Intercomprehension Between Romance Languages

BASED ON *PANROMANIC* AND *EUROM5* MANUALS

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Course Presentation (MED49)

Introduction to the Romance Context

Course
Presentation
(MED49)

Course Overview

Course Duration:

- 12 weeks, 1.5 hours per session

Materials:

- *EuRom5* & *PanromanIC* manuals

Objective:

- To develop the ability to understand multiple Romance languages through comparative study and intercomprehension techniques.

What is Intercomprehension?

Definition: The ability to understand a language by comparing it with other related languages, often without prior study of the language in question.

Focus: In this course, the focus is on Romance languages (e.g., Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Romanian).
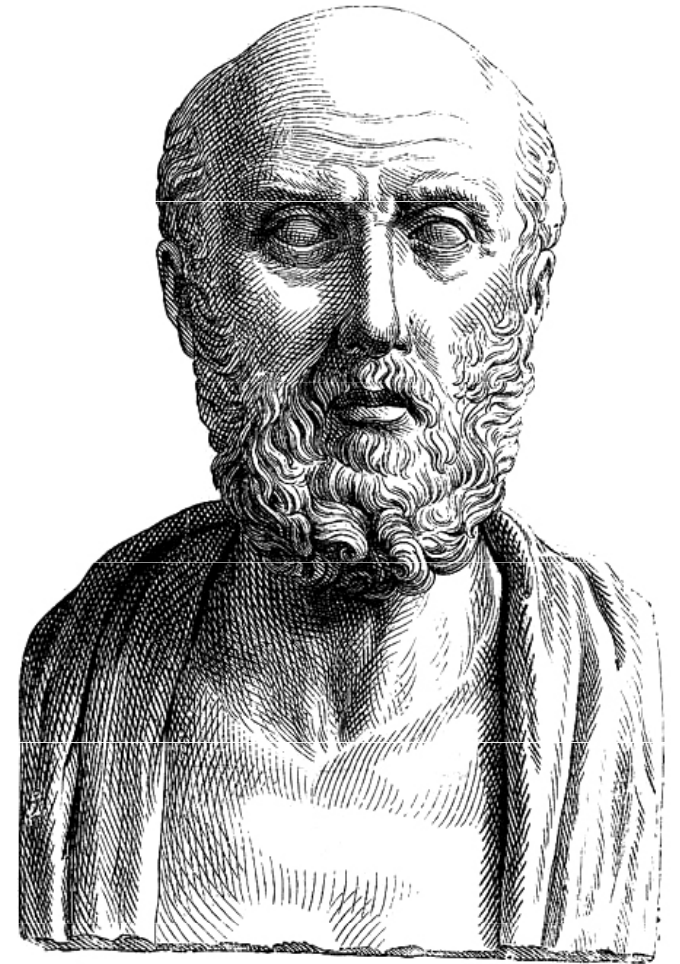
Why Learn Intercomprehension?

Practical Benefits:

- Easier travel and communication in Romance-speaking countries.
- Broadened linguistic and cultural understanding.

Academic and Career Advantages:

- Useful for careers in translation, linguistics, and international relations.
- Opens up access to literature and media in multiple languages.

