

Sponsored by the Graduate School, the Dept. of Romance Languages and Literatures, and the Program in Linguistics, at the University of Florida.

In linguistics, there is no shortage either of biases introduced by big languages such as Latin and English, and all linguists are at least aware of this possibility. But are we taking the potential problem seriously enough? I keep wondering about this, and I feel that a particularly egregious case is the idea that languages like Spanish have null subjects in sentences like 1b. The verb may also take suffixes of the first or second person, as in 2a and 2b. It seems that the answer does not come from Spanish, but from English, and from our spelling habits. Maybe the problem is not so much English bias, but bias by the traditional terminology which was established in the 19th century, largely by German scholars, whose native language was like English in the relevant respects. We simply do not have good traditional terms for the situation of Spanish, so it seems that we need some new terminology. Let us distinguish four types of languages with respect to subject expression: Spanish-type languages with cross-indexes that can be conominated 3a , Swedish-type languages with no bound person forms 3b , German-type languages 3c , where an index on the verb has to be combined with an independent pronoun, and Japanese-type languages, where the subject can indeed be null when it can be inferred from the context 3d. However, as Siewierska found, German-type languages are extremely rare. For my paper , I looked at a lot of papers, but I could not find any justification â€” linguists seemed to simply assume that there are only two possibilities for a Spanish-type language: It does not cite Siewierska or Dryer, and although it cites Gilligan , which was based on a smaller sample but arrived at very similar conclusions, it continues to present the world as if Spanish-type languages and their many subvariants, especially in Europe were somehow unusual. It is true that Siewierska Standard German, Swiss German, English, Icelandic, Faroese, Romansh, French, plus Anejom; but these are either closely related Germanic languages, or were probably influenced by Germanic languages at some point; the only independent case is Anejom , an Oceanic language of Vanuatu. Is it perhaps too much to demand that linguists whose expertise is primarily in Romance and Germanic linguistics would read the typological literature? Thus, the value of these high-tech notions for a volume about various subtle effects in subject expression in the Romance and Germanic languages is not clear to me. Null subjects in generative grammar: A synchronic and diachronic perspective. On the null-subject phenomenon: An example of successful linguistic research. The range of the phenomenon and the principles of the Surrey Database of Agreement. Transactions of the Philological Society 2. Expression of pronominal subjects. In Martin Haspelmath, Matthew S. A cross-linguistic approach to the pro-drop parameter. University of Southern California dissertation. A conceptual framework for the syntax of bound person forms. Studies in memory of Anna Siewierska, â€” Give one species the task to come up with a theory that spans them all: From anaphoric pronoun to grammatical agreement marker: Folia Linguistica 33 1â€”2.

This book represents, in part, the written record of the "Linguistic Symposium of Romance Languages: Application of Generative Grammar to Their Description and Teaching," held at the University of Florida, Gainesville, in February

