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## Italian and Spanish Word-formation

### 1. Contemporary tendencies in Italian and Spanish

At the moment interest is increasing in specific studies of the morphology of languages, like Italian and Spanish, that until now had not been studied in detail; even though relevant investigations are still very modest and the study of word-formation, both in Italian and in Spanish, remains, more or less, abandoned. Even today, the question remains unresolved of whether it is appropriate to make a clear-cut separation between the historical and synchronic morphology of a language.

In her work on Spanish word-formation, Varela summarises the approach to word formation taken by some morphologists in the following terms:

[...] para algunos la descripción y análisis de una formación léxica no puede ni debe desligarse de su rastreo genético. Las palabras más que cualquier otro objeto de la lengua, son entidades históricas, dotadas – por así decir – de un «código genético» determinante de su comportamiento presente. Además, en el léxico de una lengua conviven sistemas de formación ya obsoletos, que han podido dejar, sin embargo, muestras numéricamente importantes, junto a otros sistemas plenamente vigentes. Es de suponer que entre unos y otros se establezcan ciertas conexiones o interferencias a las que sea interesante hacer referencia, incluso en un análisis descriptivo; sea ésta o no una aproximación conveniente y necesaria al fenómeno morfológico.<sup>1</sup>

In the study of morphological phenomena such as derivation and inflection, for example, it is conceivable that some word-formations cannot be investigated and analysed without referring to matters related to the history of the language or languages studied. Even though our work is intended as a synchronic study of the phenomenon of word-formation, we will acknowledge the role of diachronic factors in some parts of our analysis. The analysis proposed here of Italian and Spanish suffixes will deal in some cases with suffixes and examples that are not current, but that have remained fossilized in each language and that consequently are still used even if with a lesser degree of productivity in comparison with others which

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<sup>1</sup> Cf. Varela (1993: 9).

are more current. We do not enter at this point into discussion of what is the most appropriate concept of productivity, because this is a topic which is a controversial matter of ongoing debate; however, later in this work we will deal with this issue.

It is relatively clear that an overview of present-day word-formation in Italian and in Spanish reveals a clear preference for suffixation in the word-formation processes of both languages. Suffixation will therefore be the object of study in this research. We will investigate nominal and adjectival suffixation in Italian and in Spanish; and we will try to provide a detailed classification of the relevant suffixes which recognises that the use that languages make of some suffixes is highly idiosyncratic.

## 2. Criteria for the characterization of Italian and Spanish suffixes

In this section we will describe the criteria for classifying the suffixes that we have chosen for our study in order to make it easier to understand the descriptions that we will propose. There in principle could be innumerable approaches to this kind of research, but we will establish a characterization of the suffixes that exclusively provides information related to the semantics of all the suffixes, taking into consideration their different allomorphs (if they are present) and the corresponding examples of suffixed words that appear in the two languages – Italian and Spanish.

The list of the suffixes has been drawn from the *DISC* (*Dizionario Italiano Sabatini Coletti*) and from the *Zingarelli 2001* (*Vocabolario della lingua italiana*) for the Italian part, and from the *DRAE* (*Diccionario de la Real Academia Española*), the *Gran Diccionario de la Lengua Española Larousse* and the *Diccionario etimológico de los sufijos españoles* for the Spanish part. The list excludes suffixes of classical origin, as well as suffixes that are used normally for the formation of technical and scientific terms in technical and scientific registers.

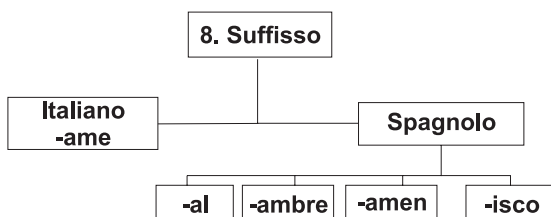
The suffixes will be classified according to the grammatical category from which they derive – that is to say, they will be divided into **DEVERBALS** if they derive from verbs, **DENOMINALS** if they derive from nouns and **DEADJECTIVALS** if they derive from adjectives. This will create classes of **NOMINAL DEVERBAL SUFFIXES**, **NOMINAL DEADJECTIVAL SUFFIXES** and **NOMINAL DENOMINAL SUFFIXES** as regards nominalization; and in addition classes of **ADJECTIVAL DEVERBAL SUFFIXES** and **ADJECTIVAL DENOMINAL SUFFIXES** as regards adjectivization. We will also classify suffixes that produce alterations, and for reasons of convenience, we will analyze them under the same heading even if they produce altered names or altered adjectives, since in the derivation they affect both grammatical categories in the same way.

Before giving the classification of every group of suffixes, through definitions and examples, we will first present correspondences among the suffixes in Italian and in Spanish. Such correspondences will be represented in the form of diagrams and a summary table.

The diagrams contain the following information, according to the colour of the level:

- in the first level the number of the suffix (as it appears in the Corpus),
- in the second level the corresponding suffixes in Italian and Spanish,
- in the third level the suffixes that produce divergences in the formation of the words in the two languages.

A diagram drawn from the Corpus (cf. d’Angelis 2006: 173):



The tables, by contrast, show suffixal correspondences and divergences between Italian and Spanish. The previously mentioned cases have been extracted from the tables of the analysed suffixes and the selected examples have been presented in alphabetical order. This depends on the presence (or otherwise) of the suffix in one language or the other; if the suffix is clearly present in both languages the examples will be listed alphabetically in both columns. If the suffix appears only in Italian, it will be listed in alphabetical order in the column of the Italian examples, if the suffix exists only in Spanish, it will be listed in alphabetical order in the column for Spanish. This procedure provides a more homogeneous vision of everything that will be dealt with subsequently in every table of single suffixes.

A summary table drawn from the Corpus (cf. d’Angelis 2006: 173):

8° Suffisso		
Italiano	Spagnolo	
Corrispondenze		
bestiame	bestiaje	
legname	Divergenze	maderaje maderamen
pelame		pelambre
pietrame		pedrisco pedregal

The tables characterizing the suffixes have been drawn up in the following way:

1. Every table is divided in two columns, the left-hand one for Italian and the right-hand one for Spanish.

2. Every column is divided into three parts: a line carrying the title, another carrying the definition and a third carrying the examples.

