

List of symbolizations

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1. *Alphabetical list*

A	proclitic string <u>cl V</u>
abl	ablative
acc	accusative
a.c.i.	accusativus cum infinitivo
App.	appendix
Asp	aspectual verb
aux	auxiliary (verb)
AUX	auxiliary constituent
B	enclitic string <u>V cl</u> (Ch. 4,5)
B	basic a.c.i. arrangement (Ch. 7)
BX	Biblical text group
C	separation string <u>cl X V</u>
c	conjunction (Ch. 4,5)
c	clitic (Ch. 7)
Caus	causative verb
cj	conjunction
CL	Classical Latin text group
cl	clitic
CM	clitic movement
comp	complementizer
ctxt	context
CX	Christian Latin text group
D	definalized verb arrangement
dat	dative
d.c.i.	dativus cum infinitivo

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DO	direct object
E	extraposed a.c.i. string
Enc	enclisis
ESR	enclitic stress rule
F	fronted verb arrangement
f	feminine
fin	finite verb
Foc	focus
FR	free clitic placement
gen	genitive
ger	gerund
Gm	German
HL	historical and legal text group
IE	Indo-European
inf	infinitive
IO	indirect object
InvCM	inverse clitic movement
Lat	Latin
loc	locative
LS	long sentence
LSR	Latin stress rule
m	masculine
MLEX	morpholexical clitic parameter
Mod	modal verb
N	neutral placement case
n	neuter
n.c.i.	nominativus cum infinitivo
neg	negative element
nf	nonfinite verb
NIt	Northern Italian
nom	nominative
O	object
ob.aci	object pronoun in a.c.i.
obl=su2	object pronoun controlling a subject of a.c.i.
obl.aci	object of main clause verb governing an a.c.i.
obj	object
obl	oblique
OCS	Old Church Slavonic
OFr	Old French
OIt	Old Italian
ORom	Old Romance
OSp	Old Spanish
Oth	remnant class of clitic movement verbs

pass	passive
Perc	perception verb
PHON	phonological clitic parameter
PIE	Proto-Indo-European
pl	plural
ppl	(past) participle
PR	proto-Romance text group
PRO	proclitic linearization hypothesis
'PRO'	unspecified human subject
PROS	prosodic clitic parameter
prpl	present participle
R	Ramsden context class (Ch. 4-6)
R	restructured string arrangement (Ch. 7)
R(x)	rule(x)
RB	basic and restructured string
RE	extraposed and restructured string
refl	reflexive
REGL	regularity (clitic) parameter
rel	relative element
Rh	rheme
RomCl	compatibility with Romance clitic position
RomVb	compatibility with Romance verb position
Rp	rheme proper
S	sentence (in formulae)
S	subject (Ch. 8)
S	strong scaling mark (in tables; Ch. 5)
sg	singular
SIt	Southern Italian
su.aci	subject pronoun of a.c.i.
Subj	subject embedding verb
subj	subject
SYNT	syntactic clitic parameter
T	table (with chapter and order number)
Th	theme
TM	Tobler-Mussafia law
TN	technical Latin text group
Top	topic
Tp	theme proper
U	underlying verb final arrangement
V	verb
VB	verb based clitic placement hypothesis
V(cm)	verb admitting clitic movement
VG	Vulgar Latin text group

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W	Wackernagel's law
W,X,Y,Z	string variables (in formulae)
w	weak scaling mark (in tables)
2ND	second position clitic placement hypothesis
2P	second position

