Gallo romance language
Autor: Data de publicació: 01-01-2010
The Gallo-Romance branch of the Romance languages includes in the narrowest sense the langues d'oïl and Franco-Provençal.[1][2]9780191063251. "}}" class="mw-ref reference" data-ve-attributes="{"typeof":"mw:Extension/ref"}">[3] However, other definitions are far broader and variously encompass the Occitan or Occitano-Romance, Gallo-Italic[4][5] or Rhaeto-Romance languages.[6]
Old Gallo-Romance was one of the two languages in which the Oaths of Strasbourg were written in 842 AD.[7][8][9]
Colla Damanaa
Gallo-Romance
Geographic distribution
France, San Marino, Monaco, Channel Islands Parts of Italy, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, parts of Maghreb, Polynesia, Canada
Linguistic classification Indo-European
Italic
Latino-Faliscan
Latin
Romance
Italo-Western
Western Romance
Gallo-Iberian[1]

Gallo-Romance

Early forms
Old Latin
Vulgar Latin
Proto-Romance
Subdivisions
Arpitan-Oïl Occitano-Romance Gallo-Italic Rhaeto-Romance Moselle †
ivioseile
Glottolog nort3208 (Northwestern Shifted Romance) oila1234 (Oil)
Main Gallo-Romance languages in Europe, the languages d'Oïl (with French) in green and Arpitan in blue
Map of native European range of the expanded Gallo-Romance languages. Sometimes these groups are either
classified separately or with other linguistic groups
The Gallo-Romance branch of the Romance languages includes in the narrowest sense the langues d'oïl and Franco-Provençal.[1][2]9780191063251. "}}" class="mw-ref reference" data-ve-attributes="{"typeof":"mw:Extension/ref"}">[3] However, other definitions are far broader and variously encompass the Occitan or Occitano-Romance, Gallo-Italic[4][5] or Rhaeto-Romance languages.[6]
Old Gallo-Romance was one of the two languages in which the Oaths of Strasbourg were written in 842 AD.[7][8][9]
Classification The Gallo-Romance group includes:

The langues d'oïl include French, Orleanais, Gallo, Angevin, Tourangeau, Saintongeais, Poitevin, Bourguignon, Picard, Walloon, Lorrain and Norman.9780521800723. "}}" class="mw-ref reference" data-ve-attributes="{"typeof":"mw:Extension/ref"}">[10]

Franco-Provençal in east-central France, western Switzerland and the Aosta Valley region of northwestern Italy. Formerly thought of as a dialect of either the langue d'oïl or Occitan, it is linguistically a language on its own or rather a separate group of languages, as many of its dialects have little mutual intelligibility. [citation needed] It shares features with both French and Occitan.

Other language families often included in Gallo-Romance:

Occitano-Romance, including languages and dialects such as Catalan, Occitan, and Aragonese.9781316025550. "}}" class="mw-ref reference" data-ve-attributes="{"typeof":"mw:Extension/ref"}">[11] [failed verification]
Rhaeto-Romance, including Romansh of Switzerland, Ladin of the Dolomites area and Friulian of Friuli. Rhaeto-Romance can be classified as either Gallo-Romance or a separate branch within the Western Romance languages.
Rhaeto-Romance is a diverse group, with the Italian varieties influenced by Venetian and Italian and Romansh by Franco-Provençal.

Gallo-Italic, including Piedmontese, Ligurian, Lombard, Emilian, Romagnol, Judeo-Italian, Gallo-Italic of Sicily and Gallo-Italic of Basilicata. Venetian is also part of the Gallo-Italic branch according both to Ethnologue[12] and Glottolog.[13] Gallo-Italic can be classified as either Gallo-Romance or a separate branch of the Western Romance languages. Ligurian and Venetian, if it is considered in the category, retain the final -o and are the exceptions in Gallo-Romance. In addition, there are several French-based creole languages such as Haitian Creole.

