In Slavic, partitivity is often expressed by the genitive case, especially also when negation is involved, e.g. Serbo-Croatian nema problema GEN.PL ‘there are no problems’. Only Russian has a specialized partitive case, though restricted to a single noun class, cfr. naroda GEN.SG vs. narodu PART.SG ‘people’. It possibly goes back to Finnic substrate influence. On the other hand, adstrate influence in the realm of partitivity is a result of Romance-Slavic language contact in the Molise Slavic minority language (MSL) in Southern Italy. This is particularly evident in the pronominal system, where we find calquing of Italian partitive constructions of the type non c’è ‘there is not’ (⇒ MSL nije ga), with the partitive particle ci being rendered by the neuter genitive pronoun ga, or in the particle verb andarsene (MSL si ga pokj) ‘to go away’, with ga corresponding to the Italian partitive particle ne. In the construction ce ne sono (⇒ MSL jesu hi) ‘there are’ both partitive particles are rendered by the genitive-plural pronoun hi. Apart from such cases of pattern borrowing, we will also deal with the question of matter borrowing in the case of the MSL partitive particle na ~ ne, being used in constructions like do vode GEN.SG je GEN.SG ne ~ na PART je čuda, corresponding to Italian d’acqua ce n’è molto ‘there is much water’.