PhD thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Sound change in Spanish and the theory of markedness. Distinctive feature theory and nasal assimilation in Spanish. A note on Spanish plural formation. Sequences of vowels in Spanish. Los fundamentos de la gramática transformacional, chapter Aspectos del consonantismo español, pages Generative Studies in Romance Languages, chapter Five classes of irregular verbs in Spanish, pages Newbury House, Rowley, MA, A Festschrift for Morris Halle, chapter On the order of certain phonological rules in Spanish, pages Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, New York, Language and International Studies, chapter Linguistics and language teaching: Georgetown University Press, Washington, Evidence from Portuguese for the elsewhere condition in phonology. Linguistic Studies in Romance Languages, chapter Morphologization of phonological rules: On certain claims concerning Spanish phonology. Colloquium on Spanish and Portuguese Linguistics, chapter Stress assignment rules in Spanish, pages Diachronic Studies in Romance Linguistics, chapter Diphthongization, monophthongization, metaphony revisited, pages Mouton, The Hague, Editorial Planeta, Madrid, Translation of Spanish Phonology [] with additional material. Morphological change and generative grammar. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Meeting of the North Eastern Linguistic Society, chapter Spanish vowel alternations, diacritic features, and the structure of the lexicon, pages Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, Remarks on diphthongization in Spanish. Studies in Romance Linguistics, chapter Aspects of Spanish verb morphology, pages Two theories of nonautomatic morphophonological alternations: Indiana University Press, Bloomington, La estructura fonológica de la lengua castellana: Nonconcatenative morphology and Spanish plurals. Journal of Linguistic Research, 1: Current Research in Romance Languages, chapter Spanish syllable structure assignment is cyclic, pages Indiana University Linguistics Club, Bloomington, Syllable Structure and Stress in Spanish: Linguistic Inquiry Monograph Eight. Estudios Gramaticales I, chapter La espirantización en castellano y la representación fonológica autosegmental, pages Studies in Phonology Presented to Morris Halle by his Teacher and Students, chapter Autosegmental phonology, lexical phonology, and Spanish nasals, pages John Benjamins, Amsterdam, Spanish diphthongization and stress: Acerca de la naturaleza de las representaciones fonológicas. The accentual patterns of verb paradigms in Spanish. Natural Language and Linguistic Theory, 5: Disagreement rules, referral rules, and the Spanish feminine article *el*. Journal of Linguistics, Studies in Romance Languages, chapter Epenthesis processes in Spanish, pages Foris Publications, Dordrecht, American Spanish Pronunciation, chapter Our present understanding of Spanish syllable structure, pages Georgetown University Press, Washington, Current Research in Romance Linguistics, chapter Sonority and syllabification in Spanish, pages How different is verb stress in Spanish? The stress erasure convention and cliticization in Spanish. James Harris with G. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing. Second edition first edition James Harris with J. Gonzalez de la Garza. Harcourt Brace and World, New York, James Harris with M. Gonzalez de la Garza and G.

Chapter 3 : Michael Kenstowicz - Wikipedia

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In my research, I seek to discover insight on how language is represented within the human mind - in monolinguals and multilinguals alike. My theoretical interest focuses on the syntax of subjects, clitics and left-peripheral elements and their interaction with information structure. I additionally employ a variety of experimental methods based on second language acquisition and psycholinguistic research in order to elicit quantitative psycholinguistic grammar judgment data. My current research interests include the prosody of contrast and CLLD in Galician and Spanish, the L2 acquisition of word order variation in Spanish, and subject expression in partial null-subject languages like Caribbean Spanish, Brazilian Portuguese, Finnish, and Marathi. You can see my Linguistics Program webpage here , and my Academia. I was awarded a Fulbright U. Scholar grant for the year. Two of my former professors at Iowa, Dr. Alice Davison and Dr. William Davies , passed in They will be dearly missed. I am also working on a number of international collaborations as well as an Experimental Research in Linguistics Initiative ERLI , which focuses on developing, exploring, and adapting psycholinguistic research tools such as surveys and eyetracking. Are you considering graduate studies in linguistics or Hispanic linguistics? Unsure of what that entails or what you can study related to syntax? Please send me an email so we can explore the possibilities. Past and present students, either under my direction or as part of a committee on which I served, have studied the following topics: Feel free to email me with questions! Current PhD students under my direction are listed below. However, I occasionally make exceptions in the case of highly recommended syntax students. Want to know more? You can find past syllabi for my classes and any UGA course here! FYOS - Galicia: Unfortunately, students who do not know Spanish will find it difficult to take courses with me. Recent and forthcoming publications Books 1. The syntax-information structure interface: Peer-reviewed book chapters 1. In Geeslin, Kim ed. Bilingualism and Minority Languages in Europe , Selected peer-reviewed articles and conference proceedings 2. Experimental Data in the A vs. Probus 26 1 , Selected Proceedings of the 16th Hispanic Linguistics Symposium,