3. In the first part (or line of the title) the Italian suffix will appear on one side and (if it is present) the correspondent Spanish suffix on the other and vice versa.

4. In the second part of the table the definition of the analysed suffix will appear – there will be only one such definition if there is correspondence between the Italian and Spanish suffixes.

5. In the third part, relevant examples of the analysed suffixes are provided.

6. When the definition is not present in one of the two languages but we offer a reference to another definition and to another suffix, the corresponding cell will be marked in white.

7. When there are a number of different suffixes and no one suffix prevails over the others, the corresponding cell will be marked in light grey.

8. When the suffix is absent the whole column will be highlighted in dark grey.

The proposed examples follow a specific criterion; according to the productivity of the suffix in Corpus, the following will be given:

- five examples if the suffix is of low productivity,
- ten examples if the suffix is productive or relatively productive and
- fifteen in cases where there are a lot of suffixal divergences between Italian and Spanish or if the suffix is really productive and also presents a lot of different allomorphs.

Finally, the examples will appear only in the masculine form even if the suffix possesses a separate form for masculine and feminine gender, except for cases in which the forms of the masculine or feminine introduce a semantic difference involving gender or some other property.

The selection of the examples is random, even if in the translation of the examples we have always tried to propose cases in which there is an equivalent suffix in Italian and Spanish. When this does not happen the divergent suffix will be marked in bold type; this indicates that it is necessary to consult the table in which the marked suffix appears in bold type for further information on that suffix. In cases where it emerges from the table that a corresponding suffix does not exist in one language or the other, but one of them prevails in the proposed examples, the prevailing suffix will be added in the title line, leaving the part related to the semantics of the suffix blank. This will indicate that the definition of the previously mentioned suffix has already been given elsewhere in another table, and a reference will be given to the suffix carrying the relevant definition.

Information on the definitions of the suffixes has been drawn from the different dictionaries that appear in the final bibliography, such as for instance the *DRAE* or the *DISC*, even if in most cases we made some changes and adaptations in order to create a certain correspondence between the different parts (the Italian and the Spanish). It is also worth highlighting that the description of the suffixes that we have proposed in this study does not pretend to be an exhaustive description, which includes all the suffixes in Italian and Spanish. Rather it aims simply to provide a description of the suffixes most commonly used today in the formation of the words in Italian and Spanish.

We further do not consider it appropriate, in this work, to give the etymology of the suffixes (except for cases in which the base of the suffixation do not appear and therefore the Latin base is proposed). Nor has any type of information been included relating to the phonological diachronic processes that have brought about the formation of the actual suffixes in the modern languages, since we have conceived our research on a synchronic rather than a diachronic basis.

In addition, we will omit any theoretical discussion of the different allomorphs of some suffixes – so that, for example, all the different allomorphs of certain suffixes will be included in one group even if they involve semantic variation in some cases or simply if it is better to provide a separate description for each allomorph. For every suffix the different allomorphs will be listed according to our selection criteria; but such allomorphs will be shown in the part dealing with the semantic description of the suffixes.

Finally, we want to indicate that in the translations of Italian and Spanish examples, sometimes it is unavoidable to lose some semantic nuances of the native language. In cases where some semantic anomalies appear, we will mark them in the text with footnotes that will offer the necessary additional information.

An example of table characterizing the suffixes (cf. d’Angelis 2006: 196):

ITALIANO **-ame** SPAGNOLO **-aje**

ITALIANO <b>-ame</b>	SPAGNOLO <b>-aje</b>
<b>DEFINIZIONE</b>	
Suffisso nominale denominale di origine latina che forma derivati con valore collettivo (talora spregiativo), come negli esempi seguenti:	
<b>ESEMPI</b>	
1. bestiame < bestia 2. fogliame < foglia 3. legname < legna 4. pelame < pelo 5. pietrame < pietra	1. bestiaje < bestia 2. follaje < follatge (provenzale) 3. maderaje < madera/ maderamen < madera 4. pelambre < pelo 5. pedrisco/pedregal < piedra

We now outline in full the analysis we have devised, but for further information see the complete Corpus (cf. d'Angelis, 2006: 87–340).

### 3. Nominal suffixation in Italian and in Spanish

Nominal suffixation in Italian and in Spanish poses some problems that cannot be skipped over in a work like this, so it is important to discuss them before presenting a detailed morphological analysis.

They turn out to be problems of considerable complexity:

- a) La determinación del repertorio de sufijos y de sus características formales.
- b) Su segmentación.
- c) La morfofonología de la derivación.
- d) Su semántica general y específica.
- e) Las restricciones y alternancias entre sufijos de significado general.
- f) La variación dialectal, especialmente en relación con las variedades americanas del español.<sup>2</sup>

Examining the key works on Spanish and Italian word-formation, we can observe deep divergences on the number and nature of nominalising suffixes in each of the languages. Such divergences, however, seem to arise for three different reasons.

The first is the existence of suffixes that allow both nominal and adjectival derivation, as in the case of suffixes such as **-dor/-tore**, **-ario/-ario**. Although there are those who maintain that such suffixes should be treated separately in nominal and adjectival uses, there are also others who claim that the nominal form is derived from its adjectival counterpart. Our opinion is that nominal and adjectival suffixes are distinct, and that is why we need to treat them separately. We decided to treat them in this way from the outset.

The second reason is that it is not always easy to determine whether two derivative elements represent different allomorphs of the same suffix or whether they are different suffixes. In general, there are two ways of proceeding in such cases:

- a) to treat as distinct those suffixes which show formal or phonological variation in the structure of the derived form, as with Spanish (**-ado/-ada**) and (**-sor/-tor**) or Italian (**-ato/-ata**) and (**-sore/-tore**), thereby following Rainer (1993);
- b) to reduce the inventory of suffixes and to treat as allomorphic variants those examples in which there is complementary distribution, formal similarity and similar grammatical and lexical meaning.

In this research we have adopted the second procedure and considered as allomorphic variants all those suffixes that show a certain formal similarity and a similar grammatical and lexical meaning.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Lacuesta/Bustos Gisbert (1999: 4507).