- **Similia similibus curantur**
- Coisas semelhantes curam-se com coisas semelhantes (PT)
- Lo similar cura lo similar (ES)
- Els similars cure els similars (CA)
- Les semblables soignent les semblables (FR)
- I simili curano i simili (IT)
- Asemănările vindecă asemănările (RO)
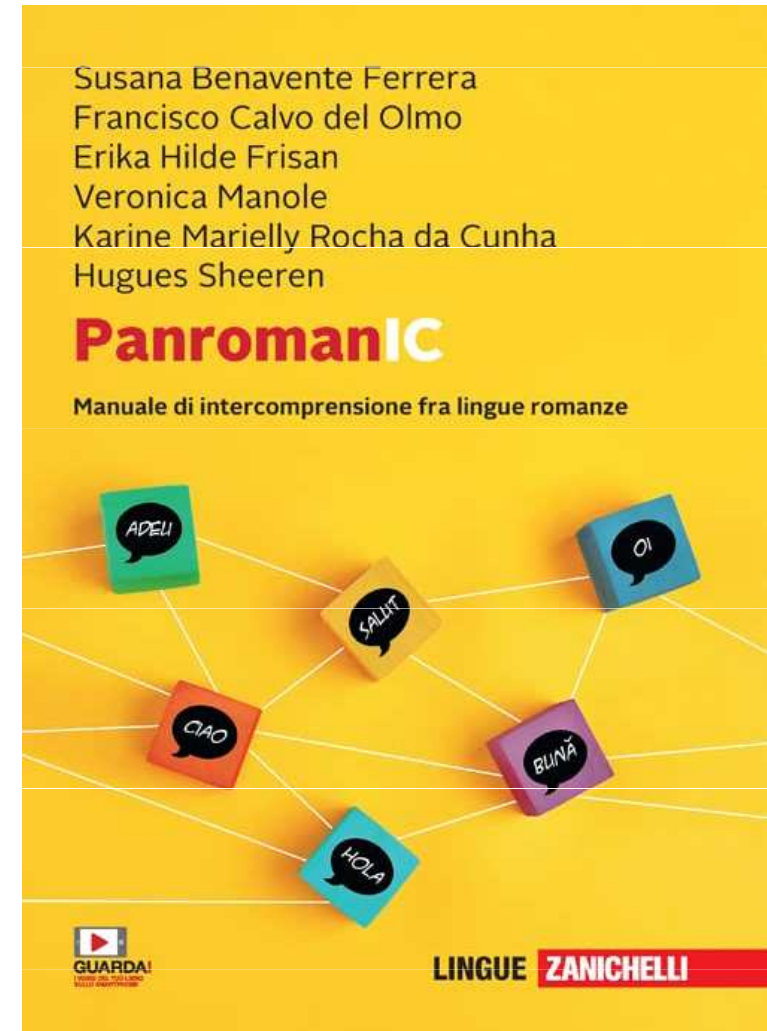- *Podobné se léčí podobným* (CZ)

Ἱπποκράτης

Introduction to *EuRom5*

- <u>Description</u>: EuRom5 is a manual that provides tools for understanding texts in five Romance languages.

- <u>Languages Covered</u>: Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Catalan

- <u>Key Concepts</u>: seven sections (phonetic, orthographic, lexical, syntactic, morphological, semantic, and pragmatic) as strategies for reading comprehension across languages

- <u>Goal</u>: To develop passive reading skills across multiple Romance languages.

Introduction to *PanromanIC*

- <u>Description</u>: *PanromanIC* is a manual designed to teach intercomprehension among Romance languages by leveraging their common linguistic roots.

- <u>Languages Covered</u>: Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, Catalan, and Romanian

- <u>Content Focus</u>: Vocabulary similarities, Common grammatical structures ending comprehension techniques.

- <u>Methodology</u>: Focus on recognizing and decoding similarities between languages.

Susana Benavente Ferrera
Francisco Calvo del Olmo
Erika Hilde Frisan
Veronica Manole
Karine Marielly Rocha da Cunha
Hugues Sheeren

PanromanIC

Manuale di intercomprensione fra lingue romanze

GUARDA!

LINGUE **ZANICHELLI**

Course Outcomes

Skills Developed:

