

English abstracts

Guillermo Toledo

Métricas rítmicas en tres dialectos Amper-Hispanoamérica

Rhythmic metrics in three dialects of Amper-Latin America

With the purpose of evaluating the rhythm of Spanish class in syllable-timed languages, three normalized rhythmic metrics are calculated (%V, nPVI – V and $n \log(\text{base } e) \Delta C$) over a segmentation in vocalic intervals and in consonantal intervals. Three dialects of the Multimedia Atlas of the Romance Prosodic Space (Amper) for Latin America: Venezuela (Andes and Llanos) and Cuba (Havana) are analyzed. The results consistently place the samples in the values for rhythmic Spanish class. Results are compared with Amper-Spain and rhythmic metric calculations on stress-timed languages.

Keywords: Rhythm, syllable-timed languages, rhythmic metrics, proportionality of vocalic intervals, variabilidad of vocalic intervals, variability of consonantal intervals, Amper-Latin America, Amper-Spain, stress-timed languages.

Rey Romero

Lexical borrowing and gender assignment in Judeo-Spanish

As a dialect of Spanish, Judeo-Spanish utilizes a two gender system in order to divide nouns into masculine and feminine categories. While in the Iberian Peninsula, this dialect borrowed numerous lexical items from Hebrew (also having two genders) for legal and religious purposes. Also, after 1492, in Ottoman lands, the language borrowed words from Turkish (without a gender system). In this paper, I argue that extensive lexical borrowing from these languages ultimately reshaped the Spanish gender assignment system, allowing it to interpret stress-final vowels differently, and assigning stress differently from other Spanish dialects.

Keywords: Judeo-Spanish, Sephardic, Spanish dialect, lexical borrowing, gender.

Claudi Meneghin

Rebuilding the Rhaeto-Cisalpine written language: guidelines and criteria. Part III. Morphology, II: adjectives, pronouns, invariables

This paper is the third 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 the adjective, adverb and invariables in the Padanese varieties.

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

Sandra Augendre

Quand le sujet est l'unique argument... Résultats d'une étude sur son comportement en contexte pour deux verbes italiens

When the subject is the unique argument... Results of a study on its behavior in context for two Italian verbs

This article presents some results obtained by a study carried out on one hundred Italian native speakers. It deals with the analyze of the data concerning the realization of the subject with the verbs *dormire* 'to sleep' and *arrivare* 'to arrive' in three different linguistic contexts. Both predicates have the common property to require only an argument to be realized but possess and attribute to their subject different characteristics (syntax, semantics, aspect). The objective is then to estimate the respective influence of the present elements and the contextual data in the realization of statements formed by a verb and its subject in Italian.

Keywords: Italian, syntax, pragmatics, verb, subject.

Małgorzata Posturzyńska-Bosko

La détermination du nom anaphorique associatif en moyen français dans *Le Livre des fais et bonnes meurs du sage Roy Charles V* de Christine de Pizan

The determination of the associative anaphoric noun in Middle French in Le Livre des fais et bonnes meurs du sage Roy Charles V of Christine de Pizan

This article focuses on the determination of the associative anaphoric noun in Middle French in *Le Livre des fais et bonnes meurs du sage Roy Charles V* by Christine de Pizan. The apparition of a new referent announces a constraint: the use of definite article in anaphora. After observing Christine de Pizan's text, anaphors mostly show the use of definite articles. Even if the constraint of associative anaphoras with zero articles is not usual in Christine de Pizan's work, it seems that we cannot accept that the definite anaphora only meets the criteria of associativity. A noun designating a general concept, more or less abstract, is not preceded by a determiner when it functions as subject, besides «noms en apostrophe» (= nouns used as vocative) are never preceded by a determiner, which is the same case as those participating in the binary enumerative structure *que + NOUN + que + NOUN*; finally, in a given number of constructions, where two nouns are coordinated, the determinant is not repeated. The article, still unstable, usually shows its current distribution: the indefinite article extracts an element of an ensemble to move it from general to specific; it also indicates a first occurrence of the element in the text; the definite article operates a reverse movement of generalization and reports that it is the second occurrence of the mentioned noun.

Keywords: Associative anaphora, definite article, zero article, determination, Middle French.

Xosé Soto Andión

A semántica dos procesos en galego: esquemas prototípicos

A semántica dos procesos en galego: esquemas prototípicos

The study we are presenting is based on research carried out for the production of an analytical dictionary of structures for the Galician language. This article is focusing on the semantic of process in Galician and on the intransitive syntactic-semantic schemes. We will see that the processes represent the transit from one state to another, performed by one indirectividual or entity, which are *experimentors*, and the processes can be of diverse classes according to changes experienced by the subject in relation to a concrete property or quality. Some of the constructions presented can have equivalent structures in different Romance and European languages; others are examples that are exclusive to the Galician language. The results obtained can also be the basis for other contrastive or comparative projects and for the production of conventional, structural dictionaries. Finally, we try to contribute to the development of semantic construction as well.