The third reason is the problem posed by examples in which one word can be interpreted as the derivational base of another word, but the relevant process has almost nil productivity.

## 4. Adjectival suffixation in Italian and Spanish

Adjectival suffixation in Italian and Spanish seems to adopt the same derivative behaviour, in that both languages exhibit a tendency not to respect linguistic economy, that is, adjectival suffixes seem to respect none of the rules of linguistic economy that languages normally adopt during their evolution.

One can, in fact, observe a considerable number of suffixes called on to fulfil the same functions, especially in the formation of place names, as we will see when we examine in detail individual suffixes which have no equivalent in one of the two languages. In such cases we are confronted with synonymous suffixes.

Adjectival suffixation does not present the same problems as nominal suffixation with regards to the classification of allomorphs, since the allomorphs of adjectival suffixes are fewer in number. Adjectival suffixes in Italian and Spanish for the most part respect the form (and some times also the semantics) of the Latin adjectival suffixes from which they derive; this is why, in general, the formation of adjectives in the languages that we are analysing is rather similar.

Obviously, we cannot present the whole analysis here, but we want to include at least a list of all analysed suffixes.

### Nominal suffixes analysed

#### Nominal deverbial suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-a** SPANISH **-a**
2. ITALIAN **-aggio** SPANISH **-aje**
3. ITALIAN **-agione** SPANISH **-ción**
4. ITALIAN **-ante/-ente** SPANISH **-ante/-ente**
5. ITALIAN **-anza/-enza** SPANISH **-ancia/(-anza)/-encia**
6. ITALIAN **-ata/-ita/-uta** SPANISH **-ada/-ida**
7. ITALIAN **Ø** SPANISH **-ata**
8. ITALIAN **-ato/a/-ito/-ita** SPANISH **-ado/-a/-ido/a**
9. ITALIAN **-o** SPANISH **-e**
10. ITALIAN **different suffixes** SPANISH **-eo**
11. ITALIAN **-ino** SPANISH **-dor**
12. ITALIAN **-io** SPANISH **-eo**
13. ITALIAN **-ito/-ato** SPANISH **-ido**

14. ITALIAN **'-ito/'-ita** SPANISH **-a**
15. ITALIAN **-mento** SPANISH **-mento/-miento**
16. ITALIAN **-one** SPANISH **-ón**
17. ITALIAN **-o** SPANISH **-o**
18. ITALIAN **-ore** SPANISH **-or**
19. ITALIAN **-toio** SPANISH **-dero/-dera**
20. ITALIAN **-tore/-sore/-trice** SPANISH **-dor/a/-sor/a**
21. ITALIAN **-torio/-sorio** SPANISH **-torio/-sorio**
22. ITALIAN **-tura/-sura** SPANISH **-dura (-ura)/-tura**
23. ITALIAN **-zione/-sione** SPANISH **-ción/-sión**
24. ITALIAN **-ore** SPANISH **-zón**

### Nominal deadjectival suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-aggine** SPANISH **-dad**
2. ITALIAN **-anza/-enza** SPANISH **-ancia/-encia**
3. ITALIAN **-eria** SPANISH **-ería**
4. ITALIAN **-ezza** SPANISH **-ez/-eza**
5. ITALIAN **-ìa** SPANISH **-ía**
6. ITALIAN **'-ia** SPANISH **'-ia**
7. ITALIAN **-igia** SPANISH **-ez**
8. ITALIAN **-ismo/-esimo** SPANISH **-ismo**
9. ITALIAN **-ità/-età/-tà** SPANISH **-idad/-edad/-dad/-tad**
10. ITALIAN **-itù/-tù** SPANISH **-itud/-tud**
11. ITALIAN **-itudine** SPANISH **-itud**
12. ITALIAN **-izia** SPANISH **-icia**
13. ITALIAN **-ore** SPANISH **-or**
14. ITALIAN **-ezza** SPANISH **-umbre**
15. ITALIAN **-ume** SPANISH **-ez**
16. ITALIAN **-ura** SPANISH **-ura**

### Nominal denominal suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-aggine** SPANISH **-ez**
2. ITALIAN **-aggio** SPANISH **-aje**
3. ITALIAN **-aglia** SPANISH **-acho/-ucho**
4. ITALIAN **-aia** SPANISH **-al/-ar**
5. ITALIAN **-aio/-aia** SPANISH **-ero/-era**
6. ITALIAN **-aiolo** SPANISH **-dor/-ero**
7. ITALIAN **-ale** SPANISH **-al**



8. ITALIAN **-ame** SPANISH **-aje**
9. ITALIAN **-ano/-ana** SPANISH **-ano/-ana**
10. ITALIAN **-ante** SPANISH **-ante**
11. ITALIAN **-ario** SPANISH **-ario**
12. ITALIAN **-ata** SPANISH **-ada**
13. ITALIAN **-ato** SPANISH **-ado/-ato**
14. ITALIAN **-eria** SPANISH **-ería**
15. ITALIAN **different suffixes** SPANISH **-erío**
16. ITALIAN **-eto/-eta** SPANISH **-edo/-eda**
17. ITALIAN **-iere/-iera** SPANISH **-ero/-era**
18. ITALIAN **-ificio** SPANISH **-ería**
19. ITALIAN **-ile** SPANISH **-al/-il**
20. ITALIAN **-ina<sub>1</sub>** SPANISH **-ena**
21. ITALIAN **-ina<sub>2</sub>** SPANISH **-ina**
22. ITALIAN **-ino** SPANISH **-ero**
23. ITALIAN **-ista** SPANISH **-ista**
24. ITALIAN **different suffixes** SPANISH **-ío**

## Adjectival suffixes analysed

### Adjectival deverbal suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-ato/a/-ito/a/-uto/a** SPANISH **-ado/a/-ido/a**
2. ITALIAN **-ante/-ente** SPANISH **-ante/-ente/-iente**
3. ITALIAN **-atario/-ataria** SPANISH **-atario/-ataria**
4. ITALIAN **-bile** SPANISH **-ble**
5. ITALIAN **-evole** SPANISH **-ble**
6. ITALIAN **-bile** SPANISH **-dero/-dera**
7. ITALIAN **-(at)ivo/-(at)iva** SPANISH **-(at)ivo/-(at)iva**
8. ITALIAN **-oso/-osa** SPANISH **-oso/-osa**
9. ITALIAN **-bile** SPANISH **-izo/-iza**
10. ITALIAN **-tore/-sore/-trice** SPANISH **-dor/a/-sor/a**
11. ITALIAN **-torio/-toria** SPANISH **-torio/-toria**

