



MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF "THE FLAG OF ALBANIA" IN THE CONTEXT OF LINGUISTICS DEVELOPMENT OF NINETEENTH-CENTURY. THE CASE OF PRONOUNS

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Abstract

The newspapers of late nineteenth-century are considered an important vector in Italian linguistic history due to their undoubted impact on the common language. What characterizes the journalistic prose of the time, valid to a certain extent even today, are the great heterogeneity of the expressive registers on the one hand and the linguistic homogeneity on the other. In this context, the journalistic language must undoubtedly be placed on the tracks of the literary language of tradition, that's why our morphological analysis in this article is in full harmony with the developments of the contemporary literary language. The linguistic analysis of the examined journal, «The flag of Albania», will prove to be true. Our analysis will not be broad-based grammar, but will only touch the grammatical category of pronouns. We will examine the most salient forms of personal, indefinite, demonstrative, relative and interrogative pronouns accepted by the author in various contexts of use, explaining the reason for this choice and why one form is more frequent than the other.

Keywords

Journalistic Language, Pronouns, Literary Language, Linguistic Examination, Form

Introduction

The renewal of the traditional literary language after the political unification has always interested scholars because it represents one of the crucial periods of Italian linguistic history. The Manzoni reform, the affinity of spoken with written language, invested all its sectors and created the ground for a common language for everyone. Newspapers have contributed a lot to the spread of traditional Italian, the heritage of educated people, in the less educated strata of society, and have played an important role in the post-unification linguistic renewal process. Reconstructing this process, on which the structure of today's Italian language depends, has been the goal of many scholars, but in this study we will limit ourselves to analyse only pronouns. The choice of a bilingual monthly newspaper of the province of the southern area "Fiàmuri Arbërit – La Bandiera dell'Albania" (The Flag of Albania) 1883-1887 in 32 issues as the only source for our analysis may seem limiting, however it has a practical justification, because the nineteenth-century post-unification newspapers provides more evidence of various expressive registers of the coeval written language, an era in which the development of a national language is essential.

De Rada edits and translates the articles of the newspaper, so we can attribute the language to De Rada himself. Our morphological analysis in this article focuses on the author's pronominal linguistic choices. The analysis is based on the typical features of the prose language of the time. Starting from the pronominal phenomena found in our journal, we tried to make both the concordance with the journalist language of the time and with the contemporary literary language.

The language of De Rada is the literary Italian of the tradition where the acceptance of cultured pronominal forms, typical of the most illustrious tradition, both archaic forms or forms widely used in tradition, but in disuse in the nineteenth century, stands out. It is worth mentioning the use of the personal pronouns subject *ei*, *egli*, *elli*, the use of *il* for *lo* as an atonal direct object pronoun; the use of the indefinite pronoun *qualche* with plural nouns and of the indefinite *uom* and *alquanto* like in the ancient language; the use of singular masculine demonstrative pronouns *questi* and *quegli*, limited to human referents, considered very formal as well as the forms *costei*, *costui*, *costoro*, and the use of the archaic form of *desso/a*; the use of the relative *che* after preposition in the

place of *cui* and the use of *cui* as an object to give the language a more sustained tone. The author's individual stylistic choices cannot be denied. In some articles of an argumentative nature, with the intention of sublimating the dictation, the author chooses cultured traits of the literary tradition (the extensive use of the pronominal enclisis which becomes almost an automatic fact).

The informational function of journalism somewhat compromises the literariness of De Rada's language with the penetration of linguistic traits of the spoken language and of the Florentine's dialect which, in any case, are sporadic (*che* polyvalent, *lui*, *loro* as a subject pronoun). The influence of bureaucratic language is almost insignificant (use of *il di lui*, *il di lei* instead of the possessive pronoun *suo*).

Methodology

In this study we have employed an analytical approach based on a linguistic counting method. The data are collected through a keen observation of the pronominal forms in all issues of the journal. All the pronominal forms of the journal are compared with the coeval journalistic language as well as literary language. In each case the number of occurrences is given to better understand their trend of use, which of the forms is preferred by the author and why? We have reported even the contexts of use accompanied with the number of the issue, month and year.

Literature review and results

Personal pronouns. Third person subject tonic forms

The use of personal pronouns in our journal is similar to that of the contemporary narrative language as stated by Patota (1987) supported by the "centuries-old grammatical tradition" (p. 69) from Bembo to Manzoni. The studies of many scholars also go in line with this, such as (Serianni 1989, pp. 191-193; Migliorini 1963, 2007, pp. 564-565, 633-634; Bonomi 2002, p. 71; Durante 1970, pp. 180 -202). The accepted pronominal forms reflect the coeval middle language and in some cases are choices that Serianni (1989) defines "as diaphasic variants proper of the high register" (p. 190). Let us begin by analyzing third person personal subject pronouns. We have noticed that the form *ei* occurs relatively more often than *egli*, however we do not have "the eviction of the pronoun *egli*" (Serianni 1989, p. 190) made by Manzoni in the Quarantana (second edition of the novel *I promessi sposi* 1840) but a parallel use of both forms. Here are some occurrences of *egli* in different contexts of use, both anaphoric and in marked contexts (in total there are 39):

nè Egli nè Francia (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. III); *perchè venuto Egli è qui*. (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. IV); *e cadde egli indietro*. (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. VIII); *dacchè egli, appoggiato* (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. VIII); *ed Egli si sdebiterebbe* (Num 2, 30 September 1883, p. I); *cui Egli ha già fornito*. (Num 2, 30 September 1883, p. VI); *per non averla egli finita di pubblicare* (Num 3, 15 December 1883, p. II); *Lasciò egli altri scritti*. (Num 3, 15 December 1883, p. II); *ed egli, come Emissario, si offese* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. I); *ed Egli ebbe solo con che passare*. (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. II); *Là trovò Egli quelle frodi vecchie* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. II); *Donde vien egli che la Terra* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VI); *anch'egli prese* (Num 5, 30 February 1884, p. VII);

