

## English abstracts

### Guillermo Toledo

#### Frases fonológicas ( $\phi$ )

##### *Phonological phrases ( $\phi$ )*

The phonological phrase ( $\phi$ ) made up by phonological words ( $\omega$ ) is studied. The corpus is a literary text read by his author, a well-known Colombian writer. Results indicate that phonological phrases are bounded by phrase accents (H-, L-) and by boundary tones of major intonational phrases (L%) on the right edge. It is observed a temporal lengthening of final stressed syllables in nuclear accents. It is also observed a secondary phonological association on the right edge of phrases: the nuclear accents in paroxytone and proparoxytone words are influenced by phrase accent continuation rise (H-). An uniformity pattern is observed: a size of two  $\omega$  are mostly embedded in each phrase. Also, a symmetrical phrasing occurs within the major phonological phrases (IP). In short, phonological phrasings are based more in prosodic decisions than in syntax constrains.

**Keywords:** Phonological phrasing, phonological phrase, primary and secondary phonological association, uniformity, symmetry.

### Daniele Vitali

#### Per un'analisi diacronica del bolognese: Storia di un dialetto al centro dell'Emilia-Romagna

##### *For a diachronic analysis of Bolognese: History of a dialect at the heart of Emilia-Romagna*

The phonetic evolution of Bolognese from Vulgar Latin to the present-day situation can be reconstructed with the help of two basic tools: 1) constant comparison with those related Emilian-Romagnol dialects which have remained at a less innovative phase of their development (notably the very conservative dialects spoken on the high Bolognese Apennine); 2) the application of the results given by articulatory phonetics to the different development phases studied by historical phonetics. In the case of Bolognese, this leads to the conclusion that an old vowel system made up of 7 elements, not identical but comparable to that

of Tuscan and in general of Central Italian dialects, has given an inventory of 16 phonemes as a result of an ancient quantity distinction depending on the syllable being open or closed. Many consonants which are typical of Bolognese and the oriental part of the region of Emilia-Romagna can also be explained in their historical development thanks to articulatory phonetics and to the comparison between different dialects.

**Keywords:** Bolognese, Lizzanese dialect (Lizzano in Belvedere), Emilian-Romagnol dialects, Galloitalian dialects, historical phonetics, Aemilian.

## Vicente J. Marcet Rodríguez

### El tratamiento de los hiatos en el leonés medieval

#### *The hiatus treatment in the medieval Leonese*

The aim of this paper is to present offer an overview of the treatment of hiatuses in Asturian-Leonese according to the ancient Romance documents coming from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, after the general substitution of Latin for Romance. The trend to reduce hiatuses is a common phenomenon in Romance languages performed through different mechanisms depending on the type of hiatus and its age. Medieval Asturian-Leonese offers a large account of different solutions, some of which are really peculiar, though they have not been analysed by scholars such as they deserve, despite having studied the phonic system of this Romance during the Middle Ages. That is why we decided to digest this article.

**Keywords:** Hiatus, Vulgar Latin, Asturian-Leonese, historical phonetics, notarized documentation.

## Neil Allies

### A history of *uel*: From Latin to Castilian

Focussing specifically on evidence from the Iberian Peninsula, this paper will trace the history of the Latin disjunctive particle *uel*, from its use in Classical Latin to its eventual disappearance in Romance. It will look at the wider question of the similarities between Latin and Romance and will argue that although much can be learnt by concentrating on the similarities between Latin and Romance, such an approach can actually lead to the neglect of features that are not shared. Although there is much still to be done to bridge the gap between the histories of Latin and Romance, it will be argued that it is nevertheless important to continue to write separate histories.

**Keywords:** Latin, Romance, language change, semantics, Roger Wright, disjunctives.

## Keith Andrew Massey

### A Latin etymology for Romanian *da* = yes

In this article the author argues that Latin *ita* is a possible source for Romanian *da* = yes, ordinarily assumed to be a Slavic borrowing. This emerges as phonologically possible, but unprovable. This controversial etymology is given even more credence by the demonstration that the Latin conjunction *ita quod* is a probable source for the Romanian conditional particle *dacă*.

**Keywords:** Romanian, Latin, *da*, *dacă*, *ita quod*, yes, sic.

**Mihaela Topor, Gloria Vázquez,  
Ana M. Fernández**

### **Diccionario de perífrasis verbales español-rumano**

We are introducing an electronic dictionary of verbal periphrases in Spanish and their translation into Romanian. This tool also includes a complete description of each Spanish periphrasis containing its classification from a semantic point of view, its definition, possible paraphrases and synonyms. Moreover each verbal set includes information about possible constraints: variety of predicates with which the auxiliaries can combine, variety of tenses in which the auxiliaries can be conjugated, types of subjects they accept and possible recursive constructions of the periphrases. The description was performed through the empiricist methodology by studying the existing corpuses.

**Keywords:** Verbal periphrasis, Spanish, Romanian, auxiliaries, restrictions.

**Claudi Meneghin**

### **Rebuilding the Rhaeto-Cisalpine written language: Guidelines and criteria. Part II. Morphology, I: noun, article and personal pronoun**

This paper is the second one of a series aimed at reconstructing a unitary Rhaeto-Cisalpine written language, including ISO 639-3 Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian-Romagnol, Venetan, Ladin, Romansh, Istriot and Friulian. Following the assumptions and the conclusions of part I, we deal with the morphology of noun, article and personal pronoun in the Padanese varieties. Phonological issues related to the formation of desinences will be also discussed. We offer both a way of writing the parts of speech in the Rhaeto-Cisalpine language(s) aimed at emphasising etymological similarities and, as far as morphology is concerned, the guidelines of an open written standard.

