

## ON BINOMINAL QUALITATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN OLD ROMANIAN

Mihaela Tănase-Dogaru, Camelia Uşurelu\*

**Abstract:** The paper identifies and analyzes major types of binominal qualitative constructions in Old Romanian. The corpus presented in the paper registers three types of double-definite binominals and two types of single-definite binominals. This paper has a two-fold aim: one is to provide clarifications on these constructions at a descriptive level; the other one is to provide support in favor of the “Double-DP / Single-DP hypothesis” (see Tănase-Dogaru 2012a, b, 2013a).

**Keywords:** binominal qualitatives, Old Romanian, double-definite binominals, single-definite qualitatives

### 1. Introduction

From a descriptive point of view, the examples featured in our corpus fall into two major categories: double-definites and single-definites, as illustrated in (1). Double definite constructions feature a double valuation of definiteness (Cornilescu and Nicolae 2015: 129). Unlike single definite construction or simple definite construction, where definiteness is expressed only once, in the case of double definite constructions, definiteness is expressed twice (Nicolae 2013: 309). Double definite constructions are illustrated in (1):

- (1) a. băiatul cel mare (Nicolae 2013:309)  
boy-DEF CEL big  
‘The big boy’  
b. Eroul acesta (Cornilescu and Nicolae 2015: 129)  
hero-DEF this-DEF  
‘This hero’

To this types of double-definite constructions, Tănase-Dogaru (2012a, b, 2013) added a type of binominal qualitative constructions, or *N of a(n) N* constructions, as they are known in the literature (2):

- (2) prostul ăla de frate- tău  
stupid-DEF that of brother-DEF-your  
‘that stupid of brother of yours’

Double-definite binominals featured in our Old Romanian corpus appear in three patterns: DEF N1 + PRON, DEF N1 + Proper Name, DEF N1 + DEF N2. Single-definite binominals surface in two patterns: DEF N1 + Bare Noun, DEM N2 + Bare Noun.

---

\* University of Bucharest, mihaela.dogaru@gmail.com, camelia\_usurelu@hotmail.com.

- (3) double-definites
- (i) DEF N1 + PRON  
păcătosul de el (Coresi, *Cazania II*, p. 448)  
sinner-DEF of him  
'the sinful man that he is'
  - (ii) DEF N1 + PN  
păgânul de Maxentie (Antim Ivireanul, *Didahii*, p. 114)  
heathen-DEF of Maxentie  
'that heathen of a Maxentie'
  - (iii) DEF N1 + DEF N2  
hitlenul de ghevolul (Codicele *Todorescu*, p. 229)  
sly-DEF of devil-DEF  
'that sly devil'
- (4) single-definites
- (i) DEF N1 + BN  
amărîtulă de om (Coresi, *Cazania II*, p. 27)  
wretched-DEF of man  
'the wretched of a man'
  - (ii) DEM N2 + BN  
ceastă săracă de țeară (DÎR – 1599, p. 112)  
this poor of country  
'this poor country'

What we call single-definite qualitatives have been the focus of much research in the literature and have been referred to as “qualitative” (Milner 1978, Hulk and Tellier 2000), predicate inversion structures (Corver 1998, den Dikken 1998, 2006), binominal NPs (Aarts 1998), pivotal N1of N2 constructions (Zamparelli 1996), N/A de N constructions (Español-Echevarría 1998). The single-definite qualitative construction exists in many other languages such as Dutch, Spanish and French, among others:

- (5) a. ce bijoux d'église romane (French) (Doetjes and Rooryck 2003: 278)  
'this jewel of a Roman church'
- b. een boom van een kerel (Dutch) (Foolen 2004:76, quoted in Vişan 2013: 207)  
'a tree of a man'
- c. el bueno de Ignacio (Spanish) (Suner 1990: 427, quoted in Vişan 2013: 207)  
'the chicken of Juan'

- d. some chit of a girl (English) (Agatha Christie, *Five Little Pigs*, p. 18<sup>1</sup>)
- e. a high-fashion spook-house of a movie (English) (Roger Ebert, *The Neon Demon*<sup>2</sup>)

Despite the attention granted in the literature to various types of single definite binominal qualitative constructions, there is also a second type of binominal qualitative, where definiteness is marked twice. Tănase-Dogaru (2012a, b, 2013) operated a distinction between single DP-qualitatives (3) and double-DP qualitatives (see 6), backed up by a number of syntactic tests, which are summarized in section 2.1. It is the aim of the present paper to show that the distinction operated for Modern Romanian between Double-DP qualitatives and Single-DP qualitatives (SDPQs) is supported by Old Romanian data.