- Improved ability to understand and compare Romance languages.
- Enhanced reading comprehension across languages.
- Familiarity with linguistic similarities and differences.
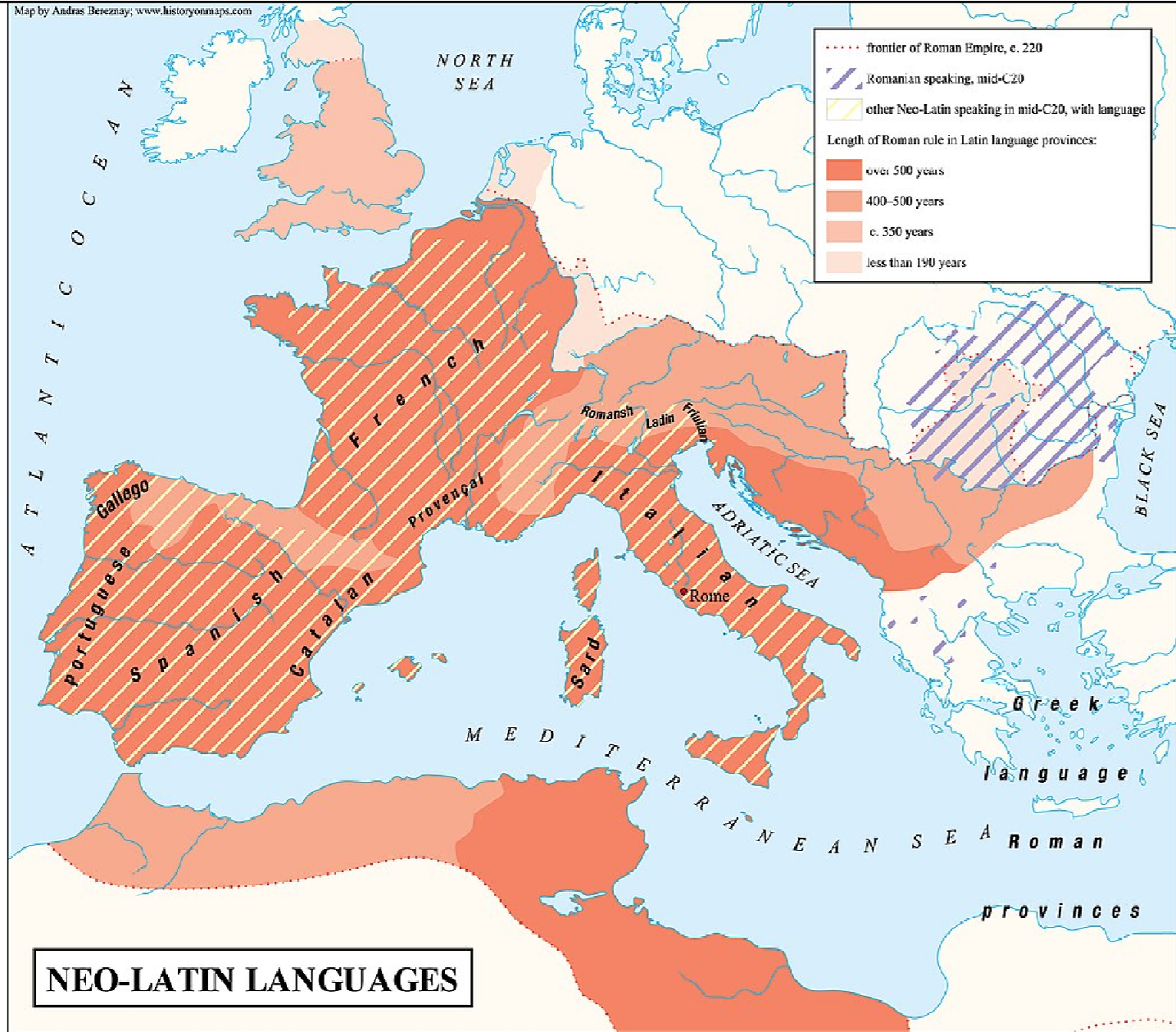
Assessments:

- Parodical review of contains and exercises in classroom and at home.

Introduction to the Romance Context

A COMPREHENSIVE OVERLOOK
OF THE NORDIC LANGUAGES IN THEIR

OLD WORLD
LANGUAGE FAMILIES

Sizes of the branches represent the
recorded native speakers
before year 0.

