.5 Deixis
   23.5.1 Introduction 709
   23.5.2 Spatial Deixis 710
   23.5.3 Temporal Deixis 713
   23.5.4 Person Deixis 714
23.6 Tense and Aspect
   23.6.1 Introduction 715
   23.6.2 Imperfectivity and Perfectivity in Present and Past 716
   23.6.3 Tense, Aspect, and Modality: Imperfect and Future 720
23.7 Negation
   23.7.1 Introduction 721
   23.7.2 Negative Concord 722
   23.7.3 Diachronic Developments 723
   23.7.4 Pragmatically Marked Negation 725

24 Speech Acts, Discourse, and Clause Type  Alice Corr and Nicola Munaro
   24.1 Introduction 728
   24.2 Clause Type 728
   24.2.1 Declaratives 729
   24.2.2 Interrogatives 730
   24.2.3 Exclamatives 737
   24.2.4 Imperatives 741
   24.2.5 Optatives 745
   24.2.6 Concluding Remarks 747
   24.3 Speech Acts and Illocutionary Force 747
      24.3.1 Theoretical Approaches to Speech Acts 749
         24.3.1.1 The View from Speech Act Theory 749
         24.3.1.2 The Role of Syntax 750
         24.3.1.3 The Role of Prosody 751
      24.3.2 Mapping Form to Function: Insights from Romance 752
         24.3.2.1 The Role of Polarity 754
         24.3.2.2 Word Order, Complementizers, and Verb Movement 755
         24.3.2.3 Disambiguating Discourse 758
      24.3.3 Syntactic Encoding of ‘Speech Act’ Information 759
   24.4 Conclusion 761

25 Address Systems and Social Markers  Federica Da Milano and Konstanze Jungbluth
   25.1 Introduction 763
   25.2 From Latin to Romance: Expressing Politeness by Pronouns 765
   25.3 Forms of Address between Lexicon and Grammar in Use Today 767
      25.3.1 Noun Phrase: Nominal Forms of Address 767
      25.3.2 Pronominal Forms: Address Systems 769
25.3.3 Vocatives
25.3.4 Paradigms and Their Variation: Losses and Gains
25.3.5 Typological Patterns of Address Systems
25.4 Changing Address Systems across Time
25.5 Conclusion
26 Information Structure
26.1 Introduction
26.2 Focus, Focalization, and Focus Types
26.2.1 Introduction
26.2.2 Focus and New Information
26.2.3 Focus Types and Focus Fronting
26.2.4 Focus Types and Clefts
26.3 Topicalization Constructions and Types of Topics
26.3.1 Introduction
26.3.2 Topic-Marking and Givenness-Marking
26.3.3 Different Types of Topics in the Left Periphery
26.3.4 Different Syntactic Constructions and Their Derivation
26.4 Subject Placement
26.4.1 Introduction
26.4.2 Status of Preverbal Subjects
26.4.3 Subject Inversion: Narrow Focus and Thetic Sentences

Part Six  Language, Society, and the Individual
27 Register, Genre, and Style in the Romance Languages
27.1 Definitions
27.1.1 Register
27.1.2 Genre
27.1.3 Style
27.1.4 Some Dimensions of Register, Genre, and Style
27.2 Register
27.2.1 ‘Spoken’ and ‘Written’ Language
27.2.1.1 The Identification of français populaire
27.2.1.2 The Boundaries of Spoken and Written Register
27.2.1.3 Subregisters
27.2.1.4 Jargons and Slangs
27.2.2 Variation According to Register
27.2.3 Some Particular Phenomena
27.2.3.1 Affective Suffixes
27.2.3.2 Dislocation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.2.3.3 Passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.3.4 Relativizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.3.5 Future Tense Functions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.3.6 Morphological Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.2.3.7 Discourse Phenomena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.3 Genre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.4 Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.4.1 ‘Good’ Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.4.2 Literary Style</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5 The Importance of Diaphasic Variation in the History of the Romance Languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5.1 ‘Learned’ Influence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5.2 The Relative Distance between Registers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.5.3 Attitudinal Factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.6 Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Contact and Borrowing Francesco Gardani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.1 Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.2 Effects of Language Contact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.3 Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.3.1 Phonological Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.3.2 Prosodic Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.3.3 Morphological Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.3.4 Syntactic Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.4 The Upper Limits of Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.5 Linguistic Factors Favouring Grammatical Borrowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.6 Borrowability Hierarchies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.7 Conclusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Diamesic Variation Maria Selig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1 Defining Diamesic Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1.1 ‘Spoken’ and ‘Written’ Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1.2 Diamesic Variation, the Architecture of Varieties, and Register Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1.3 Three Dimensions of Diamesic Variation: Medial, Sociolinguistic, and Functional Aspects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.1.4 Synchronic Variation and Processes of Standardization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2 Effects and Consequences of Diamesic Variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.1 Written and Spoken Latin: The Sociophilosophical Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.2 The Dynamics of Late Latin: Diglossia, Restandardization, and Polynormativity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.3 Spoken Varieties and Linguistic Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.4 Inscripturation: Romance Vernacular Varieties and the Transition to Written Use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29.2.5 Scriptae: ‘Invisible Hands’ and Linguistic Centralizations</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.6 Codifications: ‘Grammatization’ and ‘Standard Ideologies’</td>
<td>893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.2.7 Mass Literacy, Restandardization, and New Media</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Social Factors in Language Change and Variation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Charles Smith</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.1 Introduction</td>
<td>898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.2 Variation and Change</td>
<td>899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3 Social Variables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.1 Time</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.2 Place</td>
<td>901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.3 Age</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.4 Class</td>
<td>903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.5 Gender</td>
<td>904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.6 Ethnicity</td>
<td>905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.7 Style and Register</td>
<td>905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.8 Medium</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.9 Attitude and Lifestyle</td>
<td>907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.3.10 Concluding Remarks</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.4 Transmission and Diffusion</td>
<td>908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.5 Simplification and Complexification</td>
<td>911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.6 Diglossia and Linguistic Repertoire</td>
<td>915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.7 Code-Switching and Contact Vernaculars</td>
<td>917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.8 Language Death</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.9 Societal Typology and Language Change</td>
<td>919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.10 Standardization</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.11 Ausbau Languages and Abstand Languages</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.12 Conclusion</td>
<td>928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each chapter has selected references. The full references can be found online at the following page: [www.cambridge.org/Romancelinguistics](http://www.cambridge.org/Romancelinguistics)
Figures

