

Second Symposium on Basque-Romanic Linguistics: New Studies

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Carricondo Esquivel, Francisco M. (Univ. de Málaga. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Dpto. de Filología Española I y Filología Románica. Campus de Teatinos. 29071 Málaga): **La labor lexicográfica de Esteban de Terreros** (Esteban de Terreros' Lexicographical Work) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 13-34

Abstract: My reflections on the lexicographic work by Esteban de Terreros pretends to explain, from a new perspective, the importance of the author and his work: (1) Terreros' qualities as a lexicographer; (2) the overcoming of the model of Dictionary of authorities (1726-39); and (3) the integral conception of his work.

Key Words: Esteban de Terreros. Academic lexicography. Non-academic lexicography. 18th Century.

Castillo Martínez, Cristina; Ramírez Luengo, José L. (Univ. de Jaén. Dpto. de Filología Española. Paraje Las Lagunillas s/n. 23071 Jaén): **La caracterización lingüística de los vascos en la literatura: habla vizcaína frente a habla aldeana** (Linguistic characterization of Basque people: Bizkaian speech vs. Village dweller's speech) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 35-44

Abstract: Two forms of comically imitating Basque speakers' speech are well-known: imitating Bizkaian speech in the literature of the Golden Century, and that of the village dweller in the 19th century. However, in spite of sharing a common referent, they present very different characteristics from the linguistic point of view, which makes it impossible to sustain the idea of continuity between these two figures.

Key Words: Linguistic characterization. Literary texts. Comical type. Stereotype. Bizkaian speech. Village dweller's speech.

Cierbide Martinena, Ricardo (UPV/EHU. Fac. de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Pº de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria – Gasteiz): **Scripta medieval en Baja Navarra (ss. XIV-XV)** (Medieval scripta in the Lower Navarre (14th to 15th centuries)) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 45-60

Abstract: The medieval scripta from Lower Navarre (14th and 15th centuries) were written in Gascon, with the peculiarity that 13 % of such documents were written by notaries living in peninsular Navarre. 15th century Navarran romance, with strong Castilian Spanish influence, shared with Gascon the rank of being a language written in communications between the officials of the royal chancellery. The towns of Lower Navarre must have had a bilingual population that used both Basque and Gascon to express themselves during those centuries.

Key Words: Technical denotation. Medieval documentation.

Echenique Elizondo, M^a Teresa (Univ. de València. Fac. de Filologia. Dept. de Filologia Espanyola. Avda. Blasco Ibañez, 32 - 3º. 46010 València): **Léxico vasco y latino-románico en contacto** (Basque and Latin - Romance lexicon in contact) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 61-75

Abstract: It seems to us that the situation of linguistic contact which surrounded the Basque world in the past was quite habitual and confers a special value to linguistic contact as an agent of change in the field of the Basque language; from this point of view, the conjunction of the geo-linguistic perspective with the chrono-linguistic perspective in the study of Basque-Romanic contact (which it is intended to analyse in the lexicon of this work), could allow us to recover dialect frontiers better defined in the past, that may have been erasing themselves with the passing of time.

Key Words: Basque-Romanic contact. Lexical relationships. Basque lexicon. Romanic lexicon.

Etxebarria Arostegui, Maitena (UPV/EHU. Facultad de Filología, Geografía e Historia. Dpto. de Lingüística y Estudios Vascos. P^o de la Universidad, 6. 01006 Vitoria – Gasteiz): **Sociolingüística de las lenguas en contacto** (Sociolinguistics of languages in contact) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 77-96

Abstract: The intention of this study we are presenting is to make a social linguistic description of Spanish in contact with the Basque language in the Basque Country and Navarre. For this purpose, the reasons of the historical presence of Spanish in both territories, the relative status of both languages, the linguistic characterisation of Spanish in these bilingual areas, that is to say, the linguistic results of the contact, the dominions of the use of Spanish, etc. Also, an introduction is made of the legislation, on linguistic or matters, reference to the use of Spanish in both communities together with the teaching of Spanish in compulsory education (primary, secondary) and universities.

