Segretariato Generale

Direzione Generale della Ricerca

PRIN: PROGETTI DI RICERCA DI RILEVANTE INTERESSE NAZIONALE – Bando 2022
Prot. 2022WHZJ98

PART A

1. Research project title

The lexicalization of the adjective class in Indo-European and Semitic

2. Duration (months)

24 months

3. Main ERC field

SH - Social Sciences and Humanities

4. Possible other ERC field

5. ERC subfields

1.	SH4_10 Language typology; historical linguistics
2.	
3.	

6. Keywords

nº	Testo inglese
1.	parts of speech

2.	adjectival typology
3.	root
4.	Indo-European
5.	Semitic
6.	theoretical morphology

7. Principal Investigator

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Age limits derogation

The PI and/or the substitute PI are over 40 and they don't intend to benefit from derogations to the age limits for the amount allocated to under 40 PI;

8. List of the Research Units

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9 - Substitute Principal Investigator (To be identified among one of the associated investigators participating in the project).

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10. Brief description of the proposal

The project bridges together historical and typological linguistics. Its main results concern parts of speech (PoS) typology, Indo-European (IE) and Semitic studies, as well as linguistic terminology, theoretical morphology and the history of language science. It is well-know that a cross-linguistically agreed and consistent theory of PoS classification has never been proposed so far (Bisang 2013 for discussion). Moreover, quite a few scholars think that such theory is not only lacking at present; rather it is impossible in principle (Croft 2001, Haspelmath 2012 and Alfieri 2021 for discussion). The project will counter such view bringing in two results. It will: i) propose a new and consistent theory of PoS classification across languages, testing such theory against a balanced variety sample of 60 languages; ii) use such theory to describe two enormous and previously neglected or understudied typological changes at the level of the PoS which occurred in two of the most ancient language families of the world, namely Indo-European and Semitic. These families were selected due to their long and unbroken tradition, which allows to detect long run typological changes. Moreover, either of these families attests a new type of change which has never been discussed in the literature. Calquing the label of grammaticalization, we term such change as lexicalization that is, the emergence of a class primary adjectival morphemes in the lexicon of a language or, more specifically, the passage of a "major" PoS from the level of constructions (that is, from the "grammar" and, specifically, of word-formation) to the level of the lexicon (Alfieri 2020). The PoS subject to the lexicalization process is the adjective class in either of the two families under scrutiny.

Identifying such change will improve our understanding of general-typological linguistics, but it will also allow to propose a new cross-linguistically valid, functional definition of the most important unit of historical linguistics, namely the root. Nobody has ever linked the presence of the root and the typology of PoS. Rather, most scholars exclude this link, assuming that the root is only a diachronic notion, only a formal notion (that is, a pure consonantal template), or that it represents a simple verb stem termed

differently as a homage to the Indian or Arabic indigenous grammarians who first used this label (Skt. dhātu- 'base, fundament', Ar. 'aṣl- or mādda 'aṣliyya 'root, trunk', Heb. šoreš 'id.'). In the project, we will counter such view showing that the Sanskrit and Arabic root is neither of these units: rather, it is the lexical morpheme of a language in which only two major classes of morphemes are found (verbal roots and nouns) and the most typical "adjective" is a derived stem (that is, a nominalization) built on a "verb" meaning a quality (that is, a verb-like adjective in Dixon's terms).

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11. Total cost of the research project identified by items

Associated Investigator	item A.1	item A.2.1	item B	item C	item D	item E	sub-total	Total
ALFIERI Luca	70.411	25.000	57.247	6.000	4.000	8.100	170.758	**170.758**
GRANDE Francesco	47.984	25.000	43.790	0	0	6.000	122.774	**122.774**
DEDE' Francesco	45.404	25.000	42.242	0	1.500	6.100	120.246	**120.246**
Total	**163.799**	**75.000**	**143.279**	**6.000**	**5.500**	**20.200**	**413.778**	**413.778**

N.B. The Item B and TOTAL columns will be filled in automatically

- item A.1: enhancement of months/person of permanent employees
- item A.2.1: cost of contracts of non-employees, specifically to recruit
- item B: overhead (flat rate equal to 60% of the total personnel cost, A.1+A.2.1, for each research unit)
- item C: cost of equipment, tools and software products
- item D: cost of consulting and similar services
- item E: other operating costs

PART B

B.1

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1. State of the art

It is well-know that an agreed theory of PoS classification across languages has never been proposed (Vogel & Comrie 2000, Evans 2000, Bisang 2013 and Alfieri 2021 for discussion). Some attempts in that direction were done in the past (Hengeveld 1992 and, with minor results, Baker 2003), but quite a few scholars think that such a theory is not only lacking; rather it is impossible in principle, since the features that define the PoS in each language, the level of language analysis at which the PoS are fixed, and the number of classes stored in the lexicon are language specific features that cannot be generalized (Croft 2001, Haspelmath 2012). Despite such pessimistic view, many works on PoS were published in the last years. By and large, they were mainly focused on the notion of "flexibility", which is among the most relevant findings of Hengeveld's PoS theory (Rijkhoff & van Lier 2013, Studies in Languages 2017), on the existence of languages "without nouns" (Mithun 2000, Linguistic Typology 2005), on the languages "without adjectives" (Bhat 1994, Dixon & Aikhenvald 2004), on the description of the levels of linguistic analysis at which the PoS can be fixed (Lazard 1999, Mithun 2000, Alfieri 2014), or, more in general, on the problems and the fallacies that affect cross-linguistic categorization in general and PoS research specifically (Theoretical Linguistics 2014, Linguistic Typology 2016, Alfieri, Arcodia & Ramat 2021). Recently, a sketch of a general PoS theory that could overcome the problems above was proposed (Alfieri 2014, 2021), but it was based on a small sample of 12 languages and needs further testing.

While synchronic researches on PoS are abundant, though problematic, diachronic works on PoS are absolutely rare. Moreover, the general difficulties in PoS definition described above produced a complex situation in the literature on the IE languages. Classical grammars consider Sanskrit as a language with almost the same PoS system as that in Latin (nouns, verbs and adjectives), while Bhat (1994) considered it as a language "without adjectives" that is, with adjectives merged with nouns. Alfieri (2016, 2020, 2021) countered both views and showed that in Latin three classes of primary morphemes are found (nouns, verbs and adjectives), while in the Sanskrit language of the Rig-Veda, only two major classes of lexemes are found (verbal roots and nouns) and the most typical "adjective" is a derived stem built on a verbal root meaning a quality (that is, a verb-like adjective in Dixon's terms). Moreover, important traces of the PoS system that is found in RV Sanskrit can be found also in Homeric Greek (Alfieri & Gasbarra 2021) and in Hittite (Alfieri & Pozza forth.), although both languages are already closer to Latin than they are to RV Sanskrit. On these bases, an enormous and previously neglected typological change was claimed: the lexicalization of the adjective class in the IE family. However, more IE languages must be analyzed for demonstrating the claim.

The phenomenon of adjectival lexicalization discussed in the IE languages is not an isolated case. At least a further change of such type can be found across languages, although nobody has ever studied it from a similar perspective. Traditional Arabic grammars and typologically informed description of Arabic (Comrie 1991, 2008, Hasselbach 2013) tend to project the same threefold division

that is found in Latin (nouns, verbs and adjectives) also in Arabic. Still, in Classical Arabic the most typical adjective is a derived stem built on a root of quality meaning (Wright 1979 [1896]: 106, Heat 2002), just as it is in Rig-Vedic Sanskrit, although the affix building the stem is a vowel pattern in Semitic (Alfieri 2016, 2021). Also the Semitic family, therefore, is likely to attest a process of lexicalization similar to that occurred in IE, although the two processes realized independently and with different timing.

Defining the PoS in IE and Semitic is crucial for historical linguistics. Manuals of morphology and specialist works on historical linguistics often exclude (at least implicitly) that the root is a synchronic unit that is functionally different from the simple verb stem (Alfieri 2016). Still, if lexicalization processes above are accepted, the Sanskrit and the Arabic roots differ from simple verbs stems, since only the roots are the verbal lexemes of a language with only two major PoS stored in the lexicon and quality concepts coded verbally. Studying the PoS in IE and Semitic thus paves the way for a new functional definition of the most important unit of research of historical linguistics, the root. In turn, developing a consistent and cross-linguistically acceptable definition of the root can bring new insight into morphological theory where.

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2. Detailed description of the project: methodologies, objectives and results that the project aims to achieve and its interest for the advancement of knowledge, as well as methods of dissemination of the results achieved

The scope of the project is to propose a new and consistent theory of PoS classification across languages, test such theory against a balanced variety sample of about 60 languages, and employ it to describe two enormous and previously neglected typological changes at the level of the PoS occurred in two of the most ancient families of the world's languages, namely Indo-European and Semitic. The data so obtained will be exploited for proposing a new type of change that has never been described in the literature, the lexicalization of the adjective class, as well as for developing a new, cross-linguistically consistent, functional definition of the most important unit of historical linguistics, namely the IE and the Semitic root.

The PoS theory proposed in the project is the result of an original elaboration based mainly on two sources, namely Hengeveld's PoS theory (1992: 47ff.) and Croft's definition of PoS (2001: 29ff., 63ff.). Briefly put, it is a re-definition of the "Amsterdam Typology", and specifically of the lexical inventories [N, A, V], [N (AV)] and [(NAV)], which are those that are more directly involved in the diachronic part of the project (see Beck 2002 for these schemas). Such theory was sketched in Alfieri (2014), using a small variety sample of 12 languages, and applied to an in-depth contrastive analysis of Latin and the Sanskrit language of the Rig-Veda (Alfieri 2016, 2020, 2021) and further applied to Homeric Greek (Alfieri & Gasbarra 2021) and Hittite (Alfieri & Pozza forth.). Instead of discussing the theory in abstract, we will show how it was applied to Sanskrit and Latin, then explain how the theory will be further exploited in the project.

Only the "major" PoS are considered in the theory, that is nouns, verbs and adjectives. These PoS are first considered as comparative concepts defined on a conceptual map, as done in Croft (2001: 92). The map combines two prototypically correlated, universal parameters, a semantic concept (Object, Quality, Action) and a syntactic or discourse-pragmatic function (Argument, Modifier, Predicate), Tab. 1:

	ARGUMENT	MODIFIER	PREDICATE
OBJECT	**Object Argument**	Object Modifier	Object Predicate
QUALITY	Quality Argument	**Quality Modifier**	Quality Predicate
ACTION	Action Argument	Action Modifier	**Action Predicate**

Tab. 1: Croft's PoS table

The Object Argument is termed noun, the Action Predicate is termed verb and the Quality Modifier is termed adjective. The constructions coding these three slots are termed "unmarked correlations" by Croft, since they are the constructions that are more likely to be coded by a specific PoS in single languages. Since the features that define the PoS notoriously differ without limit and in unpredictable ways (see above), Croft does not classify the features that define the constructions that code the unmarked correlations in each language. He rather describes the space occupied by each construction on the table in each language, but concludes that each language show a different number of constructions on the table and each construction occupies a zone of space that is strictly language-individual. Thus, in Croft's view, languages can be compared among one another thanks to the PoS table above, but cannot be classified properly, since the PoS constructions that are found in each language are, so to say, incommensurable to one another.