4.1 Distribution of languages according to the number of contrastive exponents in the paradigms of verbs (y-axis) and subject clitics (x-axis) page 157

4.2 Distribution of patterns per number of gaps: diffusion of dialects in the sample vs probability 158

4.3 Presence of 1sg and 2sg clitics in the ASIt dataset 159

4.4 Presence of 1sg and 2sg clitics in four linguistic areas (northern Italo-Romance) 159

4.5 Number of clitic systems with gaps and/or syncretic items in Manzini and Savoia’s (2005) dataset 160

4.6 Number of non-syncretic and non-null exponents per person 160

4.7 Auxiliary forms by person with unergative verbs in our sample (76 dialects, 36 auxiliation patterns) 170

4.8 Auxiliary forms by person with unaccusative verbs (76 dialects, 40 auxiliation patterns) 171

4.9 Diffusion of E forms (by percentage): unergatives vs unaccusatives. Sample: 76 dialects 171

4.10 Diffusion of the free alternation between E and H forms (by percentage): unergatives vs unaccusatives. Sample: 76 dialects 171

11.1 Conceptualization of the Lexical Hypothesis 349

28.1 Thomason and Kaufman’s (1988) borrowing scale 867

30.1 The family tree model of Romance (Version 1) 909

30.2 The family tree model of Romance (Version 2) 909
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Synthetic vs analytic marking of core grammatical categories in Latin and Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Ripano nominal and present indicative paradigms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Typology of null subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>(Old) Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Old Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Effects of palatalization of velars in some Romance languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Differential treatment of reflexes of [kw] in Italian and Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Differential palatalizing effect of proto-Romance plural *e in Italian and Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Failure of expected palatalization of velar consonants in ‘western’ Romance first conjugation present subjunctives vs expected palatalization in Romanian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11</td>
<td>The distribution of velar alternants in the Romanian verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.12</td>
<td>The Romanian velar-palatal alternation unique to *a fugi ‘flee’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.13</td>
<td>Recurrent alternation pattern in old Italian verbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>Sporadic analogical extension of L-pattern alternants into the gerund in old Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.15</td>
<td>Absence of extension of L-pattern velar alternants into the old Italian gerund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.16</td>
<td>Root-final -s in verbs which also have velar-palatal alternations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.17</td>
<td>Root-final -s in verbs which also have roots ending in dentals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Tables