Key Words: Sociolinguistics. Bilingualism. Languages in contact. Dominions of usage. Linguistic policy. Social status. Usage. Sociolinguistic competency. Teaching of Spanish.

Frago Gracia, Juan A. (Univ. de Zaragoza. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Pedro Cerbuna, 12. 50009 Zaragoza): **Peripiecias de los vascos en Indias** (Adventures of Basque People in the Americas) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 97-116

Abstract: After describing the literary figure of the *vizcaíno* (person from Biscay), this study concentrates on Basque emigration to America and its linguistic consequences, for which an analysis is made not only of certain texts generated by people from the Basque Country Navarre, but also their contributions –both phonic and lexical- to the processes of creation of properly American Spanish language.

Key Words: Castilian Spanish in the Basque Country. Colonial era. Spanish spoken in America. Hispanic-American texts. Language contact. Literary topic.

Galé García, Patxi (Euskaltzaindia. Plaza Barria, 15. 48005 Bilbao); **Landa Serrano, Aitziber; Mujika Ulazia, Nerea** (Univ. de Deusto. Avda. de las Universidades, 24. Apdo. 1. 48080 Bilbao): **Toponimia alavesa: cuestiones de normativización** (Toponymy of Alava: about standardization) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 117-131

Abstract: Spanish in the Basque Country (bilingual and monolingual) offers non standard uses of native constructions explicable as a result of the indirect influence of Basque. However, the non-existence of full structural parallelism between constructions in both languages or the internal trends of the Spanish language prevent other new uses passing from the *locus* of contact (the bilingual mind) to the system.

Key Words: Toponymy. Álava. Linguistic. Standardisation. Basque.

Gancedo Negrete, M^a Soledad (Univ. de Deusto. Grupo SAI. Avda. de las Universidades, 24. 48007 Bilbao): **Documentación de área vasca: errores de los escribanos. Interpretación lingüística** (Basque area documentation: scribes' mistakes. Linguistic interpretation) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 133-154

Abstract: The study of the graphical mistakes of the original mediaeval documentation in the Durango Municipal Archives will allow us, on one hand, to determine if in certain cases such mistakes transmit linguistic information that contributes to characterising the *corpus* of documents of Durango, and, on the other hand, taking into account linguistic connotations, to determine which *lapsus calami* are to be cleansed and which "mistakes" it is convenient to present in the critical edition.

Key Words: Mediaeval documentation in the Durango Municipal Archives. Graphic mistake. Linguistic connotation. Palaeographical transcription. Critical edition.

García Folgado, M^a José (Univ. de València. E. U. de Magisterio "Ausias March". Dpto. Didáctica de la Lengua y la Literatura. Alcalde Reig, 8. 46006 Valencia): **La Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País y la gramática española en el siglo XVIII** (The 'Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País' and Spanish grammar in 18th century) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 155-164

Abstract: This work is intended to contextualise and analyse the ideas on Castilian Spanish grammar exhibited by the Real Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País (Royal Basque Society of Friends of the Country), as well as the work carried out on the academic works by the corresponding commission.

Key Words: Real Sociedad Bascongada de los Amigos del País. Munive. 18th century. Teaching. Grammar. General grammar.

Gómez López, Ricardo (UPV/EHU. Fac. de Letras. Dpto. de Lingüística y Estudios Vascos. P^o de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria - Gasteiz): **Las ideas lingüísticas de Juan Mateo Zabala: El verbo regular vascongado del dialecto vizcaíno (1848)** (The linguistic ideas of Juan Mateo Zabala: *El verbo regular vascongado del dialecto vizcaíno* (1848)) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 165-183

Abstract: Zabala's grammatical work (1848) has only deserved the attention of Basqueologists in the field of dialectology (Zuazo 1988) and because of its contribution to the appearance of the Bizkaian literary dialect (Urgell 2001) or the appearance of hyper-Bizkaian (Laka 1986, Zuazo 1989). This article is an initial approach to Zabala's linguistic ideas, comparing them fundamentally with its two main sources: Larramendi and Astarloa.

Key Words: History of Basqueology. Grammatical ideas. 19th century. Basque grammar. Verb. Bizkaian Dialect.