The paper is organized as follows: section 2 summarizes the main findings of research related to binominal qualitatives; section 3 presents our Old Romanian corpus and the syntactic analysis of the data; section 4 represents the conclusions.

## 2. Binominal qualitatives in Modern Romance

### 2.1 Patterns

Modern Romanian features the following types of qualitative patterns (see Español-Echevarría 1996 for Spanish):

- (6) (in)definiteness patterns
  - (i) DEF-DEF
    - otrava de nevestă- sa (Ileana Vulpescu, *Pe apa sâmbetei*, p. 387)
    - poison-DEF of wife-DEF-his
    - ‘that poison of a wife of his’
  - (ii) INDEF-INDEF
    - o scârbă de om (Vişan 2013: 207)
    - a jerk of man
    - ‘a jerk of a man’
  - (iii) DEM-PN
    - acest imbecil de X
    - this imbecile of X
    - ‘this imbecile of a(n) X’
  - (iv) DEM – INDEF

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.manybooks4u.net/book2/Five\\_Little\\_Pigs/index\\_2.html](http://www.manybooks4u.net/book2/Five_Little_Pigs/index_2.html).

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.rogerebert.com/cannes/cannes-2016-graduation-the-neon-demon>.

- acest mbecil de doctor  
 this imbecile of doctor  
 'this imbecile of a doctor'  
 (v) DEF – PRON  
 prostul de el  
 fool-DEF of him  
 'that fool'

For Spanish and other Romance languages there is an apparent ban against strong pronouns and typically focused DPS (Bartra and Villalba 2006, Villalba and Bartra-Kaufmann 2010)<sup>3</sup>.

- (7) \*Hablé con el idiota de el.  
 talked with the idiot of him  
 'I talked with that idiot'

In Romanian (Old and Modern), binominal qualitative do allow strong pronouns (8). This serves to prove that N1 is not a focus, but a contrastive topic, which, unlike contrastive foci, which are not checked in situ, is realized by means of quantificational elements appearing at the left periphery (see Tănase-Dogaru 2012 a).

- (8) Proasta de mine nu și-a dat / mi-am dat  
 ool-DEF of me not herself has given / myself have given  
 seama că ...  
 account that  
 'I'm such a fool that I haven't realized that...'

The next section discusses the distinction between Double-definite and Single-definite qualitatives and summarizes the syntactic tests proposed to differentiate between the two types of qualitative constructions.

## 2.2 DDPQs and SDPQs

Tănase-Dogaru (2012a,b, 2013) makes a distinction between Double-DP qualitative constructions (9) and Single-DP qualitative constructions (10):

- (9) o minunăție de om (Vișan 2013: 218)  
 a wonder of man  
 'a wonder of a man'  
 (10) a. prostul ăla de frate-tău  
 stupid-DEF that of brother-your  
 'that stupid of brother of yours'

<sup>3</sup> These linguists take this as evidence in favor of a predicate raising analysis by suggesting that the inverted predicate is interpreted as focus with respect to the topic DP.

- b. scârbiți de ciumele de voi<sup>4</sup>  
 sickened of pest-PL.DEF of you.PL  
 ‘sickened by the pests of you’

The distinction between Double-DP and Single-DP qualitative constructions is supported by the following data. First, N2 in DDPQs (10) denotes an individual, i.e. it has an <e>-type denotation, while N2 in SDPQs (9) denotes a predicate, i.e. it has an <e, t>-type denotation. Secondly, exclusively prenominal adjectives feature in DDPQs but are impossible in SDPQs (11-12):

