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]

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 †

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. /u/ usually fronts to /y/ (typically along with a shift of /o/ to /u/), and mid-front rounded vowels /ø ~ œ/ often develop from long /o?/ or /??/.
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.

?

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

?

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.

?

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.

v
t
e

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
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

Romance languages (classification)

Major branches

Eastern
Italo-Western

Italo-Dalmatian
Western

Southern

Eastern

Aromanian
Istro-Romanian
Megleno-Romanian
Daco-Romanian

dialects
Banat
Bukovinian
Cri?ana
Maramure?
Moldavian
Oltenian
Transylvanian
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

Emilian

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
Pavese

Ticinese
Varesino

Old Lombard
Piedmontese

Judaeo-Piedmontese

Gallo-
Romance

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

Minderico
Portugis
Portuguese

dialects
African
Asian
Brazilian

Mineiro

European

Estremenho

Uruguayan
Creoles

Judaeo-Portuguese

Castilian

Amazonic Spanish
Extremaduran
Judaeo-Spanish
Spanish

dialects
Equatoguinean
Latin American

Chilean

Chilean Chilote

Peruvian

Peruvian Ribereño

Rioplatense

Peninsular

Andalusian

Llanito

Castilian
Castrapo
Castúo
Murcian

Philippine
Saharan
Creoles

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

Rhaeto-
Romance

Friulian

Fornes

Ladin

Cadorino
Nones

Romansh

Jauer
Putèr
Surmiran
Sursilvan
Vallader

Others

Mediterranean Lingua Franca (Western Romance-based pidgin)
Venetian (unknown further classification)

Chipilo
Fiuman
Talian
Triestine

Others

African Romance
British Latin

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

Germany