The use of *ei* next to *egli* testifies that De Rada felt more the influence of tradition than Manzoni who was "decisive [...] in reducing or even eliminating the types *ei*, *eglino*, *elleno* from the prose" (Serianni 1989, p. 192). The pronoun *Ei* was, rather, common even in other writers such as Settembrini, Carducci, De Sanctis (Serianni 1989). Here are some occurrences of *ei* (in total there are 42):

E comunque Ei rilevasse (Num 1, 2 January 1883, p. I); *ch'Ei pagasse* (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. II); *Ei viene straniero* (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. III); *Ei gli scrisse* (Num 2, 30 September 1883, p. II); *e con mostrargli Ei di* (Num 2, 30 February 1884, p. VI); *vi cade ei stesso dentro*. (Num 6, 30 March 1884, p. VIII); *nativo ei pure di S. Sofia* (Num 7, 30 April 1883, p. III); *con la quale ei pareva accomunato*. (Num 7, 30 April 1884, p. III); *ch'ei pareva* (Num 7, 30 April 1884, p. IV); *ch'ei desiderò tanto*, (Num 7, 30 April 1884, p. V); *che ebbe chiesto Ei testè al Governo* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. I); *anche per quello che ei pare che* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. I); *Ei pare luminosamente che* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. VII).

The use of *lui* as subject is less frequent, "all nineteenth-century prose, even the most traditional, knows the use of *lui*, *lei* as marked personal pronouns (in the grammatical sense: *è lui*, *lui stesso*, *anche lui*, ecc. or even, more rarely, in a diaphasic-diastratic sense, as proper forms of dialogue or popular speakers)" (Serianni 1989, p. 191), but as we know, with the influence of Manzoni's novel "*lui e lei* expand its own sphere of use, to the point of transforming itself from marked variants, as they were traditionally, into neutral variants" (Serianni 1989, p. 192). In De Rada, as in coeval prose, *lui* as a subject does not find so much space, in front of *egli*, *ei* or *esso*. Serianni (1989) affirms that "In the journalistic prose of the time *lui* is, however, exceptional (nor can it be said that has

done a long way even today); from SPM these data are obtained: out of 2021 occurrences of personal pronoun male subject, 1813 examples of *egli* (89.7%) are contrasted by 204 *ei* (10.1%) and just 4 *lui* (0.2%)” (pp. 51-52). Almost the same data are reported in Bonomi, 1973 and Masini 1977.

Lui non vede (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VII); *lui e tutta la famiglia* (Num 2, 20 May 1885, p. IV); *prima che lui torni vivo*. (Num 1, 15 October 1886, p. VIII); *dove si fermò e, morto lui, successe gli nel regno, ed edificò Anfiochio*. (Num 5, 15 May 1887, p. III);

We must remember the use of the form *di lui* instead of the possessive *suo* in the following case: *Questa Chiesa fu fondata da Angelo Matranga nel 1602 per un prodigio operato dalla Vergine alla di lui consorte signora Ellena*. (Num 12, 30 October 1884, p. VIII). “This use of *il di lui*, *il di lei* disliked by grammarians, was a result of the bureaucratic language” says Bonomi (2002, p. 71). Moise (1878) also has the same consideration, who reminds us that “most of the grammarians and philosophers are averse to these forms” (pp. 383-384). The last form found among the third person singular masculine subject personal pronouns is *esso*. This form is also well documented, both in anaphoric use and in marked contexts, though with fewer occurrences (24 in total). Let's see the contexts of use:

Esso ebbe prima (Num 1, 20 July 1883, p. II); *esso si tolse* (Num 2, 30 September 1883, p. II); *così esso caggia, e si sperda* (Num 3, 15 December 1883, p. IV); *anche esso vuol forse* (Num 3, 15 December 1883, p. V); *ch'esso le si spegna* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VIII); *ch'esso avea dentro* (Num 7, 30 April 1884, p. III); *da cui esso attinge*. (Num 10, 30 July 1884, p. III); *per esser stato esso* (Num 10, 30 July 1884, p. IV); *esso non sa di questi* (Num 10, 30 July 1884, p. VI); *ora ch'esso senza denaro* (Num 10, 30 July 1884, p. VI); *a quelli di che esso costa*. (Num 12, 30 October 1884, p. IV); *a tempi esso abbandonato* (Num 3, 20 June 1885, p. VII); *che'esso servi all'Ellenia* (Num 4, 20 August 1885, p. I); *esso venne avviato* (Num 7, 20 November 1885, p. IV).

Turning to the feminine pronouns of the third person singular we have noticed that the dominant form is *essa*, a form quite used in the language of prose due to its nature and function (Klajn 1976). The numerical superiority (82 occurrences in total) of this form compared to other forms, including the masculine ones, is related to the fact that *essa* is used especially in its anaphoric functions, “in the same way for animate or inanimate beings” (Serianni, Castelvechi 1989, 2002, p. 244).

Io dico che essa non potè (Num 2, 30 September 1883, p. II); *che'essa si produsse*. (Num 3, 15 December 1883, p. V); *che essa [...] non può dirlo* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. II); *ma essa la Vita invano* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VII); *essa rappresenta la fermata* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VII, nota 1); *può essa [...] venire sostituita* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VII, nota 1); *essa è il loro trono*. (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VIII); *anch'essa sia accolta* (Num 5, 30 February 1884, p. V); *a derivarne ad essa da quell'opera* (Num 6, 30 March 1884, p. I, II); *e cominciar Essa* (Num 6, 30 March 1884, p. III); *perchè essa prima* (Num 6, 30 March 1884, p. IV); *dopo che essa cadde* (Num 7, 30 April 1884, p. V); *ma essa tutta e da ovunque* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. I); *sempre essa amica agli Skjipetari* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. II); *ch'Essa resti* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. II); *ma essa è* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. VIII, nota 1); *essa [...] avesse pure* (Num 9, 30 June 1884, p. II); *Che si guardi essa oggi d'intorno* (Num 9, 30 June 1884, p. II); *Essa trova oggi* (Num 9, 30 June 1884, p. IV); *ch'essa tenne* (Num 9, 30 June 1884, p. IV).