Romània antica

The **Romanization zone** of Western Europe, i.e. the territories in which Roman civilization was dominant, even for a short period (see Dacia).
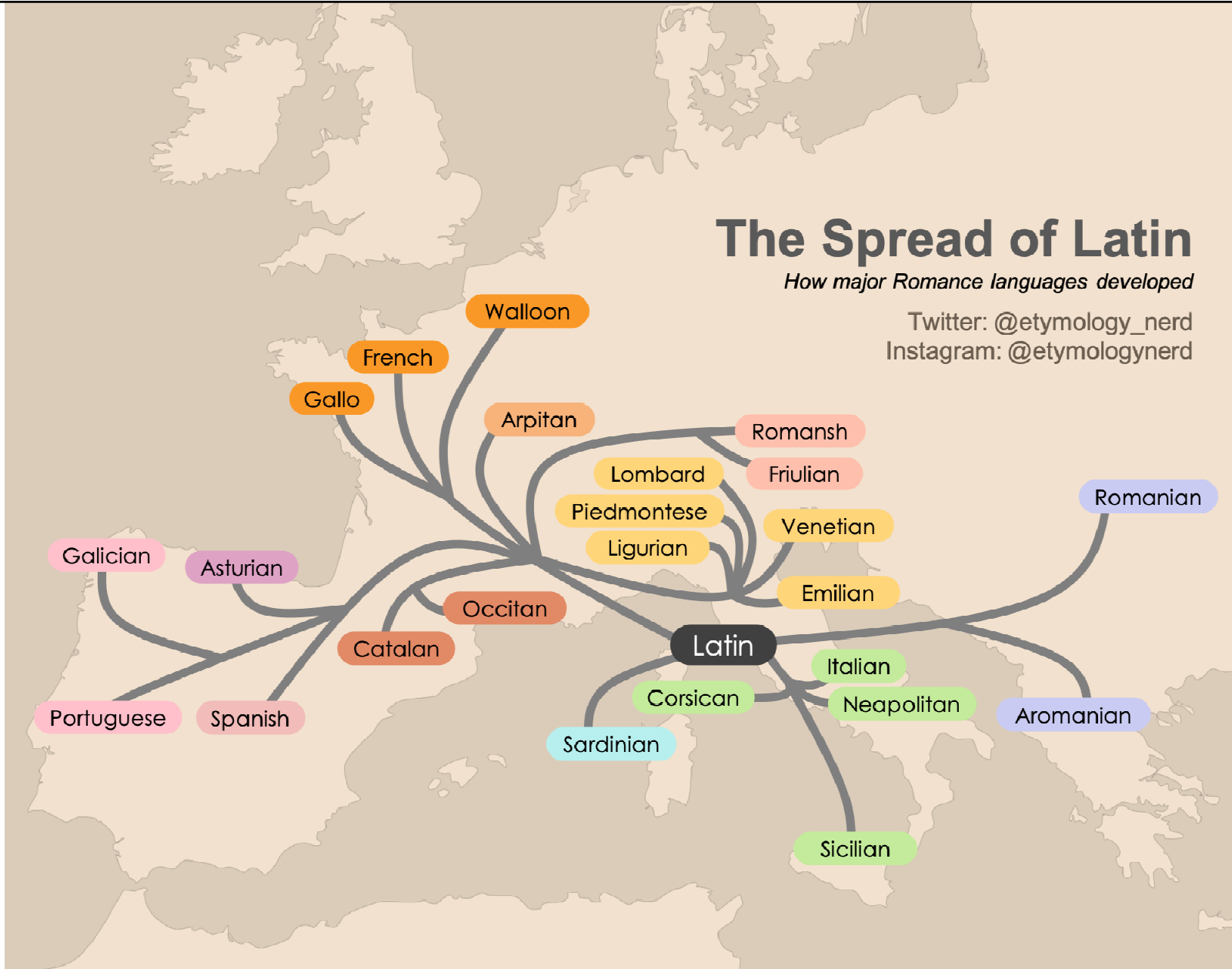

Map by Andras Bereznay; www.historyonmaps.com

NORTH SEA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

BLACK SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

French

Romansh   Latin   Friulian

Gallego

Portuguese

Spanish

Catalan

Provençal

Italian

•Rome

Sard

Greek language

Roman provinces

NEO-LATIN LANGUAGES

- · · · · · frontier of Roman Empire, c. 220
- Romanian speaking, mid-C20
- other Neo-Latin speaking in mid-C20, with language

Length of Roman rule in Latin language provinces:

- over 500 years
- 400–500 years
- c. 350 years
- less than 190 years

The Spread of Latin

How major Romance languages developed

Twitter: @etymology_nerd
Instagram: @etymologynerd

Walloon

French

Gallo

Arpitan
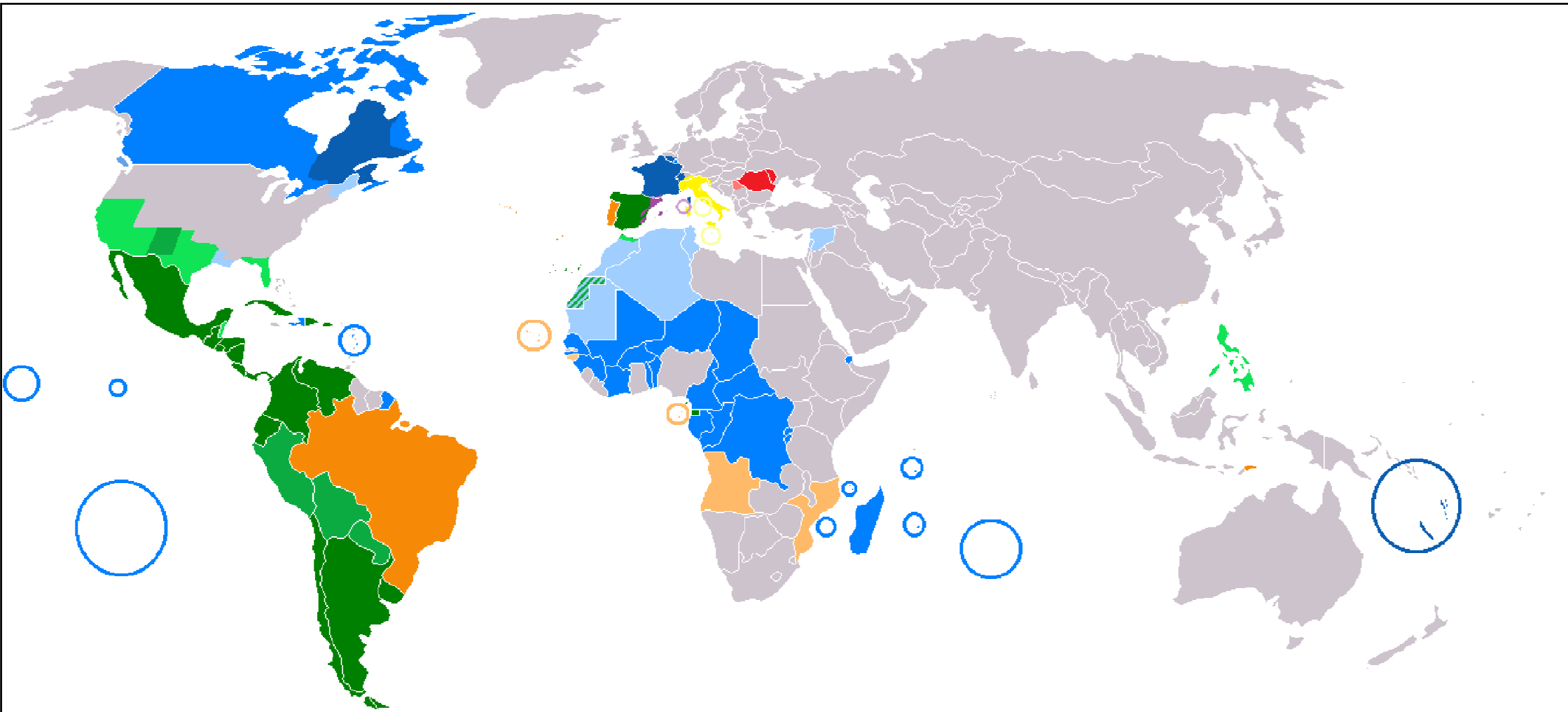
Romansh

Lombard

Friulian

Piedmontese

Venetian

Ligurian

Galician

Asturian

Emilian

Occitan

Latin

Catalan

Italian

Corsican

Neapolitan

Portuguese

Spanish

Romanian

Aromanian

Sardinian

Sicilian

Le lingue romanze in Europa

1. Galiziano + Portoghese
2. Astunano + Leonese
3. Spagnolo
4. Aragonese
5. Catalano
6. Giudeo-Spagnolo
7. Occitano
8. Guascone
9. Lingua d'oïl
   a. Francese attuale
10. Arpitano
11. Romancio
12. Gallo-Italiano
13. Ladino
14. Veneto
15. Friulano
16. Istrioto
17. Toscano
   a. Italiano attuale
18. Corso + Gallurese
19. Sassarese
20. Sud-Est mediano
21. Italiano meridionale
22. Siciliano
23. Dacorumeno
   a. Dacorumeno attuale
24. Istrorumeno
25. Meglenorumeno/arumeno
26. Sardo

Zona Bilingue

Confini
nazionali
linguistici
(lingue e dialetti)

Legenda: **Español** - **Purtuguês** - **Français** - Italiano - **Romanesc** (dark color indicates that the language is official; light color indicates that the language is in common or administrative use).

Phylogeny of the Romance languages

Indo-European*

    Italian languages

        Latino-Faliscan languages

           <u>Latin</u>

               <u>Romance languages</u>

                  Español, Purtuguês, Français, Italiano, Catalá, Romanesc, etc.

* = reconstructed language

Main Romance Areas

Ibero-romance:
- Español, Purtuguês, Catalá, Galego

Gallo-romance:
- Français, Occitanic

Italo-romance:
- Italiano, Romancio

Eastern romance:
- Romanesc

Some comparisons

Italiano	Français	Occitanic	Español	Purtuguês	Catalá	Latin
padre	père	paire	padre	pai	pare	**< pătrĕm**
madre	mère	maire	madre	mãe	mare	**< mātrĕm**
famiglia	famille	familha	familia	família	família	**< fămĭlĭam**
pane	pain	pan	pan	pão	pa	**< pānĕm**
acqua	eau	aiga	agua	água	aigua	**< ăquăm**
re	roi	rei	rey	rei	rei	**< rĕgĕm**
terra	terre	tèrra	tierra	terra	terra	**< tĕrrăm**