Gómez Seibane, Sara (Univ. de Castilla-La Mancha. Fac. de Letras. Avda. Camilo José Cela s/n. 13071 Ciudad Real): **Evolución histórica y caracterización lingüística. Construcciones posesivas marcadas en documentación vizcaína (siglos XIV-XVIII)** (Historical development and linguistic description. Possessive marked frames in Biscayan documentation (14th-18th centuries)) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 185-198

Abstract: In these pages a market scale is proposed from a smaller to a higher degree of intensity in syntagma which contained a possessive element, the frequency of usage of such structures in four centuries is examined and one of the disappeared constructions is pragmatically characterised, namely, the one introduced by a determination elements are followed by *dicho*+ possessive.

Key Words: Spanish in the Basque Country. Historical Morphosyntax. Possessive constructions. Historical evolution. Semantic characterisation. Pragmatic characterisation.

Hualde, José I. (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Dept. of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese & Dept. of Linguistics. 4080 FLB. Urbana IL 61801. USA): **Acentuación y cronología relativa en la lengua vasca** (Accentuation and relative chronology in the Basque language) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 199-217

Abstract: In this paper we consider the lexical distribution of accentual classes in some Basque prosodic systems that look especially archaic (those used in Goizueta, Western Navarre, and in Northern Bizkaian) in order to establish the relative chronology of several morphophonological changes including plural formation and different types of compounding. In addition, we reconsider previous hypotheses on the development of Basque accentuation on the light of some new data.

Key Words: Accent. Diachrony. Basque dialects.

Ibarra Murillo, Orreaga (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. de Filología y Didáctica de la Lengua. Campus Arrosadia, s/n. 31006 Pamplona – Iruña): **Apuntes sobre interferencia castellano-vasca en el lenguaje juvenil actual. Léxico, calcos y transferencia lingüística** (Notes on Basque-Castilian interference in current juvenile language. Lexicon, duplicates and linguistic transfers) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 219-240

Abstract: This article analyses the interferences that take place in the oral discourse of today's young Basque speakers. Juvenile Basque is a variety that arouses linguistic interest and is a very adequate field in which to examine certain hypotheses on the future of linguistic change. In this article an analysis is made of the current juvenile lexicon and of certain cases of morphosyntactic transfers (verbs and grammatical cases) in the oral, colloquial and juvenile language.

Key Words: Basque/Spanish interference. Oral discourse. Juvenile Basque. Morpho-syntactic transfers.

Iribar Ibabe, Alexander; Isasi Martínez, Carmen (Univ. de Deusto. Avda. de las Universidades, 24. 48007 Bilbao): **El seseo vasco: nuevos datos para una vieja cuestión** (Basque "seseo": new data on an ageing matter) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 241-258

Abstract: These pages deal with the phenomenon of the Basque pronouncing of the Spanish letter c as from two versions which have not been taken into account by bibliography: the revision testimonies in 17th and 18th century documents, which contributes to connect later mediaeval data with the modern age, and an analysis of this pronouncing of the letter c in current speakers focused on obtaining a phonetical description which we now lack.

Key Words: Basque pronouncing of the Spanish letter c. Language contact. Spanish in the Basque Country. Basque-Romanic linguistics. Confusion of sibilants. Experimental phonetics.

Iribar Ibabe, Alexander; Túrrez Aguirrezabal, Itziar (Univ. de Deusto. Laboratorio de Fonética. Avda. de las Universidades, 24. 48007 Bilbao): **Sobre las oclusivas sordas en el ámbito vasco-románico** (On voiceless plosives in the basque-romance area) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 259-276

Abstract: This work pretends to demonstrate the functional distribution and performance of flat occlusives in Basque and in Spanish. With this purpose in mind, an analysis has been carried out, within an oral corpus of continuous speaking in informal speech by bilingual speakers with the predominance of Basque as L1, but with real proficiency in both languages, of the material belonging to a Gipuzkoan contributor.

Key Words: Phonology. Phonetics. Basque. Spanish.

