



**HAL**  
open science

## Romanian Complex Adnominal Prepositional Phrases

Alexandru Mardale

► **To cite this version:**

Alexandru Mardale. Romanian Complex Adnominal Prepositional Phrases: The example of de-Phrases. Bucharest Working Papers in Linguistics, 2013, XV (1), pp.57-69. halshs-00985335

**HAL Id: halshs-00985335**

**<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-00985335>**

Submitted on 29 Apr 2014

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Romanian Complex Adnominal Prepositional Phrases. The example of *de*-Phrases<sup>\*</sup>

Alexandru Mardale

INALCO de Paris – SeDyL UMR 8202 CNRS

## Introduction

Romanian displays at least two types of adnominal (i.e. attached to a noun) complex prepositional phrases (*PPs*) (i.e. formed by two and rarely three simple prepositions). The first one involves deverbal or processual (and generally) uncountable matrix nouns – it is illustrated in (i) below, while the second one involves various types of countable matrix nouns – it is illustrated in (ii):

(i) *coborâtul de pe deal*<sup>1</sup> (type A)  
descent-the of on hill  
(the descent off the hill)

(ii) *copilul de pe stradă* (type B)  
child-the of on street  
(the child from the street)

Our purpose in this presentation is to examine the conditions that determine such constructions, as well as to propose an analysis that shows at the same time their common properties and their differences. We will insist on the second type, which is particular among Romance.

## 1. Type A

Below there are some examples for this type of construction:

- (1) a. *venirea de la Paris*  
coming-the of at Paris  
(the return from Paris)  
b. *un vânt din deșert* (*din* is a contracted preposition from *de* and *în*)  
a wind of-in desert  
(a wind from the desert)

---

<sup>\*</sup> This paper is part of a larger project, *A Reference Grammar of Romanian*, conducted and edited by Carmen Dobrovie-Sorin and Ion Giurgea. During its elaboration, it has benefitted of their precious comments and observations. I am grateful to them.

<sup>1</sup> Romanian displays a particular phenomenon regarding the use of prepositions and the definite article (which is enclitic in Romanian), namely the former is ruled out. This phenomenon takes place when the noun phrase preceded by a preposition does not have any other constituents, and this occurs for the definite reading (examples (i) and (ii) above). On the other hand, if a noun preceded by a preposition has another constituent (regardless of its nature), the definite article is obligatory: (i') *coborâtul de pe dealul mare* descent-the of on hill-the big (the descent of the big hill), (ii') *copilul de pe strada mea* child-the of on street-the my (the child from my street).

- c. *ieșirea de sub anonimat*  
exit-the from under anonymity  
(coming into prominence)
- d. *plimbatul pe sub poduri*  
walking-the on under bridges  
(walking under the bridges)
- e. *o excursie pe la mănăstiri*  
a trip on at monasteries  
(a trip to the monasteries)
- f. *alergatul printre obstacole* (*printre*, contracted form of *p(r)e* and *între*)  
running-the on-between obstacles  
(running through obstacles)

Among the properties of this kind of construction, we notice that the prepositions that can introduce it (as *P1*) are especially *de* (1a-c) and *pe* (1d-f). *De* is considered here as an ablative preposition, expressing the separation from a point or place of origin (cf. *plecarea de la Paris* (the depart from Paris)). *Pe* may express the approximation and/or the location (cf. *jucatul pe sub masă* (the playing under the table)). There is no constraint regarding the occurrence of the second (or third) preposition (*P2* or *P3*). Thus, different prepositions may occur there (*la* ‘at’, *în* ‘in’, *sub* ‘under’, *peste* ‘over’, *lângă* ‘near’, *între* ‘between’, etc.).