Appendix Probi (about 5th century D.C.)

speculum non speclum

vetulus non veclus

columna non colomna

frigida non fricda

turma non torma

solea non solia

auris non oricla

oculus non oclus

vinea non vinia

viridis non virdis

Appendix Probi (about 5th century D.C.)

speculum non **speclum**

vetulus non **veclus**

columna non **colomna**

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solea non **solia**

auris non **oricla**

oculus non **oclus**

vinea non **vinia**

viridis non **virdis**

Latin > romance laguages

SPECULUM > speclum > speclu > speclo > it. *specchio*; sp. *espejo*; por. *espelho*

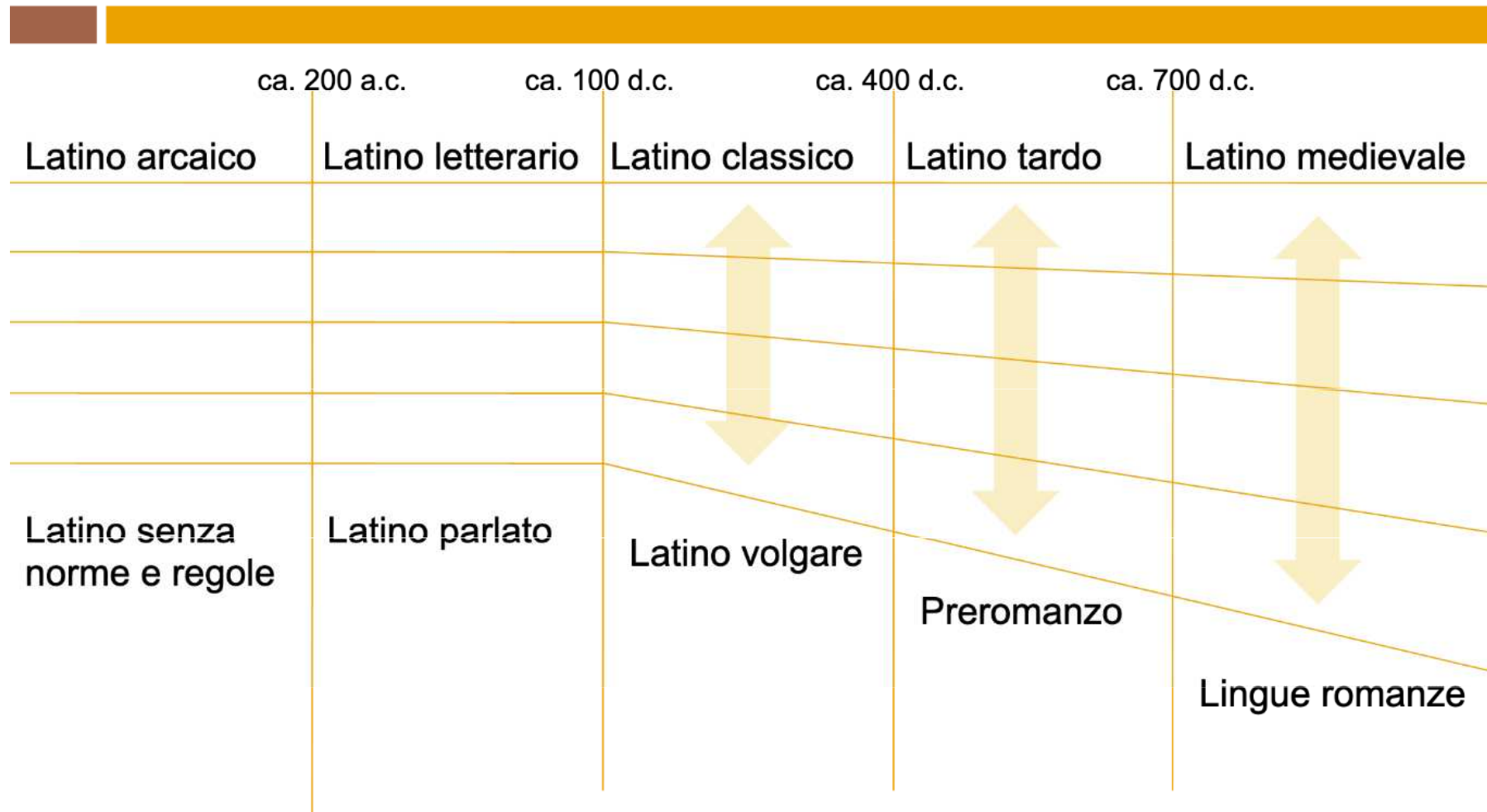**VETULUS** > vectus > veclu > it. *vecchio*; sp. *viejo; por. velho*