Lakarra Andrinua, Joseba A. (UPV/EHU. Fac. de Letras. Avda. de la Universidad, 5. 01005 Vitoria - Gasteiz): **Temas para un prólogo: Forma canónica, tipología holística diacrónica y reconstrucción del protovasco** (Themes for a prologue. Canonical form, holistic and diachronic typology and reconstruction of Proto-Basque) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 277-347

Abstract: The study of the structure and evolution of the Canonical form of morphemes and diachronic holistic typology constitute new avenues for a more in-depth reconstruction of proto-Basque, reaching even previous phases (ancient proto-Basque) to those of the standards set by Mitxelena. Our model establishes certain bases for the study of experimented derivation and the formal etymology that is essential in the Basque corpus.

Key Words: Canonical form. Internal reconstruction. Holistic diachronic typology. Formal etymology. Ancient proto-Basque language. Typological derivation. Radical monosyllabism. Bisyllabism.

Landa, Alazne (UPV/EHU. Fac. de Letras. P^º de la Universidad, 5. 01006 Vitoria - Gasteiz): **De la presión psicolingüística a la convergencia estructural** (From psycholinguistic pressure to structural convergence) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 349-370

Abstract: Spanish in the Basque Country (both bilingual and monolingual) presents non-standard usages of native constructions that can be explained as a result of the indirect influence of Basque. However, the inexistence of a full structural parallelism between constructions of both languages or the very internal tendencies of Castilian Spanish stops other new usages from going beyond a mere contact locus (in a bilingual mind) to the system.

Key Words: Basque-Spanish contact. Grammatical impact. Convergence. Structural parallelism.

Manterola Agirre, Julen (EHU/UPV. Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea. Letren Fak. Hizkuntzalaritza eta Euskal Ikasketak Saila. Unibertsitateko Ibilbidea, 5. 01006 Vitoria – Gasteiz): **Euskarazko artikulua Erdi Aroko agiri bilduma batean** (Basque articles in a document of the Middle Age) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 371-379

Abstract: For this study we have based our work on the mediaeval cartulary of the monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla. The objective of our study are the morphemes of these documents that we consider articles. We shall distinguish singular and plural articles. With respect to the singulars, we shall see how the unions of vowels resulting from adding the articles to the noun take form in the plurals and we shall defend their demonstrative origin.

Key Words: Demonstratives. Article. Cartulary of San Millán de la Cogolla. Diachrony.

Martínez Areta, Mikel (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia): **Euskararen hitz-hasierako ahostunketa. Ikuspegi berriak** (Word-initial voicing in Basque. New approaches) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 381-400

Abstract: In this work we study the sonorisation undergone by initial explosive consonants in words in Basque. We believe that the internal factors are sufficient to explain why the ancient lenes are sonorised. Besides, we research on the parameters that may have to do with the exceptions. On one hand, when there is another deaf explosive consonant in the same word, that explosive consonant may provoke, out of sound harmony, the deafening of the initial consonant in the word. On the other hand, in such roots, as in the rest, there may also be an expressivity that may also intervene.

Key Words: Phonetics. Initial consonant of a word. Sonorisation. Deafening. Expressivity. Basque. Latin. Mitxelena.

Martínez de Madina Salazar, Elena (Euskaltzaindia. Plaza Barria, 15. 48005 Bilbao): **Algunos problemas en la transmisión de topónimos** (Some problems in the transmission of toponyms) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 401-413

Abstract: Toponyms, but in spite of being conservative linguistic elements are not exempted from changes in their transmission through time, orally and in writing. This work deals with the problems that arise in part of the territory of Alava where the Basque language has been lost, the situation that brings about translated or disfigured toponyms, etc. Also the importance of the study of historical toponymy is stressed.

Key Words: Transmission of toponyms. Bilingualism. Historical toponymy. Linguistic transfer. Linguistic substitution. Basque toponymy.

Mounole Hiriart-Urruty, Céline (EHU/UPV. Filología eta Geografia-Historia Fak. Unibertsitateko Ibilbidea, 5. 01006 Vitoria - Gasteiz): **Aditzaren mailegaketa euskararen diakronian: prozesu morfonologiko eta sintaktikoak** (Verb borrowing in the diachrony of Basque: morphological and syntactical processes) (Orig. eu)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 415-436

Abstract: Throughout its history, the Basque language has borrowed verbal forms from the languages of its surroundings: first from Latin, and then from Castilian Spanish, and Gascon and French later on. In this work we are going to study the morphonologic and syntax adaptations that such loaned verbs have undergone. In our opinion, the changes that are observed from one text to another in the loaned verbs can be easily explained if we take into consideration the fact that Basque has been surrounded by different Romanic languages and reorganizations in the verbal paradigms of such texts have been almost continuous.

