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## Questionnaire\_Bare Nouns

NOTE: Red characters indicate that the sentence is ungrammatical in Italian

	Italian version	English translation	Barletta	English translation (if the example differs from the original)
<i>Plural object</i>				
1.	Ieri zia Maria e zio Giovanni hanno sbucciato fagioli per tutto il pomeriggio	Yesterday my Aunt Maria and my Uncle Giovanni have been peeling beans all afternoon	airə i tsianə annə puləddzətə *(i) fasoulə tutt a dejə	Yesterday my uncles have been peeling beans all day long
2.	Gianni vende patate	Gianni sells potatoes	ddʒuennə vennə *(i) patånə	
3.	Quel negozio vende frigoriferi?	Does that shop sell fridges?	kuddə negodʒjə i vennə *(i) frəgoriferə?	
4.	L'altro giorno ho trovato formiche nel salone	I found ants in the living room the other day	l alta dejə e truvātə *(i) furmeikə ind o salonə	
<i>Plural object modified by an adjective</i>				
5.	Zia Maria e zio Giovanni sbucciano fagioli bianchi da quando erano piccoli	My Aunt Maria and my Uncle Giovanni have been peeling white beans since they were young	i tsianə annə vənnoutə *(i) favə sekkə kə trend annə	The uncles have been selling dry fava beans for thirty years
6.	La polizia ha interrogato Gianni e lui ha raccontato bugie enormi	The police questioned Gianni and he told huge lies	i karabbəniərə l annə fərmātə e iddə l e kkundātə *(tendə/assè) fəssarejə <sup>1</sup>	The Carabinieri have stopped him and he said many lies
7.	Quella ditta costruisce/ha costruito case grandissime	That firm builds/built huge houses	kədda dittə e fettə/fè *(i) kasə bruttə/grənnə	

<sup>1</sup> Speakers seem to accept *ddʒuennə kundə bbu/fejə* 'Giovanni tells lies' This was the only plural noun that the consultant accepts in object position.

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8.	Ho comprato pomodori maturi per fare la salsa	I bought ripe tomatoes to make the sauce	kə ffè a salsə e akkattātə *(i) pəmədourə matourə	
<i>Mass object</i>				
9.	Ho trovato polvere da tutte le parti	I found dust everywhere	e truvatə *(a) pəlvə a tuttə vannə	
10.	Hai farina?	Have you got any flour?	tinə *(a) farejnə?	
<i>Mass object modified by an adjective</i>				
11.	Ieri alla fiera hanno distribuito vino rosso per tutti	They gave out red wine for everyone at the fair yesterday	airə a firə annə dātə *(u) veinə rassə a ttuttə	
12.	Hai pesce fresco?	Have you got any fresh fish?	tinə *(u) pɛʃʃə də jɔʃə	
<i>Singular object</i>				
13.	<b>Ho preparato torta</b>	I prepared a cake	e fattə *(na) pittsə	I made a pizza
<i>Singular object modified by an adjective</i>				
14.	<b>Ho preparato torta buonissima</b>	I prepared a very good cake	e fattə *(na) pittsa grossə	I made a big pizza
<i>Plural subject</i>				
15.	<b>Turisti sono arrivati in questo periodo</b>	Tourists arrived in this period	*(i) fərastirə annə arruatə kə tuttə a statə	Tourists have been arriving all the summertime
16.	<b>Foglie sono cadute su tutta la strada</b>	Leaves have fallen all over the road	*(i) ramaggjə annə kadoutə sɔpə a vijə	Branches have fallen on the street
<i>Plural subject modified by an adjective</i>				
17.	Turisti spagnoli sono arrivati in città	Spanish tourists have come to town	*(i) turistə spəɲnɔlə annə arruatə ind a tʃitté	