In our journal, as in the coeval language “*egli* and the allocutive *ella* continue to flourish as diaphasic variants typical of the high register” (Serianni 1989, p. 190). The most usual form of politeness for De Rada is *ella* rather than *lei*, but in our journal *ella* is also attested in anaphoric functions and marked contexts. The number of occurrences is lower than the previous case (24 in total) because De Rada prefers *essa*, as we have seen before. Here are some contexts of use of *ella*:

se Ella trovi per via (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VI); *Ella vede quest'ordine* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VI); *dond'Ella si attenga [...] con che Ella apparve* (Num 4, 15 January 1883, p. VIII); *che ella potè assumere* (Num 8, 30 May 1884, p. VIII); *Potrà Ella però dire* (Num 9, 30 June 1884, p. II); *nell'esser ella in questi giorni* (Num 12, 30 October 1884, p. II); *ch'Ella ben conosce* (Num 12, 30 October 1884, p. V); *Ella chiamò a sè* (Num 1, 10 April 1885, p. II); *Ella trascorsa ad una volta* (Num 5, 20 September 1885, p. VIII); *a ciò che Ella poi resti* (Num 7, 20 November 1885, p. II); *ch'Ella legghi* (Num 7, 20 November 1885, p. III); *ponga Ella mente* (Num 9, 20 January 1886, p. III); *Salì Ella nelle alte stanze* (Num 9, 20 January 1886, p. V); *com'Ella vede l'avvenire [...] Ella mi eccita [...] com'Ella, al modo suo* (Num 10, 20 February 1886, p. II); *fosse Ella fanale di luce* (Num 10, 20 February 1886, p. IV); *Ella leggerà* (Num 10, 20 February 1886, p. IV); *Ella è più che altri* (Num 10, 20 February 1886, p. VI); *fece ella su d'un rialto* (Num 12, 20

april 1886, p. VII); *Ella non si sta* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. II); *che ella avrebbe ritrovato* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. VI); *ov' ella l'ucello sospese* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. VIII); *ch' ella ponesse mente* (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. II).

On the contrary, *lei* as a subject is never used and as an allocutive in a few cases. Even the reduced form *la* never appears.

Moving on to the masculine third-person plural pronouns we can say that the most used form is *essi* both in anaphoric uses and in marked contexts. Here are some contexts of use (in total there are 52 occurrences):

se essi non diensi (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. II); *Talchè essi fuggirono* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. V); *Essi tutti han forse* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. III); *Essi non ebber soltanto* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. V); *essi fra lor discorrono* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. VI); *acciò che essi non si riconoscessero* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. IV); *ed essi non avrebbero* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. VI); *e di che essi aprissero* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. II); *essi con greggi e culture* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VI); *essi, i cittadini dierogli danaro* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VII); *e da essi gli eletti* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. IV); *da ciò che essi voglianci bene* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. IV); *per ciò che essi stavan lontani, [...] a cui essi ebbero affidato* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. IV); *se'l sanno essi* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. IV); *ebbero essi ad esulare.* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. VII); *e quindi essi pure uniti* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. III).

We have also found the form *eglino* "decidedly literary" (Bonomi 2002, p. 71) and *elli* "of archaic use" (Serianni, Castelvechi 1989, 2002, p. 244), while the oblique form *loro* is almost never used in function of subject except the following case: *Elli si addormentarono; e, dormendo loro, il campo fu mietuto* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. VII). This form is widely used by the author as an object. We have found more than 160 occurrences throughout the journal, especially in direct speeches even where it could be replaced with the atonic form *gli*. In reality, the use of *loro* remained firmly established in the nineteenth century, and it is still normal today in writing at all levels (Serianni 1986). We report the occurrences of *eglino* and some of *elli* (in total there are 16 occurrences):

eglino son divisi (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. III); *essere eglino venuti* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. III); *Perchè eglino pare che* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. II); *Eglino se sono sparando* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. V); *Eglino ignorano che oggi* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. II); *mentre eglino erono* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. IV);

Ma prima elli d'ancor dirsi chi sei (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. IV); *per essersi elli stretti* (Num 2, 30 september 1883, p. III); *cui elli, da ovunque trovavansi in pochi* (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. III); *elli anche erano sciolti* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. VI); *elli non sanno* (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. I); *Elli servarono per tempo* (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. V); *aiutati son elli a tirare* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. I); *Forse elli stanziavano* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. VI); *Ciò non pertanto elli* (Num 5, 20 september 1885, p. VII); *son elli in pensiero [...] invece oggi elli tutti compagni vanno* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. III); *Elli si addormentarono* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. VII); *elli domandanci di ritirare* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. II); *ed elli col crescere* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. VII); *e perché figuran elli non più che* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. IV); *dell'esser elli consanguinei degli Albanesi* (Num 7, 15 november 1887, p. V).

The dominant form for the third person plural feminine pronoun is *esse*, while *elle* occupies a very limited space, only four occurrences: (*Perchè elle [...] ci legano* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. II); *ch' elle pajon di fuori* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. III); *Così elle [...] eran padrone* (Num 5, 20 september 1885, p. V); *Elle poi nulla le promisero* (Num 2, 15 november 1886, p. I). The forms *elleno* and *le* are never used by De Rada. Here are some occurrences of *esse* (in total there are 13 occurrences):

aveano esse volute (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. III); *Mentre esse prostravano [...] esse unirono insieme* (Num 2, 30 september 1883, p. II); *Ma più tosto esse vogliono* (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. IV); *e le donne esse le prime* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VII); *nelle città sono esse qualità che* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. II); *ma esse stannosi quasi ancora senz'ali* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. III); *esse sono un segno* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. I); *davvero esse oggi si scontrano* (Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. III); *che esse Colonie possegono* (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. II); *dacché esse sono uno specchio* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. VI); *Che sieno esse territorio* (Num 9, 20 january 1886, p. II); *esse stettero discordi* (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. II); *Restano esse quali faci inestinte* (Num 7, 15 november 1887, p. VII);