Key Words: Importation. Historical morphology and syntax. Typology. Dynamic system.

Ramírez Luengo, José L. (Univ. de Jaén. Dpto. de Filología Española. Paraje Las Lagunillas s/n. 23071 Jaén): **Algunas notas sobre la lengua de Esteban de Terreros en el marco del español del siglo XVIII** (Some notes about Esteban de Terreros' language within the framework of the 18th Century Spanish) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 437-454

Abstract: Given the lack of knowledge that still exists on 18th-century Spanish, this studied pretends to offer the description of the language of a cultivated informant from those times, Esteban de Terreros; as from this analysis, the transitional character of that era becomes evident, as it was an era in which there were both solutions from the Golden Century and others that are more characteristic of modern Spanish.

Key Words: History of the Spanish language. 18th century. Esteban de Terreros. Morphosyntax. Phonetics-phonology.

Rilova Jericó, Carlos (Eusko Ikaskuntza. Miramar Jauregia. Miraconcha, 48. 20007 Donostia - San Sebastián): **Nuevas notas sobre el euskera olvidado** (New notes on forgotten Basque) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 455-466

Abstract: This work is focused on explaining the sporadic but constant presence of written documentation and Basque in various Basque Country Archive funds, mainly dated as from the mid-18th century, in reasoned form and with the appropriate historical contextualisation. This becomes evident in the two texts that make up the axis of this work.

Key Words: Basque. Historical documentation. Usages of Basque. 18th century.

Ros Cubas, Ander (EOI-Belautepien Dokumentazio Zentroa. Aspiuntza auzoa 6B. 48498 Zollo (Arrankudiaga)): **La Sendeya-Zingira, tras la senda vasco-románica** (La Sendeya-Zingira, following the Basque-Romantic path) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 467-479

Abstract: In view of the as yet unpublished historical documentation an analysis is made and a reinterpretation of the Bilbao toponym *Sendeya* is proposed. Until now it had been interpreted as a derivative of *senda* (path). A more ancient form, *Cendeya* is related with its Basque version *Zingira* and for both the common etym **caenica* is proposed, either directly from Vulgar Latin or through some kind of intermediate Romanic form.

Key Words: Sendeya. Zingira. Toponymy. Lexicon. Loan. Contact. Basque-Romantic.

Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Pedro (Univ. de Alcalá-GITHE. Fac. de Filología. Colegio de San José de Caracciolos. San Julián, 1. 28801 Alcalá de Henares); **Torrens Álvarez, M^a Jesús** (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Centro de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales-ILLA. Albasanz, 26-28. 28037 Madrid): **Las tradiciones de escritura del País Vasco comparadas con las de las regiones limítrofes** (The traditions of writing of the Basque Country compared with those of the bordering regions) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 481-502

Abstract: In this work a comparison is made of documents from the Basque Country with those from the geographic surroundings in order to determine the main characteristics of the various writing traditions and establish possible affinities. It is concluded that the tradition of the Basque Country has a clearly Castilian origin, which allows us to deduce that deviations from the standard have linguistic grounds that reflect the autochthonous usage of the writers.

Key Words: Documents. Northern Spanish. Graphematics. History of Spanish. Basque-Romantic Linguistics. Palaeography. Romanic and Basque languages. Writing traditions.

Sesmero Cutanda, Enriqueta (Centro Asociado de UNED Bizkaia. Parque Ignacio Ellacuría, 2 - 3. 48920 Portugalete): **Génesis documental en Bizkaia y Lingüística: propuestas para el análisis sociohistórico** (On record generation in Biscay and Linguistics: some proposals for a socio-historical analysis) (Orig.es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 503-519

Abstract: Two sets of problems are put forward with a historical prospective on documental generation that affect linguistic research in Bizkaia. The first affects the production in itself: the lack of sophistication of the register and the training of the writers. The second, which is the main point in this work, is the intermediation between original idea/expression and its reflection in writing, in its formal, idiomatical, legal and ideological aspects.