Differently from Croft, we think that languages can be consistently classified on the number of constructions that they display on the PoS table, if a single constrain is accepted. For each language, the most typical construction that codes each slot is mapped onto the table, but only one construction for each slot can be mapped. In other words, a single construction can take over two or more slots, but each slot in the table must be linked to only one construction, namely the most typical construction that codes such slot in the classified language. In this way, no more than nine constructions (one for each slots) can be mapped on the PoS table, while a minor number of construction is possible, if one construction typically codes two (or more) slots. As a result, only the most typical constructions that code each slot in each language are projected on the map, and these constructions are the only distributional environments that we employ to define the simple morpheme classes of the languages under scrutiny. The distributional differences that do not relate to the constructions on the table are not denied, but they are disregarded for the sake of the classification, so that

the problem of distinguishing major and minor word class is overcome.

All of the nine slots in the table will be analyzed in the project but, for the sake of space, our new PoS theory is exemplified only on the unmarked correlations in the following. Two out of the three unmarked correlations proved to be relatively unproblematic (for minor exceptions, see Alfieri 2021). Both in Latin and in RV Sanskrit, the most typical noun construction is a simple noun stem marked by case (and gender and number): [noun]-Case (Lat. civi-s "citizen", Skt. yavá-s 'corn'). On the other hand, the most verb is a simple verb stem marked by person (and tense and number) in Latin (i.e. [verb]-Pers, see mone-t "admonish"), but it is a root, plus a verb class affix – similar to the Semitic binyanim – and a person ending in RV Sanskrit: [root]-AFF-Pers (táp-ya-te "he warms up"). Since the coding of the adjective was uncertain, a sample of text was gathered – Sallusts' De coniuratione Catilinae and 51 hymns of the Rig-veda (RV) – and all the constructions that code the adjective slot in both languages were gathered and analyzed.

Basically, the same six types of constructions are found in both languages: the simple adjective [adjective]-Agr: Lat. levi-s "light", Skt. kṛṣṇá- "black"; the de-verbal/de-radical adjective [root/verb-NM]-Agr: Lat. sapi-ent-em 'wise (acc.)' < sapio "to taste, to be wise", Skt. tap-ú- "hot" < tap- "be or make hot"; the denominative adjective [noun-ADJ]-Agr: Lat. civi-li-s "civil" < civi-s "citizen", Skt. pítr-iya- "paternal" < pitár- "father"; the compound adjective [...]-[...]-Agr: Lat. omni-potens 'almighty', Skt. híraṇya-pāṇi- "golden-palmed"; the prefixed adjective PRE-[...]-Agr: Lat. prae-clarus "very famous" < clarus "famous", Skt. su-vîra- "having good heroes" < vîra- "hero"; the prepositional adjective [preposition]-ADJ]-Agr: Lat. super-ior "higher" < super "above, on", Skt. para-má- "most distant" < párā "away". However, the statistical frequency of each construction type is far different in Latin (Tab. 2) and in RV Sanskrit (Tab. 3, ADJ = adjectivalizer, NM = nominalizer, Pre = prefix):

Latin ADJECTIVE constructions	Number	Percent
1. [...]ₐ-Agr	**514**	**77.9%**
1. [adjective]-Agr	514	77.9
2. [...]ᵥ-PTC-Agr	**54**	**8.2%**
3. [verb]-PTC-Agr	54	8.2%
3. [...]ₙ-ADJ-Agr	**43**	**6.5%**
2. [noun]-ADJ-Agr	43	6.5%
4. PRE-[...]-Agr	**43**	**6.5%**
4. PRE-[adjective]-Agr	24	3.6%
5. PRE-[verb-PTC]-Agr	12	1.8%
7. PRE-[noun-ADJ]-Agr	7	1.1%
8. PRE-[noun]-Agr	0	0%
5. [...]ₚ-ADJ-Agr	**6**	**0.9%**
3. [preposition]-PTC-Agr	6	0.9%
6. [...]-[...]-Agr	**0**	**0%**
9. [...]-[...]-Agr	0	0%
Total	**660**	**100%**

Tab. 2: Latin ADJECTIVE constructions table, relative frequency

RV Sanskrit ADJECTIVE constructions	Number	Percent
1. [...-NM]ₐ-Agr	**427**	**42.6%**
1. [root-NM]ₐ-Agr	427	42.6%
2. [...]ₙ-[...]ₙ-Agr	**249**	**24.8%**
2. [...]ₙ-[root-NM]ₙ-Agr	155	15.5%
5. [...]ₙ-[noun]ₙ-Agr	75	7.5%
10. [...]ₙ-[root]ₙ-Agr	12	1.2%
11. [...]ₙ-[noun-ADJ]ₙ-Agr	6	0.6%
15. [...]ₙ-[root-NM-ADJ]ₙ-Agr	1	0.1%
3. PRE-[...]ₙ-Agr	**137**	**13.7%**
3. PRE-[root-NM]ₙ-Agr	103	10.3%
8. PRE-[noun]ₙ-Agr	23	2.3%
12. PRE-[...]-[root-NM]ₙ-Agr	6	0.6%
13. PRE-[root]-Agr	3	0.3%
14. PRE-[...]-[root]-Agr	1	0.1%
4. [...]ₙ-ADJ-Agr	**98**	**9.8%**
6. [noun]ₙ-ADJ-Agr	56	5.6%
7. [root-NM]ₙ-ADJ-Agr	42	4.2%
5. [...]ₐ-Agr	**72**	**7.2%**
4. [adjective]ₐ-Agr	72	7.2%
6. [...]ₚ-NM-Agr	**19**	**2.1%**
9. [preposition-NM]-Agr	19	2.1%
Total	**1003**	**100%**

Tab. 3: RV Sanskrit ADJECTIVE constructions table, relative frequency

The tables show that while in Latin the most typical adjective construction is a simple adjective marked by agreement (or [adjective]-Agr), in RV Sanskrit it is a root joined to a nominalizing suffix marked by agreement (or [root]-NM-Agr). If the most typical constructions that code each unmarked correlation in Latin and RV Sanskrit are reported on Croft's PoS table, the following tables come out (Tab. 4-5):

	ARGUMENT	MODIFIER	PREDICATE
OBJECT	**[noun]-Case**	----	----
QUALITY	----	**[adjective]-Agr**	----
ACTION	----	----	**[verb]-Pers**

Tab. 4: Latin constructions table

	ARGUMENT	MODIFIER	PREDICATE
OBJECT	**[noun]-Case**	----	----
QUALITY	----	**[root]-NM-Agr**	----
ACTION	----	----	**[root]-AFF-Pers**

Tab. 5: RV Sanskrit constructions table

If the orthogonal projection of either table above is realized, the difference between the PoS system in Latin and in RV Sanskrit comes out clearly (Tab. 6-7):

	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB
Phrase			
Derived stem			
Simple stem	[noun]-Case	[adjective]-Agr	[verb]-Pers
	↑	↑	↑
Lexeme	noun	adjective	verb

Tab. 6: Latin PoS table

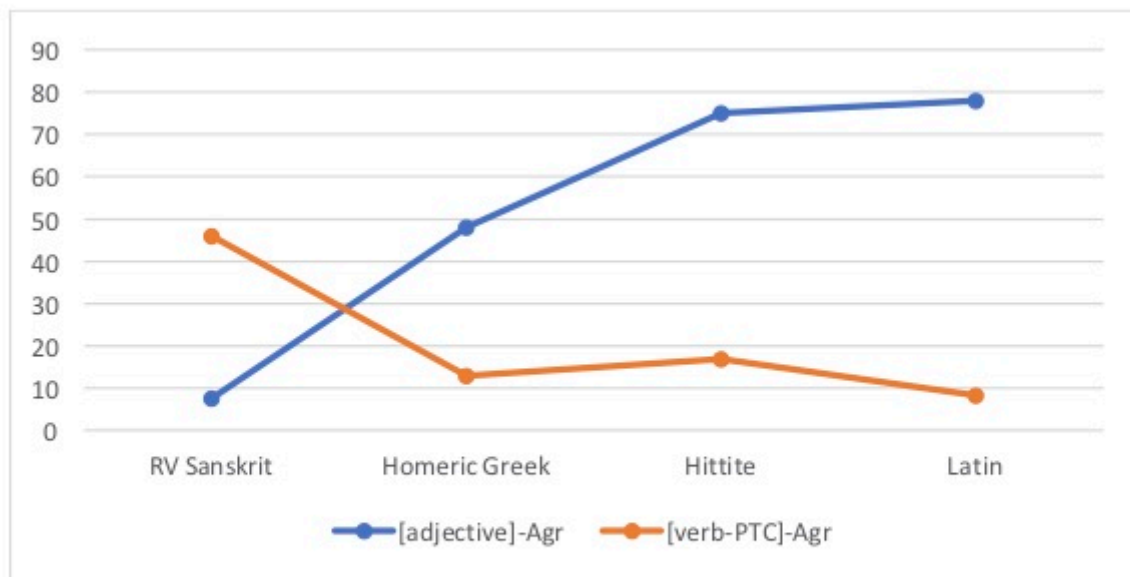|	NOUN	ADJECTIVE	VERB
Phrase			
Derived stem	[root-NM]-Case	[root-NM]-Agr	[root-AFF]-Pers
Simple stem	noun-Case		
Lexeme	noun	root	

Tab. 7: RV Sanskrit PoS table

Both in Latin and in RV Sanskrit, three different constructions are found at the level of syntax. However, while in Latin these constructions are filled with three different classes of primary lexemes, they are filled with only two classes of lexemes in RV Sanskrit, namely nouns and verbal roots. Thus, the structure of the lexicon can be summed up as [N A V] in Latin, but as [N (AV)] in RV Sanskrit, with (AV) referring to a verb-like adjective in Dixon's terms or to the unit traditionally termed root in Sanskrit philology. The Sanskrit and IE root, in other words, is a unit of analysis that is functionally (that is, sinchronically) different from the Latin simple verb stem: while the Latin simple verb stem is the most typical filler only of the verb construction, the Sanskrit root is the most typical filler of both the verb and the adjective construction.

Classifying RV Sanskrit as a language of type [N (AV)] does not mean that in the RV there are no adjectives at all. As said, 7% of

adjective constructions fall in the [adjective]-Agr type and about 30 primary adjective stems are indeed listed in Grassmann's Wörterbuch zum Rig-veda. However, most RV primary adjectives are etymologically derived stems that underwent a lexicalization process between PIE and the Rig-Veda: e.g. gurú- "heavy" < PIE *gwerh3-, which remains in Vedic gr̥-, although gr̥- means "get tired", not **"be heavy".

Once Latin and RV Sanskrit were classified, the same method of research was applied to Homeric Greek (Alfieri & Gasbarra 2021, Dedé 2020) and Hittite (Alfieri & Pozza forth.): a progressive decrease of the number of de-verbal adjectives is verified going from RV Sanskrit (43%) to Hittite (17%), Homeric Greek (13%) and Latin (6%), and a parallel though inverse increase of simple adjective is found going from RV Sanskrit (8%) to Homeric Greek (48%), Hittite (75%) and Latin (80%). See Tab. 8:

Tab. 8: Relative frequency of [verb-NM]-Agr and [adjective]-Agr in the IE languages

The table shows how if the verb-based constructions decreased their frequency along the history of the IE languages, while adjective-based constructions showed the opposite trend, then a formerly neglected typological change at the level of the primary lexicon is verified in the IE family, namely [N (AV)] → [N, A, V] (note the such change is perfectly consistent with PIE lexicography, since in only 12 primary adjectives are found in Pokorny's IEW and only 17 primary adjectives are found in Wodtko's NIL).