At the same time, we have noticed in the introduction that these complex *NPs* are attached to deverbal or processual uncountable nouns and, in this respect, they have the same form and function as in the verbal structure they come from (cf., *a.o.*, Chomsky 1970 for a general discussion on deverbal nouns and Stan 2003 on Romanian):

- |        |   |    |  |
|--------|---|----|--|
| (2) a. | <i>venirea (Marieii) de la Paris</i><br>(Mary’s arrival from Paris)         | <= | <i>Maria vine de la Paris</i><br>(Mary arrives from Paris)             |
| b.     | <i>plimbatul (Marieii) pe sub poduri</i><br>(Mary’s walk under the bridges) | <= | <i>Maria se plimbă pe sub poduri</i><br>(Mary walks under the bridges) |

With regard to the noun complement introduced by *P2*, we notice here that it is generally a *DP*<sup>2</sup> (i.e. a noun with a determiner), as in (3) below, but under certain circumstances, it may as well be an *NP* (i.e. a noun without a determiner), as in (4) below:

- (3) a. *un vânt din deșertul african* / \**din deșert african*  
(a wind from the African desert)
  - b. *o excursie pe la mănăstirile din Moldova* / <sup>??</sup>*pe la mănăstiri din Moldova*  
(a trip to the monasteries from Moldavia)
- (4) *alergatul printre obstacole naturale* / <sup>??</sup>*obstacolele naturale*  
(the running through natural obstacles)

---

<sup>2</sup> We adopt here the terminology and distinctions made within the framework of the so-called *X-bar* theory (N. Chomsky 1970, R. Jackendoff 1977), which considers that any (syntactic) category – regardless of its nature (lexical or functional) – may allow for a three-level projection (*X*<sup>0</sup>, the basic level, which corresponds to the head of the projection; *X*<sup>1</sup>, the intermediary level, which bears the head and its possible arguments; *X*<sup>2</sup> (or *XP*), the maximal level, which is the head of the construction, its arguments, specifiers and possible adjuncts). In this view, the *DP* label shall be understood as the maximal projection of the *D* category (as Determiner), which obligatorily entails an *NP* argument (which is the maximal projection of the *N* category (as Noun)). Moreover, the *NP* projection is rather different from the *DP*, since the former – unlike the latter – does not entail a *D*.

Parallel with this distinction, we notice that the constructions having a constituent like *P2+DP* in an adnominal position may alternate with an adverb (as in (5) below), while those having a constituent like *P2+NP* may not (6):

- (5) a. *venirea de la Paris*           =>   *venirea de acolo*  
           (the arrival from Paris)            (the arrival from there)
- b. *mersul pe sub poduri*           =>   *mersul pe aici*  
           (the walk under the bridges)       (the walk (around) here)
- (6) *alergatul printre obstacole*   =>   \**alergatul pe acolo*<sup>3</sup>  
       (the running through obstacles)   (the running over there)

The contrast that we have just described may be also explained if we take into account the type of denotation of the adnominal complement. To be more precise, the constituents spelled out as *DPs* (cf. (5)) denote places (thus, a specific type of individual), hence their ability to alternate with adverbs. On the other hand, the constituents spelled out as *NPs* (cf. (6)) denote properties (thus, they are not referential), hence the impossibility to alternate with adverbs.

Furthermore, we stress here that certain complex *PPs* under discussion have the possibility to occur in their simple form (i.e. without *P1*), as in (7) below. In such cases, the interpretation of the construction is not the same, namely we switch from an origin-type reading (with complex *P*, (7a-b)) to a destination-type reading (with simple *P*, (7a'-b'))<sup>4</sup>:

- (7) a. *venirea de la Paris*           ≠    a'. *venirea la Paris*  
           (the arrival from Paris)            (the arrival to Paris)
- b. *mersul pe sub poduri*           ≠    b'. *mersul sub poduri*  
           (the walk under the bridges)       (the walk underneath the bridges)

Taking into account the different properties examined up to this point, we can propose an analysis of complex *PPs* of type A, represented as in the following structure:

- (8)
- 
- ```

graph TD
    DP1 --- D1
    DP1 --- NP1
    NP1 --- N1
    NP1 --- PP1
    PP1 --- P1
    PP1 --- PP2
    PP2 --- P2
    PP2 --- DP2_NP2[DP2 / NP2]
  
```
- a.           *o sosire de la Paris*   (an arrival from Paris)
- b.           *un vânt din (de + în) deșert*   (a wind from the desert)

Starting from this representation, we may – in order to conclude on complex *PPs* of type A – put forth the following analysis elements:

<sup>3</sup> Note that this is a possible example, but with a different meaning.