1.18 Introduction of root-final velars into verbs in root-final [d] (here [de] > [ɟe]) in Oltenian 72
1.19 Exceptional effects of metaphony on mid vowels in the present tense of the verb in La Cervara 75
1.20 Ordinary metaphony of low mid vowels vs hypermetaphony: examples from the AIS 76
1.21 Metaphony of [a] in Agnone 76
1.22 Metaphony of [a] in the verb in Agnone 77
1.23 Presence in old Italian vs absence in old Romanian of expected palatalization in the third person plural present indicative 80
1.24 Non-palatalized reflexes of Latin 3PL ueniant ‘come’ vs reflexes of (original) palatalization in 1SG uenio ‘come’ in some central and southern Italian dialects (AIS) 82
1.25 Reflexes of Latin fieri ‘happen, become, be made’ continued in the Romanian verb be 83
1.26 Reflexes of Latin fieri (> hî-) in the Aromanian verb be 83
1.27 ‘L-pattern’ effects of sound change in Portuguese and old Italian 90
1.28 ‘Coherent’ levelling and innovatory adjustments of the Italian variant of the L-pattern in modern Italian 91
1.29 Innovatory L-pattern alternation in Portuguese perder ‘lose’ 91
1.30 Creation of L-pattern suppletion in Galician dialects 91
4.1 Expletive clitics in impersonal environments 155
4.2 Patterns of gaps and syncretism in the paradigms of subject clitics (left) and verbal forms (right) 157
4.3 Gaps in subject clitic paradigms in dialects of northern Italy and Romansh 158
4.4 Implicational scale for auxiliary selection 165
4.5 Patterns of split auxiliation with unergative verbs in our sample (76 dialects) 167
4.6 Patterns of split auxiliation with unaccusative verbs in our sample (76 dialects) 169
4.7 Perfective auxiliation in the dialect of Aliano (province of Matera) 173
4.8 Perfective auxiliation in the dialect of Viguzzolo (province of Alessandria) 173
6.1 French numeral allomorphy 224
10.1 The article in Aranese (Canejan-Bausen) 322
10.2 Plural -s in Allez-et-Cazeneuve 323
10.3 Paradigms of Fr. baiser ‘lower’, tourner ‘turn’, refuser ‘refuse’ 325
10.4 Paradigms of French vowel-initial écouter ‘listen’, aimer ‘love’, osier ‘dare’ 327
10.5 French possessives 328
10.6 Masculine possessives in Cabranes 328
List of Tables

10.7 Feminine possessives in Cabranes 328
10.8 Differentiation of the root according to whether it is stressed or unstressed in Asturian (Somiedo) 329
10.9 Old Occitan present indicative and present subjunctive paradigms 330
10.10 Gemination triggered by labiovelar glides 331
10.11 Stress shift due to the existence of a heavy (disyllabic) ending 331
10.12 Second person singular allomorphy in Romanian 333
10.13 Non-palatalization of the velar in Italian -are verbs 333
10.14 Italian fuggire ‘flee’, leggere ‘read’ 334
10.15 correr ‘run’ or prendre ‘take’ in Azanuy 335
10.16 Brazilian Portuguese plural formation 336
10.17 Adjectival allomorphy before nouns in French 339
10.18 Feminine and plural adjective formation in La Litera 340
10.19 Place assimilation in Italian 340
10.20 Castilian -dad, etc. 341
10.21 Diminutive formation in Campidanian Sardinian 342
10.22 Diminutive formation in Logudorese Sardinian 342
10.23 French suffix -esque / -este 343
10.24 Italian imperfect indicative 343
11.1 Paradigmatic distribution of four Romance metamorphomes affecting finite forms: the N-pattern, the I/U-pattern, PYTA, and Fuèc 353
11.2 Paradigm of Pt. saber ‘know’ 356
11.3 Reflexes of Latin infectum forms for It. portare ‘carry’ and Cat. veure ‘see’ 356
11.4 Cat. moure ‘move’ 358
12.1 Degrees of suppletion between Italian placenames and ethnonyms 374
12.2 Suppletion in Romanian ordinal numerals 375
12.3 Suppletion in Romance ordinal numerals 376
12.4 Suppletion in Romance ordinal numerals 376
12.5 Suppletive comparatives in Latin and some Romance languages 377
12.6 First person tonic pronouns 379
12.7 Second person tonic pronouns 380
12.8 Be (etyma: esse, fuisse (suppletive perfective of esse) ‘be’; fieri ‘become’; stare ‘stand’;edere ‘sit’) 381
12.9 Go (etyma: ire ‘go’; uaderere “go” making an “impressive...showy advance”; ambulare (or possibly ambi’tare) ‘walk’; fuisse ‘have been’) 382
12.10 **must** (etyma: *debere* ‘must, owe’; *estoˈpere* ‘must, be necessary’) Surmiran Romansh (Savognin) 383

12.11 **give** (etyma: *dare* ‘give’, *donare* ‘give, grant, bestow’) 383

12.12 **find** (etyma: *ad+flare* ‘sniff out’; *tropare* ‘find’) South-eastern Sicily 383

12.13 **take** (etymon: *leuare* ‘raise’) in Romanian 383

12.14 **fit** (etyma: *capere* ‘take’, *colligere* ‘gather in’) in Larouco, Province of Ourense, Galicia 383

12.15 **pull** (etyma: *trahere* ‘pull’) in Romansh (Prez) 384

12.16 **want** ((a) etymon: *voˈlere* ‘want’; (b) etyma: *voˈlere*, Sl. *voliti* ‘want’) 384