2. General use

2.1	<u>Text internal reference</u>
(34)	reference to numbered example within same chapter
3.5	reference within same chapter, to section 3, (numbered) paragraph 5
5:3.5	reference (across chapters) to Chapter 5, section 3, paragraph 5
App.4-b	reference to Appendix 4, subdivision (b)
T5-iii	reference to Table/graph iii in Ch. 5
(5:)n17	reference to Chapter Five, footnote 17
2.2	<u>Source texts (cf. text list/identification in App. 2)</u>
CL	Classical Latin as group; e.g., CL-3: individual text, Cic. Att.; etc.
TN	Technical Latin as group; e.g., TN-2 Varro, De agr., etc.
VG	Vulgar Latin as group; e.g., VG-4 Mulo. Chir., etc.
CX	Christian (non-Biblical) Latin as group; e.g., CX-18 Wandreg., etc.
HL	Historical and legal Latin as group; e.g., HL-2 Greg. Tur., etc.
BX	Biblical and para-Biblical Latin as group; e.g., BX-3 Vulg., Samu., etc.
PR	optimal proto-Romance approximations as group
VG ⁺ etc.	subgroup of best proto-Romance approximations (texts belonging to text classes VG, CX, HL, or BX)
VG ⁻ etc.	complements of VG ⁺ , etc.
CL-3a	Cic., Att., selection parallel, but different from CL-3, used for the secondary investigation on <u>et</u> (cf. 5:5)

2.3 Linguistic elements

N(oun), V(erb), A(djective), adv(erb)

neg(ative particle)

rel(ative particle or pronoun)

refl(exive pronoun)

inf(initive)

fin(ite verb)

n(on-)f(inite verb)

<u>ger</u> (und)	
<u>aux</u> (iliary verb)	
<u>AUX</u> (iliary constituent)	
<u>f</u> (eminine), <u>m</u> (asculine), <u>n</u> (euter), <u>sg</u> = singular, <u>pl</u> (ural)	
<u>nom</u> (inative), <u>gen</u> (itive), <u>dat</u> (ive), <u>acc</u> (usative), <u>abl</u> (ative)	
<u>loc</u> (ative), <u>obl</u> (ique)	
<u>1/II/III</u> or <u>1st/2nd/3rd ps</u> (person)	
<u>pass</u> (ive)	
<u>comp</u> (lementizer)	
<u>sub</u> (ject) (also <u>S</u> in typological formulae of Ch. 8)	
<u>obj</u> (ect) (also <u>O</u> in typological formulae of Ch. 8)	
cl, (c)	clitic (<u>c</u> used only in string formulae of Ch. 7)
cj, (c)	conjunction, complementizer, weak adverb (<u>c</u> used only in Ch. 4 to 6 for context formulae 2, 3 of string types A,B,C, e.g. A2 = [<u>S c cl V</u>
ppl	past participle/participle
prpl	present participle
DO	direct object
IO	indirect object
'PRO'	unspecified human subject
[]	delimitation of relevant constituent characterization at variable level
[<u>S</u> , [	initial bracket of relevant clause level (may be used alone)
<u>S</u>],]	final bracket of relevant clause level (may be used alone)
2.4	<u>Other symbolizations</u>
., w, S	absent, weak, strong scaling mark in a given measurement dimension (according to local numerical definition)
., =, +	absent, weak, strong scaling mark in numerical tables
ave.	average
°	unstressed vowel/syllable
<u>xxx</u>	in examples: relevant element (usually clitic)
-II, +I	century indication in tables (2nd century BC, first century AD)
IE	Indoeuropean
PIE	Proto-Indoeuropean
Lat	Latin
ORom	Old Romance
OIt	Old Italian
NIt	Northern Italian
SIt	Southern Italian