Keywords: Process, experimentor, intransitive construction, semantic schemes.

José Luis Ruiz Miguel

Italianismos y su etimología en las *Lectiones Antiquae* de Celio Rodigino (1469–1525)

Italianisms and their etymology in the Lectiones Antiquae by Caelius Rhodiginus (1469–1525)

This is a study of the Italianisms we have detected in the only work of Caelius Rhodiginus, *Lectiones Antiquae* or *Antiquarum Lectionum Libri* (1st ed. with 16 books 1516; 1st ed. with 30 books 1542). Firstly we present very shortly this work, so little known nowadays, but very successfully at its time all over Europe; secondly there are presented the texts containing these words in a Spanish translation, with a subsequent commentary on each of the Italianisms, with a special remark on its etymology and on its use (common, dialectal, vulgarism, jargon,...).

Keywords: Etymology, Italianisms in Latin, Humanism, Caelius Rhodiginus, north Italic dialect forms.

Paulo Martínez Lema

Hidrotoponimia da comarca de Bergantiños na documentación do Tombo de Toxos Outos: estudo lingüístico-etimolóxico

Hidrotoponymy of the Galician region of Bergantiños in the documentation of the Tombo de Toxos Outos: linguistic etymological study

In this paper, we study a little grupo of toponyms based on hydronimic roots. All of those place-names give a name to several villages in the Galician region of Bergantiños and are mentioned in the documentation of the Galician monastery of San Xusto de Toxos Outos, a collection which served us as the main source for our study and which contains texts of the 12th, 13th and 14th centuries.

Keywords: Toponymy, hidronymy, historical linguistics, etymology.

Olga Cazan

Procedeele de formare a terminologiei juridice românești

The methods of creation of Romanian legal terminology

In this article, we aim at analysing and classifying the Romanian legal terminology (based on examples of international criminal law terminology) according to the methods of creation. We have tried to discover what kind of methods of creation in this area are. Thus, we have observed that most terms, having neology base, are coined words from French. The influence of French language favoured, in the Romanian legal terminology, the development of derivation by adapting an inventory of neology affixes and affixoides from classic languages. Also, we have noted that the terminology expressions, especially bi-member ones, are more numerous than simple derivative terms. The quantity of legal compound terms allows us to affirm, without fail, that the method of compounding is more productive in the legal terminology than in other specialized terminology.

Keywords: Methods of creation, Romanian legal terminology, new concepts, derivation, compounding.

Elisa Zannoni

Insegnare e comunicare. Correlazione tra comunicazione didattica e stili cognitivi nell'apprendimento formale

Teaching and communicating. Correlation between didactic communication and cognitive styles in formal learning

The aim of this work is to investigate the relationship between didactic communication and teaching styles on the one hand, and cognitive and learning styles on the other, in order to understand what makes one teaching practice more effective than another. The sample consisted of 63 high school students, aged from 16 to 18, belonging to three different classes of Liceo Torricelli in Faenza, and 2 of their teachers, those of Italian and Chemistry. The observations were made over a total of 16 hours. As regards both teachers' and students' cognitive and learning styles, the results highlight a positive interrelation between the characteristics of field independence and divergence, on the one hand, and field dependence and convergence on the other. Moreover, the other style features often appear to be conditioned by the age factor, that is to say maturity in terms of quantity and quality of experiences acquired in the field of learning by the subjects investigated. As regards teaching styles, the results show a positive interrelation between students' cognitive and learning styles and teachers' cognitive, learning and teaching styles.

Keywords: Didactic communication, teaching styles, cognitive styles, learning styles.

Eva Martínez Díaz

Intercomprensión en el uso normativo de la diéresis en la lengua catalana como L2 a través de la lengua española

Intercomprehensibility in the normative use of the diaeresis in the Catalan language as L2 using the Spanish language

The objective of this article is to take advantage of the normative knowledge of the Spanish language that student already has in order to master the prescriptive use of the diaeresis in the Catalan language. The students, who already know the Spanish norm and start to study the Catalan norm, will know correct use of the diaeresis through the process of the linguistic intercomprehensibility between both Romance languages, without requiring to memorize all rules and exception proposed by the Catalan grammar.

Keywords: Learning languages, written language, diaeresis, intercomprehensibility.