In the view of some linguists (Pierre Bec, Andreas Schorta, Heinrich Schmid, Geoffrey Hull), Rhaeto-Romance and Gallo-Italic form a single linguistic unity named "Rhaeto-Cisalpine" or "Padanian", which includes also the Venetian and Istriot languages, whose Italianate features are deemed to be superficial and secondary in nature.[14]

## Traditional geographical extension

How far the Gallo-Romance languages spread varies a great deal depending on which languages are included in the group. Those included in its narrowest definition (the langues d'oïl and Arpitan) were historically spoken in the northern half of France, including parts of Flanders, Alsace and part of Lorraine; the Wallonia region of Belgium; the Channel Islands; parts of Switzerland; and Northern Italy.

Today, a single Gallo-Romance language (French) dominates much of the geographic region (including the formerly-non-Romance areas of France) and has also spread overseas.

At its broadest, the area also encompasses Southern France; Catalonia, the Valencian Community, and the Balearic islands in eastern Spain; Andorra; and much of Northern Italy.

## General characteristics

The Gallo-Romance languages are generally considered the most innovative (least conservative) among the Romance languages. Northern France, the medieval area of the langue d'oïl from which modern French developed, was the epicentre. Characteristic Gallo-Romance features generally developed the earliest, appear in their most extreme manifestation in the langue d'oïl and gradually spread out from there along riverways and roads. The earliest vernacular Romance writing occurred in Northern France, as the development of vernacular writing in a given area was forced by the almost total inability of Romance speakers to understand Classical Latin, which was still the vehicle of writing and culture.

Gallo-Romance languages are usually characterised by the loss of all unstressed final vowels other than /-a/ (most significantly, final /-o/ and /-e/ were lost). However, when the loss of a final vowel would result in an impossible final cluster (e.g. /tr/), an epenthetic vowel appears in place of the lost vowel, usually /e/. Generally, the same changes also occurred in final syllables closed by a consonant. Franco-Provençal, however, generally preserves the original final vowel after a syllable-final cluster, such as quattuor "four" > quatro (compare French quatre).

Furthermore, loss of /e/ in a final syllable was early enough in Primitive Old French that the Classical Latin third-person singular /t/ was often preserved: venit "he comes" > /?v??net/ (Romance vowel changes) > /?vj?net/ (diphthongization) > /?vj?ned/ (lenition) > /?vj?nd/ (Gallo-Romance final vowel loss) > /?vj?nt/ (final devoicing). Elsewhere, final vowel loss occurred later, or unprotected /t/ was lost earlier (perhaps under Italian influence).

Other than southern Occitano-Romance, the Gallo-Romance languages are quite innovative, with French and some of

the Gallo-Italian languages rivalling each other for the most extreme phonological changes compared with more conservative languages. For example, French sain, saint, sein, ceint, seing meaning "healthy, holy, breast, (he) girds, signature" (Latin s?num, sanctum, sinum, cingit, signum) are all pronounced /s??/.

In other ways, however, the Gallo-Romance languages are conservative. The older stages of many of the languages are famous for preserving a two-case system, consisting of nominative and oblique cases, which was fully marked on nouns, adjectives and determiners; was inherited almost directly from the Latin nominative and accusative cases; and preserved a number of different declensional classes and irregular forms.

In the opposite of the normal pattern, the languages closest to the oïl epicentre preserve the case system the best, and languages at the periphery (near languages that had long before lost the case system except for pronouns) lost it early. For example, the case system was preserved in Old Occitan until around the 13th century but had already been lost in Old Catalan although there were very few other differences between them.

The Occitan group is known for an innovatory /?/ ending on many subjunctive and preterite verbs and an unusual development of [ð] (Latin intervocalic -d-), which, in many varieties, merged with [dz] (from intervocalic palatalised -c- and -ty-).

The following tables show two examples of the extensive phonological changes that French has undergone. (Compare modern Italian saputo, vita, which are even more conservative than the reconstructed Western Romance forms.) [when?]