### Adjectival denominal suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-aceo/-acea** SPANISH **-áceo/-ácea**
2. ITALIAN **-aco/-aca** SPANISH **-aco/-aca**
3. ITALIAN **-ale** SPANISH **-al**
4. ITALIAN **-aneo/-anea** SPANISH **-áneo/-ánea**

5. ITALIAN **-ano/-ana** SPANISH **-ano/-án/-ana**
6. ITALIAN **-ardo** SPANISH **different suffixes**
7. ITALIAN **-are** SPANISH **-ar/-al**
8. ITALIAN **-ario/-aria** SPANISH **-ario/-aria**
9. ITALIAN **-asco/-asca** SPANISH **-asco/-asca**
10. ITALIAN **-ate** SPANISH **Ø**
11. ITALIAN **-ato/-ata** SPANISH **-ado/-ada**
12. ITALIAN **-esco/-esca** SPANISH **-iego/a/-ego/a**
13. ITALIAN **Ø** SPANISH **-enco/-enca**
14. ITALIAN **Ø** SPANISH **-engo/-enga**
15. ITALIAN **-eno/-ena** SPANISH **-eno/-ena**
16. ITALIAN **-ense** SPANISH **-ense/-iense**
17. ITALIAN **-ento/a** SPANISH **-ento/a/-iento/a**
18. ITALIAN **-ano/-ana** SPANISH **-eño/-eña**
19. ITALIAN **'-eo/'-ea** SPANISH **'-eo/'-ea**
20. ITALIAN **-eo/-ea** SPANISH **-eo/-ea**
21. ITALIAN **-esco/-esca** SPANISH **-esco/-esca**
22. ITALIAN **-ese** SPANISH **-és**
23. ITALIAN **-evole** SPANISH **-ble**
24. ITALIAN **-ano/-ana** SPANISH **-í**
25. ITALIAN **'-ico/'-ica** SPANISH **'-ico/'-ica**
26. ITALIAN **-iero/-iera** SPANISH **-ero/-era**
27. ITALIAN **-ifico/-ifica** SPANISH **-ífico/-ífica**
28. ITALIAN **-igno/-igna** SPANISH **-igno/-igna**
29. ITALIAN **-ile** SPANISH **-il**
30. ITALIAN **-ino/-ina** SPANISH **-ino/-ina**
31. ITALIAN **-(i)ota** SPANISH **-(i)ota**
32. ITALIAN **-istico/a/-astico/a** SPANISH **-ístico/a/-ástico/a**
33. ITALIAN **-ita** SPANISH **-ita**
34. ITALIAN **-ivo/-iva** SPANISH **-ivo/-iva**
35. ITALIAN **-izio/-izia** SPANISH **-icio/-icia**
36. ITALIAN **-oso/-osa** SPANISH **-oso/-osa**
37. ITALIAN **-uto/-uta** SPANISH **-udo/-uda**

#### Alterative suffixes

1. ITALIAN **-acchio/-acchione/-acchiotto** SPANISH **-ezno/-illo**
2. ITALIAN **different suffixes** SPANISH **-acho/-acha**
3. ITALIAN **-accio/-accia** SPANISH **-aco/-aca**
4. ITALIAN **-ata** SPANISH **-azo/-aza**

5. ITALIAN **-astro/-astra** SPANISH **-astro/-astra**
6. ITALIAN **-atto/-(ic)iattolo** SPANISH **-illo**
7. ITALIAN **-uccio** SPANISH **-ejo/-eja**
8. ITALIAN **-ello/-ella** SPANISH **-illo/-illa**
9. ITALIAN **-etto** SPANISH **-ete**
10. ITALIAN **-etto/-etta** SPANISH **-ito/-ita**
11. ITALIAN **-iccio/-iccia** SPANISH **-oso/-osa**
12. ITALIAN **-icciolo/-icciola** SPANISH **-ito/-ita**
13. ITALIAN **-ino/-ina** SPANISH **-ito/-ita**
14. ITALIAN **-olo/-a/-ognolo/-a** SPANISH **-uzco/-a/-usco/-a**
15. ITALIAN **-one** SPANISH **-ón/-ona**
16. ITALIAN **-otto/-otta** SPANISH **-ote/-ota**
17. ITALIAN **-uccio/-uccia** SPANISH **-ito/-ita**
18. ITALIAN **-ucolo/-ucola** SPANISH **-ucho/-ucha**
19. ITALIAN **-ino/-ina** SPANISH **-uelo/-uela**

## 5. Suffixation and change of grammatical gender

The analysis of nominal suffixation reveals a number of cases of Italian suffixed words which do not match Spanish suffixed words with the same grammatical gender. In the tables that we present below, we will show Italian nouns with their equivalent forms in Spanish as they appear in the Corpus on which this work is based.

The criteria that we have chosen for the presentation of the examples are slightly different from those used to compile the tables analysing the suffixes. We have preferred to group examples by suffixes, in order to see what the real divergences were; in the other tables, by contrast, the examples are presented in alphabetical order. Inside the various suffixal subgroups, alphabetical ordering of the suffixed words is respected. Also listed in each of the three relevant columns in each row is the number and gender of the suffixed words. Etymological analysis has mainly been based solely on the Latin etymology, since the gender of different words is not always known when they originate from a different language, such as Gothic, the Longobard language, etc.

At this juncture it should also be pointed out that Italian words have been taken as the point of departure for the analysis and that accordingly, we have tried to maintain in the translation into Spanish the relationship to the same semantic field as in Italian. In cases where this has proved impossible, we have provided the different likely Spanish variants with the corresponding etymology.