- (11) a. bietul de tine / bietul de doctor  
 poor-DEF of you / poor-DEF of doctor  
 ‘poor you’ / ‘poor doctor’  
 b. \*un biet de doctor  
 a poor of doctor  
 ‘the poor doctor’
- (12) a. sărmanul de copilul ăla de la țară  
 pitiable-DEF of child-DEF that from countryside  
 ‘that poor child from the countryside’  
 b. \*un sărman de copil  
 a pitiable of child  
 ‘poor child’

Thirdly, SDPQs are part of the main assertion; they fall in the scope of main verb negation (13a), while the “double-DP” qualitative is an independent comment of the speaker (14b):

- (13) a. N- am vorbit cu un prost de doctor.  
 not have talked with a stupid of doctor  
 ‘I haven’t talked to any stupid doctor.’  
 b. N- am văzut-o pe frumusețea de soră-ta la petrecere.  
 not have seen her PE beauty-DEF of sister-DEF-your at party  
 ‘I haven’t seen your beauty of a sister at the party’
- (14) a. N- am vorbit cu vreun / niciun prost de doctor.  
 not-have talked with any / no stupid of doctor  
 ‘I haven’t talked to any stupid of a doctor.’  
 b. \*N- am văzut-o pe vreo / nicio frumusețe de soră-ta  
 not-have seen her PE any beauty of sister.DEF-your  
 la petrecere.

---

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.romaniatv.net/consiliera-unui-deputat-psd-catre-protestatari-scarbiti-de-ciumele-de-voi-v-as-tele-porta-pe-toti-in-india\\_338999.html](http://www.romaniatv.net/consiliera-unui-deputat-psd-catre-protestatari-scarbiti-de-ciumele-de-voi-v-as-tele-porta-pe-toti-in-india_338999.html)

at party  
 ‘I haven’t seen your beauty of a sister at the party’.

Fourth, with DDPQs, there is agreement in definiteness. If the lower term is a definite DP, the higher one must also be definite (15 a, b). With SDPQs there is no agreement in definiteness, i.e. if the lower term is not definite, the higher is either definite or indefinite, function of its position in the discourse (16 a, b).

- (15) a. prostul de doctorul ăla  
           stupid-DEF of doctor-DEF that  
           ‘the stupid of that doctor’  
       b. \*un prost de doctorul ăla  
           a stupid of doctor-DEF that  
           ‘that stupid of a doctor’  
 (16) a. un prost de doctor  
           a stupid of doctor  
           ‘a stupid of a doctor’  
       b. prostul de doctor (anaphoric)  
           stupid-DEF of doctor  
           ‘that stupid of a doctor’

Schematically, the structures for DDPQs and SDPQs is given in (17):

- (17) a. [DP1] de [DP2]  
       b. [DP [NP1 de NP2]]

This section has shown that there is sufficient evidence to operate a distinction between single definite qualitative constructions and double definite qualitative constructions. DDPQs may feature exclusively prenominal adjectives, have an e-type denotation for N2 and agree in definiteness.

Section 3 investigates the Old Romanian corpus with a view to showing that this analysis is supported by linguistic data from older stages of Romanian.

### 3. Old Romanian data

#### 3.1 Corpus

A first observation related to the corpus is that both DDPQs and SDPQs are scarce in Old Romanian texts. A second observation is that they exclusively feature in original texts (to the exclusion of translations).

### 3.1.1 Double-definites (DDPQs)

This section illustrates double-definite qualitative constructions in Old Romanian. As shown, there are three patterns for double-definite qualitative: DEF + PRON, DEF + Proper Name and DEF + DEF.