Extensive reduction in French: sapv?tvm > su /sy/ "known"
LanguageChangeFormPronun.
Classical Latin

Vulgar Latin[15]
Vowel length is replacedby vowel quality sapv?tvm
/sa?put?/

Western Romance9781134712298. "}}" class="mw-ref reference" data-ve-attributes="{"typeof":"mw:Extension/ref"}">[16][17] vowel changes,first lenition sabudo /sa?budo/

Gallo-Romance[18][19][20] loss of final vowels sabud /sa?bud/

second lenition savu? /sa?vuð/ final devoicing savu? /sa?vu?/ loss of /v/ nearrounded vowel seü? /s??u?/ Old French fronting of /u/ /s??y?/ loss of dental fricatives seü /s??y/ French collapse of hiatus su /sy/ Extensive reduction in French: v?tam > vie /vi/ "life" LanguageChangeFormPronun. Classical Latin v?tam /?wi?tã?/ Vulgar Latin Vowel length is replacedby vowel quality /??itã/ Western Romance vowel changes, first lenition vida /?vida/

Old French second lenition, final /a/ lenition to /?/ vi?e /?við?/ loss of dental fricatives vie /?vi?/

French loss of final schwa /vi/

These are the notable characteristics of the Gallo-Romance languages:

Early loss of all final vowels other than /a/ is the defining characteristic, as was noted above.

Further reductions of final vowels in langue d'oïl and many Gallo-Italic languages, with the feminine /a/ and epenthetic vowel /e/ merging into /?/, which was often subsequently dropped.

Early heavy reduction of unstressed vowels in the interior of a word, which is another defining characteristic. It and final vowel reduction are most of the extreme phonemic differences between the Northern and the Central Italian dialects, which otherwise share a great deal of vocabulary and syntax.

Loss of the final vowels phonemicised the long vowels, which had been automatic concomitants of stressed open syllables. The phonemic long vowels are maintained directly in many Northern Italian dialects. Elsewhere, phonemic length was lost, but many of the long vowels had been diphthongised, which resulted in the maintenance of the original distinction. The langue d'oïl branch was again at the forefront of innovation, with at least five of the seven long vowels diphthongising (only high vowels were spared).

Front rounded vowels are present in all branches except Catalan.  $\frac{u}{u}$  usually fronts to  $\frac{y}{t}$  (typically along with a shift of  $\frac{u}{u}$ ), and mid-front rounded vowels  $\frac{w}{u} \sim \frac{w}{u}$  often develop from long  $\frac{v}{u}$ .

Extreme and repeated lenition occurs in many languages, especially in langue d'oïl and many Gallo-Italian languages. Examples from French: ?v?tam > vie /vi/ "life"; \*sa?p?tum > su /sy/ "known"; similarly vu /vy/ "seen" < \*vid?tum, pu /py/ "been able" < \*pot?tum, eu /y/ "had" < \*hab?tum. Examples from Lombard: \*"c?sa" > "cà" /ka/ "home, house" Most langue d'oïl dialects (except Norman and Picard) and Swiss Rhaeto-Romance languages and many northern Occitan dialects have a secondary palatalization of /k/ and /?/ before /a/, with different results because of the primary Romance palatalisation: centum "hundred" > cent /s??/, cantum "song" > chant /???/.

Other than Occitano-Romance languages, most Gallo-Romance languages are subject-obligatory, but all other Romance languages are pro-drop languages. That is a late development triggered by progressive phonetic erosion. Old French was still a null-subject language until the loss of secondary final consonants in Middle French caused verb forms (e.g. aime/aimes/aiment; viens/vient) to be pronounced the same.