12.17 **say** (etymon: *dicere* ‘say’) in Surselvan Romansh 384

12.18 **drink** (etymon: *bibere* ‘drink’) in Lugo (Romagna, Italy) 384

12.19 **fall** (etyma: *cadere* ‘fall’, *kasi kare* ‘fall’) in Casacalenda (Molise, Italy) 384

12.20 **hear** (etyma: *sentire* ‘feel’, *intendere* ‘understand’) in Modica, Sicily 385

12.21 **exit** (etyma: *exire* ‘go out’, It. *uscio* ‘doorway’ < *ostium*) in Italian 385

12.22 Istro-Romanian suppletive aspectual distinctions 385

12.23 Suppletion in imperative of *come* (etyma: *uenire*, Gk. *ἐλα* [‘ela’; *ambulare* ‘walk’]) 385

12.24 **eye** (etymon: *oculum* ‘eye’) in French 386

12.25 **small** and **big** (etyma: ‘*miku* ‘small’ + *minutus* ‘chopped small, fine-grained’ and *maior* ‘larger, major’ + *matju katu* ‘knobby’) in Megleno-Romanian 386

12.26 Derivationally related lexemes containing diminutive suffixes of different origin (etyma of the suffixes: ‘*-ininu*; ‘*elli* (plural ‘*-itti*) 386

12.27 Derivationally related lexemes containing diminutive suffixes of different origin (etyma of the suffixes: ‘*ella*; Sl. ‘*ika* in Romanian 386

12.28 Preterite of *have* in S. Michele di Ganzaria (Sicily, AIS map 1700, point 875) 397

13.1 Italian noun *divano* ‘sofa’(m)sg’ 403

13.2 Italian adjective *buono* ‘good’msg’ 403

13.3 Romanian noun *fata* ‘girl(f)’sg’ 403

13.4 Nominal output examples 404

13.5 Adjectival output examples 404

13.6 Verbal output examples 404

13.7 Subordinate, coordinate, and attributive compounds 405

13.8 Romance compounds 406

13.9 Derivational diminutive affix 406
13.10 Italian diphthongization and palatalization 408
13.11 Palatalization in the Italian verb vincere ‘win’ 409
13.12 Italian palatalization in inflexion, derivation, and compounding 409
13.13 Italian inflexion and word-formation 410
13.14 Suffixed words: no prosodic boundary between stem and suffix 411
13.15 Prefixed words 411
13.16 Italian compounds 412
13.17 European Portuguese 413
13.18 Portuguese inflexional wordforms 418
13.19 Standard Portuguese ‘the new pupil(s)’ 419
13.20 Non-standard Brazilian Portuguese ‘the new pupil(s)’ 419
13.21 It. parlare ‘speak’ and chattare ‘chat (online)’ vs andare ‘go’ 419
13.22 Defectiveness. Sp. partir ‘part’ vs blandir ‘brandish’ 420
13.23 Syncretism: It. buono ‘good’ vs verde ‘green’ 420
13.24 Standard Italian inflexion class system 422
13.25 Italian uov-o ‘egg’ 422
13.26 Italian uov-o ‘egg’ vs uov-a ‘eggs’ 423
13.27 Italian mur-o/i ‘wall/-s’ and mur-a ‘walled perimeter’ 423
13.28 Italian finire ‘finish’ 425
13.29 Romanian a păiți ‘suffer’ 426
13.30 Derivation of deverbal nouns without affixation 426
15.1 Formation of cardinals in some standard Romance languages 465
15.2 Formation of Latin numerals 470
17.1 Verb agreement paradigm in (colloquial) Brazilian Portuguese, present indicative of cantar ‘sing’ 535
17.2 Null (vs overt) subjects in transcribed interviews according to structural context 536
18.1 The Auxiliary Selection Hierarchy 557
18.2 Reflexive auxiliary hierarchy 558
18.3 Person-based auxiliary selection in Abruzzo 560
18.4 Variable auxiliary selection (Loporcaro 2011a) 561
19.1 Auxiliary-verb constructions vs other monoclausal constructions 575
21.1 Typologies of Romance verb-movement 652
21.2 Correlation between PI and (un)interpretability 655
21.3 Verb-movement and negation typologies 659
24.1 Possible intonational contours and corresponding communicative functions for Sp. bebe la limonada ‘s/he drinks the lemonade’ 751
30.1 The interpretation of variation according to age 903
30.2 Wikipedias in Romance varieties 927
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Abbreviations

* unattested or reconstructed form or usage
** ungrammatical form or usage
(?)? (very) dubious form or usage
? substandard/non-standard form or usage
# (i) pragmatically infelicitous
(ii) word boundary
Ø zero (null), covert form
> becomes, yields
< comes from, derives from
. (primary) word stress
, (secondary) word stress
= cliticized to
: long/lengthened
. syllable boundary
|| utterance boundary
ι intonational phrase
φ phonological phrase
ω prosodic word
π foot
σ syllable
μ mora
√ root
1/2/3 first/second/third person
A subject of a transitive clause
A-position/movement argument position/movement
A'-position/movement adjunct position/movement
ABL ablative
Abr. Abruzzese (dialect group of Abruzzo, upper south-eastern Italy)
List of Abbreviations

