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GIOVANNI MANZARI

Correlazione di lunghezza e di nasalità nel vocalismo del milanese contemporaneo

This contribution provides an up-to-date overview on the status of length and nasality correlates in modern Milanese syllable-final stressed vowels that, in this dialect, are documented by a centuries-long literary tradition. After introducing some basic diachronic facts in terms of evolution from Latin vowels, the phonological situation of the Milanese vowel system is contextualized within the existing specialistic and non-specialistic literature. However, the available data on the Milanese vowel system appear to be contradictory at times, and it is not always possible to reconstruct it unambiguously. This situation is compared to a contemporary data set collected through fieldwork from seven informants, who were born between the '30s and the beginning of the '50s and essentially constitute the last generation of dialect speakers in Milan. These data show that the two correlates are heavily weakened especially in word-final position, i.e., the only relevant one for the nasalization process, whereas the vowel-length correlate still holds in oxytones in preconsonantal position. The tendency to neutralization does not seem to be clearly related to the age of the informants, since some older speakers show innovations which are not found in younger speakers, and these innovations do not follow a well-identifiable pattern.

Keywords: Italo-Romance; Dialectology; Gallo-Italian Dialects; Milanese Dialect; Stressed Vowels; Vowel Length; Nasalization; Intergenerational Variation.

NICOLA DUBERTI, MATTIA RAVERA

Il kje prima del kje: testimonianze storiche tra Settecento e Ottocento

The paper aims to focus a minority Romance variety spoken by a few hundreds people in South-West Piedmont, the so-called “Kje” or “Kyé”. Geographically located in the Ligurian Alps (South of Mondovì) between two different linguistic areas such as Piedmontese and Ligurian, the Kje was discovered by Italian dialectologists in the Sixties of the Twentieth Century. It has sometimes been labeled as an archaic Gallo-Italic variety, while other scholars have claimed for Kje a classification among the Occitan Cisalpine languages. This paper does not discuss the classification of the Kje among Gallo-Italic languages but presents two texts that anticipate the “discovery” of this singular variety: one of them dates back to the Eighteenth century, while the other one was published in the first half of the Nineteenth. The later can also give a series of interesting insights for the geo-linguistic framework of the kje, in a diachronic perspective.

Keywords: Piedmontese; Ligurian; Gallo-Italic Romance Varieties; Occitan Romance Varieties; Eighteenth Century; Nineteenth Century; Ligurian Alps; Mondovì; Italian Dialectology; Savoy State; Geo-linguistics and Diachrony

PHILIPPE DEL GIUDICE

Le lexique du Pays Niçois et sa configuration aréologique

This paper is a dialectal overview of the historical territory formally known as the “County of Nice”. As a preliminary, using original maps, it summarizes what we already know about the territory’s dialectal partition. The main features displayed are (a) the coexistence of both Ligurian and Occitan in a very small geographic area, and (b) the dialectal complexity of the Occitan zone, which is made of three belts stretching from East to West. The discussion then focuses on the lexicon, making for the first time a general lexical survey of the County. According to the numerous data available in field work reports and dictionaries, it appears that the dialectal inner boundary that separates Ligurian and Occitan is also strong and valid from a lexical point of view. Nevertheless, the Occitan zone of the County merits a more detailed analysis: although its fundamental lexicon is undoubtedly Occitan, the

area is in fact somewhat original within the Occitan linguistic domain, notably because it shares some lexical items with Piedmontese and Italian. Moreover, minute analyses indicate that its general unity is counterbalanced by the existence of four distinct lexical areas. These are very different from the morpho-phonological areas, as they tend to follow North-South trending rivers.

Keywords: Lexicon; Occitan; Niçois; Niçard; Nissart; Mapping.

VALENTINA DE IACOVO

Analisi di campioni di continuative nei dialetti e lingue regionali d'Italia: più possibilità intonative?

This study concerns the intonational analysis of continuatives, those intonational units employed by the speaker to maintain attention on the unfinished utterance. Although prosodic studies have shown them to be independent of other intonations, such as assertive or interrogative intonations (Delattre 1966; Canepari 1999), the results discussed (Cruttenden 1980) often return one or a few possible patterns that do not seem to cover a wider intonational variation (Delattre 1961). On the basis of these premises, we tried to investigate what happens in some dialectal varieties of Italy starting from a corpus of read speech, which brought to group some of the most recurrent intonational patterns used in the elicitation of continuous segments.

Keywords: Continuation; Dialectal Intonation; Inter-speaker Variation; Dialects of Italy.