Gallo-Italian languages have a number of features in common with the other Italian languages:

Loss of final /s/, which triggers raising of the preceding vowel (more properly, the /s/ "debuccalises" to /j/, which is monophthongised into a higher vowel): /-as/ > /-e/, /-es/ > /-i/, hence Standard Italian plural cani < canes, subjunctive tu canti < t? cant?s, indicative tu cante < t? cant?s (now tu canti in Standard Italian, borrowed from the subjunctive); amiche "female friends" < am?c?s. The palatalisation in the masculine amici /a?mit?i/, compared with the lack of palatalisation in amiche /a?mike/, shows that feminine -e cannot come from Latin -ae, which became /??/ by the 1st century AD and would certainly have triggered palatalisation.

Use of nominative -i for the masculine plural, instead of the accusative -os.

References

?

Charles Camproux, Les langues romanes, PUF 1974. p. 77-78.

?

?
Ledgeway, Adam; Maiden, Martin (2016-09-05). The Oxford Guide to the Romance Languages. Oxford University Press. pp. 292 & 319. ISBN 9780191063251.
?
Tamburelli, M.; Brasca, L. (June 2018). "Revisiting the classification of Gallo-Italic: a dialectometric approach". Digital Scholarship in the Humanities. 33 (2): 442–455. doi:10.1093/llc/fqx041.
?
"The Dialects of Italy", edited by Martin Maiden & Mair Parry, 1997
p. 3: having "Northern Italo-Romance" including "'Gallo-Italian'"
p. 237: " the border between Gallo-Italian and the rest of Gallo-Romance (Occitan, Franco-Provençal and French) lie"
?
G.B. Pellegrini, "Il cisalpino ed il retoromanzo, 1993". [Pages?]
?
« Moyen Âge : l'affirmation des langues vulgaires » in the Encyclopædia universalis.
?
Bernard Cerquiglini, La naissance du français, Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1991, Que-sais-je?; éd. mise à jour, 2007.

Pierre Bec, La langue occitane, éditions PUF, Paris, 1963. p. 49–50.

Conference of Claude Hagège at the historical museum of Strasbourg, p. 5, (read online) Archived 2015-04-08 at the Wayback Machine
?
Maiden, Martin; Smith, John Charles; Ledgeway, Adam (2011). The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages. Cambridge University Press. p. 167. ISBN 9780521800723.
?
Maiden, Martin; Smith, John Charles; Ledgeway, Adam (2013-10-24). The Cambridge History of the Romance Languages: Volume 2, Contexts. Cambridge University Press. p. 173. ISBN 9781316025550.
?
"Venetian".
?
"Glottolog 4.8 – Venetian".
?
The most developed formulation of that theory is to be found in the research of Geoffrey Hull, "La lingua padanese: Corollario dell'unità dei dialetti reto-cisalpini". Etnie: Scienze politica e cultura dei popoli minoritari, 13 (1987), pp. 50–53; 14 (1988), pp. 66–70, and The Linguistic Unity of Northern Italy and Rhaetia: Historical Grammar of the Padanian Language, 2 vols. Sydney: Beta Crucis, 2017.
? (Herman 2000: 7)
?
Harris, Martin (1997). Harris, Martin; Vincent, Nigel (eds.). The Romance Languages (1st ed.). Taylor & Francis. pp. 1–25. doi:10.4324/9780203426531. ISBN 9781134712298.

"Dialetti d'Italia - ALI Atlante Linguistico Italiano". Archived from the original on 11 December 2018. Retrieved 15 May 2019.

?

« Moyen Âge : l'affirmation des langues vulgaires » in the Encyclopædia universalis.

?

Bernard Cerquiglini, La naissance du français, Paris, Presses universitaires de France, 1991, Que-sais-je ? ; éd. mise à jour, 2007.

?

Conference of Claude Hagège at the historical museum of Strasbourg, p. 5, (read online) Archived 2015-04-08 at the Wayback Machine

## Further reading

Buckley, Eugene (2009). "Phonetics and phonology in Gallo-Romance palatalisation". In: Transactions of the Philological Society, 107, pp. 31–65.