3. *Specific symbolizations according to chapters*

3.1	<u>Ch. 2 and 9: Parameters</u>
PROS	prosody parameter for clitic definition
SYNT	syntactic dimension for clitic definition
SYNT-const	constituent level parameter
SYNT-funct	functionality parameter
SYNT-place	placement parameter
SYNT-lin	linearization parameter
PHON	phonology parameter for clitic definition
MLEX	lexical and morphological parameter for clitic definition
MLEX-infl	parameter of inflectional marking
MLEX-pair	parameter of lexical pairing
REGL	regularity dimension
3.2	<u>Ch. 3: Latin configurations</u>
a.c.i.	accusativus cum infinitivo
n.c.i.	nominativus cum infinitivo
d.c.i.	dativus cum infinitivo
2P	second position (in clause), according to Wackernagel's law
W	Wackernagel's law
LSR	Latin stress rule
ESR	Latin enclitic stress rule
3.3	<u>Ch. 4 to 6: Placement and linearization</u>
A = <u>cl V</u>	clitic left-contiguous with verb (proclitic)
B = <u>V cl</u>	clitic right contiguous with verb (enclitic)
C = <u>cl X V</u>	left clitic separated from verb
C = <u>V X cl</u>	right clitic separated from verb
A/B/C 1-6	left context type A, B, C with finer distinctions (1-5 for A, B, 1-6 for C) preceding V with associated clitic (e.g. <u>A3</u> , <u>B4</u> , <u>C6</u>)
ctxt	context (only used in tables)
<u>cl-V</u>	clitic attachment to a host element (unspecified)
<u>cl+V</u>	clitic attachment to a host element (syntactic only)
<u>cl&V</u>	clitic attachment to a host element (phonological only)
<u>cl@V</u>	clitic attachment on phonological and syntactic levels jointly
TM	Tobler-Mussafia law (cases I-VI)
R	Ramsden's linearization determination for Old Romance (cases I-XIII)
VB	verb based clitic placement

2ND	second position based clitic placement
N	neutral clitic placement (both VB and 2ND compatible)
VB*	exclusive VB cases
2ND*	exclusive 2ND cases
FR	free clitic placement (neither VB nor 2ND)
PRO	proclisis as a linearization hypothesis
3.4	<u>Ch. 7: Clitic movement</u>
CM	clitic movement
InvCM	inverse clitic movement
+/-CM	compatible/ambiguous/incompatible with CM (InvCM) in
+/-InvCM	Romance terms
&CM, &InvCM	comprising compatible and ambiguous cases of CM, InvCM (i.e. +CM and ±CM, +InvCM and ±InvCM)
B	basic Latin string arrangement of <u>XYV</u> type
E	extraposed Latin arrangement (subordinate clause to right of main verb)
R	restructured Latin arrangement (main and subordinate clause interwoven)
RB	restructured Latin string of B type
RE	restructured Latin string of E type
RS	restructured Latin string fully dissolving the clause level distinction all combined with <u>+/-</u> valuation of Romance CM/InvCM dimension: <u>RS+</u> = <u>RS</u> string with full Romance CM compati- bility
R(extrap)	extraposition rule producing E string
R(restruct)	restructuring rule producing R string
R(enclit)	encliticization rule
su.aci-	subject pronoun of a.c.i. construction where V ₁ does not admit an object of its own
su.aci+	subject pronoun of a.c.i. construction where V ₁ admits object of its own
ob.aci-	object pronoun in a.c.i. construction where V ₁ does not admit an object of its own
ob.aci+	object pronoun in a.c.i. construction where V ₁ admits object of its own
ob1=su2	object of V ₁ controls subject of V ₂
ob1.aci	object of V ₁ on which depends an a.c.i. construction
V(cm)	verb admitting CM (clitic movement), specifically: <u>Mod(al)</u> , <u>Asp(ectual)</u> , <u>Subj(ect embedding)</u> , <u>Caus(ative)</u> , <u>Perc(eption)</u> , <u>Oth(er)</u> verb classification
V ₁ , V ₂ , V ₃	verb of highest/embedded/doubly embedded clause

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1, 2, (3) same as V_1 etc. in context of CM analysis and schematic string representation

X_1, X_2, X_3 clause embedding level indices in general

3.5 Ch. 8: Verb position

U underlying verb position (clause final)

F fronted verb position (clause initial)

D definalized verb position (second from last position)

LS long sentence (containing more than V, CL, plus one constituent in simple clause)

SOV, SVO, string and language typology (also expressed with neutral

VS0 string constituency XYV, XVY, VXY for near-to-surface characterizations)

Th and Tp theme and theme proper

Rh and Rp rheme and rheme proper

Top topic

Foc focus

-/+RomCl in/compatible with clitic placement according to Old Romance norm

-/+RomVb in/compatible with verb placement according to Old Romance norm