Corpus of suffixed nouns<sup>3</sup>

Table 1. Nominal deverbal suffixation

Italian		Etymology		Spanish	
1. abbronzatura	F	bronza+ tura (dial. coll.)		bronceado	M
2. conciatura	F	*comptiare (Lat. coll.)	V	curtido	M
3. dettatura	F	dictātūra/-ae	F	dictado	M
4. etichettatura	F	étiquette (French)		etiquetado	M
5. rasatura	F	rāsūra/-ae	F	afeitado	M
		adfectāre	V		
6. villeggiatura	F	villagium (Lat. mediev.)	M	veraneo	M
		veranum (Lat. vulg.)			
7. chiusura	F	clausūra/-ae	F	cierre	M
		serrāre	V		
8. ripartizione	F	partītiō/-ōnis	F	reparto	M
9. accensione	F	accensūs/ūs	M	encendido	M
		incensum/-i	N		
10. titubanza	F	tītūbantia/-ae	F	titubeo	M
11. accoglienza	F	*accollĭgere (Lat. coll.)	V	acogimiento	M
12. conoscenza	F	cognoscēntia (Lat. adv.)	F	conocimiento	M
13. decorrenza	F	decūrentia (Lat. adv.)	F	transcurso	M
		transcursūs/-ūs	M		
14. aiuto	M	adiūtūs/-ūs	M	ayuda	F
15. ascolto	M	auscultāre	V	escucha	F
16. morso	M	morsūs/-ūs	M	mordedura	F
17. allevamento	M	adlĕvamentum/-i	N	cría	F
		crĕāre	V		
18. miglioramento	M	mĕliōr/-ōris	M	mejora	F
19. nutrimento	M	nūtrimentum/-i	N	nutrición	F
		nūtrīcātiō/-ōnis	F		

<sup>3</sup> Cf. d'Angelis (2006: 342–346).

20. tradimento	M	trādere	V	traición	F
		trādītio/-ōnis	F		
21. annaffiatoio	M	*inafflare (Lat. coll.)	V	regadera	F
		rīgāre	V		
22. bruciore	M	*brusciāre (Lat. coll.)	V	quemazón	F
		queimar (Portuguese)	V		
23. gonfiore	M	conflāre	V	hinchazón	F
		inflāre	V		
24. languore	M	languōr/-ōris	M	languidez	F
25. sentore	M	sentīre	V	sensación	F
26. turgore	M	turgōr/-ōris	M	turgencia	F
27. civetteria	F	onomatopoeic word		coqueteo	M
28. crescita	F	crescētīa/-ae	F	crecimiento	M
29. nascita	F	nascentīa/-ae	F	nacimiento	M
30. prurito	M	prūrītūs/-ūs	M	picazón	F
31. passeggiata	F	*passare (Lat. coll.)	V	paseo	M
32. ricevuta	F	rēcīpĕre	V	recibo	M
33. frullino	M	onomatopoeic word	V	batidora	F
		battuere (Lat. adv.)			
34. impiccagione	F	in-+picca (palo appuntito) +agione	F	ahorcamiento	M
		fūrca/-ae			
35. legame	M	līgāmĕn/-īnis	N	ligazón	F
		līgātīo/-ōnis	F		
36. spesa	F	expensa/-ae	F	gasto	M
<b>20 : F = 16 : M</b>		<b>9: M = 14: F = 17 : V = 4 : N</b>			<b>20 : M = 16 : F</b>

Table 2. Nominal deadjectival suffixation

Italian		Etymology		Spanish	
1. bastardume	M	bastard (French)		bastardía	F
2. fradicume	M	frācīdus/-a/-um	AGG. V	podredumbre	F
		putrere (Lat. adv.)			

3. giallume	M	jaune (French)		amarillez	F
		amarellus (Lat. adv.)			
4. lerciume	M	hīrcus/-i	M	mugre	F
		mūcērē	V		
5. marciume	M	mārcidus/-a/-um	AGG.	podredumbre	F
		putrere (Lat. adv.)	V		
6. morbidume	M	morbīdus/-a/-um	AGG.	blandura	F
		blandus/-a/-um	AGG.		
7. rancidume	M	rancīdus/-a/-um	AGG.	ranciedad	F
8. selvaticume	M	silvāticus/-a/-um	AGG.	salvajez	F
9. sudiciume	M	sūcīdus/-a/-um	AGG.	suciedad	F
10. vecchiume	M	vētūlus/-i	M	vejez	F
11. chiarore	M	clārus/-a/-um	AGG.	claridad	F
12. pallore	M	pallōr/-ōris	M	palidez	F
		pālāri	V		
13. rossore	M	rūbōr/-ōris	M	rojez	F
14. scialbore	M	ālbis/-a/-um	AGG.	palidez insipidez	F F
		pālāri	V		
		insīpidus/-a/-um	AGG.		
15. filibusteria	F	flibustier (French)		filibusterismo	M
16. insomnia	F	insomnīa/-ae	F	insomnio	M
		insomnīum/-īi	N		
17. nerezza	F	nigrītīa/-ae	F	negror	M
		nīgrōr/-ōris	M		
<b>14 : M = 3 : F</b>		<b>5: M = 10: AGG = 2: F 1: N=5:V</b>			<b>14 : F = 3 : M</b>

Table 3. Nominal denominal suffixation

Italian		Etymology		Spanish	
1. giardinaggio	M	jardinage (French)		jardinería	F
2. asparagiaia	F	aspārāgus/-i	M	esparragal	M
3. colombaia	F	cōlumbārīus/-īi	N	palomar	M
		pālumbus/-i	M		