Jensen, Frede. Old French and Comparative Gallo-Romance Syntax. Berlin, New York: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 2012 [1990]. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110938166

Klingebiel, Kathryn. "A Century of Research in Franco-Provençal and Poitevin: Eastern Vs. Western Gallo-Romance". In: Historiographia Linguistica, Volume 12, Issue 3, Jan 1985, pp. 389–407. ISSN 0302-5160. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1075/hl.12.3.05kli

Oliviéri, Michèle, and Patrick Sauzet. "Southern Gallo-Romance (Occitan)". In: The Oxford Guide to the Romance Languages. Edited by Adam Ledgeway, and Martin Maiden. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016. Oxford Scholarship Online, 2016. ISBN 9780199677108. doi: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199677108.003.0019.

Smith, John Charles. "French and northern Gallo-Romance". In: The Oxford Guide to the Romance Languages. Edited by Adam Ledgeway, and Martin Maiden. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2016. Oxford Scholarship Online, 2016. ISBN 9780199677108. doi: 10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199677108.003.0018.

٧

t

е

Areal groups	
Canadian French	
Langues d'oïl	
Angevin Antillean Creole	
Dominican Grenadian Saint Lucian	
Berrichon Bolze Bourbonnais Burgundian Burundi Pidgin Camfranglais Champenois Frainc-Comtou French	
Acadian	
Chiac St. Marys Bay	
African	
Abidjan Kinshasa	
Aostan Belgian Métis New England Québécois	
Joual	

Gallo-Romance languages and dialects

Magoua

Cambodian

Francien

Franco-Ontarian

Frenchville

Haitian

Houma French

Indian

Jersey Legal French

Laotian

Middle French

Meridional

Metropolitan

Missouri

Muskrat

Newfoundland

Saint-Barthélemy

Standard

**Swiss** 

Vietnamese

Gallo

Guianese

Haitian Creole

Karipúna Creole

Labrador Inuit Pidgin

Lorrain

Welche

Louisiana Creole

Louisiana French

Michif

Moselle Romance

Norman

Anglo-Norman

Augeron

Auregnais

Cauchois

Cotentinais

Guernésiais

Jèrriais

Law French

Old Norman

Sercquiais

Nouchi

Old French

Orléanais

Petit nègre

Picard

Poitevin-Saintongeais

Poitevin

Saintongeais

Tayo Tây B?i Walloon
Wisconsin Walloon
Zarphatic
Bourbonnais Creoles
Agalega Chagossian Mauritian Réunion Rodriguan Seychellois
Francoprovencalic
Faetar/Faetar-Cigliàje Franco-Provençal/Arpitan
Savoyard Valdôtain
Italics indicate extinct languages or dialects Bold indicates varieties with more than 5 million speakers

Languages between parentheses are varieties of the language on their left.

V
t
e
Demonsor languages (eleccification)
Romance languages (classification)
Major branches
major pranonos
Eastern
Italo-Western
Italo-Dalmatian
Western
Western
Southern
Contain
Eastern
Aromanian
Istro-Romanian
Megleno-Romanian
Daco-Romanian
Dato Nomanian
diala ata
dialects
Banat
Bukovinian
Cri?ana
Maramure?
Moldavian
Oltenian
Transylvanian
Wollochian
Wallachian
Common Romanian
Italo-
Dalmatian

Central
Central Italian
Central Marchigiano
Ancona Fabriano Macerata
Central?Northern Latian Romanesco Sabino
Corsican
Gallurese
Italian
Italo-Australian Maltese Italian Regional Italian Swiss Italian
Sassarese Tuscan
Florentine
Southern
Extreme Southern Italian
Central?Southern Calabrian Salentino
Manduriano
Sicilian
Pantesco

Neapolitan-Calabrese		
Neapolitan		
Barese Benevento Castelmezzano Cilentan Irpinian		
Arianese		
Molisan Southern Latian Tarantino Vastese		
Northern Calabrian		
Others		
Dalmatian Romance		
Dalmatian Istriot		
Judaeo-Italian		
Western		
Gallo-Italic		
Emilian–Romagnol		

