

INDICE DEL NUMERO

Enrico Arcaini, <i>Editoriale</i>	pag. 323
Pierre Lerat, <i>Terminologie et ontologie juridiques. A propos du contrat de crédit lié en droit communautaire</i>	» 327
Valentina Repetto, <i>L'acquisizione bilingue dell'aggettivo: i risultati di uno studio condotto su tre soggetti italo-tedeschi</i>	» 345
Simonetta Vietri, <i>La grammatica dei determinanti</i>	» 381
Simona Messina, <i>“Che vai a ballare il flamenco?”. Il “che” polivalente Nell'italiano colloquiale</i>	» 403
Donato Cerbasi, <i>Agentless passive and information structure: an analysis Of Italian newspaper headlines</i>	» 439
Giuseppe Vitolo, <i>I linguaggi della comunicazione dei giovani giurati del “Giffoni film festival”</i>	» 451

BOLLETTINO DEL CENTRO DI ECCELLENZA UNIVERSITÀ PER STRANIERI DI SIENA

Livia Claudia Bazu, <i>Significare altrove: semiosi aperta nell'italia plurilingue-Lingue</i>	» 471
RECENSIONI	» 493
INDICE DEI NUMERI TEMATICI	» 503

Terminologie et ontologie juridiques. A propos du contrat de crédit lié en droit communautaire

Pierre Lerat

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVII, 2 (2008), pp. 327-344

SUMMARY

What kind of ontology needs terminology? How to understand, e.g., what is a “linked credit agreement” and what means a “right of withdraw” concerning this kind of contract?

An electronic philology is useful. A directive explains what is a “distance contract”, another a “pre-formulated standard contract”, so on...

Human special knowledge is necessary: no software is able to understand so sophisticated concepts and so important names for any consumer facing e-business. Terminography needs textual definitions, recent official references, and also other special uses on Internet.

*L'acquisizione bilingue dell'aggettivo: i risultati di
uno studio condotto su tre soggetti italo-tedeschi*

Valentina Repetto

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVII, 2 (2008), pp. 345-380

SUMMARY

The present work is set among studies on bilingual language acquisition, in particular simultaneous childhood bilingualism. It aims to present the results of a research focusing on the acquisitional development of the adjective in its form, inflection and functions among three learners, monitored in pre-scholar years, grown up as bilingual speakers of Italian and German, following the method "one parent-one language". The data used for this research, personally analyzed in 2006, come from a series of longitudinal studies conducted on bilingual children as part of the project "Fruekindliche Zweisprachigkeit: Deutsch – Italienisch und Deutsch – Franzoesisch im Vergleich", developed since 1999 at the University of Hamburg.

This study mainly aims to provide a description of the bilingual acquisition of a particular grammatical phenomenon as compared to bilingual acquisition in other grammatical fields and the acquisitional stages identified for monolinguals. This was achieved through the observation of a "control group", i.e. one monolingual speaker for each language.

The results show that language acquisition, be it monolingual or bilingual, follows the same principles and rules, which could be differently realized in different languages, and it develops through the same stages, which could differ quantitatively, but not qualitatively, among bilinguals.

La grammatica dei determinanti

Simonetta Vietri

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SUMMARY

This article describes Italian indefinite determiners that include simple words such as "troppo, molto" and compounds such as "la maggior parte di". Indefinite determiners have been analyzed on the basis of those morphological and semantic properties

which describe the dependencies between the determiner and the noun. Furthermore, structural properties have been taken into account to classify indefinite determiners into five different Lexicon- Grammar tables. After a brief comparison with the French determiners system (Gross 1978), the article presents the electronic grammar of determiners which has been built on the basis of such Lexicon-Grammar tables within Nooj, a parser developed by Max Silberstein. The grammar, based on the model of finite state automata, is a network of more than 80 graphs. It takes into account not only simple and compound determiners but also complex sequences of determiners such as “un po’ di qualche altro”. Such a grammar, in combination with Italian electronic dictionaries of simple and multi-words units, contributes to the detection of heads of noun phrases. This is one of the fundamental steps within automatic text analysis.

“Che vai a ballare il flamenco?”. *Il “che” polivalente nell’italiano colloquiale*

Simona Messina

Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVII, 2 (2008), pp. 403-438

SUMMARY

In this paper I want to present some questions related to polyvalent “che” in a corpus taken from two TV series broadcasted by RAI: *La famiglia Benvenuti* (1968) and *Un medico in famiglia* (1998). The analysis of the polyvalent “che” proved problematic on account of the range of interpretations which scholars attribute to the phenomenon, arising from the ambiguity of this particle which makes it impossible to draw up a stable repertoire. Thus bearing in mind that the classification may be questionable and subject to revision and correction, eleven cases were identified in the corpus: 1. Che in imperative structure; 2. Che interrogative operator; 3. Che in non-standard interrogative clause; 4. Che followed by an adjective in exclamation clause; 5. Che pleonastic in exclamation clause; 6. Che with interrogative expression *come mai* and *che pleonastic* in expressions like *quando che*, *siccome che ecc.*; 7. Che causal; Che temporal; Che in consecutive sentences without antecedent; 8. Che in temporal expression; 9. Che in cleft sentence; 10. Che in non-standard relative clause; 11. Che non-classifiable.

While some types could be eliminated from the structure, at least formally, without a loss of meaning (*viz.* *che* as interrogative operator), others could be replaced by other conjunctions such as the *che* with temporal value, and still others corrected with the inflected form of the relative and with an appropriate conjunction. Moreover, some uses of the *che* such as ellipsis and as a substitute for the temporal conjunction have come to form part of neo-standard Italian, meaning the variety of written and spoken Italian which has absorbed features which were once severely censured by grammarians. Other uses, on the other hand, such as the pleonastic *che* in expressions like *quando che*, *come che*, or *che* with the meaning of *quanto* or *perché*, continue to be markers of lower class registers which oscillate between the informal, careless informal and popular.

I linguaggi della comunicazione dei giovani giurati del "Giffoni film festival"

Giuseppe Vitolo

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SUMMARY

The oral productions of the youthful jury of the Giffoni Film Festival show the use of an Italian spoken variety as structural features just like Italian language of common usage, in which there are typical features of the youthful language and intonational, fonetic and lexical elements of the different Italian regional varieties, used by speakers come from different areas of Italy.

The analysis of the written productions, through a careful examination of the questionnaire filled by jury, reveals a tendency to imitation of the spoken language, through a frequent insertion of typical forms and constructions of the Italian regional language. Besides this analysis shows a considerable quantity of errors of grammar and syntax that represent an alarming situation concerning the low level of competence in written language, pointed out in the written productions of the students of the secondary school.