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Jump to navigation Jump to search Michael J. Kestowicz is an American linguist specializing in phonetics and phonology and professor of linguistics at MIT Department of Linguistics and Philosophy. He is known for writing "Phonology in generative grammar" a coursebook taught across the world in phonology courses. Works[edit] Loanword Phonology and Enhancement. Lectures on Universal Grammar and Individual Languages. Seoul International Conference on Linguistics, pp. To appear in Loan Phonology: Issues and Controversies ed. Two Notes on Kinande Vowel Harmony. To appear in Language Sciences. Phonetic Knowledge in Tonal Adaptation: Mandarin and English Loanwords in Lhasa Tibetan. Paradigmatic Uniformity and Contrast: To appear in Phonological Studies vol. Contrasts, Mergers, and Acquisitions in Kyungsang Accent. To appear in Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics. Laryngeal features and tone in Kyungsang Korean: To appear in Studies in Phonetics, Phonology and Morphology. The adaptation of Japanese loanwords into Korean. The phonetics and phonology of Korean loanword adaptation. To appear in S-J. Verbal tone in Buli: To appear in S. Cross-linguistic Study of Tonal Phenomena. Issues in loanword adaptation: Submitted to Lingua Saliency and similarity in loanword adaptation: To appear in Language Sciences Statistical generalizations in the distribution of stress in Italian and Spanish verbs. Two notes on Igbo vowels. Saliency and Similarity in Loanword Adaptation: A life in language, Michael Kenstowicz ed. To appear in Linguistique africaine. To appear in Living on the Edge: Exemplification and Extension" Alternatives to Cyclicity" Tone and accent in Kizigua " a Bantu language. Rosenberg and Sellier University of Salford, Phonology in Generative Grammar.

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See Article History Alternative Title: Romanic languages Romance languages, group of related languages all derived from Vulgar Latin within historical times and forming a subgroup of the Italic branch of the Indo-European language family. The major languages of the family include French , Italian , Spanish , Portuguese , and Romanian , all national languages. Catalan also has taken on a political and cultural significance; among the Romance languages that now have less political or literary significance or both are the Occitan and Rhaetian dialects , Sardinian , and Dalmatian extinct , among others. Of all the so-called families of languages, the Romance group is perhaps the simplest to identify and the easiest to account for historically. Not only do Romance languages share a good proportion of basic vocabulary—still recognizably the same in spite of some phonological changes—and a number of similar grammatical forms, but they can be traced back, with but few breaks in continuity , to the language of the Roman Empire. So close is the similarity of each of the Romance languages to Latin as currently known from a rich literature and continuous religious and scholarly tradition that no one doubts the relationship. For the nonspecialist, the testimony of history is even more convincing than the linguistic evidence: Later European colonial and commercial contacts with parts of the Americas , of Africa , and of Asia readily explain the French, Spanish, and Portuguese spoken in those regions. General considerations Origins and distribution The name Romance indeed suggests the ultimate connection of these languages with Rome: The fact that the Romance languages share features not found in contemporary Latin textbooks suggests, however, that the version of Latin they continue is not identical with that of Classical Latin as known from literature. Nonetheless, although it is sometimes claimed that the other Italic languages the Indo-European language group to which Latin belonged, spoken in Italy did contribute features to Romance, it is fairly certain that it is specifically Latin itself, perhaps in a popular form, that is the precursor of the Romance languages. By the beginning of the 21st century, some million people claimed a Romance language as their mother tongue, million people as a second language. To that number may be added the not-inconsiderable number of Romance creole speakers a creole is a simplified or pidgin form of a language that has become the native language of a community scattered around the world. French creoles are spoken by millions of people in the West Indies , North America , and islands of the Indian Ocean e. Many speakers use creole for informal purposes and the standard language for formal occasions. Romance languages are also used formally in some countries where one or more non-Romance languages are used by most speakers for everyday purposes. Although its influence has waned before the growing popularity of English as an international language, French is still widely used today as a second language in many parts of the world. The wealth of French literary tradition , its precisely formulated grammar bequeathed by 17th- and 18th-century grammarians, and the pride of the French in their language may ensure it a lasting importance among languages of the world. By virtue of the vast territories in which Spanish and Portuguese hold sway, those languages will continue to be of prime importance. Classification methods and problems Though it is quite clear which languages can be classified as Romance, on the basis primarily of lexical vocabulary and morphological structural similarities, the subgrouping of the languages within the family is less straightforward. Shared features in each subgroup that are not seen in other such groups are assumed to be ultimately traceable to languages spoken before Romanization. On the basis of a few heterogeneous phonetic features, one theory maintains that separation into dialects began early, with the Eastern dialect areas including central and south Italy developing popular features and the school-influenced Western speech areas maintaining more literary standards. Beyond this, the substrata indigenous languages eventually displaced by Latin and superstrata languages later superimposed on Latin by conquerors are held to have occasioned further subdivisions. Within such a schema there remain problem cases. Do the Rhaetian dialects group together, even though the dialects found in Italy are closer to Italian and the Swiss ones closer to French? Sardinian is generally regarded as linguistically separate, its isolation from the rest of the Roman Empire by incorporation