A frequent use De Rada makes of the pronoun *seco* "common in tradition and in the nineteenth century" (Masini 1977, p. 52).

seco Num 2, 30 september 1883, p. III, VIII; *seco* Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. II, IV, VI; *seco* Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VI; *seco* Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. I; *seco* Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. VI; *seco* Num 1, 10 april 1885, p. VI; *seco* Num 2, 20 may 1885, p. III; *seco* Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. IV; *seco* Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. III; *seco* Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. III; *seco* Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. VII, nota 2;

Atonal personal pronouns

The forms of the atonal personal pronouns, not being numerous, don't seem very relevant in our journal. The significant cases, in fact, are limited. One of the most representative phenomena is the use of the literary form *il* for *lo*. Here is a part of the contexts of use (in total there are 22 occurrences).

come il sai tu bene, (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. VI); *Noi volevamo, e il dicemmo, per la pace* (Num 2, 30 september 1883, p. I); *e il lascia su quelle cose* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. VII, VIII); *e quei non 'l faceva* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. V); *promise che il farebbe Jusbaši*. (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. VI); *o chi il voglia può spalleggiarle* (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. III); *ma il chiesero pel Collegio* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. III); *ora il dimenticammo* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. III);

The use of *gli* per *li* is very limited, only two cases: *come senza mutamento sono i grani e la frutta che gli nutricano*. (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. II); *Le si raccomandò perch'era messo fra due coltelli; e pur le espose come potea soccorrergli*. (Num 9, 20 january 1886, p. V); while the variant *gli* per *loro* does not find space, leaving room to *loro*.

The enclisis of atonal personal pronouns is very frequent in our journal, in fact the nineteenth-century prose boasts of this use "although its presence is not linked to particular syntactic obligations" (Patota 1987, p. 78). Usually the enclisis occurs with the verbal voices of the third person singular (often impersonal forms), according to a usage established since the second half of the sixteenth century, but here it is also used with the first and second person singular and plural giving the idea of "an automatic fact, stylistically neutral" (Patota 1987, p. 78). Here are some occurrences according to the numbers:

Year I

Num 1, 2 january 1883: *fattosi, cominciaronsi* p. I; *conoscersi, concordarsi* p. II; *staccandosi, comporsi, disignavala* p. 3;
 Num 1, 20 july 1883: *legaronsi, fattane, finirli, diensi, restavale, accendersi, videlo, consumarsi* p. II; *donarlo, mandatoci, hannogli* p. III; *levaronsi, dirsi, empieronsi*, p. V;
 Num 2, 30 september 1883: *vuolsi* p. I; *domandarone* p. II; *voglionla, tiensi* p. III; *trovansi, trovasi* p. VI; *diconsi* p. VII; *ponevamci, diessi, fattone* p. VIII;
 Num 3, 15 december 1883: *vollegli* p. II; *trovansi, trovavansi, udivanla* p. III; *levatesi, vennemi* p. V; *sapevanla* p. VI;
 Num 4, 15 january 1883: *promisegli* p. I; *fannogli* p. II; *fecesi* p. V; *circondanli, donansi* p. VI; *paionle, sovvienle* p. VIII;
 Num 5, 30 february 1884: *presala* p. I; *ponevala, teneala, raccomandavala* p. III; *avevali, affidògli, mandaronvi, togliavianle, ricordavansi* p. IV; *gittarongli, dicevagli, posegli*, p. V;
 Num 6, 30 march 1884: *pongongi, gittatavi* p. II; *apertale* p. III; *aveagli, trovavasi, restovvi* p. V; *stendonsi, tenesseli* p. VI; *mandavali* p. VII; *rallegraronsi, seguonle* p. VIII;
 Num 7, 30 april 1884: *dispiegavasi* p. I; *circondossi, levavansi* p. III; *dicevansi* p. V; *tenevali* p. VI; *dierogli, mandarongli, chinaronsi* p. VII; *fecegli, entrarongi, troviamolo* p. VIII;
 Num 8, 30 may 1884: *vuolsi* p. II; *solvonsi* p. III; *guardinsi* p. IV; *sievi, paiongli* p. VII; *vedesi* p. VIII;
 Num 9, 30 june 1884: *hannola, furonle* p. I; *seguivansi, sienvi* p. II; *furonle, edicavanlo* p. III; *voglianci, mancavaci* p. IV; *dimandavanci* p. V; *lavansi* p. VI; *fondaronsi* p. VIII;
 Num 10, 30 july 1884: *ergonsi, parvegli* p. I; *vedele, dierongli* p. II; *svolgonsi, apregli, messavi* p. III; *tenevangli, bisognavali, voglianci* p. IV; *volgevansi* p. V;
 Num 11, 30 september 1884: *nutronsi, vedutala, sollazzavasi* p. I; *vediamle, lascianci, attraggonci, appajanci* p. II; *lascianle, furonle, ritraggonci, stannosi, rapitole* p. III;
 Num 12, 30 october 1884: *lasciavanla* p. I; *consigliaronsi, hannovi* p. VI;

Year II

Num 1, 10 april 1884: *aveali* p. II; *abbandonaronla, andatici, recaronsi* p. III; *posavansi* p. IV; *ritraevansi, contiensi, sottragganli* p. VII;
 Num 2, 20 may 1885: *smorzatoglisi, trovarongli* p. III; *menaronlo, parlavangli, mettasi, radunatisi* p. IV; *accettansi* p. V; *recaronsi, pregaronlo* p. VI;