In the project, therefore, we will validate and further expand this theory of PoS classification in four different ways.

Work Package 1: Typology

The cross-linguistic applicability of the PoS theory above was tested on a small sample of 12 languages in Alfieri (2014), but needs further testing. If the assumptions on which the theory is based are made explicit, five different lexical structures can be defined across languages.

If the adjective, the verb and the noun constructions are filled with three different classes of simple morphemes, as in Latin, the lexical structure is [N A V]. The simple morphemes that "fill" only the noun, the adjective and the verb constructions are termed as nouns, adjectives and verbs respectively. Good candidates for falling within this type are all the SAE languages and many modern Semitic dialects, as well as many Australian languages (e.g. Dyirbal).

If the verb and the adjective constructions are coded by a single class of morphemes, the lexical structure is [N (AV)], as in Rig-Vedic Sanskrit. The class of simple morphemes that fill both the noun and the adjective constructions is termed as root. Languages such as Garo (Tibeto-Burman), Urarina (Amerind) and Classical Arabic (Semitic) also are to be cast in this type (Alfieri 2014).

If the noun and the adjective constructions are coded by a single class of morphemes, the lexical structure is [(NA) V], as in Quechua (Alfieri 2014). The simple morphemes that fill both the noun and the adjective constructions are termed as nominals (the differences between nominals meaning objects and nominals meaning qualities discussed by Floyd (2011) do not concern the most typical constructions that code each slot in Tab. 1, and thus can be disregarded).

If the adjective construction is split into two constructions having almost the same frequency, each construction is filled with a different class of lexemes, and one of the two classes also codes the noun construction, while the other class also codes the verb construction, the lexical structure is [(NA) (AV)]. Such language type can be found in Japanese (Lombardi Vallauri 2000, Backhouse 2004) and Wari' (Everett & Kern 1997).

Finally, the structure [(NAV)] can be verified, if all of the three constructions are filled with a single class of items, which are termed as contentives by Hengeveld et al. (2004). The existence of such a type is debated (Linguistic Typology 2005), but it might be present in Kharia (Peterson 2011), Riau Indonesian (Gil 2000) and Late Archaic Chinese (Bisang 2008).

Once all the languages are classified in terms of their lexical structures, the level of language analysis at which they fix their adjective construction is established, following Alfieri (2014): the simple stem, as in Latin; the derived stem, as in Vedic; the compound stem, as in Chukchee; the phrase, as in Chinese and Lao (and, generally, in Hengeveld's "flexible languages"); the relative-participial stem (that is, a derived stem that is also a relative clause), as in Garo and in many Tibeto-Burman languages; and

the clause stem (that is, a stem that is equivalent to a clause, though not to a derived stem: typically a word-sentence in Humboldt's terms), as in Koasati.

In the project, the PoS theory above will be tested on a variety sample of 60 languages. As usual in typology, the languages will be classified using secondary sources (that is, grammars), but primary data will be given preference any time as possible.

Work Package 2: Indo-European (IE) studies

The second way in which we will test the PoS theory above, is that of concluding the description of the change [N (AV)] → [N A V] in the IE family. Four pieces of research are planned.

1) We study the encoding of the quality argument, quality modifier and quality referent in Old Persian and Avestan, using the same research method employed with the other IE languages. the samples to be used are represented by the whole of the Old Persian inscriptional corpus and a selection of about 30 Yasna of the Avesta, including all Gāθās (Y 28-34, 43-51, 53), the Yasna Haptaŋhāiti (Y 35-41) and 10 younger Yasna (e.g. Y 1-10) up to arriving to a total number of about 700 quality modifiers.

2) Since the coding of the quality argument in RV Sanskrit was described by Alfieri (2020), we will study the coding of the quality argument and the quality predicate in Latin, Greek and Hittite following the same method above. The same samples and the same method of analysis employed in Alfieri (2016, 2021), Alfieri & Gasbarra (2021), Alfieri & Pozza (forth.) will be used (namely, 51 hymns of Rig-veda as for Sanskrit, 2 books by Homer as for Greek, the whole of Sallutst's De coniuratione Catilinae as for Latin and the same anthology of Hittite texts employed in Alfieri & Pozza forth. as for Hittite).

3) We will research the quality argument, quality modifier and quality predicate in epic Sanskrit and Classical Greek. The aim is to verify if these languages, which are quite conservative in their early stages, got closer to Latin in their more recent phases. The text sample to be used is the Bhagavadgītā [Mah. VI, 24-42] for at least 400-500 verses and/or 500 quality modifiers as for Sanskrit, and the first book by Thucydides for at least 500 quality modifiers.

4) A study on the progressive birth of the adjectival morphology in the IE languages. The scope is to show that: primary adjectives are scanty in PIE (20 in Pokorny's IEW and 17 in Wodtko et al.'s NIL) and the lexicalization of the adjective class triggered the progressive birth of a dedicated adjectival morphology, which is almost absent in PIE and RV Sanskrit but present in Latin (and to a minor degree also in Greek and Hittite); once arrived to the type [N A V], some languages (Germanic, Slavic, Baltic and Celtic) further developed new adjectival inflections that are formally distinct from the nominal inflections, while in others the adjectival endings weakened (as in Armenian and Tocharian) and eventually vanished (as in English and New Persian).

Work Package 3: Semitic Languages

The third way in which we will validate the theory above is to show that also the Semitic family passed through the same typological change [N (AV)] → [N A V] that came about in the IE family, although the two changes occurred independently and with a different timing. In this case, the work is at a more seminal stage, since none of the studies on the typology of the Semitic languages (Comrie 1991, 2008, Hasselbach 2013) have ever identified such change, but it is promising.

In Classical Arabic the vowel patterns .a.ī. and .a.a. that are found in adjectives (e.g. kabīrun "big", ḥasanun "beautiful") are productive morphemes that build derived nominals from verbal roots (Wright 1979 [1896]: 106, Heat 2002) and the root k.b.r. can be used verbally (kabura "he grew up" < k.b.r. "big, be big"). Classical Arabic, thus, is likely to fall into the same type [N (AV)] that is found in RV Sanskrit. However, the above vowel patterns have lost their productivity in the modern dialects, where the form kabura has been replaced by a standard nominal predicate and kabīr is often perceived as a primary item by speakers (note that denominative verbs in Semitic are built with the same formal tools used to build standard verb stems [Arad 2003], thus there is no reason to assume that kabīr is the input form on which kabura is built, and both kabīr and kabura can be formed on k.b.r., just as Ved. tap-ú- "hot" and tap-a-ti "burns" are built on tap-). Thus, most of the modern Arabic dialects are likely to fall into the same type [N A V] that is found in Latin.

In order to validate such hypothesis, we will apply the same method of PoS research employed in the IE family, to four Semitic languages. Also in this case, a sample of text will be gathered for each language, all the quality modifiers, quality arguments and quality predicates in the sample will be listed and their morphemic structure will be analyzed and evaluated statistically, exactly as done in the IE languages. The languages to be investigated and the samples to be used for the investigation are the following (genetic subgrouping follows Huehnergard and Rubin's (2011) up-to-date model, which considers both genetic and areal affinities):

1) Biblical Hebrew (North West Semitic); the text sample to be used includes the whole Bible, which are available on the data base Semantic Dictionary of Biblical Hebrew through the function: Contextual domain 'Quality' (https://semanticdictionary.org/) and Hebräisch-Grundwortschatz (500 word frequency list available on http://www.kreuzer-siegfried.de/).

2) Epigraphic North and South Arabian (Central Semitic); the text sample to be used includes the whole corpus of inscriptions, which is available on the data base open-access online corpus inscriptionum DASI, see http://dasi.cnr.it).

3) Classical Arabic (Central Semitic); the text sample to be used includes the whole Coran and the Classical pre-Islamic poetry, which are available on the data base KSUCCA (King Saud University Corpus of Classical Arabic, see https://www.sketchengine.eu/corpus-of-classical-arabic-ksucca/#toggle-id-1).

4) Modern South Arabian (particularly conservative West Semitic language); the sample is to be used includes the whole corpus described in Naumkin V. et al. R. 2015-2018. Corpus of Soqotri Oral Literature (2 vols.). Leiden: Brill.

As far as these languages belong to four different chronological phases of the Semitic family (Biblical Hebrew > Epigraphic North and South Arabian > Classical Arabic > Modern South Arabian) and also to three different dialectal subgroups (see above), they allow to obtain a coherent and almost complete picture of the diachronic evolution of the Semitic family as a whole.

Work Package 5: history of linguistics and morphological theory

The definition of the PoS system in Arabic and in Sanskrit paves the way for a new, functional, definition of the most important unit of historical linguistics, namely the IE and the Semitic root.

Most scholars think that the root is a diachronic unit which is unwarrantedly employed in the synchronic description of the IE and of the Semitic languages; a purely formal unit (a consonantal template) which may have some role in morpho-phonology (McCarthy 1979), but has no functional difference in respect to a simple verb stem (Larcher 1995 as for Semitic, Kuryłowicz 1977 as for IE); a simple verb stem termed with a different label as a homage to the Indian and Arabic (or Hebrew) native grammarians (Skt. dhātu- 'base', Ar. 'aṣl- 'root', Heb. šoreš 'root'). This view is an axiom for the Generativists who accept the Lexicalist Hypothesis, but it is widespread also among scholars in morphology and typology, and on cases also among scholars in IE and Semitic philology (Alfieri 2016). Still, if the PoS in the project is accepted, the Sanskrit and the Arabic roots are neither of the units above. Rather, they are the verb-like morphemes in a language in which only two major classes of morphemes are stored in the lexicon, and the most typical adjective is a nominalization or a similar participial-like construction built on a verbal morpheme of quality meaning.

The history of the notions of root and word-formation is, thus, a further field of study. Some parts of such history have already been described, e.g. the history of the notion of word-formation in classical antiquity (Alfieri forth. a, forth. b) and between the Middle Ages and the 19th century (Alfieri 2018, 2019); the entrance of the Indian notion of root in the Western grammars of Sanskrit between the 15th and the 19th century (Alfieri 2014b); the history of the notion of root in the comparative Semitic grammar of Ravius (1664, see Alfieri 2017), and the definition of the Proto-IE root in 19th century historical linguistics (Belardi 2002: I, 256ff.). In the project this history will be continued through two new pieces of research:

1) A study on the definition of the notion of root in 19th-20th century linguistics (e.g. from the Neogrammarians to Saussure, American Structuralism, Generativism, and Typology).

2) A study of the notion of root and word-formation in the European grammar of Arabic written between the 15th and the 18th centuries.

In sum, the project bridges historical and typological linguistics, offering a possible theory of PoS classification across languages, an in-depth analysis of three enormous and previously neglected typological changes occurred at the level of the PoS in two of the most ancient language families of the world (IE and Semitic) and a new, functional definition of most important unit of analysis in historical linguistics, namely the root.

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3. Project development, with identification of the role of each research unit, with regards to related modalities of integration and collaboration

Abbreviations: M = month; PI = Principal investigator; PL = Project Leader; RG = Research Grant; RU = Research Unit; T = task; WP = Work Package.