into the Vandal kingdom in the mid-5th century providing historical support for the thesis. The exact position of Dalmatian in any classification is open to dispute. A family tree classification is commonly used for the Romance languages. If, however, historical treatment of one phonetic feature is taken as a classificatory criterion for construction of a tree, results differ. Classified according to the historical development of stressed vowels, French would be grouped with North Italian and Dalmatian but not with Occitan, while Central Italian would be isolated. Classifications that are not based on family trees usually involve ranking languages according to degree of differentiation rather than grouping them; thus, if the Romance languages are compared with Latin, it is seen that by most measures Sardinian and Italian are least differentiated and French most though in vocabulary Romanian has changed most. Languages of the family

What constitutes a language, as distinct from a dialect, is a vexing question, and opinion varies on just how many Romance languages are spoken today. The political definition of a language—“one that is accepted as standard by a nation or people”—is the least ambiguous one; according to that definition, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Romanian are certainly languages and possibly also Romansh since a semiofficial language of Switzerland, probably related to other Rhaetian dialects spoken in Italy and Catalan the official language of Andorra and the joint official language [together with Spanish] of the Spanish autonomous communities of Catalonia, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands. The Rhaetian dialects of Italy Ladin in the Dolomites and Friulian around Udine are sometimes regarded as non-Italian, sometimes as dialects of the Italian language. Sicilian is different enough from northern and central Italian dialects to be given separate status often, but in Italy all neighbouring dialects are mutually intelligible, with differences becoming more marked with geographic distance. Asturian and Galician both spoken in Spain and Portugal, Corsican France and Italy, and Piemontese, or Piedmontese Italy, were once considered dialects of national languages, but by the 21st century they were considered distinct enough from the languages of their respective countries to be granted the status of languages. Judeo-Spanish, or Ladino not to be confused with Ladin, was once regarded not as an independent language but as an archaic form of Castilian Spanish preserving many features of the 15th-century language that was current when the Jews were expelled from Spain. There are some, to, speakers, mostly originating in the Balkans and Asia Minor but, after World War II, concentrated in Israel; most now reside in Israel, and others live in Turkey. Some linguists believe that creoles are often different languages from their metropolitan counterparts. Haitian Creole, for instance, is said to be mutually unintelligible with French. Intelligibility varies so much with the speaker and the hearer, however, that it is difficult to formulate firm criteria on that basis. Many Romance dialects literally or virtually ceased to be spoken in the 20th century. Of these, Dalmatian is the most striking, its last known speaker, one Tuone Udina Italian Antonio Udina, having been blown up by a land mine in Moreover, he had not spoken the language for 20 years at the time he acted as an informant, and he was deaf and toothless as well. Most of the other evidence for Dalmatian derives from documents from Zara modern Zadar and Ragusa modern Dubrovnik dating to the 13th–16th centuries. It is possible that, apart from isolated pockets, the language was then replaced by Croatian and, to a lesser extent, by Venetian a dialect of Italian. It is certain, even from scanty evidence, that Dalmatian was a language in its own right, noticeably different from other Romance languages. On the Istrian Peninsula of Croatia close to the island of Krk, another Romance variety precariously survives with probably fewer than one thousand speakers; known as Istriot, it may be related to Vegliot. Though some scholars connect it with Rhaetian Friulian dialects or with Venetian dialects of Italian, others maintain that it is an independent language. There are no texts except those collected by linguists. A little farther north in the same peninsula, another Romance dialect, Istro-Romanian with about mother tongue speakers in the second decade of the 21st century, is threatened with extinction. Usually classified as a Romanian dialect, it may have been carried to the Istrian Peninsula by Romanians from the northwestern part of the Balkan Peninsula who took refuge from the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries; it has undergone strong Croatian influence. The first evidence of its existence is a short list of words in a historical work of; there are also collections of folklore texts from the 19th century, but it is otherwise unwritten. In there were 13, speakers, but many emigrated to Asia Minor, other parts of what was once Yugoslavia, and Romania, where small pockets survive they numbered about 5, speakers in the early 21st century. The only texts are those transcribed from