(18) DEF + PRON

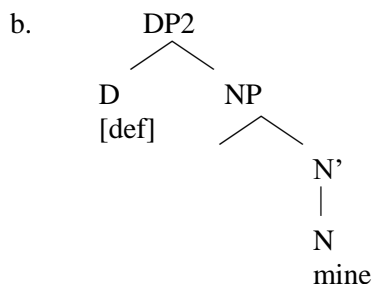
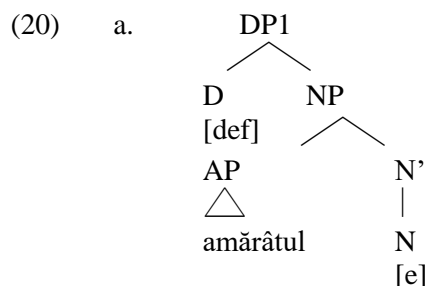
- a. O, **ticălosul de eu**, că m- am împuns  
oh wicked-DEF of I, that myself have thrust  
în umilenie! (Dosofti, *Parimiile preste an*, p. 339)  
in humility  
'Oh, despicable me, for having indulged in humility!'
- b. Iară eu, **amărătul de mine**, ca un neascultătoriu stau  
and I, poor-DEF of me, like a disobedient stand  
înaintea ta gol și rușinat (Evanghelie învățătoare, p. 28)  
in front your naked and ashamed  
'And I, poor me, like a disobedient man, stand in front of you, naked and ashamed'
- c. și mă satură, **flămândul de mine**, de dulce și  
and me feed, hungry-DEF of me, of sweet and  
de bogată masa ta! (Evanghelie învățătoare, p. 28)  
rich meal-DEF yours  
'And let the starving me have enough of your sweet and rich meal'
- d. **păcătosul de el** (Coresi, *Cazania II*, p. 448)  
sinner-DEF of him  
'the sinful man that he is'
- e. Nu așa, **ticăloșii de noi**, nu așa, că Dumnezeu nu  
not thus, wicked-DEF of us, not thus, that God not  
să înșală! (Antim Ivireanul, *Didahii*, p. 39)  
himself cheat  
'Not like that, the wicked people that we are, for God does not make mistakes!'
- f. **prădatele de ele** (ele = țări) (Anonimul Brâncovenesc, p. 280)  
pillaged-DEF.PL of them (countries)  
'those pillaged countries'

Most instances found in our corpus involve a strong pronoun N2, although the literature on binominals predicts the absence of strong pronoun N2s because, in a predicate raising framework, the inverted predicate is interpreted as focus with respect to the topic DP (see Bartra & Villalba (2006), Villalba & Bartra-Kaufmann (2010)). However, in the present framework, binominal qualitative constructions are analyzed as base-generated with the N1 de N2 order (see Tănase-Dogaru 2012a,b, 2013 and the analysis there).

Most N1s are pronominal adjectives (roughly meaning *poor*), which implies the presence of an empty head noun and suggests that the preposition is case-related (apud

(19) a. bietul de tine (Modern Romanian)  
poor-DEF of you.ACC  
'poor you'  
b. \*bietul tine / tu  
poor-DEF you.ACC / you.NOM  
c. \*bietul de tu  
poor-DEF of you.NOM

Irrelevant details aside, the structure of DP1 would look like that in (20a), while the structure of DP2 would look like (20b):

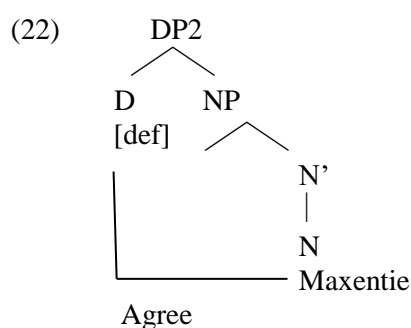


(21) DEF + PN  
a. Depărtă-se departe tânărul fecior, ca și



- left himself far away young-DEF lad as too  
**bogatul de Lazăr** (*Evangelie învățătoare*, p. 22)  
 rich-DEF of Lazăr  
 ‘The young lad had gone away, and so did that rich Lazăr’
- b. atâta de tare s-au luptat cu **păgânul de Maxentie** (*Antim Ivireanul, Didahii*, p. 114)  
 so of hard REFL.3PL-have fought with heathen.DEF of Maxentie  
 ‘They fought very hard against Maxentie, the heathen’
- c. că are frică mare și Băsărab de **acel lotru de Mahamet-beg** (*Scrisoarea lui Neacșu - 1521, în DÎR*, p. 95)  
 that has fear great and Băsărab of that thief of Mahamet-bey  
 ‘for Băsărab himself is very afraid of that thief of a Mahamet-bey’

The second largest number of instances in our corpus involves a proper name N2. Since Proper names are inherently definite (see Longobardi 1994, Borer 2005 a.o.), the structure of DP2 is the one in (22).