- Num 3, 20 june 1885: *tienla* p. III; *chiamavasi* p. VI; *trovavanlo, avutane* p. VIII;
 Num 4, 20 august 1885: *dileguerassi* p. III; *ebbele* p. IV; *vedonsi, lascianla* p. V; *trovavasi* p. VII;
consegnolli p. VIII;
 Num 5, 20 september 1885: *profferisconsi, udilli* p. IV; *trovansi, dicesi* p. V; *trovansi, fannoci* p. VI;
sappiansi, sentivasi, erasi, calmaronsi, chiamavanli, ebbeli p. VII;
 Num 6, 20 october 1885: *fermossi, stendonsi, occuparonla* p. II; *abbandonaronla, levansi, tienla* p. III;
volutansi p. IV; *stracciommi* p. VI;
 Num 7, 20 november 1885: *valgami* p. I; *fannola, staccavansi* p. II; *nominavansi, fermaronsi* p. V;
fermaronsi; p. VI;
 Num 8, 20 december 1885: *allietavasi* p. I; *hannovi, confezionavsi* p. II; *tolgasi, profferisconsi, vediamvi* p.
 III; *hannomi, ardonmi, mangiali* p. V;
 Num 9, 20 january 1886: *maritossi, andavagli, inviossi, porgevagli* p. IV; *accostossi, spinselo, desterassi,*
fattasi, misesi p. V; *stavasi* p. VI; *sentonsi* p. VII;
 Year III
 Num 10, 20 february 1886: *stessele, tiensi* p. I; *domandanci* p. II; *congratulavasi, tenevanla, aprironsi* p.
 III; *rivelavasi, tornollo* p. IV; *seguiterannola, costituivasi* p. V;
 Num 11, 20 march 1886: *rattienli, vuosi* p. II; *diconsi, stassi* p. V;
 Num 12, 20 april 1886: *trovansi, stavasi, apringlisi* p. I; *portavasi* p. III; *inseguironlo, vedevanlo, sparogli,*
venivale p. V; *misegli, videla, dissegli, parvegli, menolla,* p. VI;
 Num 1, 15 october 1886: *intromessasi,* p. II; *trovasi* p. III; *componevasi, sovvienci* p. VI; *lasciogli,*
stavagli, instancavasi, cibavanli, ascoltaronlo p. VIII;
 Num 2, 15 november 1886: *garentironla* p. I; *potevasi, lasciaronle, raccolgansi* p. II; *raggiunganlo* p. III;
invitolli, nutrivansi, levaronsi, baciarongli p. VIII;
 Num 3, 15 march 1887: *stannosi* p. I; *sonosi* p. II; *avevala, tienla* p. III; *porgesi* p. IV; *parmi, vuolsi,*
facciassi p. VII;
 Num 4, 15 april 1887: *vuolsi* p. II; *trovansi* p. III; *fluisconmi, eranvi* p. VI; *trovansi* p. VII;
 Num 5, 15 may 1887: *successegli, congiungonsi* p. III; *hannovi* p. IV; *sapevasi* p. V;
 Num 6, 15 august 1887: *recaronsi* p. II; *vedeli* p. III; *fecionle* p. IV; *venali* p. VIII;
 Num 7, 15 november 1887: *prestaronci, trisseli, statuivanle* p. I; *collegaronsi, sembraci, trovaronsi* p. II;
hannovi p. IV; *circondavanli, chiamaronci* p. VI;

De Rada uses even *nol*, "a form limited in the nineteenth century to the language of poetry and the highest prose" (Masini 1977, p. 54). Here are the contexts of use: *elli nol sanno* Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. I; *nol lascia tra essi sonare* Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. I; *e questa ancor nol raccolse* Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. IV; *chè nol patisce il luogo malsano* Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. V.

Indefinite pronouns and adjectives

The use of *qualche* as an adjective is very limited (*qualche giornale* Num 4, 15 january 1883 p. II; *qualche agiatezza* Num 4, 15 january 1883 p. V; *qualche anno* Num 10, 20 february 1886 p. II; *qualche avviso* Num 1, 15 october 1886 p. VIII;), because, as grammarians state, the meaning and contexts of use often make it interchangeable with *alcuno* (Serianni, Castelveccchi 1989, 2002). In fact, *alcuno* is more literary and characteristic of written language for this reason it is more sought after by the author. In our texts we have found instances in which *qualche* is used with plural nouns as it was used in the ancient language: *qualche brani* Num 3, 20 june 1885 p. II; *qualche anni* Num 3, 20 june 1885 p. VIII. The occurrences of *alcuno* adjective and pronoun, plural and singular are by far the majority in comparison with the four occurrences of *qualche*. In these functions *alcuno* is met in sentences with positive value in competition with *qualche* and *qualcuno*. We report some occurrences of *alcuno* (in total there are 25 occurrences):

Se alcun Albanese (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. III; *esserci alcuna scuola* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. III); *d'alcun segno* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. VII); *da alcuno aspetto* (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. I); *quattro giovani alcuni del Collegio* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. III); *alcuni pensieri* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. II); *alcun divenire* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. V); *alcun tempo prima [...] senza pagare Albanese alcuno* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. V); *e che alcun male* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. V); *alcune particolarità* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. VI); *ad alcuni abitatori di Larino* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. VII); *alcuno Albanese*. (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. VI); *con alcun poco* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. II); *di alcune sue canzoni* (Num 6, 20 october 1885, p. VI); *alcun giovine* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. V-VI); *delle superstiti alcune sono; ed ora ne ho alcuni pochi* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. VII); *alcuna di esse* (Num 2, 15 november 1886, p. I); *Che alcuni loro coevi* (Num 2, 15 november 1886, p. II); *Così alcuni fatti* (Num 5, 15 may 1887, p. I); *che alcune delle arie nazionali* (Num 5, 15 may 1887, p. VI); *alcun*

faro (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. II); *alcun Signore* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. III); *d'alcun suo bugliare* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. V); *alcuni spudorati* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. VIII); *alcun nome nazionale*. (Num 7, 15 november 1887, p. VI).

Alcuno is encountered also in negative sentences, where in today's Italian is usually used *nessuno*. We report the occurrences:

tanto che non mai si disse di avere avuto alcun nemico (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. II); *e cosi non chinaronsi giammai a vassalli di alcuno* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VII); *Mentre non davvero esse oggi si scontrano in avversi desideri d'alcun possesso* (Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. III); *Invece quei Giornali non ebbero voce non solo per alcun accarezzamento al nome nostro di qua* (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. II); *e non ci si scosta dagli occhi in alcun ora* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. III); *quando già piu non aveva alcun dritto in quella* (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. I); *non per forza d'imperio d'alcun connazionale nessuno od estaneo* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. IV).