oral traditions. Other Romance tongues earlier ceased to be spoken. There is evidence, for instance, of an Ibero-Romance dialect spoken in Arab-occupied Spain until shortly after its reconquest by the Spanish , accomplished at the end of the 15th century. Because most of the evidence, apart from a 15th-century glossary from Granada , is written in Arabic script which uses no vowel signs , it is difficult to reconstruct the phonology of the language, but it appears to be a very conservative Ibero-Romance dialect. Much of modern information about Mozarabic comes from medical and botanical works that give Mozarabic terms alongside the Arabic. For much of the Muslim period beginning in , Christians were treated tolerantly and became culturally Arabized. Their language died out soon after the Arabs were driven out of Spain at the end of the 15th century, though it is sometimes claimed that Mozarabic has left its mark on the dialects of southern Spain and Portugal. Other Romance varieties may have developed in peripheral regions of the Roman Empire only to die out under pressure from neighbouring non-Italic languages; these regions are called *Romania submersa* by specialists. Often these extinct Romance varieties are known from words borrowed into surviving languages; the Afro-Asiatic Amazigh Berber languages , for instance, bear witness to the long and brilliant Roman period in North Africa that ended in the 7th century ce with Arab invasions, and the Brythonic , or British Celtic , languages especially Welsh retain many traces of what appears to have been a conservative Romance dialect, otherwise eliminated by Anglo-Saxon in the 5th century. Thus, there is reason to believe that Romance dialects may have been spoken at one time over much of southeastern Europe. It is also evident that Romance languages have been retreating south before German for some time, and it is probable that Romance tongues were used in the whole of Switzerland and parts of Bavaria and Austria until roughly the 9th to 10th century. Latin and the development of the Romance languages Latin and the protolanguage Latin is traditionally grouped with Faliscan among the Italic languages , of which the other main member is the Osco-Umbrian group. Oscan was the name given by the Romans to a group of dialects spoken by Samnite tribes to the south of Rome. It is well attested in inscriptions and texts for about five centuries before the Common Era and was used in official documents until approximately 90â€™89 bce. The absence of great dialectal variations in the texts suggests that they are written in a standardized form, though three alphabets are evidentâ€™the local one derived from Etruscan , the Greek in the southern cities , and the Latin in more-recent inscriptions. In early times, Umbrian was spoken northeast of Rome , to the east of the Etruscan region, and possibly as far west as the Adriatic Sea at one period. It is attested mainly in one series of texts, the Iguvine Tables *Tabulae Iguvinae* , dated from to 90 bce, and it is similar to Oscan. Probably Latin and Osco-Umbrian were not mutually intelligible; some claim they are not closely related genetically but that their common features arose from convergence as a result of contact. The Roman dialect was originally one of a number of Latinian dialects, of which the most important was Faliscan , the language of Falerii modern Civita Castellana , the most-important Faliscan city, located 32 miles 51 kilometres north of Rome. The Faliscans were probably a Sabine tribe that early fell under Etruscan domination. The dialect is known mainly from short inscriptions dating to the 3rd and 2nd centuries bce and probably survived until well after the conquest of Falerii by the Romans in bce. The earliest Latinian text is an inscription on a cloak pin fibula of the 6th century bce, from Palestrina Praeneste. Other Latinian inscriptions show marked differences from Roman Latin, for which there is, however, little evidence before the end of the 3rd century bce. What is certain is that the language changed so rapidly between the 5th century the date of a mutilated inscription, probably a religious prescription, found in the Roman Forum and of the Twelve Tables , the contents of which are known from later evidence and the 3rd century bce that older texts were no longer intelligible. During that period the Romans subjugated their Latin neighbours by bce , and their language began to establish itself as a standard form, absorbing features from other dialects. The first author of any note was the comic dramatist Plautus c. By Rome had conquered Magna Graecia , in the south of the Italian Peninsula , and had begun to absorb Greek literary and cultural ideals. Poetic language was especially influenced by Greek until Latin poetry reached its zenith with Virgil. In the 1st century bce a literary prose developed; it emphasized elegance and clarity and rejected vulgarity and rusticity. Grammatical rules were codified and tightened and vocabulary pruned, and the cult of the harmonious balanced period held sway in rhetorical circles. With Cicero the prose style of the Golden Age attained its highest point; for the linguist, the distinction Cicero makes between the style of his letters and that