The data in (22 a, b) are surprising: usually, the epithet-like N1 has negative connotations and often equals an insult (see Milner 1978 a.o.). Several linguists have insisted on the fact that only scalar nouns are felicitous as N1 in binominals (Matushansky 2002, Vișan 2013 a.o.). Although N1 in (22 b) is not a scalar noun, it may be seen as acquiring epithet-like features in a religious context

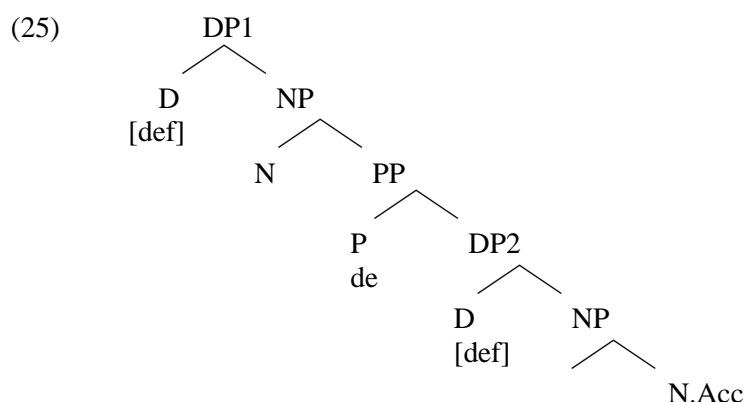
- (23) DEF + DEF  
 izbăvește de **hitlenul de ghevolul** (*Codicele Todorescu*, p. 229)  
 redeem of sly-DEF of devil.DEF  
 ‘redeem us from that sly devil’

The example in (23) is the only example recorded in our corpus where both N1 and N2 are inflected with the definite article.

Modern Romanian excludes such examples; however, in when N1 bears a definite determiner, the unmodified N2 seems to be indefinite because the preposition *de* “incorporates” the definite article (24a). The article surfaces when N2 is modified (24b):

- (24) a. \*idiotul de prietenul  
 idiot-DEF of friend-DEF  
 b. idiotul de prietenul meu care stă în Ferentari  
 idiot-DEF of friend-DEF mine who stays in Ferentari  
 ‘that idiot of a friend of mine who lives in Ferentari’

The structure of a Double-definite is shown in (25):



This section has investigated three patterns of Double-definite qualitative binominals in Old Romanian. The next section looks at Single-definite qualitative binominals.

### 3.1.2 Single-definites (SDPQs)

The present section looks at Single-definite qualitatives in Old Romanian and shows that there are two patterns that structure Single-definites: DEF + bare noun and DEM + Bare noun.

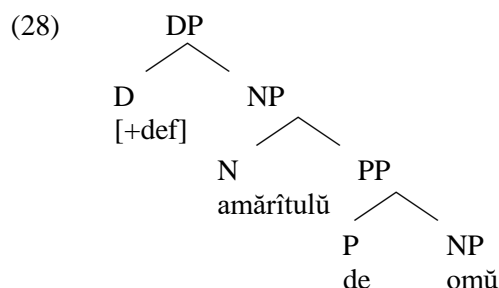
- (26) DEF + BN  
 Jăluiaște amu **amărîtul** **de om** (Coresi, *Cazania II*, p. 27)  
 grieves now poor- DEF of man  
 ‘the poor man is now aggrieved’

This pattern is less well represented in our Old Romanian corpus but it is typical of Modern Romanian and other Romance languages.

- (27) DEM + BN  
 a. neștiind **turbații** **acea** **de oameni** [...] cum că Dimitrie  
 not-knowing rabid-PL.DEF those of people how that Dimitrie  
 nu era corabie deșartă (Antim Ivireanul, *Didahii*, p. 181)

- not was ship empty  
 ‘Those rabid people did not know that Dimitrie was not an empty ship’  
 b. ci să se milostivească pre noi și pre **ceastă săracă**  
 but SĂ himself take pity on us and on this poor  
**de țeară** oricum va putea (DÎR – 1599, p. 112)  
 of country anyhow will be able  
 ‘He should have mercy on us and on this poor country in any way he can do it’

The syntactic structure of single-definites consists of a single DP which dominates a split-NP structure (28):



Our corpus registers one construction of the type BN-DEF:

- (29) O, **mișei de noi**, cumu ne rușinăm noi 1000 de bărbați,  
 oh rascals of us, how ourselves shame we 1000 of men,  
 ceia ce eram în cetate, de o fată ne rușinăm  
 those that were in city of a girl ourselves shame  
 noi acum! (Codex Sturdzanus)  
 we now  
 ‘Oh, we, the rascals, all 1000 of us who were in the city, how we are shamed now by a girl!’