<sup>4</sup> This fact is also due to the syntactic and semantic properties of motion verbs from which the deverbal nouns are derived, and it is not an exclusive property of the prepositions.

(i) they are introduced by two ordinary (i.e. lexical) simple prepositions. In other words, lexical *PI* takes as a complement a PP introduced by another lexical *P2*. The latter may take as a complement a DP or an NP;

(ii) the status of the complex adnominal PP is different according to the type of noun to which it attaches: if the latter is a deverbal noun (8a), the *PP* functions as an argument; on the other hand, if it is not a deverbal noun (8b), the *PP* functions as an adjunct.

## 2. Type B

The following examples illustrate this type of complex *PPs*:

- (9) a. *vecinul de la parter*  
neighbour-the of at ground floor  
(the neighbour from the ground floor)
- b. *fotografia de pe raft*  
photo-the of on shelf  
(the photo on the shelf)
- c. *Revoluția de la 1848*  
revolution-the of at 1848  
(The Revolution of 1848)
- d. *aselinizarea din 1969* (*din*, contraction of *de* ‘of’ and *în* ‘in’)  
moon landing-the of-in 1969  
(first moon landing in 1969)
- e. *priza de sub masă*  
socket-the of under table  
(the socket under the table)
- f. *castelul dintre munți* (*dintre*, contraction of *de* ‘of’ and *între* ‘between’)  
castle-the of-between mountains  
(the castle between the mountains)

More particular, these are adnominal prepositional adjuncts whose salient property – that makes them different from the previous type (cf. A above) – is to be introduced by *de*, as the only element permitted as *PI*:

- (10) a. \**vecinul pe la parter*  
neighbour-the on at ground floor
- b. \**evenimentele pe la 1848*  
events-the on at 1848

We note that *de* has to be present even if its complement is not a *PP*, but an adverb:

- (11) a. *casa de la mare* => *casa de acolo*  
(the house from the seaside) (that house over there)
- b. *cartea de pe raft* => *cartea de aici*  
(the book on the shelf) (this book over here)
- c. *evenimentele din 1989* => *evenimentele de atunci*  
(the events of 1989) (the events back then)
- d. *progresele din prezent* => *progresele de acum*  
(the progress from the present) (the nowadays progress)

Another difference from the previous type, coming more precisely from their status as adjuncts, is that these complex *PPs* are not sensitive to the nature of the noun to which they attach. They may, as a consequence, occur with different types of nouns: relational (9a), iconic (9b), of event (9c), deverbal (9d), of objects (9e-f), etc.

Semantically (lexically) speaking, such adnominal *PPs* express the placement in time or in space:

- |         |                                                             |   |                                                                                        |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (12) a. | <i>cărțile de pe masă</i><br>(the books on the table)       | = | <i>cărțile care se află pe masă</i><br>(the books which are on the table)              |
| b.      | <i>haina din dulap</i><br>(the coat in the wardrobe)        | = | <i>haina care a fost pusă în dulap</i><br>(the coat that has been put in the wardrobe) |
| c.      | <i>revoluția din 1989</i><br>(the revolution of 1989)       | = | <i>revoluția care a avut loc în 1989</i><br>(the revolution that took place in 1989)   |
| d.      | <i>orașul dintre lacuri</i><br>(the city between the lakes) | = | <i>orașul care se găsește între lacuri</i><br>(the city which lies between the lakes)  |

Furthermore, we notice the existence of certain *de* constructions that are ambiguous, allowing for an analysis of either type A or type B. Thus, the examples as those provided under (13) below receive *a priori* the ablative reading (i.e. expressing the source) or the adnominal reading (i.e. expressing location):

- (13) a. *vinul din Italia*  
(the wine from Italy)
- b. *vinul din pivniță*  
(the wine from/in the basement)
- c. *florile de la munte*  
(the mountain flowers / the flowers from the mountains)

In such situations, the context helps remove the possible ambiguity. More precisely, the interpretation varies depending on whether we suppose the presence of a motion verb in the structure. As such, in (14) – where there is no motion verb – the complex *PP* receives a type A interpretation, while in (15) it will get a type B interpretation due to the presence of the motion verb *a aduce* ‘to bring’:

- (14) *Vinul din Italia se vinde bine peste tot*  
(The wine (produced in/coming) from Italy sells well everywhere)

- (15) *A adus multe vinuri din călătorie. Vinul din Italia a fost mai apreciat decât cele din alte părți*  
(He brought many wines from his trip. The wine (that was brought) from Italy was more appreciated than the ones (brought) from other places)

It is also important to emphasise that all adverbials of type B cannot be introduced by *de*. In fact, the latter cannot occur when they attach to uncountable deverbal nouns, more precisely in the following situations:

(i) when the noun to which they attach denotes a complex event (i.e. having overtly realised arguments):

- (16) a. *organizarea Jocurilor Olimpice la Londra în 2012 / \*de la Londra din 2012*

- (the organisation of the OG in London in 2012)
- b. *semnarea acestei convenții la Paris / \*de la Paris*  
(the signing of this convention in Paris)

On the other hand, if the head noun denotes a simple event (i.e. without an overtly realised argument), we have to use *de* if the adnominal *PP* has a specific interpretation:

- (17) a. *atentatele de la 11 septembrie / \*la 11 septembrie*  
(the September 11 attacks)
- b. *revoluția din (de + în) 1907 din România / \*în 1907 în România*  
(the revolution of 1907 in Romania)

Finally, if the adnominal *PP* allows for a generic reading describing a certain type of event (i.e. without describing a relation between the event and a specific placement), *de* is ruled out:

- (18) a. *studiul la bibliotecă / \*de la bibliotecă*  
(the study at the library)
- b. *dansul pe masă / \*de pe masă*  
(the dance on the table)

(ii) when the noun to which they attach is a non-specific indefinite in intensional (19a) or generic (20) contexts. In fact, the presence of *de* in these constructions triggers a specific reading (19b), while its absence is correlated to a non-specific reading (19c):

- (19) a. *Vrea o casă la mare* (reading: a house being (built) at the seaside)  
(S/he wants a house at the seaside)
- b. *Vrea o casă de la mare* (reading: a certain house that is at the seaside)  
(S/he wants a (certain) house at the seaside)
- c. *Vrea o casă anume la mare*  
(S/he wants a certain house at the seaside)

- (20) *O casă la mare e mai scumpă decât una la munte*  
(A house at the seaside costs more than a house in the mountains)

(iii) when the noun to which they attach is a definite generic in the plural:

- (21) a. *Casele la mare sunt în general locuințe de vacanță*  
(The houses at the seaside are generally holiday residences)
- b. *Casele de la mare sunt în general locuințe de vacanță*  
(the same translation as (21a))

In such a context, *de* may in fact occur (as in (21b)), while keeping the generic (thus, non-specific) reading. The absence of *de* is moreover correlated to an additional constraint: the meaning expressed by the adnominal *PP* has to be an essential condition for the expressed generalisation. This explains why *de* cannot be absent in the following example ((22a) vs. (22b)):

- (22) a. *\*Clădirile în New York au multe etaje*  
(The buildings in New York have a lot of storeys)

- b. Clădirile **din** (*de + în*) New York au multe etaje  
(The buildings from New York have a lot of storeys)

(iv) *de* cannot occur either in case the noun to which it attaches is in a predicative position (i.e. after the copula), more precisely in a definition or characteristic structure ((23) vs. (24)) :

- (23) a. *Burdwan este o localitate în India*  
(Burdwan is a town in India)  
b. *Burdwan este o localitate din (de + în) India*  
(the same translation as in (23a))

But:

- (24) a. \**Indranil est un prieten în India*  
(Indranil is a friend in India)  
b. *Indranil este un prieten din (de + în) India*  
(Indranil is a friend from India)

To sum up the conditions of the occurrence of *de* with type B, the generalisation that we can put forth is that it has in fact to occur in structures having a specific interpretation.

Another noteworthy aspect while examining this kind of structure is the (categorical) status and the function of *de*. In fact, we have seen that *de* occurring with type B is different from the previously examined one with type A, in the sense that it does not have the properties of an ordinary preposition (cf. also Mardale 2009, Tănase-Dogaru 2011 for Romanian, Fábregas 2012 for similar constructions in Spanish).