COLUMNA > colomna > it. *colonna*; sp. *columna*; por. *coluna*

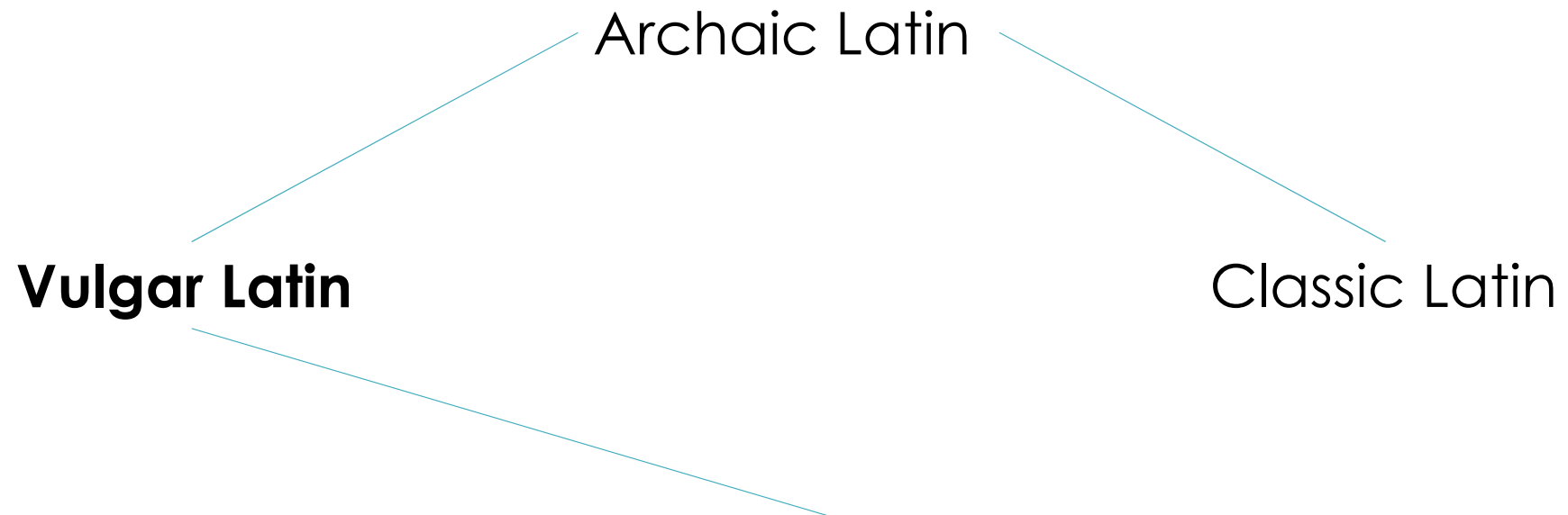**AURICOLA** > auricla > oricla > it. ant. *orecchia*; sp. *oreja*; por. *orelha*

OCULUS > oclus > oclo > it. *occhio*; sp. *ojo*; por. *olho*

VIRIDIS > virdis > virdi > it. *verde*; sp. *verde*; por. *verde*

Evoluzione del latino al volgare

ca. 200 a.c.   ca. 100 d.c.   ca. 400 d.c.   ca. 700 d.c.

Latino arcaico   Latino letterario   Latino classico   Latino tardo   Latino medievale

Latino senza norme e regole   Latino parlato   Latino volgare   Preromanzo   Lingue romanze