Although definiteness agreement would predict that if the lower term is definite, the higher must also be definite, in (29) the lower term is definite but the higher is indefinite.

Section 3.1.2 concludes the discussion of the Old Romanian corpus featuring binominal qualitative constructions. Section 4 presents the major conclusions.

#### 4. Conclusions

The paper has presented a corpus of Double-definite and Single-definite binominal qualitative constructions in Old Romanian. In so doing it has shown that the Double-Definite (DDPQ) versus Single-Definite (SDPQ) distinction in Modern Romanian binominal qualitative constructions is supported by Old Romanian data.

Four patterns of Double-Definites have been identified and discussed: DEF + PRON, DEF + PN, DEF + DEF. Similarly, two types of Single-Definites have been identified: DEF + BN, DEM + BN. Further research aims at identifying more instances of the DEF + DEF patterns as well as more instances of the DEF + BN pattern (prevalent in Modern Romanian, but scarce in Old Romanian).

## Sources

- Acte și fragmente*, in B. P. Hasdeu, *Cuvente den bătrâni. Limba română vorbită între 1550-1600*, edited by G. Mihăilă, 70-199. Bucharest: Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, 1983.
- Antim Ivireanul, *Didahii*, in *Opere*, edited by G. Ștrempel. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1972.
- Cantacuzino, Ioan, *Patru apologii pentru religia creștină și patru orații traduse în limba română la mijlocul secolului al XVII-lea de Nicolae Spătarul (Milescu)*, edited by E. Dima. Iași: Editura Universității "Alexandru Ioan Cuza", 2010.
- Cantemir, Dimitrie, *Divanul sau Gâlceava înțeleptului cu lumea*, edited by V. Căndea. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1990.
- Cantemir, Dimitrie, *Istoria ieroglifică*, edited by P. P. Panaitescu and Ion Verdeș. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1983.
- Codex Sturdzanus*, edited by G. Chivu. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1993.
- Coresi, *Psaltirea slavo-română (1577) în comparație cu Psaltirile coresiene din 1570 și din 1589*, edited by S. Toma. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1976.
- Coresi, *Tâlcul evangheliilor și Molitevnicele rumânești [1567-1568] (= Cazania I)*, edited by V. Drimba. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1998.
- Costin, Miron, *De neamul moldovenilor, din ce țară au ieșit părinții lor*, in *Opere*, edited by P. P. Panaitescu, 241-277. Bucharest: Editura de Stat pentru Literatură și Artă, 1958.
- Costin, Miron, *Letopisețul Țării Moldovei*, in *Opere*, edited by P. P. Panaitescu, 41-201. Bucharest: Editura de Stat pentru Literatură și Artă, 1958.
- Cronica lui Mihail Moxa (Oltenia, 1620)*, in B. P. Hasdeu, *Cuvente den bătrâni. Limba română vorbită între 1550-1600*, edited by G. Mihăilă, 299-425. Bucharest: Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, 1983.
- Diaconul Coresi, *Carte cu învățătura (1581) (= Cazania a II-a)*, edited by S. Pușcariu and A. Procopovici. Bucharest: Atelierele Socce & Co, 1914.
- Documente și însemnări românești din secolul al XVI-lea (= DÎR)*, edited by G. Chivu, M. Georgescu, M. Ioniță, A. Mareș and A. Roman-Moraru. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1979.
- Dosoței, *Psaltirea în versuri (1673)*, edited by N. A. Ursu. Iași: Mitropolia Moldovei și Sucevei, 1974.
- Dosoței, *Dumnezeiasca Liturghie (1679)*, edited by N. A. Ursu. Iași: Mitropolia Moldovei și Sucevei, 1980.
- Dosoței, *Paremiile preste an, Iași, 1683*, edited by M. Ungureanu. Iași: Editura Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2012.
- Două manuscrise vechi. Codicele Todorescu și Codicele Marțian*, edited by N. Drăganu. Bucharest: Edițiunea Academiei Române, 1914.
- Evanghelie învățătoare (Govora, 1642)*, edited by A.-M. Gherman. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 2011.
- Floarea darurilor*, in I. Gheție, A. Mareș (coord.), *Cele mai vechi cărți populare în literatura română*, I, edited by A. Moraru and M. Georgescu, 119-182. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1996.
- Golescu, Dinicu, *Însemnare a călătoriei mele*. Bucharest: Editura Eminescu, 1971.
- Istoria a Alexandrului celui Mare din Machedoniia și a lui Darie din Persida împăraților [1619-1620] (= Alexandria)*, in *Cărțile populare în literatura românească*, edited by I. C. Chișimăia and D. Simonescu, vol. I, 3-84. Bucharest: Editura pentru Literatură, 1963.
- Istoria Țării Românești de stolnicul Constantin Cantacuzino*, in *Cronicari munteni*, 1-79. edited by M. Gregorian. Bucharest: Editura pentru Literatură, 1961.
- Liturghierul lui Coresi (1570)*, edited by Alexandru Mareș. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1969.
- Lucrul Apostolesc. Apostolul tipărit de diaconul Coresi la Brașov în anul 1563*, in *Texte de limbă din secolul XVI (=Praxiul Coresian)*, edited by I. Bianu. Bucharest: 1930.
- Manuscrisul de la Ieud*, edited by M. Teodorescu and I. Gheție. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1977.