of his speeches is especially interesting in that it provides evidence that even educated speech differed from written language. It seems obvious that truly popular language differed even more from the elaborate sophisticated classical literary idiom. There is evidence that archaic features, banned from literary style, survived in common speech right through to the Romance stage of the language. It is sometimes claimed that the language of the Roman historian and politician Sallust c. Notable characteristics of Classical Latin The postclassical period The emergence of Romance In the European lands in which Romance languages are still spoken, it is of course certain that, at some point, Latin in some form was the normal language of most strata. Whether, however, the Romance languages continue rough peasant dialects of Latin or the usage of more cultured urban communities is open to question. According to this belief, dialects of Latin result from divergent developments, either through innovations in restricted areas or through the geographically restricted preservation of some features. It is obvious that Latin usage must have differed over a wide area, but the differences may have been merely phonetic and lexical variationsâ€™regional accents and usageâ€™not affecting mutual intelligibility; on the other hand, they may have been profound enough to form the basis of further differentiation when administrative unity was lost. The latter hypothesis would suggest a long period of bilingualism up to perhaps years , as linguistic interference between languages in contact rarely outlives the bilingual stage. Virtually nothing is known about the status of the indigenous languages during the imperial period, and only vague contemporary references can be found to linguistic differences within the empire. It seems odd that not one of the numerous Latin grammarians should have referred to well-known linguistic facts, but the absence of evidence does not justify the assertion that there was no real diversification during the imperial era. Historical parallels are lackingâ€™although the British Empire , for example, did export English to widely different lands, it lasted a comparatively short time, and its linguistic contribution was backed by modern communications media, besides being to some extent negated by nationalist feeling. What is certain is that, even if popular usage within the Roman Empire showed great diversification, it was overlaid by a standard written language that preserved a good degree of uniformity until well after the administrative collapse of the empire. As far as the speakers were concerned, they apparently thought they were using Latin, though they were often conscious that their language was, through sheer ignorance, not quite as it should be.

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