Furthermore, we keep in mind that *de* from type B is traditionally interpreted as a sort of nominal copula (GALR 2005, 2008, GBLR 2010, Nedelcu 2011, Țenchea 2011), whose role is similar to that of the relative *care* ‘that/which/who’, which can be used to paraphrase the structure (cf. also (12) above):

- (25) *un vecin de la etajul 1* = *un vecin care locuiește la etajul 1*  
(a neighbour from the first floor) (a neighbour that lives at the first floor)

We also note that this *de* cannot occur in the corresponding verbal structures, but – as we have seen until now – only to introduce adjuncts in a nominal context:

- (26) a. *Am pus cartea pe raft / \*de pe raft. Cartea de pe raft / \*pe raft a fost interesantă*  
(I put the book on the shelf. The book from the shelf was interesting.)  
b. *A construit o casă la mare / \*de la mare. Casa de la mare / \*la mare a costat foarte mult*  
(He has built a house at the seaside. The house at the seaside cost a lot.)

In a Romance contrastive perspective, we emphasise that this kind of construction is not to be found in languages of the same family. Here are some Romance examples showing this impossibility:

- (27) a. *J'ai mis le bol sur la table. Le bol sur la table / \*de sur la table est encore chaud* (French)



b. *J'ai une réunion **dans** une semaine. La réunion **dans** une semaine / \*de dans une semaine me stresse*

(28) a. *Ho messo la tazza **sul** tavolo. La tazza **sul** tavolo / \*di sul tavolo è ancora calda* (Italian)

b. *Ho una riunione **fra** una settimana. La riunione **della** settimana / \*di della settimana mi fanno innervosire*

(29) *Puse el bol **sobre** la mesa. El bol **sobre** la mesa / \*de sobre la mesa todavía está caliente* (Spanish)

It is however attested for languages such as Chinese and Tagalog (cf. Rubin 2002), and these under similar conditions as in Romanian. To be more precise, the *de* elements in Chinese and *na* in Tagalog occur exclusively in an adnominal adjunct context, to introduce *PPs* in constructions with specific interpretation.

The examples (30a) and (31a) show in fact that *de* and *na* – the same with *de* in Romanian (see (26) above) – are absent in locative verbal structures, while (30b) and (31b) show that they are obligatory in the corresponding nominal structures:

(30) a. *na yiben shu zai zhuozi-shang* (Chinese)  
that-CL book on table-high  
(the book is on the table)

b. *na yiben zai zhuozi-shang de shu*  
that-CL on table-high DE book  
(the book on the table)

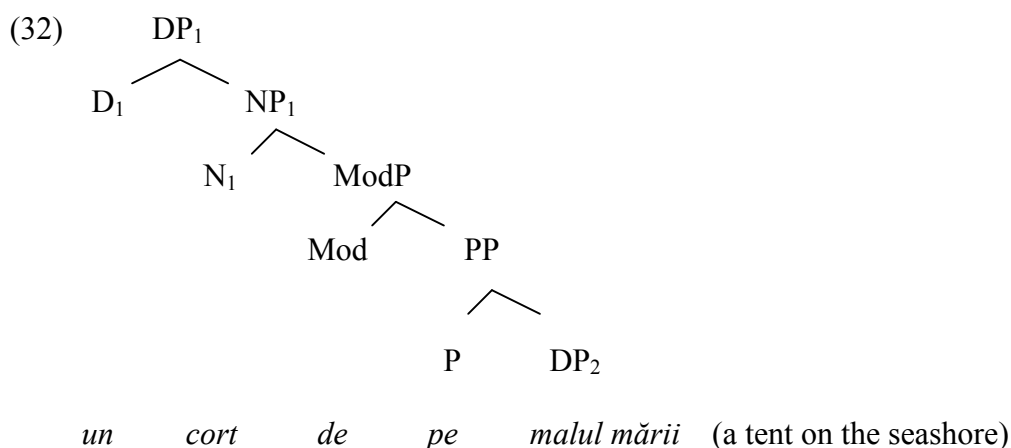
(31) a. *Nasa probinsya ang bahay* (Tagalog)  
in-the province TOP house  
(the house is in the country)

b. *(Binili niya) ang bahay na nasa probinsya*  
bought he TOP house NA in-the countries  
((he has bought) the house in the country)