4. <b>fungaia</b>	F	fungus/-i	M	setal	M
		origin uncertain			
5. <b>risaia</b>	F	ōryza/-ae	F	arrozal	M
6. <b>sassaia</b>	F	saxum/-i	N	pedregal pedrisco	M
		pētra/-ae	F		M
7. <b>avvisaglia</b>	F	avis (French)		aviso	M
8. <b>boscaglia</b>	F	*busc/*bösk (Langobardic)		boscaje	M
9. <b>brodaglia</b>	F	*bròd (German)		calducho	M
		cālīdus/			
10. <b>plebaglia</b>	F	plēbēcūla/-ae	F	populacho	M
		pöpūlus/-i	M		
11. <b>bracciale</b>	M	brāchiāle/-is	N	pulsera	F
		compellēre	V		
12. <b>viale</b>	M	vīālis/-e	AGG.	avenida	F
		vēnīre	V		
13. <b>pelame</b>	M	pīlus/-i	M	pelambre	M/F
14. <b>elemosinario</b>	M	ēlēmosŷnārīus/-a/-um	AGG.	limosnera	F
15. <b>colonnato</b>	M	columnātus/-i	M	columnata	F
16. <b>commissariato</b>	M	commissārium (Lat. mediev.)		comisaría	F
17. <b>bottigliata</b>	F	bouteille (French)		botellazo	M
18. <b>gomitata</b>	F	cūbītus/-i	M	codazo	M
19. <b>gradinata</b>	F	grādūs/-ūs	M	graderío	M
20. <b>manciata</b>	F	manūcium (Lat. coll.)		puñado	M
		pugnus/-i	M		
21. <b>presidenza</b>	F	praesīdēre	V	decanato	M
		dēcānus/-i	M		
22. <b>saliera</b>	F	salière (French)		salero	M
23. <b>acereta</b>	F	ācēr/-ēris	N	arcedo	M
24. <b>felceta</b>	F	fīlix/-īcis	F	helechal	M
25. <b>pineta</b>	F	pīnētum/-i	N	pinar	M
26. <b>canile</b>	M	cānis/-is	M/F	perrera	F
		origin uncertain			

27. <b>mensile</b>	M	mensis/-is	M	<b>mensualidad</b>	F
28. <b>cerino</b>	M	cērinus/-a/-um	AGG.	<b>cerilla</b>	F
29. <b>panificio</b>	M	pānīfīcīum/-īī	N	<b>panadería</b>	F
		pandorius (Lat. adv.)			
30. <b>salumificio</b>	M	sāl/sālis	M	<b>chacinería</b>	F
		siccina (Lat. vulg.)			
31. <b>zuccherificio</b>	M	sācchārōn(um)/i	N	<b>azucarera</b>	F
		sukkār (Arabic)			
32. <b>moltitudine</b>	F	multītūdo/-īnis	F	<b>gentío</b>	M
		gens/gentis	F		
33. <b>gioventù</b>	F	iūventūs/-ūtis	F	<b>mocerío</b>	M
		origin uncertain			
34. <b>ramatura</b>	F	rāmus/-i	M	<b>ramaje</b>	M
<b>21 : F = 13 : M</b>		<b>14 : M = 9 : F = 7 : N = 3 : AGG. = 3 : V</b>		<b>21 : M = 13 : F</b>	

## 6. Suffixes and productivity

In the words of Schultink:

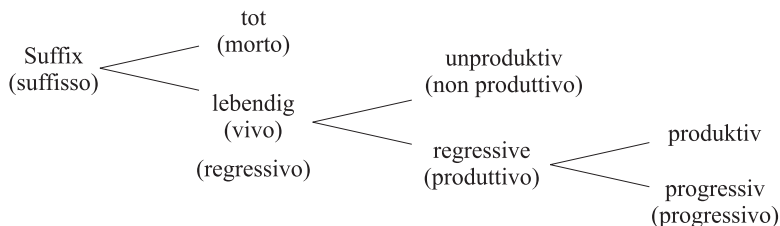
Intendiamo con produttività come fenomeno morfologico la possibilità sussistente per gli utenti della lingua di formare non intenzionalmente una quantità di nuove formazioni in linea di principio innumerevole, attraverso un procedimento morfologico che sta alla base della corrispondenza tra forma e significato in alcune parole ad esse note.<sup>4</sup>

The proposed definition is the one that we will adopt in our work and it does not seem to us incompatible with the classification (created from the definition of productivity furnished by Schultink) that Lüdtke proposes of characteristics of the suffixes as regards their productivity. As we can see in the schema proposed below (p. 81).

Illustriamo ora il significato delle diverse categorie poste nello schema. Il concetto di suffisso morto (*tot*) è un concetto utilizzabile soprattutto in sede di analisi diacronica: è considerato morto un suffisso non più formalmente individuabile all'interno delle parole in cui compare, ma anche in stadi storici precedenti aveva avuto un effettivo valore suffissale. Esempi di suffissi 'morti' in italiano potrebbero essere *-ile* in *duttile*, o *-ido* in *pavido*. È invece 'vivo' (*lebendig*) un suffisso che è

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Schultink (1961: 113). The text is a translation by A.M. Thornton, for more information cf. Iacobini/Thornton (1997: 33–34).





isolabile in un'analisi sincronica, attraverso il procedimento di commutazione. Non tutti i suffissi vivi sono però produttivi. Secondo Lüdtke, sono da considerare non produttivi, in un dato stadio sincronico, i suffissi con i quali in quello stadio non vengono più derivate nuove parole, o che compaiono al massimo in formazioni occasionali create in analogia con un determinato termine già esistente, che fa da modello (*Leitwort*). Un esempio di suffisso vivo ma non produttivo nell'italiano di oggi potrebbe essere l'*-icare* che appare in *nevicare*: il rapporto derivazionale tra neve e *nevicare* è infatti ancora perfettamente percettibile, ma non si hanno neoformazioni in *-icare*. Sono invece vivi e produttivi suffissi con i quali vengono create nuove parole nello stadio sincronico in esame. Tra questi suffissi vivi e produttivi, saranno di produttività regressiva quelli con i quali vengono create sempre più parole, o almeno il numero delle neoformazioni rimane costante, senza diminuire.

È importante sottolineare che la nozione di produttività di un suffisso qui assunta non ha una relazione univoca con il numero di formazioni attestate contenenti quel dato suffisso. Un suffisso può essere produttivo ma apparire in relativamente poche parole, per esempio perché la sua fase di produttività è iniziata molto di recente (è questo il caso, per esempio, di *-aggio* deverbale in italiano); viceversa, un suffisso può essere non produttivo, ma apparire in un gran numero di formazioni, ereditate da stadi precedenti della lingua, stadi nei quali quel suffisso godeva di un'alta produttività (è il caso, per esempio, di *-sione* in italiano, rispetto al latino).<sup>5</sup>

Moreover, since we adopt the definition of productivity presented above, we will not attempt here to establish what suffixes are more productive than others, but rather will present (in the light of criteria mentioned earlier), an analysis of the suffixes present in our Corpus, studying their frequency of occurrence in nominal and adjectival suffixes. To sum up the results of our analysis in a single sentence, I would venture to say of “suffixal frequency” that it will allow us to see other existing irregularities in word formation in Italian and in Spanish.

