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Enclisis and proclisis in the matrix context in Western Iberian Romance languages; 1.2 Enclisis and proclisis in the finite embedded context in Asturian; 2. Previous approaches to enclisis and proclisis alternations;

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Syntactic approaches to enclisis and proclisis alternations; 3. The nature of clitics in Western Iberian Romance languages and the role of Finiteness in deriving enclisis/proclisis alternations

4. The edge-condition of Fino and its role in deriving enclisis/proclisis alternations in the matrix environment in Western Iberian Romance languages 4.1 Enclisis and the edge-condition of Fino; 4.2 Proclisis and the edge-condition of Fino; 4.3 The edge-condition of Fino and

enclisis/proclisis alternations: A summary; 5. The edge-condition of Fino, the complementizer system and clitic placement alternations (or lack thereof) in the finite embedded context in Western Iberian; 5.1

Demonte and Fernandez Soriano (2009): The que1 "that1" and the que2 "that2"

5.2 Assertive predicates, selection, complementizers and enclisis/proclisis alternations in Asturian

Sommario/riassunto

In Old French, all clitic clusters containing objects observed the order ACC-DAT. During the 15th and 16th centuries this order was changed into DAT-ACC in cases where objects of the 1st and 2nd person were involved. This change took place rather abruptly. In this paper I will argue that increased use of reflexive forms provoked a change in the order in these clitic clusters. More specifically, I will argue that clusters involving 1st and 2nd person argumental clitics form true clusters in Modern French (in the sense of Pescarini (2012)), whereas they formed split clusters in the old language.