To answer the question of the categorial status and the function of *de* occurring with type B, we can rely on the analysis of Rubin *op. cit.* The special properties of *de* in Romanian (and, by extension, of *de* in Chinese and *na* in Tagalog) have made this author consider them not as lexical categories (i.e. as genuine prepositions), rather as a sort of functional elements (cf. also van Riemsdijk 1990) whose occurrence is strictly constrained.

In fact, as we have seen until now, *de* is the only one that can occur in such position (i.e. that cannot alternate with other prepositions (cf. (10) above)), it has no lexical meaning and its occurrence is restricted to the adnominal context, its role being to introduce locative or temporal modifiers (*PPs*); moreover, its presence leads to a specific reading of the structure as a whole.

Based on such specific properties of *de*, we can consequently consider them as the realisation (i.e. lexicalisation) of a functional category, namely *Mod* (as Modifier). Considering this analysis, the structures in which it occurs shall be represented as follows:



### 3. Concluding remarks

In this contribution, we have examined the constructions involving two types of adnominal complex *PPs* in Romanian. Despite their partial formal homonymy, we have shown, on the one hand, that they are *PPs* formed with two lexical prepositions expressing the separation from a point or place of origin (type A – *plecarea de la mare* ‘the leaving from the seaside’). They generally attach to deverbal nouns and may function as arguments or as adjuncts of the latter. On the other hand, we have seen that they are *PPs* formed with a functional element (namely *de*) and a lexical preposition expressing time or location (type B – *ședința de la prânz* ‘the midday reunion’, *ziarul de pe birou* ‘the newspaper on the desk’). They occur with different types of nouns and function exclusively as adjuncts of the latter. We have also noticed that they are subject to numerous constraints of occurrence (notably the specific interpretation) and, furthermore, that this is a peculiar construction among Romance.

### Works cited

- Chomsky, Noam. 1970. Remarks on nominalization. In R. Jacobs, P. Rosenbaum (eds.), *Readings in English Transformational Grammar*, Waltham: Ginn.
- Fábregas, Antonio. 2012. Multiple Genitives and the Distinctness Condition: the Case of the Spanish DP, ms, accessed on 21<sup>st</sup> of July 2012 on <http://ling.auf.net/lingbuzz>
- GALR* 2005, 2008 = Valeria Guțu Romalo (ed.), *Gramatica Limbii Române*, Vol. I *Cuvântul*, Vol. II *Enunțul*. București: Editura Academiei Române.
- GBLR* 2010 = Gabriela Pană Dindelegan (ed.), *Gramatica de bază a limbii române*. București: Editura Univers Enciclopedic Gold.
- Jackendoff, Ray. 1977. *X-bar-Syntax: A Study of Phrase Structure*. Cambridge/Massachusetts: MIT Press.
- Mardale, Alexandru. 2009. *Les prépositions fonctionnelles du roumain. Études comparatives sur le marquage casuel*. Paris: L’Harmattan.
- Mardale, Alexandru ; Ion Giurgea ; Carmen Dobrovie-Sorin (2013, in press). Adnominal Prepositional Phrases. In Carmen Dobrovie-Sorin ; Giurgea Ion (eds.), *A Reference Grammar of Romanian*, Vol. 1, The Noun Phrase, <http://www.linguist.univ-paris-diderot.fr/~essromgram/>