ABS  absolutive
ACC  accusative
AcI  accusative and infinitive construction
ACT  active voice (morphology)
addr  addressee
ADDU  Atlas lingüístico Diatópico y Diastrático del Uruguay
ADJ  adjectival
A(dj)(P)  adjective (phrase)
ADN  adnominal case form
ADV  (i) adverbal case form
(ii) adverbial
Adv(P)  adverb(ial) (phrase)
Agn.  Agnonese (northern Molisan dialect of Agnone, upper southern Italy)
Agnell.  Andreas Agnellus of Ravenna
AGR  agreement (morphology)
Agr(P)  agreement (phrase)
AgrO(P)  object agreement (phrase)
AgrS(P)  subject agreement (phrase)
AIS  Atlante Italo-Svizzero or Sprach- und Sachatlas Italiens und der Südschweiz
Alb.  Albanian
AIF  Atlas Linguistique de la France
ALG  Atlas Linguistique de la Gascogne
Alg.  Alguerès (Catalan dialect of city of Alghero, north-western Sardinia)
Alt.  Altamurano (central Pugliese dialect of Altamura, upper south-eastern Italy)
AN(A)  adjective-noun(-adjective) order
Anc.  Anconitano (central eastern Marchigiano dialect of city of Ancona, eastern central Italy)
And.  Andalusian (variety of Spanish spoken in region of Andalusia, southern Spain)
AOR  aorist
Ara.  Aragonese (Pyrenean Ibero-Romance language spoken in Aragon, north-eastern Spain)
Arl.  Ariellese (eastern Abruzzese dialect of Arielli, upper south-eastern Italy)
Arm.  Armenian
Arn.  Aranese (Pyrenean Gascon dialect of Occitan spoken in the Val d’Aran, north-western Catalonia, Spain)
ARo.  Aromanian (Daco-Romance dialects spoken in Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, and the Republic of Macedonia)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASH</td>
<td>Auxiliary Selection Hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIt</td>
<td>Atlante Sintattico d’Italia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASP</td>
<td>aspect(ual) marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asp(P)</td>
<td>aspect(ual) (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASRT</td>
<td>assertive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ast.</td>
<td>Asturian (dialect group of north-western Spain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-topic</td>
<td>aboutness topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATR</td>
<td>advanced tongue root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug.</td>
<td>Augustine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUX</td>
<td>auxiliary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1-/2-/3-)aux</td>
<td>(1-/2-/3-)auxiliary system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad.</td>
<td>Badiot (Ladin dialect spoken in Val Badia, Dolomites of Alto Adige/southern Tyrol, north-eastern Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bal.</td>
<td>Balearic (Catalan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCE</td>
<td>before the Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bcl.</td>
<td>Barceloni (Catalan of city of Barcelona)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bel.</td>
<td>Bellunese (northern Venetan dialect of city of Belluno, north-eastern Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEN</td>
<td>benefactive (case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bol.</td>
<td>Bolognese (eastern Emilian dialect of city of Bologna, north-eastern Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrBgm.</td>
<td>Brazilian Bergamasch (variety of the dialect of the city of Bergamo now spoken in Botuverá, Santa Catarina, Brazil, following migrations from eastern Lombardy in nineteenth and twentieth centuries)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrG.</td>
<td>Borgomanerese (north-eastern Piedmontese dialect of Borgomanero, north-western Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrPt.</td>
<td>Brazilian Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bsq.</td>
<td>Basque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>(i) central</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(ii) consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c.</td>
<td>circa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-drop</td>
<td>complementizer drop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caes.</td>
<td>Caesar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.G.</td>
<td>de Bello Gallico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cal.</td>
<td>Calabrian (dialect group of Calabria, extreme south-west of Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car.</td>
<td>Carrarese (northern Tuscan dialect of Lunigiana, central Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat.</td>
<td>Catalan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCR</td>
<td>Central Coincidence Relation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**List of Abbreviations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CE</td>
<td>Common Era</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch.</td>
<td>chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ch.</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cic.</td>
<td>Cicero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agr.</td>
<td><em>De Lege agraria</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Att.</td>
<td><em>Epistulae ad Atticum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cael.</td>
<td><em>Oratio pro Caelio</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clu.</td>
<td><em>Pro Cluentio</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fam.</td>
<td><em>Epistulae ad familiares</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg. Man.</td>
<td><em>Pro Lege Manilia</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off.</td>
<td><em>De officiis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phil.</td>
<td><em>Orationes Philippicae</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIL</td>
<td><em>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CI</td>
<td>clitic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLat.</td>
<td>Classical Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CILD</td>
<td>clitic left-dislocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRD</td>
<td>clitic right-dislocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CM</td>
<td>comparative method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPR</td>
<td>comparative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coll.</td>
<td>collective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>colloquial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comp</td>
<td>complementizer (position)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cond</td>
<td>conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cos.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>C(P)</td>
<td>complementizer (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cpd.</td>
<td>Campidanese (dialect group of Campidania, southern Sardinian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crs.</td>
<td>Corsican</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cst.</td>
<td>Castilian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-topic</td>
<td>contrastive topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctz.</td>
<td>Catanzarese (central southern Calabrian dialect of city of Catanzaro, extreme south-west of Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cvl.</td>
<td>Castrovillarese (northern Calabrian dialect of Castrovillari, extreme south-west of Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>died</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dan.</td>
<td>Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAT</td>
<td>dative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dch.</td>
<td>Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEF</td>
<td>definite(ness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deg(P)</td>
<td>degree modifier (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEM</td>
<td>demonstrative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DÉR</td>
<td><em>Dictionnaire Étymologique Romane</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DET</td>
<td>determiner (category)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DIM</td>
<td>diminutive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dir. trans.</td>
<td>direct transitive clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DO</td>
<td>direct object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOM</td>
<td>differential object marking (or marker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D(P)</td>
<td>determiner (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRo.</td>
<td>Daco-Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>empty category</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| E            | (i) Romance outcome of *esse* ‘be’  
              | (ii) event time |
| ECM          | exceptional case marking |
| Egd.         | Engadine (Romansh dialect of Engadine Valley, south-east Switzerland) |
| Eng.         | English |
| Eon.         | Eonavian |
| EPP          | extended projection principle (a syntactic requirement that every clause shall have a subject) |
| ERG          | ergative |
| ESID(s)      | extreme southern Italian dialect(s) |
| EuPt.        | European Portuguese |
| EuSp.        | European Spanish |
| Ext.         | Extremaduran (dialect group of Extremadura, central western Spain) |
| f            | feminine |
| F            | feature |
| f.           | and following page |
| FAM          | familiar |
| Fas.         | Fassano (Ladin dialect spoken in the Val di Fassa, north-eastern Trentino, north-eastern Italy) |
| Fin(P)       | finiteness (phrase) |
| Flo.         | Florentine |
| FLMS         | feminine-like masculine singular form |
| Foc(P)       | focus (phrase) |
| FP           | functional projection |
| fr.          | fragment |
| Fr.          | French |
| Frl.         | Friulian (dialect group of Friuli, north-eastern Italy) |
| Frp.         | Francoprovençal (Gallo-Romance dialects spoken in central eastern France, western Switzerland, and north-western Italy) |
| FUT          | future |
| fv           | final vowel |
| G-topic      | given topic |
| GaR.         | Gallo-Romance |
List of Abbreviations