The project is composed by 3 Research Units (RU):
• RU1 = Unimarconi. It includes the Project Leader (PL) or Principal Investigator 1 (PI1), Prof. Luca Alfieri (associate professor, full-time, 11 months of work-time), Prof. Roberta Melazzo (associate professor, part-time, 4 months of work-time), plus 1 yearly research grant for young researchers (RG1 = 1 assegno di ricerca annuale).
• RU2 = Unito. It includes PI2, Prof. Francesco Grande (associate professor, full-time, 9 months of work-time), plus 1 yearly research grant for young researchers (RG2 = 1 assegno di ricerca annuale).
• RU3 = Unimi. It includes PI3, Prof. Francesco Dedè (associate professor, full-time, 8 months of work-time), plus 1 yearly Research Grants for young researchers (RG3 = 1 assegno di ricerca annuale).

The work packages (WP) foreseen in the project will be realized according to the following work plan (timelines are provisional and deadlines for each task are ± 2 months).
Work Package 0 (project management and dissemination activities) is led by PI1. It aims to ensure a high-quality co-operation among project members, an effective communication between the project and the MUR, and a good visibility of the project in national and international conferences. The following tasks (T) are planned:
• T0.1, in charge to PI1: preparing the reports, acting as contact person with the MUR.
• T0.2, in charge to PI3: supervising the project web site, which will be launched no later than M4.
• T0.3: organizing 4 meetings. The kick-off meeting at M1 will be realized as a skype call among the PIs and will be used to organize the work. The second kick-off meeting at M3 will be organized in Rome by PI1 and will include all project members; in the meeting, PI1 will introduce the project to all members and describe the tasks in charge to each RU. The mid-term meeting will be organized in Turin by PI2 at M12. The closure conference will be organized in Milan by PI3 at M24 and will play a significant role in disseminating the research results. While the first two meetings will include only project members, the mid-term and the final conference will be open to distinguished scholars external to the project.
• T0.4: disseminating the research results. All project members are asked to present the research results to the highest possible number of national and international conferences. Moreover, a socially responsible dissemination strategy will be organized (see below).

Bar the conferences above, communication among project participants will be realized mainly by mailing and skype calls. Obviously, all conferences and meeting will be held on Zoom or similar platforms, if the Covid-19 emergence will still be a problem. When needed, bi-lateral meeting will be organized so to discuss specific aspects of the project (e.g. between the Unimarconi RU and the Unimi RU, or between the Unimi RU and the Unito RU, etc.).
Since each scientific WP is independent from the others, all will start at M1. However, from M1 to M3 only the PI of each RU will be

working on the project preparing the contracts for the RGs, the kick-off meeting and the scientific activities related to each WP. All RGs will start between M2 and M6.

Work Package 1 (typology) is led by PI1 and goes from M1 to M24 (5 months of work-time). However, each project participant, under the supervision of PI1, will classify a 2 or 3 of languages in addition of his/her language of specialization, in order to understand the functioning of the classification system proposed in the project. WP1 is divided into 2 parts: lexical classification and the classification of the level of language analysis at which the "adjective" construction is fixed. Either part of the WP is linked to a specific task:
• T1.1 (the lexical classification) is in charge to PI1 and is due at month 17.
• T1.2 (the classification of the level of analysis at which the "adjective" construction is fixed) is in charge to PI1, and is due at month 19.

Work Package 2 (the IE languages) is led by PI1 and goes from M1 to M24. The following personnel is related to WP2: PI1 (3 months of work-time); Prof. R. Melazzo, Unimarconi (4 months of work-time); PI3 (5 months of work-time); RG1 and RG2 for 12 months of work-time each. Since the classification of the language of the quality modifier in RV Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and Hittite has already been completed (Alfieri 2016, 2019, 2020, 2021, Alfieri & Gasbarra 2021, Alfieri & Pozza forth.), the following tasks are related to WP2:
• T2.1 (the classification of the quality argument and the quality predicate in Greek, Latin and Hittite) is in charge to PI1 and it is on-going. It is, thus, supposed to be completed by the evaluation of the project. The task is, thus, due at M2 (1 month of work-time).
• T2.2 (the classification of epic Sanskrit) is in charge to Prof. R. Melazzo (Unimarconi) and it is due at M12 (4 months of work-time);
• T2.3 (the classification of Classical Greek) is in charge to PI3 (3 months) and is due at M18;
• T2.4 (the classification of Old Persian) is in charge to RG1 and is due at M16 (12 months of work-time);
• T2.5 (the classification of Avestan) is in charge to RG3 and is due at M21 (12 months of work-time).
• T2.6 (the study of adjectival morphology in the IE family) is in charge to PI1 (2 month of work-time), with the contribution of PI3 (2 months). The task is due at M24.

Work Package 3 (the Semitic languages) is led by PI2 and goes from M1 to M24. The following personnel is related to this WP: PI2 (9 months of work-time); RG2 (12 months of work-time). Three tasks are related to this WP:
• T3.1 (the classification of Classical Arabic) is in charge to PI2 (3 months of work-time) and is due at M10;
• T3.2 (the classification of Epigraphic North and South Arabian) is in charge to PI2 (3 months of work-time) and is due at M16;
• T3.3 (the classification of Modern South Arabian) is in charge to PI2 and is due at M24 (3 months of work-time);
• T3.4 (the classification of Biblical Hebrew) is in charge to is in charge RG2 and is due at M19 (12 months of work-time);

Work package 4 (the history of the notion of root and word-formation) is led by PI3 and goes from M1 to M24. The following personnel is related to this WP: PI1 (3 months of work-time); PI3 (3 months of work-time). WP4 is related to the following tasks:
• T4.1 (the history of entrance of the Arabic notion of root and/or word-formation into Western grammars of Arabic between the 15th and the 19th century) is in charge to PI1 and is due at M23 (3 months of work-time).
• T4.2 (the history of the notion of root and word-formation in the 20th century, with special reference to Saussure's work, to American and European Structuralism and to Generative Grammar) is in charge to PI3 and is due at M23 (3 months of work-time).

The realization times are planned according to the following Gantt chart:

DURATION AND TASKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
WP0, MANAGMENT	T0.2, T0.3		T0.3								T0.1, T0.3	T0.2												T0.1, T0.2, T0.3
WP1, TYPOLOGY																T1.1		T1.2						
lexical classification / level classification															T1.1		T1.2							
WP2, INDO-EUROPEAN	T.1											T2.2			T2.4		T2.3			T2.5				T2.6
Homeric Greek, Latin, Hittite	T2.1																							
Epic Sanskrit									T.2															
Classical Greek																	T2.3							
Old Persian															T2.4									
Avestan																					T2.5			
Adjectival morphology PIE																								T2.6
WP3, SEMITIC									T3.1						T3.2			T3.4						T3.3
Classical Arabic									T3.1															
Epigraphic north and South Arabian															T3.2									
Modern South Arabian																								T3.3
Biblical Hebrew																	T3.4							
WP4, HISTORIOGRAPHY															T4.2						T4.1			
Arabic root 15th-19th cent.																					T4.1			
Root 20th century															T4.2									

The following outcomes are expected: a monograph on PoS change in the history of the IE family and possibly a similar monograph on Semitic. A series of 10-12 papers to be published (possibly) in open access on relevant European journals of the field (possibly, class A of the ERIH + classification), which will be so divided: 1 paper on the coding of the quality argument in RV Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and Hittite; 1 paper on the coding of the quality predicate in RV Sanskrit, Latin, Greek and Hittite; 1 paper on Old Persian; 1 paper on Avestan; 1 paper on adjectival morphology in the IE family; 1 paper on Classical Greek; 1 paper on epic Sanskrit; 1 paper on Classical Arabic; 1 paper on Modern South Arabic; 1 paper on epigraphic North and South Arabian; 1 paper on the notions of root

and word-formation in Western grammars of Arabic; 1 paper on the history of the root controversy in the 20th century. Joint publications of different scholars belonging to the same RU or to the various RUs in the project will be fostered. Moreover, all project members are expected to cooperate in proposing a workshop on PoS change in diachrony at the annual meeting of the SLE, ALT, ICHL, ICoHLS, SIG, SLI or similar occasions.

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4. Possible application potentialities and scientific and/or technological and/or social and/or economic impact

The project bridges together historical and typological linguistics. Its main results concern parts of speech typology, Indo-European studies, Semitic philology, linguistic terminology, theoretical morphology and the history of language science. Although these results concern basic research (It. ricerca di base) for the most part, a twofold impact creation strategy will be followed.

On the one hand, the social impact of the research will be promoted through 4 actions. A project web-site will be realized (in charge of UniMarconi RU). Each RU will organize a cycle of lessons (about 3 hours) in a various number of secondary schools (from 1 to 3) with the aim of discussing: the history of the IE languages (Unimarconi RU); the history of the Semitic languages (Unito RU); the history of the discovery of the IE and of the Semitic languages in the 18th century (Unimi RU); the position of linguistics in the contemporary architecture of language science and its role in university formation (all RUs). Moreover, all RUs will work so as to obtain a large media coverage for the project: UniMarconi RU owes a 24-active, widely followed u-tube channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCHUCsr2i9ZiEXy1SZJI_7YQ) and a dedicated media office which will help in disseminating the research results and its approach; project members, thus, will realize some short film (1 film for each unit, about 3-5 minutes for each film) to be disseminated in the media channel of the universities involved in the project and in their social media accounts. Eventually, the TECOS Department in Unimarconi has a permanent lab (Half a Classroom, see https://www.unimarconi.it/half-a-classroom/), which aims to link scientific research and the non-specialist public of culturally-active citizens (intellectuals, former Unimarconi students, artists and the like), which will host a non-specialist lecture on the project results and its social relevance in the modern world.

Besides the non-specialist dissemination, also scientific dissemination is fundamental. Given the multidisciplinary approach of the project, such line of dissemination will run on several levels. On a first level, developing a consistent theory of PoS classification across languages represents a ground breaking achievement which is of interest for all scholars interested in general linguistics and, especially, for the large public of Typologists who got interested to the so-called "comparative concept debate", which gathered much success in the last years (see the inflamed tread on the LINGTYP mailing list, the monographic number of Linguistic Typology 2016 and Alfieri, Arcodia & Ramat 2021), to the problem of "inconsistent category assignment" (see Croft 2001 and Theoretical Linguistics 2014 for discussion) and to the problem of language comparison in general (see Linguistic Typology 2020 for discussion). Moreover, the existence of languages "without nouns" and "without adjectives" has raised much interest in recent years (see the monographic number of Linguistic Typology 2005 and the discussion in Dixon & Aikhenvald 2004, not to mention the works specifically devoted to "adjectival" predication). In short, the study of the PoS is a fundamental topic in typology, which has gathered much attention in the last years: developing a consistent theory of PoS classification across languages, therefore, is one of the most urgent desiderata of the scientific community and a fundamental improvement for our knowledge of linguistics.

On a second level, a new, previously unobserved typological change is proposed in the project on the base of two cases studies: the lexicalization of a PoS. Therefore, not only any work on typology can benefit from the project, but also scholars interested in "diachronic linguistics", that is in language change and in grammaticalization studies, given the fact that lexicalization is, in a way, the converse of grammaticalization. Since grammaticalization studies are successful at present, but lexicalization has not received much attention, bringing lexicalization into the discussion represents a further possibility of impact creation.

On a third level, the project will lead to a new, cross-linguistically consistent, functional definition of the most important unit of analysis of historical Indo-European and Semitic linguistics, the root. The new definition will have a strong impact in each research field in which the root is used: not only grammars of Sanskrit and Arabic, but also works on the IE and the Semitic family, any work on theoretical morphology, any work on linguistic terminology (dictionaries and encyclopedias) and any work on the history of language science that concerns the notions of word-formation and/or that of the input form for word-formation rules, namely root.