- Nedelcu, Isabela. 2011. Prepoziții complexe. In Rodica Zafiu, Camelia Ușurelu, Helga Bogdan Oprea (eds.), *Limba română. Ipoteze ale variației lingvistice*. București: Editura Universității din București, 111-118.
- Van Riemsdijk, Henk. 1990. Functional Preposition. In H. Pinkster. ; I. Genée (eds.), *Unity in diversity*. Dordrecht: Foris.
- Rubin, Edward. 2002. *The Structure of Modifiers*. Ms, University of Utah, [www.hum.utah.edu/linguistics/Faculty/rubin.htm](http://www.hum.utah.edu/linguistics/Faculty/rubin.htm)
- Stan, Camelia. 2003. *Gramatica numelor de acțiune*. București: Editura Universității din București.
- Tănase-Dogaru, Mihaela. 2011. On the Double-DP Qualitative Construction in Romanian. *42<sup>nd</sup> Poznan Linguistic Meeting*. Poznan, May 1-3.
- Țenchea, Maria. 2011. Relations spatiales et temporelles exprimées par les compléments du nom et de l'adjectif en roumain et en français. *L'expression de l'espace et du temps en français : quelles formes pour quels sens ?*. Université de Belgrade, March 23-26.

## Résumé

Il existe en roumain deux types de *GP* complexes (c.-à-d. formés sur la base de deux *P* simples), qui peuvent s'attacher à des *N*. Le premier type est introduit par une combinaison de deux (et très rarement de trois) *P* lexicales, p. ex. *de la* 'de', *pe sub* 'sous', *pe lângă* 'à côté de', *de pe lângă* 'd'à côté de' (comme dans *venirea lui de la Londra* (son arrivée de Londres)). Le second type est introduit par une combinaison d'une *P* fonctionnelle (à savoir *de*) et d'un *P* lexicale, p. ex. *de la* 'de', *de pe* 'sur', *de sub* 'sous', *de lângă* 'à côté de' (comme dans *cartea de pe raft* (le livre sur l'étagère)).

Dans cet article, nous regarderons de près ces deux types de constructions prépositionnelles. Nous examinons d'abord l'ensemble des contraintes morpho-syntaxiques et sémantiques auxquelles sont soumis les différents constituants du *GP* complexe (p. ex., le type de nom auquel s'attache le *GP* adnominal, le statut catégoriel du complément de *P* (*GN* vs *GD*), l'absence ou la présence d'un déterminant avec ce complément, la fonction syntaxique de ce dernier (argument vs adjectif), son interprétation sémantique (spécifique – non spécifique)). Ensuite, nous nous attardons sur l'analyse de *de* apparaissant avec le second type de *GP* complexe. À cet égard, nous montrons que ce *de* n'a pas les propriétés d'une *P* ordinaire (c.-à-d. lexicale), mais qu'il est plutôt à analyser comme la lexicalisation d'une catégorie fonctionnelle (à savoir *Mod*(ifieur)).

## Abstract

Romanian displays two types of complex *PPs* (i.e. *PPs* formed on at least two simple *Ps*), which may attach to *Ns*. The first one is headed by a combination of two (and very rarely three) lexical *Ps*, e. g. *de la* 'from', *pe sub* 'under', *pe lângă* 'near', *de pe lângă* 'from near' (e.g. *venirea lui de la Londra* (his coming from London)). The second type is headed by a combination of one functional *P* (namely *de*) and one lexical *P*, e. g., *de la* 'from', *de pe* 'on', *de sub* 'under', *de lângă* 'near' (e.g. *cartea de pe raft* (the book on the shelf)).

In this paper, we take a closer look at these two types of prepositional constructions. First, we examine the various morpho-syntactic and semantic constraints under which the different constituents of the complex *PPs* may fall (e.g. the syntactic and semantic type of the matrix noun, the categorial status of the *P*'s complement (*NP* vs *DP*), and correlatively, the absence or presence of a determiner, their syntactic function (argument vs. modifier), their semantic interpretation (specific – non specific)). Second, we pay special attention to the analysis of *de* occurring in the second type of complex *PPs*. In this respect, we show that complex *PPs* in

type two are not genuine *PPs* and that *de* is not lexical, but the overt realisation of a functional category (namely, *Mod(ifier)*).

*Author's address:*

Alexandru Mardale

Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales,

Département Europe Centrale et Orientale – Section de roumain,

Laboratoire *Structure et Dynamique des Langues* (SeDyL), UMR 8202 CNRS

65 Rue des Grands Moulins

75013 Paris, France

[alexandru.mardale@inalco.fr](mailto:alexandru.mardale@inalco.fr)