From Latin to the Romance Languages

Archaic Latin

Vulgar Latin

Classic Latin

Romance Languages:
Español, Purtuguês, Français,
Italiano, Catalá, Romanesc, etc.
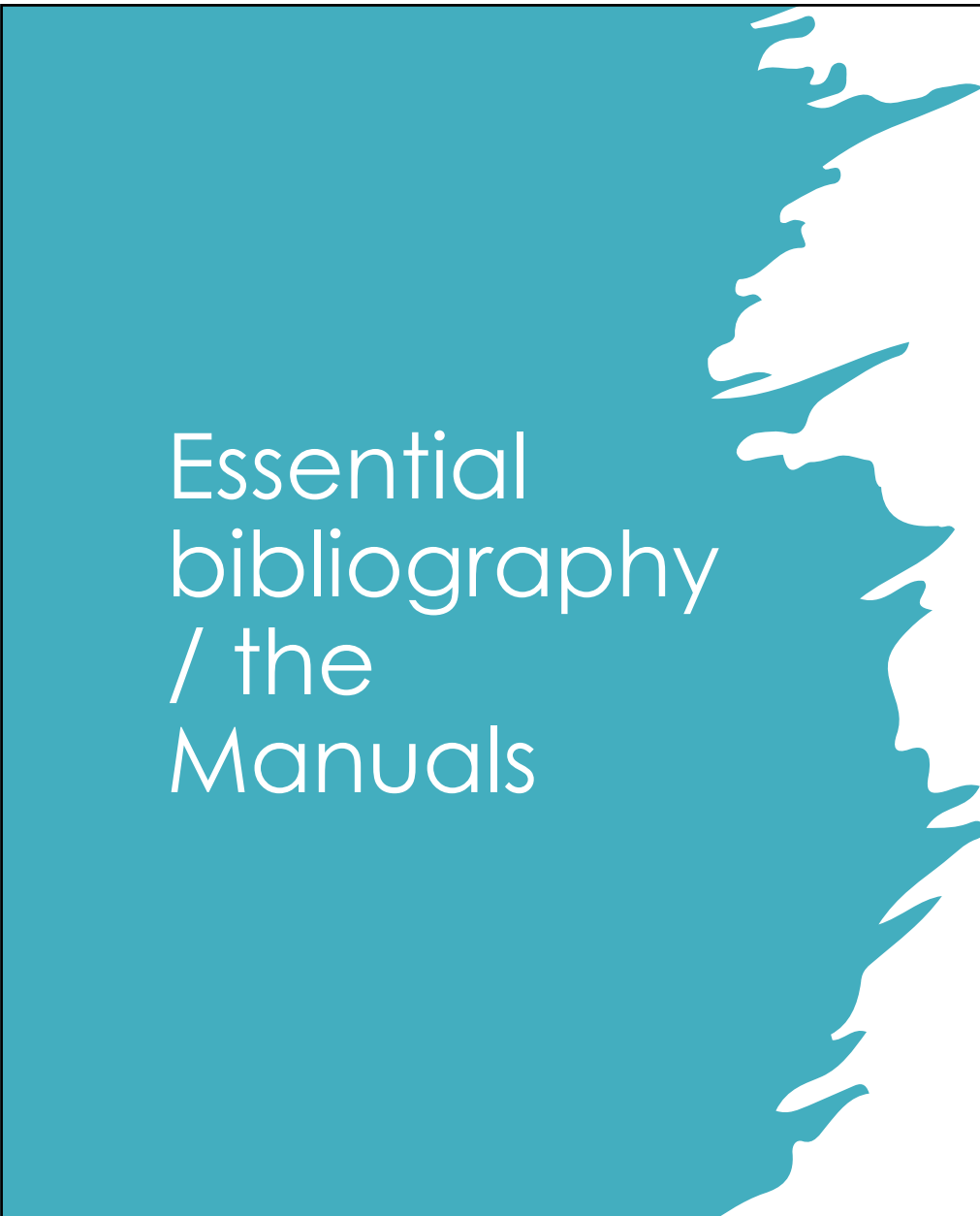
A long journey

- The **Romance languages derive from Vulgar Latin**, which is the Latin spoken by most of the European population dominated by the Roman Empire.

- Over the centuries, the **pre-Roman languages** spoken in those areas **transformed popular Latin**, triggering various phenomena.

- **Literary Latin**, however, will continue to be the **language of culture** and the **common vehicle** with which intellectuals of every territory could communicate for centuries.

- Undergoing increasingly **profound modifications** (of a phonetic, morphosyntactic and semantic nature), at a certain moment (around the **7th century**) the **Romance languages became totally distinct from Latin**.

- «Una Europa di poliglotti non è un'Europa di persone che parlano correntemente molte lingue, ma nel migliore dei casi di persone che possono incontrarsi parlando ciascuno la propria lingua e intendendo quella dell'altro».

- Umberto Eco, *La ricerca della lingua perfetta nella cultura europea* (1993).

Grazie, Merci,
Gracias, Obrigado,
Gràcies, Multumesc

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- Maria Helena Araújo e Sá e Ana Sofia Pinho (Eds), *Intercompreensão em contexto educativo: resultados da investigação*, Aveiro, UA Editora - Universidade de Aveiro, 2015. Online: https://www.miriadi.net/sites/default/files/livro-book_miriadi_-_v.01-08_-_final.pdf