GB
Government-Binding Theory

GEN
(i) gender feature
(ii) genitive

Gen.
Genoese

GER
gerund

Ger.
German

Glc.
Galician (Ibero-Romance language of north-western Spain)

Grk.
Greek

Gsc.
Gascon

Gvd.
Gévaudanais (Occitan variety spoken in central southern France in the Département of Lozère)

H
(i) Romance outcome of habere 'have'
(ii) heavy syllable
(iii) high functions and contexts (of language use)

H–
high phrasal accent

H*
high pitch accent

H*+L / H+*L falling complex pitch accent (stressed syllable aligned with high/low pitch accent)

H%
high boundary tone

HAS
Higher adverb space

HON
honorary

HOR
hortative

HT
hanging topic

Hygin.
Hyginus

Fab.
Fabulae

i
interpretability

IbR.
Ibero-Romance

IIs.
Illasian (south-western Venetan dialect of Illasi, north-eastern Italy)

IMP
imperative

IMPS
impersonal

IND
indicative

indir. trans.
indirect reflexive transitive clause

indir. unerg.
indirect reflexive unergative clause

INF
infinitive

I(nfl)(P)
inflexional phrase

IntP
interrogative phrase

INTJ
interjection

IPFV
imperfective (aspect)

IRo.
Istro-Romanian (Daco-Romance variety spoken in Istria, Croatia)

