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Mismatching the first person in Romance

Some Romance languages replace first person plural pronouns by indefinite third person pronouns. These pronouns, like French *on* or (Brazilian) Portuguese *a gente*, show a mismatch between their semantic and syntactic behavior. Semantically, they are first person plural, whereas syntactically they are third person singular, witness their agreement with the verb (see 1 and 2). The syntactic agreement also holds for reflexive pronouns (3-4). Note that that besides the generic reading these examples clearly express a first person plural reading, as glossed:

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| (1) | On va à la plage. | (French) |
| (2) | A gente vai p'ra praia.
'We go to the beach.' | (Brazilian Portuguese) |
| (3) | On s'est vu à la plage. | (French) |
| (4) | A gente se viu na praia.
'We saw us at the beach.' | (Brazilian Portuguese) |

In some informal or regional variations of French, there is another type of mismatch with respect the marking of the first person plural: the first person singular pronouns *je* is also used for the first person plural. In its plural use it shows also first person plural agreement both with the verb and reflexive pronouns:

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| (5) | J'allons à la plage.
'We go to the beach.' | (Acadian French) |
| (6) | Je nous avons marié le sept février.
'We got married the seventh of February.' | (Acadian French) |

The talk elaborates on these types of mismatches with respect to different levels of grammar. First, we investigate the expression of features in the pronominal paradigm. Second, we look more closely to agreement data, including agreement of the subject clitic pronoun with the verb and the reflexive pronoun. Third, we discuss the anaphoric behavior of these first person plural expressions.