Alcunché find no place in our journal, but De Rada uses the detached form *alcun che* in three instances: (*dà alla Vita alcun che, direi, d'eternale* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. II); *È alcun ché non possibile a contenere in petto*. (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. V); *che facciasi alcun che di bene*. (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. VII). As for *nessuno* pronoun and adjective, we must say that it is the only form in use though the nineteenth-century prose largely presents the form *niuno*. The two forms have interchanged over the course of the history of the Italian language, states Serianni (1982) but "between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries *niuno* gradually exits the language of every day use and tends to specialize in the poetic field [...] while *nessuno* becomes the only current form in every part of Italy" (p. 27). Even Masini (1977) is of the same opinion. In De Rada, we have found only *nessuno*. However, we shall remember the presence of the variant in *i* which must be attributed to the atonal vocalism, protonic *e/i* alternation, very present in the journalistic language of the time. The form in *i* is used much more willingly by De Rada so we have *nissuno* twenty two occurrences, *nissuna* five and *nessuno* three, *nessuna* four. If *nessuno/nissuno* and *alcuno* are used constantly by De Rada, this does not happen with *veruno*, a rather literary form, except in the following case in which *veruno* adjective is postponed to the noun (*che si nutrisse ivi gratuitamente pur Albanese veruno non battezzato in rito greco* (Num 10, 30 july 1884 p. V).

The indefinite negatives *nulla* and *niente* are both present with a slight predominance of *nulla* (two more occurrences).

During our analysis we have noticed only the presence of the pronoun *qualcuno* although of few occurrences (two for *qualcuno*, three for *qualcuna* and one for the plural *qualcuni*) and the total absence of *qualcheduno*, on the other hand the pronoun and adjective *taluno* is encountered more frequently, almost three times the occurrences of *qualcuno* (14 in total). Here are some contexts of use:

da taluni semiuomini (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. II); *si affidi a taluni* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. II); *ove taluni son fatti*. (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. VII); *Taluni passarono* (Num 1, 10 april 1885, p. III); *oggi talune sono perfettamente distrutte* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. VII); *ma taluni suoi Facienti- vece*. (Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. IV); *talune cose* (Num 6, 20 october 1885, p. VI); *taluni capi* (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. VII, note 1).

The form *ciascuno* pronoun and adjective is the preferred variant by De Rada in comparison with *cadauno*, which occurs twice (*sono nel bisogno e nella coscienza di cadauno*. (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. II); *il giudizio su i Fati eternali di cadauno*. (Num 11, 20 march 1886, p. V), and *ciascheduno*, absent in our journal. We bring some context of use of *ciascuno* (in total there are 20 occurrences).

Infine di ciascun'opera (Num 1, 2 january 1883, p. III); *delle altre nazioni e di ciascuna di lor medesime* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. I); *in ciascuna sono le invidie* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. III); *contente ciascuna della felicità* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. III); *il tutto di ciascun uomo* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. III); *in ciascuno del decoro* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. IV); *in cui ciascuno s'attendea* (Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. IV); *ciascuna tribú* (Num 5, 20 september 1885, p. V); *per la porzione che spetti a ciascuno* (Num 6, 20 october 1885, p. III); *e in ciascuna schiatta* (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. I).

The forms *qualunque* and *qualsiasi* do not appear in our journal, while we have found an occurrence for each literary and traditional periphrases *qualsifosse*, *checché*, *chicchessia*: (*quinci sciolta e isolata, qual si fosse ambizioso* (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. IV); *non all'Italia o a chicchessia* (Num 3, 15 march 1887, p. IV); *Checché si voglia* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. VI).

We have encountered also the forms *om*, *uom* as "in old Italian, with a status halfway between name and pronoun" (Serianni, Castelvechi 2002, p. 299):

E già questo uom non contrasta. (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. II); *onde uom s'aiuti* (Num 6, 20 october 1885, p. I); *la memoria d'uom si prestante e a noi troppo benevole* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. I); *se uom muoja senza figli* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. III); *A me pare che leggendo uom si senta introdotto ne' tempi prischi* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. V); *Né uom poi dice che quello* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. VIII); *dobbiam tener dietro, uom direbbe, a festuche volanti.* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. VI); *leggendo questa lettera si sente uom commosso* (Num 5, 15 may 1887, p. VI).

De Rada uses the indefinite *alquanto* adjective, pronoun and adverb considered quite literary and valued by Fornaciari (1881, 1976) "proper to the scriptures, rare in living speech" (p.106). Here are the contexts of use:

Dopo alquanto cominciò (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. VI); *Vi si produce anche alquanto seta.* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. VI); *e forse per alquanti anni* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. II); *si fermarono in casa di lui alquanto* (Num 7, 20 november 1885, p. VII); *disse ai fratelli di posare alquanto* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. VII); *Ora io con alquanti de' compagni* (Num 4, 15 april 1887, p. VII); *e pur di essa ritengono alquanto parte* (Num 5, 15 may 1887, p. II).

Demonstrative pronouns

Alongside the more common demonstrative pronouns *questo* and *quello* De Rada also uses the masculine singular pronominal forms, limited to human referents, *questi* e *quegli* that grammarians consider "of formal or literary use" (Trifone, Palermo 2008, p. 83). Let's see some contexts of use (in total there are 10 occurrences):

Insediano nel trono Mahmut II [...] Questi poi lo pagò d'ingratitudine (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. VIII); *Questi percorse le Colonie e primo vi predicò in albanese* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. VI); *fondato in Palermo da Padre Giorgio Guzzetta [...] Questi fondò anche in Piana* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. VIII); *Un malvaggio uomo questi, il quale, ucciso a tradimento il suo cugino* (Num 2, 20 may 1885, p. IV); *Un tralcio questi dell'anima albanese fatata a non so quale infortunio* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. VI); *Ma finiti gli esercizi, quegli andò al quartiere* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. V); *per cui quegli diede in alto grido.* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. I-II, note 1); *figliuolo al capitano Tuzi – quegli che uccise Dod Gjeggja* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. V); *e quegli, come barbaro, si ajutò sempre della lingua italiana* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. III); *Quegli che portò i due bimbi al mare* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. VI).