We will analyze the various suffixes as a whole; bearing in mind their grammatical category of derivation, but also considering the degree of productivity that each suffix exhibits, in addition to the semantic role that the same suffix seems to fulfil in comparison to the corresponding suffix in the other language. It is important to stress that in the following tables, only suffixes that appear at least three times in the Corpus will be considered productive – though, subsequently, we will consider those that appear at least four times as more productive. That is why, as we can see in the tables below, in some groups the productivity of Italian suffixes oscillates between three and four occurrences in the Corpus.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Iacobini/Thornton (1997: 33–34).

## Productivity of nominal deverbal suffixes

An initial overall analysis of nominal deverbal suffixes and of their Spanish equivalents reveals a strange tendency for Spanish to choose suffixes belonging to different derivative grammatical categories. Spanish, in fact, uses four different nominal denominal suffixes: **-ato**, **-ero**, **-erío**, **-ería**, in addition to the three nominal deadjectival suffixes **-ento/-iento**, **-dad**, **-ez** and one adjectival deverbal suffix **-án** to cover the semantics of the Italian suffixes. Italian on the other hand uses suffixes of a different grammatical category in just three cases, namely when it uses the adjectival deverbal suffix **-ivo**, the nominal denominal suffix **-eria** and the nominal deverbal suffix **-ame**.

Among all the suffixes studied, some are more productive than others, as is obvious; and besides, the equivalent suffixes do not always have the same productivity in Italian and Spanish, as we can see from the following table (and in all the following tables). In these we list the Italian suffix in the first column, the number of times that it appears in Corpus in the second, the corresponding Spanish suffix in the third, and the number of times in which it appears in Corpus in the fourth column.

Table 4.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-a</b>	4	<b>-a</b>	5
<b>-ata/-ita/-uta</b>	4	<b>-ción</b>	7
<b>-ato/-ito</b>	3	<b>-ado/-ido</b>	7
<b>-mento</b>	6	<b>-e</b>	4
<b>-o</b>	6	<b>-dor</b>	7
<b>-fore/-sore</b>	3	<b>-mento/-miento</b>	5
<b>-tura/-sura</b>	4	<b>-o</b>	9
<b>-zione/-sione</b>	3	<b>-zón</b>	3

## Productivity of nominal deadjectival suffixes

In this second group of nominal deadjectival suffixes, we again see a tendency for Spanish to use suffixes belonging to different derivative grammatical categories, when it does not have an appropriate suffix in the current derivative grammatical category to cover the semantics of the Italian suffixes. Spanish, in fact, uses the four nominal deverbal suffixes **-a**, **-ción** and **-e** and **-or**, in addition to the only nominal suffix ending in **-ada** to cover the semantics of the Italian suffixes. Italian by contrast makes use of only one nominal deverbal suffix **-sione** to fulfil the same role.

Analysis of the Corpus shows that the most productive suffixes in the formation of deadjectival nouns are following:

Table 5.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-aggine</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-dad</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>-ezza</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-ería</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-ez/-eza</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>-ía</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>´-ia</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-o*</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-ura</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Nominal deverbal suffix.

As can be seen in the table above, the productivity of the Spanish suffixes **-dad** and **-ez/-eza** is considerably higher than that of all other Italian and Spanish suffixes. In the table, furthermore, we consider **-ezza** in Italian a productive suffix, because in comparison with all the other analysed suffixes, it gives rise to a considerable number of word-formations; it is evident that in Spanish, **-ía** (which appears almost as frequently as Italian suffix **-ezza**) is one of the less productive suffixes.

### Productivity of nominal denominal suffixes

Nominal denominal suffixes turn out to be the group that, in both Italian and Spanish, employs the largest number of suffixes coming from other derivative grammatical categories. To cover the semantics of the corresponding Italian suffixes, Spanish uses the nominal deverbal suffixes **-dero**, **-dor**, **-eo**, **-ida**, **-iente**; the adjectival deverbal suffixes **-atario** and **-torio**; and the adjectival denominal suffixes **-eño**, **-iego** and **-ino**. Among the diminutive suffixes it employs are **-azo**, **-acho**, **-illo**, **-illa**, **-ucho** and **-uza**. In the remaining cases the suffixes used appear only once in the Corpus and therefore they are not included in our analysis because they have little productivity in the present-day language: these include **-amen** or **-icie**, of which few examples are found.

Italian, contrary to the general tendency of the other groups of suffixes analysed, resorts to using the four nominal deverbal suffixes **-enza**, **-io**, **-o** and **-tura** and to employing the nominal deadjectival suffix **-tù**.

The number of suffixes used turns out to be inversely proportional to their productivity, as we can see in the following table in which the only “really” productive suffix ends up being **-ero**. In Italian, on the other hand, none of the suffixes appears more than twice in the Corpus and therefore they do not appear in the table.

Table 6.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
		<b>-al/-ar</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-ero/-era</b>	<b>10</b>
		<b>-ería</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-ista</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-dad*</b>	<b>3</b>

\* Nominal deadjectival suffix.

### Productivity of the adjectival deverbal suffixes

Turning now to adjectival suffixation, it should be noted that in the specific case of the adjectival deverbal suffixes, Italian and Spanish adopt more or less the same type of derivative mechanisms: to be precise, they have relatively regular processes forming adjectives. To take a particular instance: both use suffixes belonging to other derivative grammatical categories, Spanish with the nominal deverbal suffix **-ero** and Italian with the adjectival denominal suffix **-torio**.

The only adjectival deverbal suffixes that are slightly more productive than others are those that appear in the following table: in all other cases, suffixes have a rather low frequency of occurrence.