On a more specific level, reconstructing the change [N (AV)] → [N, A, V] has a strong impact in IE and Semitic comparative philology. If the PIE PoS system changed from the type [N (AV)] to the type [N, A, V], this does not only mean that the adjective class lexicalized between the history of the immediate prehistory of the IE family, but also that the PIE verbal system has changed in parallel and the coding of quality concepts in predicate function passed from a verb-like strategy (tapyate "it is hot, it burns") to a noun-like strategy (tapúr asti "it is hot"), triggering a re-arrangement of the whole coding of the "unaccusative" semantics typical of the IE middle voice, just as Lazzeroni has shown in many of his papers. Note that a parallel, though independent evolution, is reconstructed in the path from Classical Arabic to the modern dialects: Cl.Ar. kabura "he was big" vs. Dial.Ar. kāna kabīr(an). Furthermore, our classification of the PoS in Semitic could bring in interesting data also in respect to the new genetic models of the Semitic family elaborated by Huehnergard & Rubin (2012), allowing a better and more precise understanding of the interaction between genetic inheritance, typological change and areal diffusion in the history of the Semitic languages.

Moreover, also the study of the history of the notion of root has a strong potential for impact creation. Reconstructing the history of the notions of root and word-formation is per se a major desideratum of current research in the history of language science (Alfieri 2017, 2019 for discussion), and the data described in the project could change such history in a fairly important manner. If the root is not an abstract unit, nor a diachronic unit, nor just a different label for stem, but rather it is a real unit that is functionally different from the simple verb stem, this means that the European philologists who described the Sanskrit and Arabic between the 15th and the 20th century have been describing a unit of typological interest without even noticing it. If cast in this framework, the history of

the notion of root can represent a further, largely unexplored, chapter in the history of typological research.

Furthermore, since the notion of root was borrowed from Indian and Arabic (or Hebrew) native grammar, the history of the notion of root represents a milestone for studies on the history of language science. It is well known that, by and large, the missionary grammars disregarded the typological differences between the European languages and the languages object of description superimposing the Latin grammatical schema to any language irrespectively of its typology. The same attitude is present also in the early grammars of Sanskrit and of Arabic, but with a difference: the presence of a native tradition influenced European scholars to some degree. Therefore, the study of the various strategies whereby the first European scholars of Sanskrit and of Arabic succeeded in hiding the functional and/or formal difference between the root and the simple stem paved the way for a new approach to the study of the notion of root in the history of language science, and for further research on the exact definition of the root in the works by Indian and Arabic native grammarians.

The last opportunity of impact creation is the interdisciplinary character of the project and its Italian added value. It is well-known that communication among specialists in different sub-fields of linguistics is not always as strong as we could wish. Still, the project keeps together typological and historical linguistics, fostering a better communication among the two fields and representing an important opportunity for Italian university. Bar some (noteworthy) exceptions (e.g. Ramat, Banfi, more recently, Napoli), the study of typology in Italy is not as successful as in many other European countries, while "historical" studies – be they studies in historical linguistics, or in the history of language sciences – are among the hallmarks of Italian scholarship (let's think of the works by Bonfante, Pagliaro, Pisani, Gusmani, Belardi and Lazzeroni just to mention a few cases). This state of affaires can be imputed, on the one hand to the peculiar character of Italian cultural life, on the other hand to the linguistic "landscape" of Italy: linguistic diversity can spread in space and in time, but Italy does not present much diversity in space, since it lacks "indigenous" languages such as those found in the Americas or in Australia and has never been especially active in founding colonies, such as the UK and The Netherlands. Still, from Croce and Gentile onwards, the attention to history has always characterized our scholarly life. The project, thus, will valorize such peculiar features of Italian universities, bridging together typological and historical linguistics: more precisely, the project will try to exploit linguistic diversity in time, which has been so far less considered by Typologists.

5. Financial aspects: costs and funding for each research unit

nº		Total cost (euro)	Co-funding (item A.1) (euro)	MUR funding (other items) (euro)
1.	ALFIERI Luca	170.758	70.411	100.347
2.	GRANDE Francesco	122.774	47.984	74.790
3.	DEDE' Francesco	120.246	45.404	74.842
	Total	**413.778**	**163.799**	**249.979**

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Heat J. 2002. Arabic Derivational Ablaut, processing strategies, and consonantal 'roots'. Shimron (ed.), Language Processing and Acquisition in Languages of Semitic, Root Based, Morphology, 115-131. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

Hengeveld K. 1992. Non Verbal Predication. Theory, Typology, Diachrony. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

et al. 2004. Parts-of-speech and word-order. JoL 40.3, 527-570.

Huehnergard J. & Rubin A.D. 2012. Phyla and Waves: Models of Classification of the Semitic languages. Weninger S. (ed.), The Semitic Languages, 259-278.

Kuryłowicz J.1977. Problèmes de linguistique indo-européen. Wrocław: PAN.

Larcher Pierre. 1995. Où il est montré qu'en arabe classique la racine n'a pas de sens et qu'il n'y a pas de sens à dériver d'elle. Arabica 42, 291-314.

Lazard G. 1999. La question de la distinction entre nom et verbe. FoL 33: 389-418.

Lombardi Vallauri E. 2000. Gli aggettivi giapponesi fra Nome e Verbo. SILTA 29, 311-345.

Mithun M. 2000. Noun and Verb in Iroquoian. Vogel & Comrie (eds.), 397-415.

Peterson J. 2011. A Grammar of Kharia, a South Munda Language. Leiden: Brill.

Rijkhoff J. & van Lier E. (eds.). 2013. Flexible Word-Classes. Typological Studies in Underspecified Parts of Speech. Oxford: OUP.

Vogel P.M. & Comrie B. (eds.). 2000. Approaches to the Typology of Word-Classes. Berlin: De Gruyter.

Wright W. 1979 [1896]. A Grammar of the Arabic language. Cambridge: CUP.

B.2

1. Scientific Curriculum of the Principal Investigator

Part I – Appointments

I.A – Academic Appointments

from 26th Oct. 2015, Associate Professor (10/G1 L-LIN/01), Università Telematica Guglielmo Marconi, Rome; Member of the PhD Council, Director of the the "Corso di Studi" (LM 14, Philology and Modern Languages, Faculty: "Lettere"), Member of the "Giunta del Dipartimento" and Referent for the Research of the Department TECOS.

1st Oct 2016-31th Sept 2019, University Rome, La Sapienza, Department of Scienze dell'Antichità Director of the Management of the project HERA – MuMiL-EU (HERA 15.029 |Cassio), Principal Invesitigator: A. C. Cassio (project value: € 1.122.277, 94, Rome La Sapienza unit value: € 392.177,94)

10th Oct. 2015-31sept. Dec 2016, Università La Sapienza, Rome - Istituto Italiano di Studi Orientali, Professore a contratto, s.s.d. 10/G1 L-LIN/01, 36 H, 6 CFU

2011-2015 University Rome – La Sapienza, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Lecturer (Cultore della materia)

2012 Sept. 1st -2016 Aug. 31st, University Rome – La Sapienza, Rettorato office, Four year research grant (assegno di ricerca: gestione e management di progetti europei FP7 e FP8). 2012 July 1st-2012 Sept. 31st, University Rome – La Sapienza, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Co.Co.Co. researcher (supervisor: A. Keidan), 2 months.

2011 Sept. 1st-2011 Oct. 31st, University Rome – La Sapienza, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Co.Co.Co. researcher (supervisor: C. Ciancaglini), 3 months.

2010 Sept. 1st-2011 Dec. 31st, University Rome – La Sapienza, Faculty of Lettere e Filosofia, Co.Co.Co. researcher (supervisor: P. Di Giovine), 16 months.

2009 January-August, Uva University Amsterdam, Post-PhD researcher (supervisor: K. Hengeveld), 9 months.

I.B – Other Appointments

from 2008, still on going. Secretary of the Editorial Board of the "Archivio Glottologico Italiano" (class A in the ANVUR classification)

from 2006. Delivered more than 50 talks in national and international conferences, including some prestigious conferences such as SLE, ICHL, ICoHLS, etc.

2017 April-July. Groenlandia Film. Inventor of the pseudo-Proto-Latin language of the film "Il primo re" by Matteo Rovere.

Part II – Teaching experience

From 2015 University Guglielmo Marconi of Rome 3 courses: General Linguistics (6 CFU, from 2015), Sociolinguistics (12 CFU, from 2015), Ancient Greek grammar (6 CFU). Tutor of more than 30 Degree Dissertations (Bachelor's and Master's Degrees), tutor of more than 6 PhD dissertations.

2015-16 University of Rome "La Sapienza" (Professore a contratto), s.s.d. L-LIN/01.

2009-10 University of Cassino (Professore a contratto), s.s.d. 10/G1 L-LIN/01.

2008-9, University of Cassino (Professore a contratto), s.s.d. 10/G1 L-LIN/01.

Part III - Awards and Honors

Member of the Società Italiana di Glottologia (SIG), Società di Linguistica Italiana (SLI), Societas Linguisticae Europaeae (SLE), Association of Linguistic Typology (ALT).

Blind reviewer for Annali dell'Istituto Orientale di Napoli, Archivio Glottologico Italiano, Studi e Saggi Linguistici (all in class A of the ASN Classification)

Part IV - Funding Information

2016-2019, Director of the Managment in the HERA Project MuMiL-EU "Multilingualism and Minority Languages in Ancient Europe" (HERA 15.029 | Cassio), Univ. Rome "La Sapienza" funded by the European Commission (total project's value: 1.122.277 euro/team; Rome La Sapienza unit's value: 395.000)

2015 FARI Project, Univ. Rome "La Sapienza": "Isoglosse indoeuropee di seconda generazione, secondo anno"

2013 Investigator in the FARI Project, Univ. Rome "La Sapienza": "Isoglosse indoeuropee di seconda generazione"

2012 Investigator in the FARI Project, Univ. Rome "La Sapienza": "La morfologia derivazionale nelle lingue indoeuropee orientali: dal pensiero grammaticale antico all'indoeuropeistica moderna" 2011 Investigator in the FARI Project, Univ. Rome "La Sapienza"; "Suffissi secondari e derivazione aggettivale dall'indoeuropeo alle lingue indoiraniche antiche"

2010 Investigator in the Prin Project 2008 "Mutamento e contatto tra varietà nella diacronia linguistica del Mediterraneo".

Part IX – Publications

Part IX.1 – edited volumes

1. L. Alfieri, A. Keidan (eds.), Deissi, riferimento, metafora. Questioni classiche di linguistica e filosofia del linguaggio, Firenze 2008.

2. L. Alfieri, Benvenuto M.C., Ciancaglini C.A., De Angelis A., Milizia P., Pompeo F. (eds.), Linguistica, filologia e storia culturale. Studi in memoria di Palmira Cipriano. Roma: Il Calamo, pp. 25-44. [rev. A. Korn, Abstracta Iranica 40-1 (2019); Ch. Fedriani, Journal of Historical Linguistics 11.2 (2021): 348-356].

3. L. Alfieri, G. Arcodia & P. Ramat (eds.), Comparative concepts in cross-linguistic study, Amsterdam-Philadelphia: John Benjamins (2021). [reviewed by Emanuele Banfi, Rivista Italiana di Linguistica 2022…].

Part IX.2 – monographs

1. L. Alfieri, Il sistema di parti del discorso nel proto-indo-europeo, Ph.D. diss., University La Sapienza, Rome 2007.

Part IX.3 – articles

1. L. Alfieri, Genesi e storia della denominazione nomen substantīvum, in Rendiconti dell'Accademia nazionale dei Lincei. Classe di scienze morali, storiche e filologiche, Serie IX, Volume XVII, fascicolo 1 anno 2006, pp. 75-104.