Bolognese Parmigiano
Romagnol
Forlivese Sammarinese
Gallo-Italic of Basilicata Gallo-Italic of Sicily Gallo-Picene Ligurian
Brigasc Genoese Intemelio Monégasque Royasc Tabarchino
Judeo-Italian Lombard
Eastern
Bergamasque Cremish
Western
Brianzöö
Canzés
Bustocco-Legnanese Comasco-Lecchese
Comasco Laghée Lecchese Vallassinese
Milanese Ossolano Southwestern
Cremunés Novarese

Emilian

Pavese

Ticinese Varesino
Old Lombard Piedmontese
Judaeo-Piedmontese
Gallo- Romance
Komanee
Langues d'oïl
Angevin Berrichon Bourbonnais Burgundian Champenois
Ardennais Rémois
Frainc-Comtou Gallo French
Jersey Legal Meridional North American dialects
Canadian
Acadian
Chiac St. Marys Bay French
Brayon Newfoundland Quebec
Joual

Magoua
Franco-Ontarian Métis Muskrat New England
Frenchville Louisiana
Houma
Missouri French
Creoles
Lorrain
Gaumais Vosgien Welche
Mayennais Norman
Anglo-Norman
Auregnais Guernésiais Jèrriais
Sercquiais
Law French
Augeron Cauchois Cotentinais
Orléanais Paydret Picard Poitevin–Saintongeais
Poitevin Saintongeais
Walloon

West Walloon

Wisconsin Walloon
Franco-Provençal/Arpitan
Faetar
Savoyard Valdôtain
Moselle Romance
Ibero- Romance (West Iberian)
Asturleonese
Asturian
Western Asturian
Cantabrian Leonese
Mirandese
Galician-Portuguese

Fala	
Galician	
Galician-Asturian/Eonavian	
Galician—Asturian/Editavian	
Minderico  Destrucion	
Portugues Portug	
Portuguese	
dialects	
African	
Asian	
Brazilian	
Mineiro	
ivinien o	
European	
Estremenho	
Uruguayan	
Creoles	
Judaeo-Portuguese	
Castilian	
Amazonic Spanish	
Extremaduran	
Judaeo-Spanish	
Spanish	
dialagta	
dialects	
Equatoguinean Latin American	
Laun American	
Chilean	
Chilean Chilote	
Peruvian	
Peruvian Ribereño	
Rioplatense	

Peninsular
Andalusian
Llanito
Castring
Castrapo Castúo
Murcian
Dhilipping
Philippine Saharan
Creoles
Old Spaniah
Old Spanish
Pyrenean-Mozarabic
Andalusi Romance
Navarro-Aragonese
Aragonese Judaeo-Aragonese
Others
Barranquenho (mixed Portuguese–Spanish)
Caló (mixed Romani–Ibero- and Occitano-Romance)
Occitano-

Romance

Catalan
dialects Eastern
Algherese Balearic
Mallorcan Menorcan
Central Northern
Judaeo-Catalan Patuet Western
Catalan Ribagorçan Valencian
Occitan
Auvergnat Gascon
Aranese Béarnese Landese Judeo-Gascon
Judeo-Provençal Languedocien Limousin Provençal
Niçard
Vivaro-Alpine
Gardiol Mentonasc
Old Occitan
Old Catalan

Romance
Friulian
_
Fornes
Ladin
Cadorino
Nones
Romansh
TOTAL OFF
Jauer
Putèr
Surmiran
Sursilvan Vallader
valiauei
Others
Others
Others
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin)
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian Triestine
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian Triestine
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian Triestine  Others
Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin) Venetian (unknown further classification) Chipilo Fiuman Talian Triestine

Pannonian Latin Sardinian	
Campidanese Logudorese	
Reconstructed	
Proto-Romance	
Italics indicate extinct languages Bold indicates languages with more than 5 million speakers Languages between parentheses are varieties of the language on their left.	
Authority control databases: National	
Cormony	
Germany	