- Miniat, Ilie, *Cazanii (București, 1742)*, edited by C. Crețu. Iași: Editura Universității “Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2013.
- Neculce, Ion, *Letopisețul Țării Moldovei*, edited by I. Iordan. Bucharest: Editura de Stat pentru Literatură și Artă, 1959.
- Palia de la Orăștie (1581-1582)*, edited by V. Pamfil. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1968.
- Povestea despre Sindipa filosoful și discipolul său [1703] (= Sindipa)*, in *Cărțile populare în literatura românească*, edited by I. C. Chițimia and D. Simonescu, vol. I, 347-402. Bucharest: Editura pentru Literatură, 1963.
- Pravila ritorului Lucaci (1581)*, edited by I. Rizescu. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 1971.
- Psaltirea Hurmuzaki*, edited by I. Gheție and M. Teodorescu. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 2005.
- Sfântul Antim Ivireanul, *Scrieri*, edited by M. Stanciu and G. Ștrempel, Bucharest: Editura Basilica a Patriarhiei Române, 2011.
- Sindipa*, in I. Gheție, Al. Mareș (coord.), *Cele mai vechi cărți populare în literatura română I*, edited by A. Moraru and M. Georgescu, 249-315. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1996.
- Șapte taine a besearecii: Iași, 1644*, edited by I. Mazilu. Iași: Editura “Universității Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2012.
- Varlaam, *Răspunsul împotriva Catihismului Calvinesc*, in *Opere*, edited by M. Teodorescu. Bucharest: Editura Minerva, 1984.
- Vulpescu, Ileana, *Pe apa sămbetei*. Bucharest, Tempus, 2009.