ALICE MELINA

Italiano regionale ligure: uso e accettabilità di una selezione di tratti morfosintattici presso un campione di parlanti selezionato in area ponentina

The purpose of this paper is to investigate usage and acceptability of twelve morphosyntactic features of Ligurian regional Italian among twentyfour informants chosen considering age and education as main factors of variation. It also aims to establish the acceptance's degree of every feature, making explicit their perception by each informants' group.

Keywords: Italian Regional Varieties; Geographic Variation; Sociolinguistic Variables and Language Behavior; Liguria; Imperia.

MARTA GALIÑANES GALLÉN

Lingue di minor diffusione e strategie di comunicazione televisiva: il panorama linguistico galiziano secondo la serie El desorden que dejas (2020)

In recent years, we have witnessed an increasingly frequent use of a number of lesser-used languages in productions that, due to their setting, require the representation of a linguistic reality in which these languages are commonly used. This is the case, for example, of *The Mess You Leave Behind (El desorden que dejas)*, the first production of the Netflix platform, filmed entirely in the Autonomous Community of Galicia, released on 11th December 2020. It is an adaptation of the novel of the same name by Carlos Montero, winner of the 2016 Primavera Prize and produced by Vaca films. With its eight episodes, the series takes us to Novariz, an imaginary Galician village, where a young woman, Raquel, arrives as a literature teacher, after the suicide of the colleague who had preceded her, a detail that Raquel ignores when she takes on the job. By means of the analysis of the dialogues of the different characters, we will see, firstly, the attempt to overcome the so-called standard Spanish thanks to the use of the Galician language and, above all, the specific characteristics of the Spanish language spoken in Galicia, to move on, in a second moment, to the study of the current situation of the Galician language.

Keywords: Minor Languages; Galician Language; Spanish Spoken in Galicia; Current Situation of the Galician Language; *The Mess You Leave Behind*.

BENVENUTO TERRACINI: CONFLITTI DI LINGUE E DI CULTURE

Saggi in omaggio per il cinquantesimo anno dalla sua scomparsa

FRANCESCA GEYMONAT

Qualche suggestione dalla lettura di Terracini interprete di Ascoli

Benvenuto Terracini describes Graziadio Isaia Ascoli's conception of linguistics, with a view to identifying evidence of Ascoli's sensitivity to the historical development of languages. Terracini is especially interested in Ascoli's attention to the temporary co-existence of variant forms for the same phenomenon. The process by which one of the varieties ends up displacing the others, thus becoming the only form for a given phenomenon is also a chief interest of Terracini himself, but he succeeds nevertheless in underlining the distance between Ascoli's (and Carlo Salvioni's) positivist conception of linguistics and his own vision of the discipline.

Keywords: Historic Linguistics; Varieties; Ascoli.

RICCARDO REGIS

Terracini e il "pedemontano"

This paper aims at discussing both the theoretical and methodological background of Benvenuto Terracini's *Dialettologia piemontese*. Terracini's yet unpublished work is an original attempt to classify the Piedmontese dialects, highlighting the similarities and differences between such dialects and the surrounding varieties. A specific feature of Piedmontese, namely the fourth person ending *-uma*, is then analysed, Terracini's hypotheses about its origin being compared with those suggested by more recent studies.

Keywords: Terracini; Piedmontese Dialectology; Verb Morphology.

ANTONIO ROMANO, BIANCA DE PAOLIS

Usseglio cent'anni dopo Terracini: la fonetica di un patois "con caratteristiche speciali"

This paper proposes a partial updating of the phonetic data illustrated by Benvenuto Terracini between 1910 and 1922 in his three contributions within the *Archivio Glottologico Italiano*, dedicated to "il parlare di Usseglio". Terracini had conducted his investigations, described in what is generally considered his first work, after having been in contact with linguists who were working to establish a rigorous descriptive method. Nonetheless, his exposure to themes that were, at the time, at the core of the reflection in the volumes of the *Revue des patois gallo-romans*, instead of pushing him to a research on experimental phonetics, definitively directed him towards a model of analysis that retains a certain skepticism towards instrumental verification. Things are different for us nowadays: the affirmation of methods to test the phonological status, emerged after the complex dynamics that led to the separation of phoneticians and phonologists (1929-1931), and the experimentation carried out in the second half of the twentieth century, provide us with robust analytical strategies, and allow us to easily identify regularities and exceptions, using technologies for data fixing and experiment repeatability. This paper aims to deepen some aspects of Usseglio variety's vocalism, through an experimental verification led on a sample of recordings collected with the help of two informants and the historical-phonetic questionnaire of the *Atlas Linguistique Roman*.

Keywords: Experimental Phonetics; Francoprovençal; Vowel System.