2. L. Alfieri, Metafora e metonimia. Due strutture concettuali ma quanti processi mentali?, in L. Alfieri, A. Keidan (a cura di), Deissi, riferimento, metafora. Questioni classiche di linguistica e filosofia del linguaggio, Firenze 2008, pp. 1-19.

3. L. Alfieri, Alcune riflessioni suoi denominali indoeuropei e il suffisso *-ye/o-, in Indogermanische Forschungen 113 (2008), pp. 29-58.

4. L. Alfieri, Struttura sillabica e diglossia: il caso del neopersiano di Tehran, in Archivio Glottologico Italiano 93/2 (2008), pp. 137-170.

5. L. Alfieri, La categoria dell'aggettivo in vedico, in Archivio Glottologico Italiano 94/1 (2009), pp. 3-47.

6. L. Alfieri, Ch. Barbati, Su alcuni aspetti della digolssia in neopersiano, in Cereti G.C., Barbati Ch., Terribili G., Iranian Identity in the Course of History, Proceedings of the Conference Held in Rome 21-24 September 2005, Orientalia Romana vol. 9, Roma 2010, pp. 23-52.

7. L. Alfieri, Radici indoeuropee inizianti in *#V-, l'esistenza di *a primaria e l'esito di *#h3- in anatolico, in Historische Sprachforschung 123 (2010 [2011]), pp. 1-39.

8. L. Alfieri, A Radical Construction Grammar approach to Vedic adjectives, Rivista degli Studi Orientali 2011, pp. 241-255.

9. L. Alfieri, L'ipotesi indoeuropea di Bopp e il problema del contatto tra grammatiche, in L. Lorenzetti e M. Mancini (eds.), Le lingue del mediterraneo antico. Culture, mutamenti e contatti, pp. 13-33. Roma (2013): Carocci.

10. L. Alfieri, Qualifying Modifier Encoding and Adjectival Typology, in R. Simone, F. Masini (eds.) Word-Classes 2010: Nature, Typology, Computational Representation. Amsterdam-Philadelphia (2014): John Benjamins, pp. 119-139.

11. L. Alfieri, The birth of a grammatical category: the case of the adjective class, in Studi e Saggi Linguistici 60.1 (2014), pp. 141-175.

12. L. Alfieri & C.A. Ciancaglini, Iranian and Greek influence on the Syriac lexicon: the emergence of compound words, in Incontri Linguistici 2014.1, pp. 109-137.

13. L. Alfieri, The Arrival of the Indian Notion of Root into Western Linguistics. From Coolebroke (1805) to Benfey (1852), in Rivista degli Studi Orientali 87 (2014), pp. 59-84.

14. L. Alfieri, The birth of the adjective class as a problem of translation, in Open Linguistics 2015.1, 361-375. [open access on: http://www.degruyter.com/view/j/opli.2014.1.issue-1/opli-2015-0007/opli-2015-0007.xml]

15. L. Alfieri, The typological definition of the (apparently historical) notion of root, in Archivio Glottologico Italiano 101 (2016.2), pp. 129-169.

16. L. Alfieri, A proposito di Thomas Lindner, 200 Jahre Indogermanistik, ovvero l'importanza della Grammer di Ravio (1648) per la storia degli studi indoeuropei, in Archivio Glottologico Italiano 103 (2017.2), pp. 225-237.

17. L. Alfieri, La storia della nozione di derivatio, le grammatiche rationales e la confusione tra le moderne nozioni di sincronia e diacronia tra il '600 e il '700, in Atti del Sodalizio Glottologico Milanese 13 (2018 [2019]), pp. 7-22.

18. L. Alfieri, La lingua de Il Primo Re, Classico Contemporaneo 5 (2019), pp. 7-12. [leggibile su: https://www.classicocontemporaneo.eu/].

19. L. Alfieri, Un caso di creatività filologica: la lingua de Il Primo Re e la ricerca applicata nell'ambito delle scienze umane, in FormaMente 2019.2, supplemento 11, pp. 133-146, see:
 https://formamente.guideassociation.org/issue/2019-2-supplement/ [reprint: in A. Gentile (ed.), La creatività, pp. 7-12. Roma: Cangemi Editore; slightly modified version readable as blogpost on:
https://www.linguisticamente.org/la-lingua-de-il-primo-re/?fbclid=IwAR0CWTdra2KCjOOwYy2609Szo6UreF6Oe8dIQQe-N

20. L. Alfieri, La nozione di derivatio, le grammaticae rationales e la confusione tra sincronia e diacronia tra il XIII e il XIX secolo, Rivista Italiana di Linguistica e Filologia 39, 2019, pp. 63-106.

21. L. Alfieri, L'aggettivo vedico tra derivazione e lessico, in Acme (2019.2), pp. 173-192 (monographic number edited by F. Dedè).

22. L. Alfieri, La genesi della categoria dell'aggettivo e il bilinguismo della tradizione grammaticale antica. Atene e Roma (n.s.) 14(1-2), 2020, p. 82-94.

23. L. Alfieri, The lexicalization of the adjective class as an innovative feature in the IE family, A. Keidan, L. Kulikov & N. Lavidas (eds.), Second Generation Indo-European Isoglosses, monographic number of Poznan Studies in Linguistics 56.3 (2020), pp. 379-412.

24. L. Alfieri, Is Burushaski an Indo-European language? On a series of recent publications by Prof. Ilija Čašule, in Journal of Indo-European Studies 49.1-2 (2020), pp. 1-22.

25. L. Alfieri, G. Arcodia & P. Ramat, Introduction, in Alfieri, Arcodia & Ramat (eds., 2021), pp. 1-33.

26. L. Alfieri, Parts of speech, comparative concepts and Indo-European linguistics, in Alfieri, Arcodia & Ramat (2021), pp. 313-366.

27. L. Alfieri, V. Gasbarra (2021), The adjective class in Homeric Greek and the parts of speech change in the Indo-European...

2. Scientific Curriculum of the associated investigators

1. GRANDE Francesco

CURRENT POSITION
Associate Professor, Arabic Language and Literature (L-OR/12)
Dipartimento di Studi Umanistici Università degli Studi di Torino

Updated CV: See under 'Curriculum Vitae' at:

https://www.studium.unito.it/do/docenti.pl/Show?_id=fgrande#tab-profilo

2. DEDE' Francesco

Francesco Dedè - Curriculum Vitae

General Information

Full Name: Francesco Dedè
Citizenship: Italian
Spoken Languages: Italian (mother tongue), English (very good), German (good), French (sufficient)

Education

PhD: from January 2009 to December 2011 PhD in Classics with specialisation in Historical Linguistics (defense 12th February 2012), University of Milan, Dept. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics. Supervisor: M.P. Bologna. Dissertation title: I nomi greci in -αρ e -ωρ: ricerche sull'eteroclisi nominale in -r/n- in greco (Greek nouns in -αρ and -ωρ; researches on -r/n- nominal heteroclisis in Ancient Greek).

Appointments

Academic appointments

1st Oct. 2020 – : Associate Professor (Professore Associato) at the University of Milan. SSD: L-LIN/01.
1st Aug. 2018: Habilitation for Associate Professor (Abilitazione Scientifica Nazionale di 2a fascia) in sector 10/G1 (Glottology and Linguistics).
1st Oct. 2017 – 30th Sep. 2020: Assistant Professor (Ricercatore a Tempo Determinato, tipo B) at the University of Milan. SSD: L-LIN/01.
21st Nov. 2017 − 30th Sep. 2018: Step Professor (Professore incaricato) at the University of Pavia. SSD: L-LIN/01. Course: General Linguistics.
24th Jan. 2017 − 30th Sep. 2017: Step Professor (Professore a contratto) at the University of Pavia. SSD: L-LIN/01. Course: General Linguistics.
24th Dec. 2013 − 23rd Dec. 2016: Research Fellow (Ricercatore a Tempo Determinato, tipo A) at the University of Milan. SSD: L-LIN/01.

Other appointments

2021: Member of the Organising Committee of the XV International Conference on the history of the Language Sciences (23-27 august 2020, Catholic University of Milan – University of Milan).
2020 – : Member of the Research Quality Assurance Committee at the Department of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan.
2018 − 2019: Member of the Editorial Board of the scientific collection "Consonanze" at the Department of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan.

2017 − : Member of the Research Committee of the Department of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan.
2017 − : Member of the Tutoring Committee of the BA Study Programme in "Humanities", University of Milan.
2016: Member of the Organising Committee of the International Conference Description and explanation in the historical linguistics of the 3rd millennium (5-6 december 2017, University of Milan).
2016 − : Secretary of the Editorial Board of the scientific journal "Atti del Sodalizio Glottologico Milanese".
2016: Member of the Organising Committee of the 50th International Congress of the "Società di Linguistica Italiana" La cultura linguistica italiana in confronto con le culture linguistiche di altri paesi europei dall'Ottocento in poi (22-24 september 2016, University of Milano-Bicocca, University of Milan, Catholic University of Milan).
2014 − 2016: Member of the Tutoring Committee of the BA Study Programme in "Humanities", University of Milan.
2013: Member of the Organising Committee of the International Conference Beyond Saussure. Eugenio Coseriu's scientific legacy (1-2 october 2013, University of Udine).

Society memberships, Awards and Honors

2017 − : Member of the Indogermanische Gesellschaft (IG)
2016 − : Member of the Società di Linguistica Italiana (SLI)
2014 − : Member of the Società Italiana di Glottologia (SIG)
2010 − : Member of the Sodalizio Glottologico Milanese

Funding information (grants as PI-principal investigator or Inv.-investigator)

2022: Inv. in the project "La morfologia tra sistema e uso: questioni di interfacce e di stile" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 7.900 euro/team.
2021: PI in the project "Le lingue e la linguistica: dimensioni sistemiche e storico-culturali" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 3.300 euro/team.
2020: Inv. in the project "LALLACT – Lexicon of Ancient Ludonyms. Ludic Activities and Cultural Tradition" (Interdepartmental project of the University of Milan). Grant: 15.000 euro/team.
2019: Inv. in the project "Trigger, percorsi ed esiti dell'innovazione strutturale: prospettive teoriche ed empiriche" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 3.000 euro/team.
2018: PI in the project "Tipologie di nomi verbali nelle lingue indoeuropee antiche" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 6.500 euro/team.
2017: PI in the project "Espressione di valori semantici e modularità nel segno linguistico" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 5.000 euro/team.
2016: PI in the project "Processi di derivazione e classi di parole in prospettiva storico-comparativa e tipologica" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 1.200 euro/team.
2015: PI in the project "Categorie grammaticali e classi di parole tra dati empirici e modelli interpretativi" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 6.700 euro/team.
2014: PI in the project "La composizione nominale in una lingua indoeuropea antica: aspetti teorici e comparativi nell'indagine sui composti dell'epica greca arcaica" (Project of the Dpt. of Literary Studies, Philology and Linguistics, University of Milan). Grant: 2.400 euro/team.
2013: PI in the project "Percorsi di variazione linguistica nell'ambito della composizione nominale in greco antico" (1-year personal grant by the "Fondazione Fratelli Confalonieri", project hosted at the University of Milan, tutor professor: Maria Patrizia Bologna). Grant: 19.367 euro.
2011 − 2013: PI in the project "L'apofonia nel sistema nominale greco antico" (3-years personal grant by the "Centro Universitario Cattolico", project hosted at the University of Milan). Grant: 6.000 euro/year.
2011: Inv. in the PRIN 2009 project "Metalinguaggio della linguistica. Modelli e applicazioni" (PI: Vincenzo Orioles, University of Udine, Director of the Milan research unit: Maria Patrizia Bologna). Total grant: 244.870 euro/team; Milan research unit grant: 40.567 euro/team.
2009: Inv. in the project "Aspetti grammaticali e retorici dell'indagine filologica e linguistica sul testo" (PUR90-PUR 90% project of the Department of Classics, University of Milan, PI: Violetta De Angelis). Grant: 16.000 euro/team.