Key Words: Documentation. Intermediation. Ideology. Laws. Bilingualism. Teaching. Writers.

Sinner, Carsten (Univ. Leipzig, Institut für Angewandte Linguistik und Translatologie, Beethovenstr, 15. D-04107 Leipzig): **Castellano y catalán en contacto: oralidad y contextos informales** (Spanish and Catalan in contact: orality and informal contexts) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 521-543

Abstract: An analysis is made of the situation of linguistic contact between Catalan and Castilian Spanish in contexts admired by a usage of the proximity language. The difficulty of discerning between the alternating of languages and already-integrated loans is demonstrated by means of an analysis of the trans-code markings between Catalan and Castilian Spanish, which are probably be part of a bilingual code, or among the regional varieties of the two languages which are already influenced by the contact language.

Key Words: Alternating of languages. Loans. Catalan. Castilian Spanish. Trans-code markings.

Taberero Sala, Cristina (Univ. de Navarra, Campus Universitario s/n. 31080 Pamplona – Iruña): **Disponibilidad léxica y contacto de lenguas** (Lexical Availability and Language Contact) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 545-565

Abstract: This is the analysis of polls carried out for the project of lexical availability in Navarre, that is centred in the transfers from Basque to Castilian Spanish following the variables of linguistic model, dialectal zone, mother tongue and the language of habitual usage, and in statistic data obtained by applying the SPSS -version 15.0- application, the results of which raise questions on the linguistic models of teaching.

Key Words: Vailable lexicon. Bilingualism. Navarre. Castilian Spanish and Basque. Linguistic tuition models.

Uribarrena Urionaguena, Pedro (Los Hornos, 7. 09216 Marauri); **González de Viñaspre Gonzalo, Roberto** (Calle única, 23. 09216 Sáseta): **Toponimia en lengua castellana de Marauri (Condado de Treviño): Datos para la geografía histórica del euskera** (Toponymy in Castilian language from Marauri (County of Treviño): facts for a historical geography of the Basque language) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 567-596

Abstract: The village of Marauri in Treviño was a Basque speaking community up to the last decades of the 18th century. Basque-origin toponymy increases as you go back in time, in detriment of names of a Romanic origin. In fact, many of them are not registered in documents right up to the 19th and 20th centuries. Phenomena like the translation of toponyms, the displacement of generic names and Castilian-style spelling are the result of the period in which both languages were in contact.

Key Words: Historical toponymy. Documental corpus. Bilingualism. Linguistic substitution. Evolutional phenomena. Castilian Spanish toponyms.

Zabalza Seguíñ, Ana (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Edificio Bibliotecas. 31080 Pamplona - Iruña): **Atando cabos. La formación del apellido en la Navarra Moderna** (Connecting pieces. The making of family names in Early Modern Navarre) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 597-612

Abstract: This work studies the process of formation of surnames during the 16th and 17th centuries in a Basque-speaking region in that moment, a part of the Merindad (district) of Sangüesa, in Navarre. As from notary documentation and documents from judicial proceedings, analysing its apparent irregularities, the criteria that preside the assignment of denominations to individuals and domestic groups are studied.

Key Words: Onomastics. Basque-Castilian Spanish contact. 16th-17th centuries. Trunk family. Single-heir system.

Zamora Salamanca, Francisco J. (Univ. de Valladolid. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Dpto. de Lengua Española. Plaza del Campus s/n. 47011 Valladolid): **Sobre contacto de lenguas y estandarización lingüística. Cuatro casos: afrikáans, español de Argentina, español de Puerto Rico, *spanglish*** (On language contact and language standardization. Four cases: Afrikaans, Argentina Spanish, Puerto Rico Spanish, Spanglish) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 613-624

Abstract: In this work we use the basic concept of *linguistic loyalty*, proposed by Weinreich in 1953, as a common denominator of a set of attitudes of the speakers to ensure the standardisation of their mother tongue in situations of linguistic contact. However, the types of standardisation can be very different, as is evident in the four examples analysed.