Table 7.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-evole</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-dero/tero</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-dor/-sor/-tor</b>	<b>3</b>

### Productivity of the adjectival denominal suffixes

We observe, in this group of suffixes, a different behaviour in comparison with the preceding group, since Spanish use various suffixes to cover the meaning expressed by an Italian suffix, as in the case of the nominal deverbal suffix **-dor** or the alternative suffix **-ón**. In the remaining cases **-izo**, **-ío**, **-one**, **-tero**, **-ista**, we have not drawn up any descriptive table in the Corpus, given the low rate of productivity found in the formation of adjectives in Spanish. Italian, by contrast, seems to maintain the same tendency of not using alternative suffixes to express the same semantics, as can be seen from the fact that it uses the adjectival deverbal suffix **-ato** in just one case.

The productivity of “more frequent” Italian suffixes is notably inferior to that of “more frequent” Spanish suffixes, as we can see from looking at the table below.

Table 8.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-esco</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-al</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>-ese</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-ario</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>´-ico</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-eño</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>-ino</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-í</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>-oso</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>´-ico</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-ivo</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-oso</b>	<b>6</b>

### Productivity of the alterative suffixes

Analysing the suffixes that form altered nouns and adjectives, we observe that Spanish – also as regards the alteration – uses suffixes belonging to other derivative grammatical categories to realize the semantic nuances of the Italian alternative suffixes; Italian, by contrast, uses only two different suffixes: the nominal denominal suffix **-aglia** and the nominal deadjectival suffix **-enne**. Spanish, in fact, uses various suffixes; among the nominal denominal ones we can find **-ato**, among the adjectival denominal ones **-ento**, **-ino**, **-izo**, **-oso**, among the adjectival deverbal ones **-ado** and **-oso**; other suffixes such as **-iondo** and **-engue** which also form adjectives in the contemporary language do not appear in our Corpus because they have little productivity.

It is also self-evident that the more productive Spanish suffixes are more numerous than the Italian ones, as we can see in the following table:

Table 9.

Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-accio</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-astro/-estre</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>-etto</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-ado/-ada</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>-ino</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-ento/-iento</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>-ucolo</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-ete</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>-illo</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>-ito</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>-ucho</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>-uzco/-usco</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-uelo</b>	<b>9</b>

## 7. Conclusions on the productivity of the suffixes

The conclusions on the productivity of the suffixes found in our Corpus diverge somewhat from our initial expectations. From the summary table below, it is relatively clear that there are differences in the productivity of the suffixes in Italian and in Spanish and equally in the use that each of the two languages makes of the suffixes to form suffixed words. For example, an Italian suffix like **-zione** is predictably productive (because of the large number of existing Italian words with this suffix) but does not even appear in our table because it does not meet our chosen criteria. And it is precisely for this reason that the same fate does not befall its Spanish equivalent **-ción**, which instead appears in a large number of formations; and the list could be continued.

It scarcely needs to be pointed out that the productivity of the relevant suffixes simply reflects the present-day situation in Italian or Spanish, and represents word formation tendencies found in these languages in the particular Corpus under investigation.

From the table it emerges that the number of the productive suffixes in Spanish is considerably higher than for Italian suffixes, which comprises just two **-mento** and **-o**.

Table 10. Productive suffixes

<b>Nominal deverbial suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-a</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-a</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>-ata/-ita/-uta</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-ción</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>-mento</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-ado/-ido</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>-o</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-dor</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>-tura/-sura</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-mento/-miento</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>-o</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Nominal deadjectival suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-ezza</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-dad</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>-ez/-eza</b>	<b>7</b>
		<b>-ía</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Nominal denominal suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
		<b>-ero/-era</b>	<b>10</b>
		<b>-ería</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-ista</b>	<b>4</b>

<b>Adjectival deverbal suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-evole</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-dero/tero</b>	<b>3</b>
		<b>-dor/-sor/-tor</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Adjectival denominal suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-ino</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-al</b>	<b>10</b>
		<b>-eño</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-í</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-oso</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Alterative suffixes</b>			
Italian	Cases	Spanish	Cases
<b>-accio</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-astro/-estre</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>-ino</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-ento/-iento</b>	<b>4</b>
		<b>-ete</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>-illo</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>-ito</b>	<b>8</b>
		<b>-ucho</b>	<b>5</b>
		<b>-uelo</b>	<b>9</b>

## 8. Conclusions on change of grammatical gender in the suffixed nouns

In other work, in attempting to explain why a change of grammatical gender has occurred in unsuffixed nouns in Italian and Spanish, we hypothesized a direct relationship with the Latin etymological base and especially with membership of a particular declension class.

At this point in our study it should be noted that this explanation does not tell us why we find a change of grammatical gender in suffixed words – for two reasons. Firstly, because for the most part what languages like Italian and the Spanish take from Latin is not merely the derivative base but the entire system of derivation. In such cases, it is possible to show, in fact, that not only does the Latin term provide the basis for the formation of words in Italian or Spanish, but also, in the majority of cases, it also furnishes the suffixes themselves, sometimes adapted, and in other cases appearing as in Latin. And secondly, because the derivative base of the Italian and Spanish suffixed words is not always the Latin one.

There is no rational basis for gender change in cases where the derivative base is a Latin third declension neuter noun, and this could explain the arbitrariness

ness of gender selection: feminine in Italian and masculine in Spanish. A change of gender occurs in suffixed words when the derived words in Italian and Spanish alike have the same derivative base but select suffixes with different grammatical gender in their respective languages. We can also have a change of gender when Spanish selects a Latin derivational base different from that chosen by Italian.

An etymological base different from the Latin one, belonging to some other language or an Italian dialect, sometimes produces a change of gender; the main reason for this is that suffixal selection seems to be decidedly arbitrary in both languages. It is important to bear in mind that the same meaning can often be expressed through different suffixes, more so in Spanish than in Italian.

Moreover, we have shown that the Latin declension class is not a possible explanation for changes of grammatical gender in suffixed nominals; and as we have already said, this results from the intervention of a third language (principally French) or of forms of vulgar or spoken Latin that alter any type of systematization. It should also be pointed out that the suffixes that most often bring about a change of gender are **-ume** and **-tura/-sura** in Italian, and **-a**, **-ado/-ido**, **-miento**, **-ez**, etc. in Spanish.

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