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a cura di Antonia Rubino

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BOLLETTINO DEL CENTRO DI ECCELLENZA
UNIVERSITÀ PER STRANIERI DI SIENA

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“*La lingua non fa il monaco*”: *funzioni simboliche.*
Dell’alternanza linguistica in comunità di origine italiana all’estero

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Studi italiani di linguistica teorica e applicata XLVI, 3 (2007), pp. 401-420

SUMMARY

This paper focuses on the relationship between language and identity as reflected in language use in multilingual communities. In particular, the study centers on the symbolic value of code-switching between Italian and English in interactions among members of an all male recreational club whose membership includes both Italians and Italian Americans. It is argued that identity needs to be approached theoretically

as an emergent construct within communities of practices, rather than as an abstract phenomenon. The assumption of this standpoint is particularly important in the study of communities of Italian origin abroad since it allows for a deeper understanding of the new ways in which affiliation with Italian ethnicity may be constructed. In this case, the analysis focuses on instances in which the use of Italian is not situationally determined, but can be interpreted as expressing acts of identification with the common Italian origins. The proposed analysis is based on the close study of the local context of the interaction between the speakers as well as on the established local practices of this community.

Morphological adaptation of romance nouns in dalmatian speech

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SUMMARY

Linguistic influences of Romance languages in Dalmatian dialects have played very important roles. In some periods, the complete coexistence of Slavonic and Romance inhabitants may be observed. Because of geographic proximity and economic and cultural contacts, the linguistic influence from the Italian speaking area has not been interrupted to the present. Following the principals of contact linguistics, the theoretical approach and terminology has been based on the theory of languages in contact. The methods of the adaptations of nouns of Romance origin in one Slavonic dialect have been discussed and analysed. The main aim of this paper is to estimate the actuality of the nouns of Romance origin and identify the modifications which developed in the process of their adaptation in the speech of Split, Croatia. After adaptation at the phonological level, the substitution of Romance elements at the morphological level is called transmorphemisation. While analysing the adaptation of nouns of Romance origin or identifying their main form and gender category, three types of transmorphemisation (zero, compromise and complete) have been applied. Primary and secondary adaptations of nouns at the morphological level have been introduced. Two methods of word formation have been presented: derivation (suffixation and prefixation) and hybridisation.