Isc.
Ischitano (Campanian dialect spoken on island of Ischia in the Bay of Naples, upper south-west of Italy)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It.</td>
<td>Italian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ItR.</td>
<td>Italo-Romance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(P)</td>
<td>Case (phrase)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| L            | (i) (any given) language  
               | (ii) light syllable  
<pre><code>           | (iii) low functions and contexts (of language use) |
</code></pre>
<p>| L–           | low phrasal accent |
| L*           | low pitch accent |
| L*+H / L*+H | falling complex pitch accent (stressed syllable aligned with low/high pitch accent) |
| L%           | low boundary tone |
| L1/2         | first/second language |
| Lad.         | (Dolomitic) Ladin |
| LAmSp.       | Latin American Spanish |
| LAS          | lower adverb space |
| Lat.         | Latin |
| Lec.         | Leccese (southern Salentino dialect of Lecce, extreme south-east of Italy) |
| Leo.         | Leonese (dialect group of north-western Spain) |
| lex          | lexical |
| LF           | Logical Form |
| Lf1          | low-frequency formant |
| Lgd.         | Lengadocien (Occitan dialects of Languedoc, southern France) |
| Lig.         | Ligurian (dialect group of Liguria, north-western Italy) |
| lit.         | literally |
| Liv.         | Livy (Ab urbe condita) |
| Lmb.         | Lombard (dialect group of Lombardy, central northern Italy) |
| Lnc.         | Lancianese (south-eastern Abruzzese dialect of Lanciano, upper south-eastern Italy) |
| LOC          | locative |
| Log.         | Logudorese (dialect group of Logudoro, north-western Sardinia) |
| LP           | left periphery |
| Luc.         | Lucanian (dialect group of upper southern Italy) |
| M            | masculine |
| Mac.         | Maceratese (central Marchigiano dialect of Macerata, central Italy) |
| Maj.         | Majorcan (Catalan) |
| Mar.         | Marchigiano (dialect group of Le Marche, central eastern Italy) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>med</td>
<td>medieval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mes.</td>
<td>Messinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mil.</td>
<td>Milanese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MR</td>
<td>Metaphony Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRK</td>
<td>marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSLF</td>
<td>masculine singular liaison form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mus.</td>
<td>Mussomelese (central Sicilian dialect of Mussomeli, extreme south of Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mvt</td>
<td>movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n.</td>
<td>(foot)note</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N (i)</td>
<td>nasal consonant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N (ii)</td>
<td>north(ern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>noun–adjective order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nap.</td>
<td>Neapolitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCL</td>
<td>noun class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEG</td>
<td>negator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neg(P)</td>
<td>negation (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NID(s)</td>
<td>northern Italian dialect(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOM</td>
<td>nominative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N(P)</td>
<td>noun (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPD</td>
<td>non-prototypical derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPI (i)</td>
<td>negative polarity item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPI (ii)</td>
<td>non-prototypical inflexion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Neutralization Rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuo.</td>
<td>Nuorese (Sardinian dialects of Nuoro and province, north-eastern Sardinia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O (i)</td>
<td>object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O (ii)</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBL</td>
<td>oblique case (form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBV</td>
<td>obviative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occ.</td>
<td>Occitan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCSl.</td>
<td>Old Church Slavonic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSL</td>
<td>open syllable lengthening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OT</td>
<td>Optimality Theory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OV</td>
<td>object–verb order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>grammatical property or behaviour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p.</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pad.</td>
<td>Paduan (southern Venetan dialect of city of Padua, north-eastern Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pal.</td>
<td>Palmero Spanish (Island of La Palma, Canary Islands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART</td>
<td>partitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PASS</td>
<td>passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PD</td>
<td>prototypical derivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEJ</td>
<td>pejorative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petr.</td>
<td>Petronius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sat.</td>
<td>Satyricon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PF</td>
<td>Phonological Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFV</td>
<td>perfective (aspect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (i)</td>
<td>paradigmatic instantiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI (ii)</td>
<td>prototypical inflexion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pie.</td>
<td>Piedmontese (dialect group of Piedmont, north-western Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIE</td>
<td>proto-Indo-European</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pl.</td>
<td>Plautus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capt.</td>
<td>Captiui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cas.</td>
<td>Casina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cur.</td>
<td>Curculio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epid.</td>
<td>Epidicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most.</td>
<td>Mostellaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plin.</td>
<td>Pliny (the Younger)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ep.</td>
<td>Epistulae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plm.</td>
<td>Palermitano (north-western Sicilian dialect of city of Palermo, extreme south of Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPF</td>
<td>pluperfect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p-movement</td>
<td>prosodically conditioned movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>possessive (form)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss(P)</td>
<td>possessive (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P(P)</td>
<td>preposition(al phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRED</td>
<td>predicator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREP</td>
<td>preposition(al)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro(gen)</td>
<td>null pronominal argument (with generic, arbitrary reference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>phonetically null pronoun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROG</td>
<td>progressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRS</td>
<td>present tense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRT</td>
<td>preterite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prv.</td>
<td>Provençal Occitan (Occitan dialects spoken in Provence, south-eastern France)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSR</td>
<td>Phrase Structure Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt.</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTC</td>
<td>particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTCp</td>
<td>participle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
List of Abbreviations

