Table of Contents

Introduction 9

Chapter 1 17
A qualitative and quantitative analysis of the -s 2SG morpheme
in Middle-Age Venetian
1. The outcomes of Latin final -s in Venetian 18
2. Search for sigmatic endings 21
3. Quantitative data 25
4. Occurrences inventory 25
5. The analysis of the data, towards the prototypical forms 32
6. Between Venetian and Friulian 36
7. Final considerations 38

Chapter 2 39
The morphology of the Venetan conditional forms
1. Conditional forms in modern Venetan dialects 41
1.1. The data 41
1.2. How data have been collected 44
1.3. How to organise the collected data? 47
2. CANTARE HABUI > cantarave and CANTARE HABEBAM > cantaria 48
3. Conditional forms in Middle-Age Venetan dialects 52
3.1. The data 52
3.2. How data have been collected 53
3.3. How to organise the collected data? 55
3.3.1. A person-based account 55
3.4. The necessity of a paradigm-based analysis: the E-pattern 58
4. The Venetan conditional following the E-morphome 62
4.1. Conditional forms in -ave: 1SG-3SG-3PL 64
4.2. Conditional forms in -ss-: 2SG-1PL-2PL 65
4.2.1. Perfect forms with -ss- in old Venetan 67
4.2.2. The analogy between conditional, perfect and subjunctive 69
4.2.3. The cantarènsi and cantaronsi forms for 1PL 72

4.2.4. The interrogative forms with -ss- in 3SG/PL 73
4.3. Conditional forms in -ia: 1SG-2SG-3PL 74
4.3.1. Overabundant E pattern on old Venetan 74
4.3.2. The morphological but not diasystemic synonymy of -ave and -ia 76
4.3.3. The emergence of -ia forms in Veneto and evidence for their exogenesis 79
5. Conditional forms in the Istrian peninsula 82
5.1. Two varieties, two conditional types 84
6. Final considerations 85

Chapter 3 87
Venetan conditional forms as the key to understand the northern Italian varieties
1. Mixed or uniform paradigm? The conditions for overflowing the morphomic scheme 88
2. Lombardia and Italian Switzerland 91
2.1. Western Lombard (Milano, Lecco, Varese, Como, Sondrio) 91
2.2. Alpine Lombard (Locarno, Sonogno, Bormio, Poschiavo) 96
2.3. Eastern Lombard (Bergamo, Lodi, Brescia, Crema, Cremona, Pavia, Mantova) 98
3. Piedmont 100
4. Liguria and Principality of Monaco 102
5. Emilia-Romagna 104
6. Trentino-Alto Adige 106
7. Friuli-Venezia Giulia 109
8. Final considerations within a unified Italo-Romance perspective 114

Chapter 4 117
Venetan conditional functions: a comparison between medieval and modern data
1. The conditional as a tense: future-in-the-past 120
2. The conditional as mood: outside the conditional period 126
3. The conditional as mood: within the conditional period 129
4. Some observations on the (no longer) existing link between morphology and function 133
5. Concluding remarks 135

Chapter 5 137
Mapping the Venetian linguistic space: evidence from the northern lagoon
1. From the village of Lio Mazor to the Venetian literature à la nicolotta 139
2 . Northern lagoon varieties from a dialectological perspective 141
3. Selected features of Buranello and their sociolinguisitc value 143
3.1. Main features of Burano variety 143
3.2. Centripetal and centrifugal directions 144
3.3. Gender-based microvariation in Burano: women and lace-makers 146
4. A comparison between Burano and Caorle: evidence from sea-lexicon 146
4.1. The l-evanescent phenomenon 147
4.2. Syncope of intervocalic -v- and consonantal insertion 149
4.3. Treatment of the postalveolar fricative [ʃ] 151
4.4. Treatment of the postalveolar affricate [dʒ] 152
4.5. Dissimilation, metathesis and betacism 153
4.6. The masculine article and other nominal inflectional forms 154
4.7. The past participle: form, selection, agreement 155
5. Concluding remarks 157

Chapter 6 159
Speaking Venetan in Arborea (Sardinia): a sociolinguistic overview
1. Speaking Venetan in Arborea from its origins to 1985 163
1.1. The linguistic history of a Venetan settlement in Sardinia 163
1.2. The sociolinguistic configuration 165
2. Speaking Venetan in Arborea in 2025 168
2.1. The sociolinguistic configuration 168
2.2 The main features of Arborea Venetan 171
2.3. The non-koineisation process 175
3. Concluding remarks 179

Chapter 7 183
Elements of Venetan lexicon and toponymy
1. The microhistory of the verb catar ‘to find’ in Venetian 184
2. Notes of Venetan Phytonymy and Phytotoponymy 191
2.1. Àere ‘maple tree’ 191
2.2. Opio ‘maple tree’ 192
2.3. Figher ‘fig tree’ 193
2.4. Lavrano and lavraner ‘laurel’ 193
2.5. Osmarin ‘rosemary’ 195

3. A strange but possible Bellunese outcome of Latin CASTANĬLEM 'chestnut grove' 196
3.1. The toponym analysis 196
3.2. The Regola of San Gregorio 200
4. Footprints in Agordino: -anda/-ada forms and foot-based toponymy 202
5. The Contrada del Chian and its (limited) value to prove the CA- palatalisation in Veneto 206
5.1. A long quoted form 208
5.2. The Contrada del Chian today 211
5.3. Chian < CANEM? 212
6. Anthroponymic toponymy and plural forms in the Cadore dialects 215
6.1. Sigmatic plural microtoponyms 215
6.2. Palatal plural microtoponyms 219
6.3. Other plural microtoponyms: vocalic and irregular ones 223

Conclusion. Leaving the laboratory door open 229

Acknowledgements 233

Index of places and varieties 235

Bibliography 241