Research Interests

Indo-European Linguistics: reconstruction, morphology, nominal composition, parts of speech, etymology, digital humanties applied to ancient languages, language contact.
Theoretical Linguistics: morphology and morphological theories, nominal composition, parts of speech in typological perspective.
History of Linguistics: XIX-XX century Indo-European Linguistics and linguistic thought.
Metalanguage of Linguistics.

Talks at conferences

1. June 17th 2019. Speaker at the Conference I processi di derivazione tra linguistica indoeuropea e linguistica generale, University of Milan. Lecture: "I processi di derivazione tra linguistica indoeuropea e linguistica generale".
2. January 17th 2019. Speaker at the seminar Nommer les hommes dans les mondes anciens, Université Lumière Lyon 2. Lecture "Ancient Greek anthroponyms in -ωρ".
3. August 31st 2018. Speaker at the IX International Colloquium on Ancient Greek Linguistics, University of Helsinki. Lecture "The Greek suffix -ινδα within the Micro-Asiatic multilingual context".
4. May 22nd 2018. Speaker at International Conference Grammatica iranica, indo-iranica necnon indo-europaea: an Austro-Italian symposium on historical and comparative morphology, word-formation and syntax, Wien, Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Lecture "Nominal compounds, roots and word classes between Indo-European reconstruction and historical evidence".
5. April 19th 2018. Speaker at the International Conference Variazione e contatto nelle lingue indo-europee antiche: fra Linguistica e Filologia, University of Pisa. Lecture "Dinamiche di variazione e mutamento tra composizione e derivazione in greco antico" (with Maria Margherita Cardella).
6. June 19th 2017. Speaker at the session of the Sodalizio Glottologico Milanese, University of Milan. Lecture "Considerazioni sulla morfologia e sull'origine dei nomi in -ων del greco antico".
7. June 7th 2016. Speaker at the International Conference Saussure and his Italian interpreters, University of Roma "La Sapienza". Lecture "La nozione di guṇa e lo statuto della radice indoeuropea nel pensiero di Ferdinand de Saussure e Walter Belardi"
8. September 3rd 2015. Speaker at the International Conference Humanités numériques et Antiquité, MSH-Alpes, Grenoble (with Maria Margherita Cardella). Lecture "Towards a database of Homeric compounds".
9. February 11th 2015. Speaker at the Conference Metodologie e strumenti per la ricerca antichistica, University of Milan. Lecture "Per una storia della famiglia lessicale di gr. θεός".
10. October 17th 2013. Speaker at the International Conference Nouveaux acquis sur la formation des noms en grec, Université de Rouen. Lecture "On Greek -ωρ Nouns".
11. February 27th 2013. Speaker at the 2nd Workshop on the Metalanguage of Linguistics, University of Udine-Lignano (with Rossana Cannoletta). Lecture "Su alcuni tipi terminologici nel metalinguaggio dell'interlinguistica".
12. March 2nd 2012. Speaker at the 1st Workshop on the Metalanguage of Linguistics, University of Udine-Lignano. Lecture "Un'etichetta linguistica problematica: il termine 'collettivo'".

3. Main Principal Investigator's scientific publications (Max. 20)

1. alfieri l (2021). Parts of speech, comparative concepts and Indo-European linguistics. In: a.a.v.v.. (a cura di): Alfieri L, Arcodia G, Ramat P, Linguistic Categories, Language Description and Typology. TYPOLOGICAL STUDIES IN LANGUAGE, vol. 132, p. 313-366, Amsterdam, Philadelphia:John Benjamins, ISSN: 0167-7373 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

2. Alfieri L (2016). The definition of the root between history and typology. ARCHIVIO GLOTTOLOGICO ITALIANO, vol. 101, p. 129-169, ISSN: 0004-0207 - **Articolo in rivista**

3. ALFIERI L (2020). THE LEXICALIZATION OF THE ADJECTIVE CLASS
AS AN INNOVATIVE FEATURE
IN THE INDO-EUROPEAN FAMILY. POZNAN STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY LINGUISTICS, vol. 56, p. 379-412, ISSN: 1732-0747, doi: 10.1515/psicl-2020-0013 - **Articolo in rivista**

4. Alfieri L, Gasbarra V (2021). The adjective class in Homeric Greek and the parts of speech change in the Indo-European languages. In: (a cura di): Biondi L., Dedè F., Scala A. , Change in Grammar. Triggers, paths and outcomes. . p. 7-26, ALESSANDRIA:Edizioni dell'Orso, ISBN: 978-88-3613-175-4 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

5. Alfieri L (2019). L'aggettivo vedico tra derivazione e lessico. ACME, vol. 72, p. 173-192, ISSN: 0001-494X - **Articolo in rivista**

6. Alfieri L (2011). A Radical Construction Grammar Approach to Vedic Adjective. RIVISTA DEGLI STUDI ORIENTALI, vol. 84, p. 241-256, ISSN: 0392-4866 - **Articolo in rivista**

7. L. ALFIERI (2009). La categorizzazione aggettivale in vedico, in Archivio Glottologico Italiano. ARCHIVIO GLOTTOLOGICO ITALIANO, vol. 94/1, p. 3-47, ISSN: 0004-0207 - **Articolo in rivista**

8. Alfieri L (2018). La definizione tipologica della radice e la teoria del segno lessicale. In: (a cura di): Alfieri L., Benvenuto M.C., Ciancaglini C.A., De Angelis A., Milizia P., Pompeo F. , Linguistica, filologia e storia culturale. Studi in memoria di Palmira Cipriano. BIBLIOTECA DI RICERCHE LINGUISTICHE E FILOLOGICHE, vol. 58, p. 25-44, ROMA:Il Calamo, ISBN: 978-88-98640-30-0, ISSN: 0392-9361 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

9. Luca Alfieri (2014). Qualifying modifier encoding and adjectival typology. In: R. Simone, F. Masini (eds.). Word-Classes 2010: Nature, Typology, Computational Representation. vol. 332, p. 119-138, Amsterdam/Philadelphia:John Benjamins Publisher, ISBN: 9789027248510 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

10. L. Alfieri (2013). Review to: Umberto Ansaldo, Jan Don, Roland fau (eds.), Parts of Speech. Empirical and Theoretical Advances, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, in Studies in Langauges. STUDIES IN LANGUAGE, vol. 37.2, p. 425-434, ISSN: 0378-4177 - **Recensione in rivista**

11. Alfieri L, Arcodia G, Ramat P (2021). linguistic categories, language description and typology - an overview. In: a.a.v.v.. (a cura di): Alfieri L, Arcodia G, Ramat P, Linguistica Categories, Languages Descriptions and Typology. TYPOLOGICAL STUDIES IN LANGUAGE, vol. 132, p. 1-35, Amsterdam, Philadelphia:John Benjamins, ISSN: 0167-7373 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

12. Luca Alfieri (2013). l'ipotesi indoeuropea di Bopp e il problema del contatto tra grammatiche. In: M. Mancini, L. Lorenzetti. Le lingue del Mediterraneo antico. Culture, mutamenti, contatti. . p. 15-35, ROMA: Carocci, ISBN: 9788843069194 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

13. ALFIERI L (2017). A proposito di: Lindner Thomas. 2016. 200 Jahre Indogermanistik. Monographisch-historiographiscer Teil. Salzburg-Wien: Edition Tandem, pp. 124 + viii (ISBN 978-3-902932-50-1), ovvero la rilevanza della Grammer di Ravio (1648) per la storia della linguistica indoeuropea
. ARCHIVIO GLOTTOLOGICO ITALIANO, vol. 102, p. 225-237, ISSN: 0004-0207 - **Articolo in rivista**

14. Alfieri L (2018). La storia della nozione di derivatio, le grammatiche rationales e la confusione tra le moderne nozioni di sincronia e diacronia tra il '600 e il '700. ATTI DEL SODALIZIO GLOTTOLOGICO MILANESE, vol. XIII, p. 7-22, ISSN: 1972-9901, doi: https://doi.org/10.13130/1972-9901/11715 - **Articolo in rivista**

15. Alfieri L (2019). La storia della derivatio, il problema del tempo e le grammatiche rationales tra il XII e il XVIII secolo. LINGUISTICA E FILOLOGIA, vol. 39, p. 63-106, ISSN: 1594-6517 - **Articolo in rivista**

16. Alfieri L (2014). The entry of the Indian notion of root into Western linguistics. RIVISTA DEGLI STUDI ORIENTALI, vol. 59, p. 59-84, ISSN: 0392-4866 - **Articolo in rivista**

17. ALFIERI L (2020). Is Burushaski an Indo-European Language?
On a Series of Recent Publications
by Professor Ilija CASULE. THE JOURNAL OF INDO-EUROPEAN STUDIES, vol. 48, p. 1-22, ISSN: 0092-2323 - **Articolo in rivista**

18. Alfieri L (2014). The birth of a grammatical category: the case of the adjective class. STUDI E SAGGI LINGUISTICI, vol. 52, p. 141-175, ISSN: 0085-6827 - **Articolo in rivista**

19. ALFIERI L (2011). Radici indoeuropee inizianti in *#V-, l'esistenza di *#a- primaria e l'esito di *#h3e- in anatolico. HISTORISCHE SPRACHFORSCHUNG, vol. 123, p. 1-39, ISSN: 0935-3518 - **Articolo in rivista**

20. L. ALFIERI (2008). Alcune riflessioni suoi denominali indoeuropei e il suffisso *-ye/o-, in Indogermanische Forschungen 113 (2008), pp. 29-58.. INDOGERMANISCHE FORSCHUNGEN, p. 29-58, ISSN: 0019-7262 - **Articolo in rivista**