De Rada always uses the variant *cotesto* for *codesto*, a form considered very common by scholars both in the ancient language and in modern Tuscan (Serianni, Castelvechi 2002, Brodin 1970). There are four plural forms in total, including two singular masculine forms and three singular feminine forms. In one case we found the form *cotestui*: (*Cotestui alcun tempo prima* (Num 10, 30 july 1884 p. V). Although in a few occurrences is present the anaphoric demonstrative pronoun of adjectival use *esso*, it should not be confused with the personal pronoun which is the same in all respects but is used, as Fornaciari states, "prefixing it to a name mentioned before, either to make it stand out more, or to make sure that the repetition of the name does not seem to be done randomly and out of negligence" (Fornaciari 1881, 1974 p. 85). The use of these literary forms testifies once again the elevated tone of De Rada's language. Here are the contexts of use of *esso* demonstrative:

alcuna di esse potenze (Num 2, 15 november 1886, p. I); *E da esso Verbo sta in noi la coscienza immota* (Num 11, 20 march 1886, p. III); *E poi è onor grande di essa Italia che* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. VI). *ch'è essa la Russia* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. II).

We have found the archaic form *desso/a* with "anaphoric-reinforcing value" which, according to grammarians, is used "as predicate noun or predicative complement after *essere, parere, sembrare*, usually with reference to people" (Serianni, Castelvechi 2002, p. 284). This form, as in the previous case, "gives the sentence a completely literary connotation" (Bonomi 2002, p. 72). In past centuries this form was widely used, but in the nineteenth century it was in slight decline, however present in the language of newspapers of the second half of the century (Masini 1977). De Rada makes limited use of it, only two occurrences in all: *Perchè è dessa una storia semplice* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. II); *Erano dessi quattro giovani egregi* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. II).

Alongside *colui, coloro* more often are used the forms *costui, costoro*. The distribution of the occurrences of *colui* and *coloro* is the same, five each:

per avvisare Colui che potè averle (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. VII); *primi anni del Governo di colui* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. III); *in conjugio a colui che meni* (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. VII); *Colui entrò e vi si adagiò* (Num 9, 20 january 1886, p. VII); *e ne' cavalli si incliti di colui sovvienci quella che fu lode* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. VI); *dalla eco di coloro che si aspettavano* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. III); *Coloro che aprirono* (Num 8, 30 may 1886, p. III); *a color che veder non vogliono* (Num 6, 20 october 1885, p. III); *Ho*

messo mente da molto che coloro che profferisconsi (Num 8, 20 december 1885, p. III); *per ispartirla a coloro che non la fecero* (Num 11, 20 march 1886, p. II).

Even the forms *colei*, *costei* have the same distribution with two occurrences each: *e colei volle* (Num 9, 20 january 1886, p. VI); *Come vide colei d'essere stata ingannata* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. VII); *Costei [...] è la mamma nostra* (Num 12, 20 april 1886, p. VII); *costei assomiglia* (Num 2, 20 may 1885, p. VIII, note 1); The pronouns *costui* and *costoro* are the most used forms of this group. As it can be noticed, the pattern in which *costui* is placed between article and noun, is still present in our texts. In the second half of the nineteenth century such patterns are declining, although present in literary sustained texts, for example it is found in the language of Leopardi's prose (Vitale 1992, p. 92). We bring the occurrences of *costui* and *costoro*.

le armi dei costui nipoti (Num 1, 2 january 1883, p. I); *Vi soddisfaceva la venuta di costui* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. III); *Costui ch'è venuto a fare qui?* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. IV); *e dato in un fazzoletto il costui abito [...]; nè contro a costui si unì [...]; perchè costui è un chaùr.* (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. V); *si narra che costui [...] ogni mattina* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. III); *Costui si accostò* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. VI); *e insieme la costui biografia* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. II); *E costui qui vi tornò* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. VIII); *Costui cominciò a parlare* (Num 10, 20 february 1886, p. IV); *Costui è un uomo* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. I);

Che vogliono costoro? (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. IV); *al tempo di costoro* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. II); *Diciamo pure che costoro furon buoni* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. IV); *e con costoro poi la moltitudine* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. III); *sonano di continuo a costoro nel seno; Costoro sono i bùgliari* (Num 11, 30 september 1884, p. IV); *o che riflesse in costoro imagini* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. IV); *di torle dinanzi costoro prima* (Num 4, 20 august 1885, p. VIII); *Però costoro una stessa fortuna fecero* (Num 5, 20 september 1885, p. VII); *Costoro, i più, pensano a se* (Num 2, 15 november 1886, p. II); *sorte comune di costoro* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. III).

Relative pronouns

The most frequent relative pronoun in our journal is *che*, one of the most common words in the Italian language (Bartolini, Tagliavini & Zampolli 1971). The sustained tone of De Rada's language is also evident in the use of relatives, especially when instead of *cui* is used *che* after preposition, as can be deduced from the examples:

di che gli dolesse (Num 1, 20 july 1883, p. II); *di che ebbe fabbricato il suo impero* (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. IV); *e di che essi aprissero scuole* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. II); *ebbe il danaro bisognevole, di che sostenne le nuove scuole* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. IV); *il laccio della fede fraterna con che erano* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. II); *il coltello con che tu trapassi questo cane* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. II); *e perderanno lo sputacchio con che edificavano* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. III); *di che esso costa* (Num 12, 30 october 1884, p. IV); *la frusta in mano con che percuota gl'infingardi* (Num 11, 20 march 1886, p. II); *e il suo libro di canzoni da ciò con che farà strada ad altri* (Num 4, 15 april 1887, p. IV, note 1).