## References

- Aarts, B. 1998. Binominal noun phrases in English. *Transactions of the Philological Society* 96: 117-58.
- Bartra, A., Villalba, X. 2006a. Agreement and predicate inversion in the Spanish DP. In J. Doetjes and P. Gonzalez (eds.), *Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory 2004*, 23-41, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Bartra, A., Villalba, X. 2006b. Spanish non-Agreeing quantificational nominals. In L. Bruge (ed.), *Studies in Spanish Syntax*, 15-46, Venice: Libreria Editrice Ca Foscari.
- Bennis, H., Corver, N., and den Dikken, M. 1998. Predication in nominal phrases. *The Journal of Comparative Germanic Linguistics* 1: 85-117.
- Borer, H. 2005. *In Name Only*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Cornilescu, A. 2010. The modal quantificational nature of nominal peripheries. Ms., University of Bucharest
- Cornilescu, A. 2007. Despre trăsăturile periferice și cum le-am putea folosi. In R. Zafiu, C. Stan, A. Nicolae (eds.), *Studii lingvistice. Omagiu profesoarei Gabriela Pană Dindelegan, la aniversare*, 43-56. Bucharest: Editura Universității din București.
- Cornilescu, A., Nicolae, A. 2011. Nominal peripheries and phase structure in the Romanian DP. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique* LVI (1): 35-68.
- Cornilescu, A., Nicolae, A. 2015. Classified proper names in Old Romanian: Person and definiteness. In V. Hill (ed.), *Formal Approaches to DPs in Old Romanian*, 100-154. Brill: Leiden.
- Corver, N. 1998. Predicate movement in pseudopartitive constructions. In A. Alexiadou and C. Wilder (eds.), *Possessors, Predicates and Movement in the Determiner Phrase*, 215-257, Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- den Dikken, M. 1998. Predicate inversion in DP. In A. Alexiadou and C. Wilder (eds.), *Possessors, Predicates and Movement in the Determiner Phrase*, 177-214. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- den Dikken M. 2006. *Relators and Linkers*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- den Dikken, M., Singhapreecha, P. 2004. Complex Noun Phrases and Linkers. *Syntax* 7 (11): 1-54.
- Doetjes, J., Rooryck, J. 2003. Generalizing over quantitative and qualitative constructions. In M. Coene and Y. D'Hulst (eds.), *From NP to DP*, vol. 1, *The syntax and semantics of noun phrases*, 277-295. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Español-Echevarría, M. 1996. Definiteness patterns in *N/A of an N* contexts and DP-internal XP-movement. *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics* 31: 145-169.

- Español-Echevarría, M. 1998. N/A of a N DP's. Predicate raising and subject licensing. In A. Schwegler, B. Tranel, and M. Uribe-Etxebarria (eds.), *Romance Linguistics. Theoretical Perspectives*, 67-80. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Hulk, A., Tellier, C. 2000. Mismatches: Agreement in qualitative constructions. *Probus* 12: 33-65.
- Ihsane, T., Puskas, G. 2001. Specific is not definite. *Generative Grammar in Geneva* 2: 39-54.
- Lekakou, M., Szendroi, K. 2008. Polydefinites in Greek: A close appositive analysis. Ms., Meertens Institute and UCL.
- Matushansky, O. 2002. Tipping the scales: The syntax of scalarity in the complements of *seem*. *Syntax* 5 (3): 219-276.
- Milner, J.C. 1978. *De la syntaxe à l'interprétation. Quantités, insultes, exclamation*. Paris: Editions du Seuil.
- Nicolae, A. 2013. The determiner *cel*. In G. Pană-Dindelegan (ed.) *The Grammar of Romanian*, 309-318. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Tănase-Dogaru, M. 2012a. *The Syntax of Quantity and Quality in Romanian. Prepositional Binominal Constructions*. Bucharest: Editura Universității București.
- Tănase-Dogaru, M. 2012b. Romanian double-definites: Double-DP qualitatives. *Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics* XIV (1): 57-69.
- Tănase-Dogaru, M. 2012c. Binominal constructions in Spanish and Romanian: Agreement patterns and mismatches. In E. Buja and S. Mădă (eds.), *SUM. Structure, Use and Meaning. Linguistic Studies*, 207-221. Cluj-Napoca Editura Cărții de Știință.
- Tănase-Dogaru, M. 2013. Single-DP and double-DP qualitative constructions in Romanian. *Revue Roumaine de Linguistique*, LVI (2): 115-135.
- Tănase-Dogaru, M., Giurgea I., Visan R. 2013. Classifier and qualitative binominal constructions. In C. Dobrovie-Sorin and I. Giurgea (eds.), *A Reference Grammar of Romanian*, vol. 1, *The Noun Phrase*, 747-774. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins.
- Villalba, X., Bartra-Kaufmann, A. 2010. Predicate focus fronting in the Spanish determiner phrase. *Lingua* 120 (4): 819-849.
- Vișan, R. 2003. Characterizing N *de* N qualitative constructions in Romanian. *Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics* V (1): 137-148.
- Vișan, R. 2013. Qualitative binominals revisited. *Studii și cercetări lingvistice* LXIV (2): 207-226.