4. Main scientific publications of the associated investigators (Max. 20, for each research unit)

1. **GRANDE Francesco**

   1. Grande Francesco (2021). Definiteness Marking in Earlier Stages of Arabic. Areal Evidence from Classical Arabic Idols' Names. ANNALI DI CA' FOSCARI. SERIE ORIENTALE, p. 19-51, ISSN: 2385-3042 - **Articolo in rivista**
   2. Grande Francesco (2021). La coppia terminologica Adnān e Qaḥṭān dal Medio Oriente ad al-Andalus nelle fonti lessicografiche. OCCHIALÌ, p. 88-99, ISSN: 2532-6740 - **Articolo in rivista**
   3. Grande Francesco (2020). Islamic Languages before Islam? The Arabic of the Jurhum and of Ishmael. EURASIAN STUDIES, vol. 18, p. 106-133, ISSN: 1722-0750 - **Articolo in rivista**
   4. Grande Francesco (2020). Per una descrizione del kalam al-'arab. Fonti, problemi e metodi. QUADERNI DI STUDI ARABI, p. 109-142, ISSN: 1121-2306 - **Articolo in rivista**
   5. Grande Francesco (2017). Originality of the Semantic Approach in Arabic Linguistic Thought, with Particular Reference to Ibn al-Qaṭṭāʿ's Work. JOURNAL OF ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES, vol. 17, p. 97-113, ISSN: 0806-198X - **Articolo in rivista**
   6. Grande Francesco (2017). The Arabic Lexicographer Ibn Sīdah and the Notion of Semantic Field. JOURNAL OF ARABIC AND ISLAMIC STUDIES, vol. 17, p. 415-433, ISSN: 0806-198X - **Articolo in rivista**
   7. Grande Francesco (2016). From word to construction: a syntactic etymology of the Qurʾānic Arabic lāta. JERUSALEM STUDIES IN ARABIC AND ISLAM, vol. 43, p. 101-139, ISSN: 0334-4118 - **Articolo in rivista**
   8. Francesco Grande (2013). Syntax, Pragmatics, Poetry: Toward a Reappraisal of Tha'lab's Qawa'idu l-Shi'r. ROMANO-ARABICA, vol. 13, p. 117-138, ISSN: 1582-6953 - **Articolo in rivista**
   9. Francesco Grande (2003). La struttura originaria della radice araba nel pensiero di Ibn Ginni. ANNALI DI CA' FOSCARI, vol. 42, p. 57-83, ISSN: 1125-3762 - **Articolo in rivista**
   10. Grande Francesco (2017). Terminative-Adverbial and Locative-Adverbial Endings in Semitic Languages: A Reassessment and Its Implications for Arabic. In: (a cura di): Ahmad Al-Jallad, Arabic in Context. STUDIES IN SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS, p. 271-316, LEIDEN:Brill, ISBN: 978-90-04-34303-0, ISSN: 0081-8461 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
   11. GRANDE, FRANCESCO (2016). History, Comparativism, and Morphology: Al- Suyūṭī and Modern Historical Linguistics. In: Grande Francesco. Al-Suyūṭī, a Polymath of the Mamlūk Period. vol. 138, p. 201-226, LEIDEN:Brill, ISBN: 978-90-04-33450-2 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**
   12. Grande Francesco (2016). Il lessico coranico di flora e fauna. p. 1-285, Venezia:Ca' Foscari Digital Publishing, ISBN: 978-88-6969-105-8 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
   13. Francesco Grande (2013). Copulae in the arabic noun phrase. STUDIES IN SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS, p. 1-323, LEIDEN:Brill, ISBN: 9789004256279, ISSN: 0081-8461 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
   14. GRANDE, Francesco (2021). Al-Marzuqi, Abu 'Ali. In: The Encyclopaedia of Islam Three EI3. p. 113-115, LEIDEN:Brill, ISBN: 978-90-04-43596-4 - **Voce (in dizionario o enciclopedia)**

2. **DEDE' Francesco**

   1. F. Dedè (2013). I nomi greci in -αρ e -ωρ : eteroclisi e classi nominali. LINGUE, CULTURE E TESTI, vol. 15, Roma:Il Calamo, ISBN: 88-89837-91-8 - **Monografia o trattato scientifico**
   2. F. Dede' (2020). Roots and Word Classes between Indo-European Reconstruction and Greek Historical Evidence: Some Insights from Nominal Composition. INCONTRI LINGUISTICI, vol. 43, p. 11-25, ISSN: 0390-2412, doi: 10.19272/202000801001 - **Articolo in rivista**
   3. F. Dede' (2019). La morfologia derivazionale tra analisi tradizionali e prospettive teoriche moderne. ACME, vol. 72, p. 163-172, ISSN: 0001-494X, doi: 10.13130/2282-0035/13677 - **Articolo in rivista**
   4. F. Dede' (2019). Premessa. ACME, vol. 72, p. 161-162, ISSN: 0001-494X, doi: 10.13130/2282-0035/13676 - **Articolo in rivista**
   5. F. Dedè (2018). I nomi greci in -ων tra eredità indoeuropea e innovazioni monoglottiche. ATTI DEL SODALIZIO GLOTTOLOGICO MILANESE, vol. 12, p. 17-32, ISSN: 1972-9901 - **Articolo in rivista**
   6. F. Dedè (2018). L'etimologia di gr. θεός : un bilancio. STUDI E SAGGI LINGUISTICI, vol. 56, p. 43-60, ISSN:

0085-6827 - **Articolo in rivista**

7. F. Dede' (2011). Ἐν πολυμήλῳ (πολυμάλῳ?)Σικελίᾳ : nota su una controversa lezione pindarica (Ol. 1.12). ACME, vol. 64, p. 235-245, ISSN: 0001-494X - **Articolo in rivista**

8. F. Dedè (2010). Tra analisi morfologica e teoria linguistica : i nomi radicali nella lingua omerica. ACME, vol. 63, p. 3-30, ISSN: 0001-494X - **Articolo in rivista**

9. F. Dede' (2020). The Greek suffix -ινδα within the Micro-Asiatic multilingual context. In: (a cura di): M. Leiwo;M. Vierros;S. Dahlgren, Papers on Ancient Greek Linguistics. vol. 139, p. 31-41, Societas Scientiarum Fennica, ISBN: 9789516534438, Helsinki, 2018 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**

10. F. Dedè (2012). Some remarks on the metalinguistic usage of the term 'collective'. In: Proceedings of the first Workshop on the metalanguage of linguistics: models and applications : University of Udine, Lignano, March 2-3, 20. LINGUE, LINGUAGGI, METALINGUAGGIO, vol. 11, p. 81-94, Roma:Il Calamo, ISBN: 88-89837-92-6, Lignano Sabbiadoro, 2012 - **Contributo in Atti di convegno**

11. F. Dede' (2021). I plurali imparisillabi del greco medievale e moderno tra flessione e derivazione. In: (a cura di): G. Zanetto;R. Capel Badino;G. Tentorio;L. Venezia, La Grecia viaggia. Studi in onore di Amalia Kolonia.. CONSONANZE, vol. 28, p. 209-220, Milano:Ledizioni : Università degli studi di Milano, ISBN: 9788855265683 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

12. F. Dede' (2021). Innovation in inflectional paradigms: the Greek imparisyllabic plurals between allomorphy and overabundance. In: (a cura di): L. Biondi;F. Dede';A. Scala, Change in Grammar : Triggers, Paths, and Outcomes. QUADERNI DEL SODALIZIO GLOTTOLOGICO MILANESE, vol. 1, p. 63-74, ALESSANDRIA:Edizioni dell'Orso, ISBN: 9788836131754, ISSN: 2785-1397 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

13. F. Dedè (2017). La nozione di guṇa e lo statuto della radice indoeuropea nel pensiero di Ferdinand de Saussure e Walter Belardi. In: (a cura di): M. De Palo;S. Gensini, Saussure e i suoi interpreti italiani : Antonino Pagliaro, la scuola romana e il contesto europeo. p. 47-60, ETS, ISBN: 9788846750396 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

14. M.P. Bologna, F. Dede' (2017). Il background glottologico e orientalistico di un latinista dell'Accademia scientifico-letteraria: note sull'opera di Carlo Giussani. In: (a cura di): M. Prada;G. Sergio, Italiani di Milano : studi in onore di Silvia Morgana. CONSONANZE, vol. 8, p. 561-586, LED, ISBN: 9788867056729 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

15. F. Dedè (2016). Categorie grammaticali e classi di parole tra dati empirici e modelli interpretativi. In: (a cura di): F. Dedè, Categorie grammaticali e classi di parole : statuto e riflessi metalinguistici. LINGUE, LINGUAGGI, METALINGUAGGIO, vol. 13, p. 5-18, Il Calamo, ISBN: 9788898640188 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

16. F. Dedè (2016). La position des noms grecs en -ωρ dans le lexique grec : aspects formels et sémantiques. In: (a cura di): A. Blanc;D. Petit, Nouveaux acquis sur la formation des noms en grec ancien : actes du colloque international. COLLECTION LINGUISTIQUE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LINGUISTIQUE DE PARIS, vol. 101, p. 225-242, Peeters, ISBN: 9789042933965 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

17. F. Dedè (2016). Ludonimia e classi lessicali: lo statuto degli avverbi di gioco in -ινδα del greco. In: (a cura di): F. Dedè, Categorie grammaticali e classi di parole : statuto e riflessi metalinguistici. LINGUE, LINGUAGGI, METALINGUAGGIO, vol. 13, p. 139-156, Il Calamo, ISBN: 9788898640188 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

18. F. Dedè (2014). Sull'uso dei termini metalinguistici depluralizzazione e allineamento (suffissale) nell'opera di Roberto Gusmani. In: (a cura di): V. Orioles;R. Bombi;M. Brazzo, Metalinguaggio. Storia e statuti dei costrutti della linguistica. LINGUE, LINGUAGGI, METALINGUAGGIO, vol. 12, p. 147-163, Il Calamo, ISBN: 88-89837-98-5 - **Contributo in volume (Capitolo o Saggio)**

19. Francesco Dedè (2019). Alain Blanc, Les adjectifs sigmatiques du grec ancien. Un cas de métamorphisme dérivationnel, Innsbruck, Institut für Sprachen und Literaturen der Universität Innsbruck, 2018 («Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft», Band 160), pp. xvi + 708. INCONTRI LINGUISTICI, vol. 42, p. 213-217, ISSN: 0390-2412 - **Recensione in rivista**

20. F. Dedè (2017). Éric Dieu, L'accentuation des noms en *-ā (*-eh2) en grec ancien et dans les langues indo-européennes. Étude morphologique et sémantique, Innsbruck, Institut für Sprachen und Literaturen der Universität Innsbruck, 2016, pp. xvi + 650 ("Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft", 156). INCONTRI LINGUISTICI, vol. 40, p. 183-184, ISSN: 0390-2412 - **Recensione in rivista**

5. Main staff involved (max 10 professors/researchers for each research unit, in addition to the PI or associated investigator), highlighting the time commitment expected

List of the Research Units

Unit 1 - ALFIERI Luca

Personnel of the research unit

nº	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	ALFIERI Luca	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi "Guglielmo Marconi" - Telematica	luchealfieri@hotmail.com	11,0
2.	MELAZZO Roberta	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi "Guglielmo Marconi" - Telematica	robymel@gmail.com	4,0

Possible sub-unit

Surname	Name	Qualification	e-mail address	Months/person expected

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Unit 2 - GRANDE Francesco

Personnel of the research unit

nº	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	GRANDE Francesco	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di TORINO	francesco.grande@unito.it	9,0

Unit 3 - DEDE' Francesco

Personnel of the research unit

nº	Surname Name	Qualification	University/ Research Institution	e-mail address	Months/person expected
1.	DEDE' Francesco	Professore Associato (L. 240/10)	Università degli Studi di MILANO	FRANCESCO.DEDE@UNIMI.IT	9,0

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6. Information on the new contracts for personnel to be specifically recruited

nº	Associated or	Number of expected	Number of research	Number of PhD	Overall expected time

	principal investigator	RTD contracts	grants expected	scholarships expected	commitment (months)
1.	ALFIERI Luca	0	1	0	12
2.	GRANDE Francesco	0	1	0	12
3.	DEDE' Francesco	0	1	0	12
	Total	**0**	**3**	**0**	**36**

7. PI "Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)" declaration, in compliance with article n. 17, EU Regulation 852/2020. (upload PDF)

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MUR also has the right to the dissemination of the main economic and scientific data related to the funded projects.".

Date 29/03/2022 ore 10:06