Another interesting form highlighted by Bonomi (2002) "of an overtly literary character is *cui* when used as an object" (p. 739). Here are the contexts of use:

un dizionario skipo – greco –italiano ed anche turco, cui Egli ha già fornito (Num 2, 30 september 1883, p. VI); *Allora a quell'egregio Albanese cui nominò arcivescovo* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. IV); *che nella Skjipëria cui l'Europa ha nel seno* (Num 9, 30 june 1884, p. III); *uno de' nostri scrittori, cui tutti conoscono, ci ebbe consigliati* (Num 3, 20 june 1885, p. II); *ma cui l'Europa intromessasi le avea strappata.* (Num 1, 15 october 1886, p. II).

The most notable phenomenon in the context of the relative is the "tendency to reduce the series of relative pronouns to only *che*, at the expense of *cui* and of the compound forms with *quale*" (Serianni, Castelvechi 2002, pp. 317- 318). This phenomenon, of rather literary use, is present in our journal like the coeval language as stated by Serianni (2002) "this *che* invariable could be approached to *che* polyvalent [...] as a matter of fact there are sentences in which it remains uncertain whether a subordinating *che* is a pronoun or a conjunction" (p. 318). Here are some examples:

di ristabilire stati autonomi che le rimangan grati [...] *o che gli parli dentro l'anima cristiana* (Num 3, 15 december 1883, p. IV-V); *ma poichè poco prima ci era giunta lettera dai Montanari, che ci chiedevano soccorso* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. I); *quand'è vicina l'ora ch'esso le si spegna, si stacca allibita, come la fronda arida dall'albero suo.* (Num 4, 15 january 1883, p. VIII); *gli Albanesi che entrarono nel Montenero saranno stati quelli che coi montanari di Giacova son vicini di Gussigne.* (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. II); *e con mostrargli Ei di continuo*

lettere del Governatore che promettevali perdono (Num 5, 30 february 1884, p. VI); *ma ingannati da alcuno aspetto di bene, che lor si mostri avere a derivarne ad essa da quell'opera, pongonvi mano.* (Num 6, 30 march 1884, p. I-II); *Per quanto udimmo dai padri nostri gli albanesi che poi edificarono in Sicilia Palazzo Adriano, emigrarono da Croja* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. V); *Cento anni prima che vi pervenissero gli Albanesi in quei luoghi* (Num 7, 30 april 1884, p. VI); *Ma di quel mondo defunto tutte le cose che nuove ci s'incontrano, assomigliano alle apparenze della terra che a viaggiatore vegnente dal Nord si dispiegano nelle plaghe del Sud* (Num 8, 30 may 1884, p. VII); *Tutte queste cose a che miravano fuorchè alla estinzione della Scuola che avea luce spartatamente per noi, Il ministro con la boria dello Stato che stavagli alle spalle, ordinò che ricettassero dentro l'Italiano.* (Num 10, 30 july 1884, p. VI); *perchè la Grecia era essa stessa allora sotto il turco, conquistata da Maometto II, ne' mesi che Scanderbegh stette in Italia* (Num 1, 10 april 1885, p. III); *È sorso assai tempo, da che io leggeva con affetto nei giornali* (Num 5, 20 september 1885, p. I); *e ci avvenne di sentirci sempre servi di altri che prestaronci la lingua da scrivere* (Num 7, 15 november 1887, p. I).

Neutral interrogative pronoun *che?* *cosa?* *che cosa?*

In our journal the alternation between *che*, both in direct and indirect interrogatives, with *che cosa* and the elliptical *cosa* is almost non-existent. Patota (1987) states that "in the most well-known texts of the normative tradition no mention is made of this linguistic habit, either to approve it or to condemn it (p. 84)", but from the beginning of the nineteenth century the use of *cosa* in place of *che cosa* is often contested by the most traditionalist grammarians. (Serianni 1989, Patota 1987, Migliorini 2007, Paradisi 1994, Zolli 1974). Even Manzoni, in many cases, substitutes the traditional form *che cosa* with *cosa*, a choice that becomes much more radical in later works, especially in linguistic writings (Serianni 1989). De Rada, on the other hand, does not find himself in this current. The variant *che* is considered by scholars of southern origin, therefore a form that predominates from Rome on down (Serianni, Castelveccchi 2002, Serianni 1986, Sabatini 1985). De Rada, who comes from the southern area too, constantly uses this form, while *che cosa* appears once (*che cosa* Num 10, 20 february 1886 p.V) and the colloquial form *cosa* is completely absent.

The use of *che* interrogative adjective is very limited, three occurrences in all: *Ma poi con che ragione?* (Num 4, 15 april 1887, p. III); *Da che regioni noi proveniamo?* (Num 5, 15 may 1887, p. I); *E con che disegno* (Num 6, 15 august 1887, p. II).

Conclusions

It appears from our analysis that the language of the journal examined, like the language of the late nineteenth-century newspapers, is fully placed on the tracks of the traditional Italian literary language (Serianni 1990, Mazzini 1977, Bonomi 1973, Scavuzzo 1988). Pronominal choices reflect the evolution of the contemporary literary language.

The subject personal pronouns of the third person singular and plural are those of the traditional pronominal system, which are still firmly established in our texts. The fact that *ei* occurs more frequently than *egli* is to be attributed to a stylistic choice, not language, or it is an internal combination (*ei* next to *egli*) between forms considered legitimate in the nineteenth-century language. *Egli* masculine and the allocutive *Ella* are the forms used most in the formal language. The pronoun *lei* subject finds no place, however, as an allocutive it is used less than *Ella*. Even *lui* subject is not lucky enough: the normal forms are *egli*, *ei* and *esso*. Among the masculine and feminine third-person pronouns the most frequent is *essa*, while the reduced forms *e'*, *gli*, *la* are totally absent. The most used third-person plural pronoun is *essi*. *Elli* and *elle*, occur quite often, while *eglino*, *elle*, *loro* count few occurrences. The literary form *elleno* and the reduced one *le* are entirely missing.

The substantial linguistic homogeneity is also seen in the choices of other pronouns: the use of the indefinite *uom e alquanto*, the singular masculine demonstratives *questi e quegli*, the forms *costei*, *costui*, *costoro* and *desso/a*, the relative *che* after preposition instead of *cui* and the use of *cui* as an object.

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