Ptl. Putoleano (Campanian dialect of Pozzuoli in north-eastern outskirts of Naples, upper south-western Italy)
Pgl. Pugliese (dialects of upper south-eastern Italy) PVFV palatalization of velars before front vowels PYTA perfecto/pretérito y tiempos afines (= Romance continuants of Latin perfective forms)
QT question tag R reference time RaeR. Raeto-Romance REC recursive REFLEX reflexive reg. regional REL relative/relativizer restr restructuring retr. retroherent clause RF raddoppiamento (or rafforzamento) fonosintattico
‘phonosyntactic doubling (or strengthening)’ Rip. Ripano (southern Marchigiano dialect of Ripatransone, central Italy)
RL recipient language Rmc. Romanesco (now defunct dialect of Rome) Rmg. Romagnol (dialect group of Romagna region, north-eastern Italy) Rms. Romansh (dialects spoken in south-eastern Swiss Canton of Graubünden/Grisons/Grigioni/Grischun) Ro. Romanian Ros. Rossellonès (Catalan dialect of Roussillon, Pyrénées-Orientales, south-eastern France) Ru. Russian Ry(P) resultative light verb (phrase) S (i) south(ern) (ii) speech time (iii) subject SA speech act Sal. Salentino (dialect group of Salento, southern Puglia, extreme south-east of Italy) Sall. Sallust III. Bellum Iugurthinum Sav. Savoyard (Francoprovençal variety spoken in the historical territory of the Duchy of Savoy in present-day France (Savoie and Haute-Savoie) and Switzerland (Canton of Geneva))
### List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sbjv</td>
<td>subjunctive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>small cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scl</td>
<td>subject clitic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sen.         | (i) Seneca (the Younger)  
<p>|             | (ii) Senese (dialect of Siena, central northern Tuscany) |
| Sey.         | Seychellois (Seychelles) creole |
| sg           | singular |
| Sic.         | Sicilian |
| SID(s)       | southern Italian dialect(s) |
| SL           | source language |
| Sl.          | Slavonic |
| SIC.         | Sanleuciano (north-eastern Campanian dialect of San Leucio del Sannio, upper south-western Italy) |
| SO           | intransitive (Theme/Undergoer) subject of an unaccusative clause |
| SOV          | subject–object–verb order |
| Sp.          | Spanish |
| Spec         | specifier position |
| Spkr         | speaker |
| Srd.         | Sardinian |
| Srs.         | Surselvan (Romansh dialect, south-eastern Switzerland) |
| Subj(P)      | subject of predication (phrase) |
| SVi.         | Sanvitese (northern Venetan dialect of San Vito di Cadore, north-eastern Italy) |
| SVO          | subject–verb–object order |
| TAM          | tense, aspect, and mood |
| Ter.         | Terence |
| Andr.        | Andria |
| Hec          | Hecyra |
| Top(P)       | topic (phrase) |
| T(P)         | tense (phrase) |
| trans.       | transitive clause |
| Trn.         | Trentino (dialect group of Trento, north-eastern Italy) |
| Trp.         | Trapanese (north-western Sicilian dialect of city of Trapani, extreme south of Italy) |
| Tsc.         | Tuscan |
| Tur.         | Turinese (central Piedmontese dialect of city of Turin, north-western Italy) |
| TV           | thematic vowel |
| u            | uninterpretable |
| UG           | Universal Grammar |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unacc.</td>
<td>unaccusative clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unerg.</td>
<td>unergative clause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USID(s)</td>
<td>upper southern Italian dialect(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ṽ</td>
<td>nasalized vowel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>verb-initial clause / word order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V2</td>
<td>verb-second syntax / word order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V3</td>
<td>verb-third clause / word order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vals.</td>
<td>Valsuganotto (Trentino dialect of Valsugana, north-eastern Italy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vâo.</td>
<td>Valdôtain (Francoprovençal variety spoken in Aosta Valley, north-western Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vbc.</td>
<td>Verbicarese (dialect of Verbicaro spoken in Lausberg Zone of northern Calabria, southern Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ven.</td>
<td>Venetan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ver.</td>
<td>Veronese (Venetan dialect of city of Verona, north-eastern Italy)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vgl.</td>
<td>Vegliote (defunct Dalmatian dialect formerly spoken on island of Veglia (Krk))</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vlc.</td>
<td>Valencian (Catalan)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vnt.</td>
<td>Venetian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO</td>
<td>verb–object order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>voc</td>
<td>vocative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v(P)</td>
<td>light verb (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V(P)</td>
<td>verb (phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VS</td>
<td>verb–subject order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSO</td>
<td>verb–subject–object order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wal.</td>
<td>Wallon (French dialect of Wallonia, southern Belgium)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WALS</td>
<td>World Atlas of Language Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wel.</td>
<td>Welsh</td>
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<tr>
<td>WhP</td>
<td>embedded wh-phrase projection</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>