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Euskal hizkera eta dialektoak gaur egun

Abstracts



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Abstracts

Ane Berro

- 1 In this paper, I explore some new uses of several Basque verbs, such as *pisatu* ‘weigh’, *neurtu* ‘be long’ and *usaindu* ‘smell’, in examples like *maletak asko pisatzen du* ‘the suitcase is very heavy’ (lit. the suitcase weighs a lot). Generally, these usages are not accepted or recommended in the standard, but many speakers find them totally natural. In this paper, I show that these verbs are really stative predicates, by means of several syntactic tests that are used in the literature. Furthermore, I am going to discuss the relation that these new uses may have with language contact, by making a comparison between these Basque forms and the homologous Spanish forms.

Iñaki Camino

- 2 The grammar and lexical aspects of the Basque dialect of Amiküze are analyzed in this study. The dialect of Amiküze is unknown and its writings have been late. René Lafon (1955) and Henri Guiter (1973) had the opinion that it is a complex dialect, besides the fact that it has many micro fields. Both linguists had the opinion that this dialect had to be deeply investigated. Our work shows a general picture of this dialect, where the characteristics shared with the Basque of Lower Navarre and with the dialect of Zuberoa are studied in detail.

Borja Ariztimuño

- 3 The starting point of this paper is a special feature of Axular’s language, which is pointed out in Urgell 2015: the alleged suffix *-(k)aio* (as in *erran ahal diazaio* ‘s/he can say it to her/him’). The phenomenon is thoroughly described, and more attestations from the 16th–17th centuries are added in order to find an integral explanation. Bearing in mind that all such forms agree with a dative argument (with the significant exception of *dadukaio* ‘s/he can hold it’) and express future tense/potential mood (either by self or context-dependent), two hypotheses are presented: the Old Dative Flag and the Archaic Future/

Potential Marker. It is not decided here which of them is the correct one ; instead, there is an attempt to diachronically clarify the apparent relationship between the dative agreement and the TAM expression. Among other conclusions, it opens the possibility of questioning the antecedence of finite forms lacking the dative flag (diezon vs diezaion), and a different proposal is introduced for the grammaticalization paths of the potential mood / future tense (pace Mounole 2011).

Maitena Duhalde

- 4 In this work we refer to the Basque variety of Azkain or Coastal Lapurdian, a dialect spoken on the French side. We first describe the ordinary and intensive personal pronouns used by the Basque speakers of Azkain, and then analyze the indefinite pronouns also based on conversational data. In addition, we analyze in detail the use of these pronouns among three writers from Azkain : Michel Chourio, Etienne Lapeyre and Jean Elissalde.

José Ignacio Hualde

- 5 There is currently widespread consensus among specialists that the most recent common ancestor of all Basque dialects (Old Common Basque) is considerably more recent than the Aquitanian inscriptions of Roman times and than Mitxelena's reconstruction of ancient Basque phonology. In this context, an important task of Basque Linguistics is that of dating different phonological and morphological changes with respect to the Old Common Basque stage and determining their geographical or dialectal extension in different historical moments. In this paper I consider several phenomena in this light, including the distribution of affricates, the weakening of intervocalic /n/ and the evolution of syllable-initial palatal glides. I also point out some difficulties that arise in these endeavors.

Orreaga Ibarra

- 6 In this paper we deal with youth speech. For young people, on-line social networks are a source of resources used to fulfil needs, both psychological and social. We study the use of Basque (both dialectal and standard varieties) among Basque-Spanish young bilingual speakers, with real-life examples extracted from spontaneous conversations when using social networks.

Oroitz Jauregi

- 7 The article is the translation into Basque made by Jean Duvoisin (1810-1891) of the monumental literary work Don Quixote of La Mancha (1605), wrote by Miguel de Cervantes (1547-1616). It is not the translation of the whole work, only the introduction and the first three chapters had been translated. According to the information that the manuscript gives us, the translation can be considered a draft, not the final version. The purpose of the article is to reflect the translation process in order to show the different choices made by the author during the translation process.

Anna Pineda

- 8 In this paper we deal with Catalan syntactic variation. We first describe Catalan dialects and then analyze a number of syntactic phenomena subject to dialectal variation, such as negation, auxiliary selection and dative/accusative alternations. In addition, we compare Catalan with Basque and show that some instances of variation found in Catalan, such as case alternations, also appear in Basque.

Patxi Salaberri

- 9 In this work we refer to the contributions that place names can make to dialectology, after explaining the motivations we had to undertake work on onomastics. First of all we comment on the importance that suffixes and endings have which are found in village names, since said toponyms provide information about the movements of peoples, name fashions and tendencies that existed at the time of their creation, at least to a certain extent. Then we go on to, based on previous work on onomastics, mention a few insights into some of the varieties of Basque that have been lost, conceding, however, that contributions from onomastics have their limitations. After that we highlight the yet-to-be-investigated treasures that can be observed in the generics of toponyms (i.e. in the common names that stand next to -ko, -ra and -ren) and, at length, we deal with a few interesting words that came up when looking for data in archives.

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