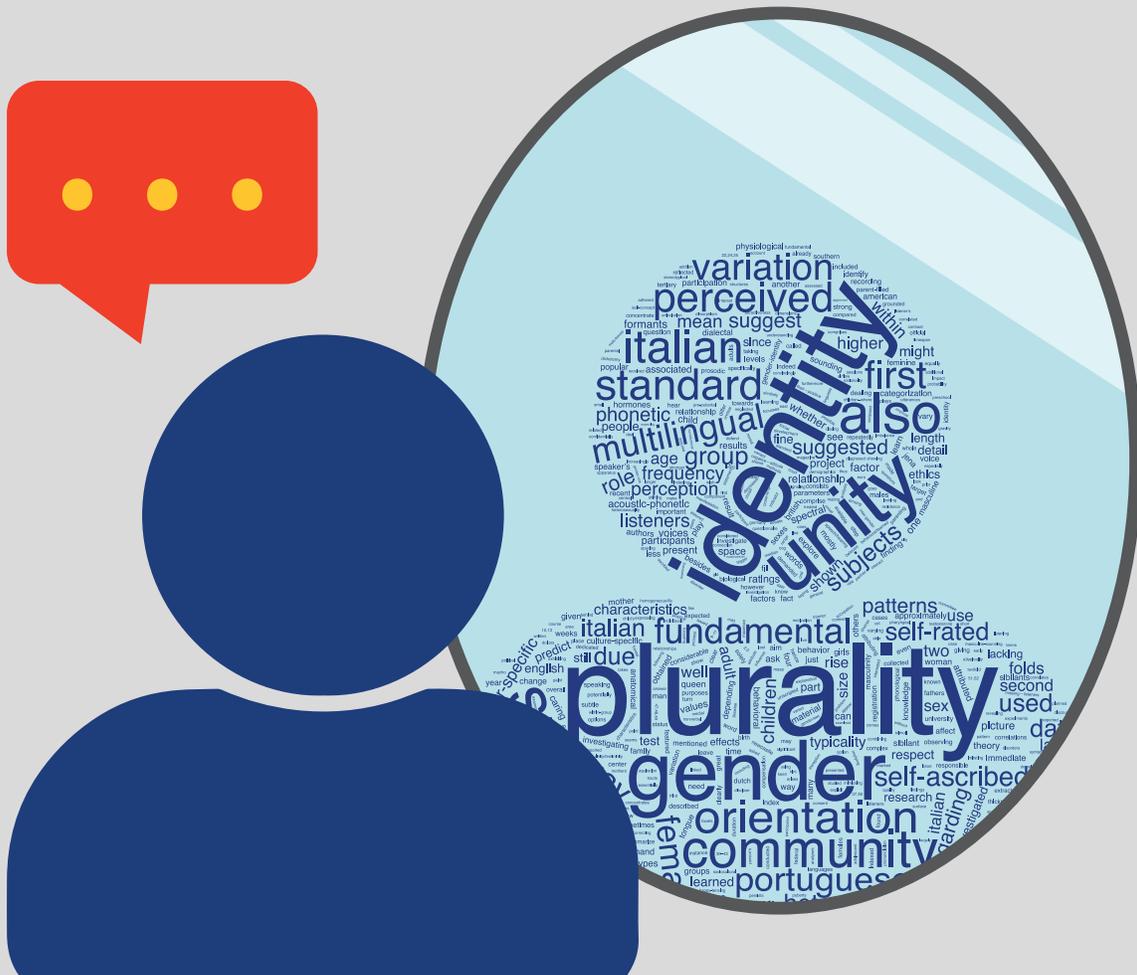


2nd Linguistics Symposium of the University of North Georgia  
Hosted by the Department of English

# LANGUAGE, STYLE, AND IDENTITY:

Views from Literature and Linguistics

March 4 at 12 p.m.



## Presenters:

**JOE PECORELLI**

Transplanted Bricconi and Vittime:  
A Contextualized Reading of Giuseppe  
Salerio's *Un ammalato per forza*

**GREY NEBEL**

Plus qu'il et elle:  
The making of a queer English  
and French grammar

## Moderators:

**Dr. Miriam Moore and Dr. Micah Corum**



The symposium will be hosted via Zoom.  
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# Joseph D. Pecorelli



Joseph D. Pecorelli is an assistant professor of Portuguese and Spanish. His research interests include the depiction of immigrants in Brazilian literature and Italian-language writing in Brazil. He has published on Italian-language literature in São Paulo and has contributed to “The Portuguese Newsletter” and *Raízes: Brazilian Women Poets in Translation*, a forthcoming bilingual anthology of contemporary poetry.

## **Transplanted Bricconi and Vittime:**

### **A Contextualized Reading of Giuseppe Salerio’s *Un ammalato per forza***

*by Joseph D. Pecorelli*

Written and performed in Brazil in 1900, dentist and amateur playwright Giuseppe Salerio’s *Un ammalato per forza* constitutes a unique and rare example of a popular Italian-language piece whose staging provided with the Italian communities of the São Paulo of the era with entertainment. Although the brief comedic play does not directly treat the harsh reality or the political ideals of the blue-collar Italian immigrant, an analysis of the work’s rural/urban dialectic highlights its comic value, which lends itself at least partially to the recognition that the urbanized and industrial city is not necessarily a den of thieves for migrants. Contrarily, it is in the city, and not in the country that Italian immigrants can successfully achieve socioeconomic ascension.

A particularly notable aspect of Salerio’s comedy is its lack of regional markers in both its anonymous, rural setting and use of standard Italian over non-standard varieties of the language. Unlike the Goldonian comedies that influenced Salerio’s production, the dialogue of *Un ammalato per forza* consists of conversational Florentine Italian. With his implementation of a standard dialect, the playwright distinguishes his piece from those of other provincial Italian theatrical traditions in the Americas, such as the Neapolitan-American *macchiette* of New York City. Ultimately, the artistic and linguistic choices help situate *Un ammalato per forza* in the vein of class-conscious, ideological theater aimed at wide, regionally heterogeneous Italian audiences.

# Grey Nebel



Grey Nebel (he/him) is a student majoring in English and French. As a student, his research interests include the development of gender-neutral grammar in gendered languages, glitch feminism, and transgender identities. Grey is involved in numerous on-campus organizations that benefit students, such as the Safe Zone Committee, Language Labs, and Gender Studies Council.

## Plus qu'il et elle:

### **The making of a queer English and French grammar**

*by Grey Nebel*

As society continues to progress due to the rising awareness and acceptance of non-binary identities, languages across the world have been forced to reconcile with how the presence of a neither-nor gender will impact their grammatical systems. Anglophones across the world spearheaded this change by rapidly standardizing the pronoun they as a third-person, singular pronoun. Since English does not have gender built into its grammar, the usage of a new pronoun was all that was required of English speakers -- and across the Anglophone world, English speakers were quick to adapt. In many other languages, however, a gender binary is incorporated into the writing and speaking system, thereby requiring language users to think more critically about the language that they use, and, oftentimes, create new grammatical systems all together. At the time of writing, the Francophone world has been the most adaptable to these changes. French speakers in and out of mainland France have made new pronouns, morphemes, and phonotactic rules to accommodate all identities. This presentation investigates the history behind the creation of the grammatical changes being made to English and French due to the widespread prevalence of non-binary identities, map out the morphological and phonetic changes being made to each respective language in order to promote inclusivity in grammar, and offer a prediction of the future of gender in the Anglophone and Francophone world.