**Keywords:** Rhaeto-Cisalpine, Padanese, written language, parts of the speech, morphology, western-Romance languages, ISO 639-3, Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian-Romagnol, Venetan, Ladin, Romansh, Istriot, Friulian, classical Lombard, ancient Lombard, Cisalpine.

## Giorgio Cadorini

### La codificazione del friulano è completa, cosa ci aspetta?

#### *The codification of Friulian is complete, what are we waiting for?*

The firm and united attitude of the local administrations has favoured the affirmation of a useful model for written Friulian. The existence of a variant possessing fulfilling all the requirements to be used officially has improved the use of the language in official acts. The phase of continuous expansion requires overcoming the traditional conservatism of the academic sector and reaching the core of mass media. Therefore it is necessary to obtain private investments in order to dissociate the language from the machinery of the public administration.

**Keywords:** Codification, official spelling, government, Friulian.

## Emilia Calaresu

### Funzioni del linguaggio e sperimentazioni linguistiche in Sardegna

#### *Language functions and language testing in Sardinia*

This paper discusses some aspect of the linguistic politics led by the Autonomous Region of Sardinia, mostly the 2006 Proposal of the written Standard Sardinian known as *Limba Sarda Comuna* 'Common Sardinian Language'. Here I will refer to three troublesome aspects: (i) the modalities underlying the genesis of such standard; (ii) functional, communicative and symbolic aspects; and (iii) the sort of language emerging from such standard.

**Keywords:** Sardinian language, standardization, multilingualism, linguistic culture, communicative function, symbolic function.

## Flavia Gramellini

### Il dialetto del nuovo millennio: Usi, parlanti, apprendenti

*The dialect of the new millennium: Uses, speakers, learners*

When in 1965 Italo Calvino referred to the anti-language, he paid attention to the general state of dialects and foresaid their decadence. In his opinion, both linguistic systems, the Italian and the dialectal ones, would have dried up due before the overwhelming influence of foreign languages. In this paper I will try to verify Calvino's predictions by analysing the dialect's vitality from a sociolinguistic point of view and its relationship with the Italian language. The second part of my paper is aimed at searching possible linguistic consequences of all that. As a matter of fact, Matteo Santipolo has recently declared that in a region where the dialect is still well conserved learning the dialect before learning Italian would be a good way to integrate foreigners, not only from a cultural point of view, but also from a practical one, since it would enhance understanding in the most basic communicative situations. In order to verify Santipolo's hypothesis I have examined a course of the Bolognese dialect. The analysis shows for which type of learners the dialect may become relevant and which are the means to develop the didactic procedure.

**Keywords:** Italian, dialect, sociolinguistics, language teaching, Bolognese.

## Ivan Cañadas

### The Nation in History: Decline, circularity and *desengaño* in the poetry of Fray Luis de León and Francisco de Quevedo

This article examines Fray Luis de León's ode, *Profecía del Tajo*, in terms of nostalgia and the baroque concept of *desengaño*. Its circular view of history—a godlike conflation of past, present and future, whereby the river's invocation to the last Visigoth king, Rodrigo, is a reproach, a warning of the (historically) imminent Muslim conquest of Spain, and a melancholy prophecy of the sacrifices of the Christian reconquest—also involved the poet's tacit warning about Spain's analogous corruption and decadence in the *Siglo de Oro*. Also discussed are some poems by Fray Luis de León's great admirer, Francisco de Quevedo—«Advierte la temeridad de los que navegan», «Las torres de Joray», and «A Roma, sepultada en sus ruina»—which, similarly, provide an implicit critique of the poet's own time through historical analogy, and motifs of corruption, maritime danger and nostalgia for past glories. My own English verse translations of the poems discussed are provided as an appendix.

**Keywords:** «Profecía del Tajo», *desengaño*, *Reconquista*, historical decline and analogies.

## Graciela Fernández Toledo

### *Calderón de Pasolini: La representación en acto o el acto de representar*

#### *Calderón of Pasolini: The representation in act or the act of representation*

*Calderón* of Pasolini: a text that is indicative of «another text» whose writing is drawn by bodies. A kind of a body-writing that its opens up to a representation space: the theater. That place that, from old, it brings assigned in the name the necessity to exhibit and of causing, in turn, a tension escopic. Sade in the margin, Pasolini in the rhetorical constitution of an enunciated that it is enunciated to pure 'rite' and that it claims the capacity iconic of the body, to be able to communicate that level of 'primary' in the one that Ch. S. Peirce (1931–1935) he believed to see the beginning of the chain and whose final he gets lost in the paradox additive of the metalanguages. The «other text», *The life is dreams*. And the encounter point, *Las Meninas*. Both, articulate the respective meanings in lathe of the act of 'to represent'. They are their paradigm. The piece of Pasolini, in opinion of this work, puts in overdraft, from 'the representation in act', the same act of 'representation'.

**Keywords:** Reference, representation, body, dream, mirror.