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18.	Rami secchi sono caduti sulla strada	Dead branches have fallen on the road	*(i) ramaggjə addəssəkkātə annə kadoutə sopə a vijə	
<i>Mass subject</i>				
19.	Polvere piove dappertutto	It's raining/has rained dust	*(a) palvə kjoṽə a tuttə vannə	
<i>Mass subject modified by an adjective</i>				
20.	Polvere rossa piove dappertutto	It's raining/has rained red dust	*(a) palva rassə kjoṽə a tuttə vannə	
<i>Singular subject</i>				
21.	Studentessa è venuta a parlarmi	A student came to talk to me	*(nu) məninnə a vvənoutə a kkesə	A child came home
<i>Singular subject modified by an adjective</i>				
22.	Studentessa americana è arrivata	An American student (female) came	*(nu) məninnə mərəkanə a vvənoutə a kkesə	an American child came home
<i>Plural postverbal subject</i>				
23.	Sono arrivati turisti in questo periodo	Tourists arrived in this period	annə arruətə *(i) fərastirə kə tuttə a statə	Tourists have been arriving all the summertime
24.	Sono cadute foglie su tutta la strada	Leaves have fallen all over the road	annə kadoutə *(i) ramaggjə sopə a vijə	Branches have fallen on the street
<i>Plural postverbal subject modified by an adjective</i>				
25.	Sono arrivati turisti spagnoli in città	Spanish tourists have come to town	annə arruətə *(i) turistə spaɲɲulə ind a tʃitté	
26.	Sono caduti rami secchi sulla strada	Dead branches have fallen on the road	annə kadoutə *(i) ramaggjə addəssəkkātə sopə a strātə	

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<i>Mass postverbal subject</i>			
27.	Piove/Ha piovuto polvere	It's raining/has rained dust	e kkjuvoutə *(a) palvə
<i>Mass postverbal subject modified by an adjective</i>			
28.	Piove/Ha piovuto polvere rossa	It's raining/has rained red dust	e kkjuvoutə *(a) palvə rassə
<i>Singular postverbal subject</i>			
29.	È venuta studentessa a parlarmi	A student came to talk to me	a vvənoutə *(nu) məninnə a kkesə      A child came home
<i>Singular postverbal subject modified by an adjective</i>			
30.	È venuta studentessa americana	An American student (female) came	a vvənoutə *(nu) məninnə mərəkanə a kkesə      An American boy came home
<i>Plural subject of existential sentence (with locative coda)</i>			
31.	Sul vestito ci sono macchie	There are stains on the dress	sop u vəsteitə stənnə *(i) məkkjə
<i>Mass subject of existential sentence (with locative coda)</i>			
32.	C'è acqua sul tavolo	There's water on the table	ste *(l) əkkwə sopə o tavələ
<i>Plural subject of existential sentence (with locative coda) modified by an adjective</i>			
33.	Sul vestito ci sono macchie nere	On the dress there are black stains	sopə u vəsteitə stənnə *(i) məkkjə nergə
<i>Mass subject of existential sentence (with locative coda) modified by an adjective</i>			
34.	C'era aria viziata di là	There was spoiled air in there	stāvə (nu) fitə d angjəwsə

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<i>Plural subject of existential sentence (with a relative clause as the coda)</i>			
35.	Ci sono studenti sfaticati (= esistono studenti che sono sfaticati)	There are laggard students (= there exist students who are laggard)	stennə (i) studintə sfatikotə
36.	Ci sono bambini spensierati (= esistono bambini che sono spensierati)	There are carefree children (= there exist children who are carefree)	stennə (i) studində sendza pəndzirə
37.	Ci sono macchie che non se ne vanno	There are stains that don't go away	stennə *(tʃertə) məkəkjə ka nan sə nə venənə
<i>Mass subject of existential sentence (with a relative clause as the coda)</i>			
38.	C'è vino che migliora quando invecchia	There's wine that gets better when it gets old	ste *(u) vejnə ka jə mmeggjə kwennə nvekkjə
<i>Singular subject of existential clause</i>			
39.	C'è pianta in giardino	There is a plant in the garden	ste *(na) kjəndə ind-u ddzardeinə
40.	C'è pianta malata	There is a sick plant	ste *(na) kjənda malatə ind-u ddzardeinə
41.	C'è pianta che sta appassendo	There is a plant that's withering	ste *(na) kjəndə ka ste mmərə