

Appendix

de Pontbriand, Prudence. 2024. Exploring Optionality: the case of null objects in the medieval Romance languages. RLLT22, eds Anna Gavarró, Jaume Mateu, Jon Ander Mendia & Francesc Torres-Tamarit. Special Issue of *Isogloss*. *Open Journal of Romance Linguistics* 10(3)/4, 1-30.

Equivalence tests for Old Tuscan: Results

Table 1. Similarity in syntactic properties OT

```
> equivalence_test(model)
# TOST-test for Practical Equivalence

ROPE: [-0.96 0.96]
```

Parameter	90% CI	% in ROPE	H0	p
(Intercept)	[0.31, 1.74]	45.53%	Rejected	0.558
feature1	[-0.15, 0.15]	100%	<u>Accepted</u>	< .001

Table 2. Similarity in semantic properties OT

```
> equivalence_test(model)
# TOST-test for Practical Equivalence

ROPE: [-1.79 1.79]
```

Parameter	90% CI	% in ROPE	H0	p
(Intercept)	[0.56, 2.64]	58.99%	Rejected	0.384
feature1	[-0.15, 0.15]	100%	<u>Accepted</u>	< .001

Equivalence tests for Old French: Results

Table 3. Similarity in syntactic properties OF

```
> equivalence_test(model)
# TOST-test for Practical Equivalence

ROPE: [-3.25 3.25]
```

Parameter	90% CI	% in ROPE	H0	p
(Intercept)	[0.89, 2.56]	100%	Accepted	0.001
feature1	[-0.09, 0.09]	100%	<u>Accepted</u>	< .001

Table 4. Similarity in semantic properties OF

```
> equivalence_test(model)
# TOST-test for Practical Equivalence

ROPE: [-5.22 5.22]
```

Parameter	90% CI	% in ROPE	H0	p
(Intercept)	[0.80, 3.62]	100%	Accepted	< .001
feature1	[-0.09, 0.09]	100%	<u>Accepted</u>	< .001

In the result tables, feature1 is concerned with the similarities between the sets (here, the distribution of null and overt objects according to their inherent semantic and syntactic properties). ‘Accepted’ means that the similarity between sets is high enough to be relevant for comparison.