

Dizionario Romagnolo Italiano

The study examines the evolution and linguistic history of some 165 Italian terms for different vines and wines.

Proceeding on the assumption that the culture-historical significance of wines and vines is only poorly reflected both in the vocabulary of standard Italian and of many Italian dialects, the author draws on a broad variety of sources to substantiate the existence of these proper names as far back as the 12th century and proceeds contextually in proposing etymologies hitherto either unknown or considered uncertain. The description of the historical development of these terms demonstrates that a number of proper names is still restricted to specific idioms and that it is both necessary and desirable for this sub-lexicon to be integrated more firmly if this legacy is not to be lost for good in the medium term. The corpus the study is based on is also designed as an encouragement and potential basis for a comprehensive description of wine and vine names in Italian.

In questo primo romanzo della serie di Primo Casadei, la genesi di quel gruppo di inverosimili investigatori: il vecchio Proverbio che parla solo per modi di dire, la cinese Maria che ha imparato, anziché l'italiano, il romagnolo, le due gemelle, il gigantesco Pavolone, e gli altri che hanno animato le successive avventure, è qui che sono nati e hanno visto segnato il proprio destino e scolpito il loro carattere.

This book has been considered by academicians and scholars of great significance and value to literature. This forms a part of the knowledge base for future generations. So that the book is never forgotten we have represented this book in a print format as the same form as it was originally first published. Hence any marks or annotations seen are left intentionally to preserve its true nature.

These articles provide new explorations into phonological patterns attested in the minor Romance languages ('dialects') spoken in Italy. The goal of this book is both theoretical and empirical. First, it aims to introduce non-Italianists to the phonological structures of the Italian dialects, including northern Gallo-Romance dialects, central and southern dialects, plus a Francoprovençal dialect spoken in southern Italy and a Catalan dialect spoken in Sardinia. Second, the collection provides readers with sophisticated analyses of complex and poorly understood and under-studied phonological phenomena. Over half of the articles contain data collected by the authors, and most of the data have not been available in English language publications. The richness of the empirical material and the sophistication of the theoretical analyses make this collection a particularly important contribution to both phonology and Romance language studies.

This volume brings together the papers published in *Historiographia Linguistica* 9:3 (1982), which was devoted to the history of linguistics in Italy, with Marazzini's paper first published in *Historiographia Linguistica* 10:1/2 (1983), and an original article by Franco Lo Piparo expressly written for this volume. The present volume provides in addition an index of subjects, as well as an index of names, which supplies bio-bibliographical references to authors discussed.

Non è stato inserito nulla

The six volumes containing the proceedings of this conference (with over 400 contributions) provide a very up-to-date and comprehensive picture of the research

being done at present in the field of Romance Language Studies. The papers are divided into 8 sections covering the central sectors of Romance studies: historical grammar, morphology and syntax; lexicology and semantics; structure of spoken language; dialectology, language geography and sociolinguistics; language history of the Mediterranean area; editing medieval literary texts; interpretation paradigms for understanding medieval culture. This broad spectrum is supplemented by seven 'round table' discussions involving the main representatives of the various sectors.

List of members included in most vols.

La lingua romagnola è parlata in Romagna, nella Repubblica di San Marino, in parte della provincia di Pesaro e Urbino e nei comuni toscani (in modo promiscuo con il toscano) della Romagna toscana. Appartiene agli idiomi del gruppo Gallo-italico ed è quindi affine alle lingue di gran parte dell'Italia settentrionale e, nel centro Italia, ai dialetti gallico-marchigiani parlati nella provincia marchigiana di Pesaro e Urbino e in parte di quella di Ancona (nel circondario di Senigallia e in quello del Cònero), diminuendo però, sempre di più, le somiglianze, con l'allontanarsi dai confini romagnoli. È caratterizzato da una notevole moltiplicazione dei fonemi vocalici (rispetto all'italiano, che ne ha solo sette) e da un forte rilievo delle consonanti, che caratterizzano il fraseggio, specie nelle frasi interrogative e negative. Esistono varie forme locali della lingua stessa. È di fondamentale importanza mantenere in vita il dialetto per far capire alla gente, specialmente ai giovani, da dove proveniamo.

Vol. 1 includes reprints of the "Memoranda" issued by the Society 1872-79; also "Officers of the ... Society from the commencement to the year 1879" and "Earliest list of members, 1872".

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