Key Words: Contact linguistics. Sociolinguistics. Historical linguistics. Applied linguistics. Bilingualism. Linguistic attitudes. Linguistic standardisation. Linguistic planning.

Zamorano Aguilar, Alfonso (Univ. de Córdoba. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Dpto. de CC. del Lenguaje. Área de Lingüística General. Plaza del Cardenal Salazar, s/n. 14071 Córdoba): **Teoría del metalenguaje y contenidos gramaticales en el *Diccionario de Terreros y Pando (1786-1793)*. Una mirada desde la Lingüística General** (A theory of metalanguage and grammatical contents in Terreros and Pando's *Diccionario (1786-1793)*. A General Linguistics perspective) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 625-653

Abstract: This article is an in-depth reflection on the “metalanguage” by means of a historiographical analysis of a modelic lexicographer work: the *Diccionario* by Terreros (1786-1793). Its specific characteristics allow for an amplification of the metalinguistic theory and the mutually-feeding relationship between metalanguage and lexicography. We thus define what we deominate the *hypercubic proposal of metalanguage/metadiscourse*, by means of a relation between the fury of chaos and the structure of language as a dynamic system.

Key Words: Metalanguage. Metadiscourse. Terreros. Hypercube. Theory of Chaos. Fractal. Lexicography. Historiography.

Zubiaur Bilbao, José R. (Univ. de Deusto. Dpto. de Filología. Camino Mundaiz, 50. 20012 Donostia – San Sebastián): **El euskara en los manuales de lingüística románica** (The Basque language in the manuals of romanic linguistics) (Orig. es)

In: *Oihenart*. 23, 655-672

Abstract: The Basque language has been in contact with Latin and Romanic languages since the Romanization. This attracted the interest of Romanic scholars, many of which have become prestigious Basquologists. In this work, being turned together the information on our language in the best-known manuals of discipline, and analyse the precision of their data and the theories in which they are inserted.

Key Words: Basque substrate. Latinisms. Basque-Iberianism.

ORIGINALAK AURKEZTEKO ARAUAK

1. Lanak **argitaragabeak** izango dira, beraz ez dute ez osorik ez horien zatiren bat argitaratuak izan behar.
2. Lanak nazioarteko zientzia komunitatearen edozein **hizkuntzatan** igor daitezke, baina bereziki Euskal Herriko hiru hizkuntza ofizialetarik batean.
3. Aldizkariaren Erredakzio Kontseiluak lan guztiei buruzko irizpena emango du. Horrez gain, Erredakzio Kontseiluak ez diren bi **aztertzailak**, gutxienez, aztertuko dituzte lanok.
4. Ogirinalak **euskarri** informatikoan aurkeztu behar dira Word programan (PC edo Macintosh sistemetako edozeinetan), Arial 10 neurriko letra, lerroarte bakuna (espazio bat), orga itzultze bakarria paragrafo artean eta 2,5 cm-ko bazterra ezker, eskuin, goi eta behe aldeetan. Era berean, paperezko bi kopia helaraziko dira DIN A4 neurri normalizatuan.
5. Lanen **luzera** 20 orri ingurukoa izatea gomendatzen da, eta gehienez 30 orri izango dituzte. Orri guztiak zerbakiak izango dira, oharrez eta irudiz horniturikoak barne. Lanen luzera kontuan harturik, ez dira aurkibideak argitaratuko.
6. **Lehen orrialde batean** ondokoak agertuko dira: 1. izenburua letra xehetan (zortzi hitz baino gutxiagokoa, izenburuazpi batez osatua, horren beharra izanez gero); 2. horren ingelesezko itzulpena; 3. egile edo egileen bi abizenak eta izena (bigarren ponte izenaren inisiala bakarrik); 4. lanbide ezaupideak, etxeko helbidea eta posta elektronikoa barne (unibertsitatea, ikerketa erakundeak, etab., argitalpenean agertuko den helbidea izango da); 5. harremanetarako datu pertsonalak, helbidea, telefonoa, faxa, posta elektronikoa, baldin eta lanbide ezaupideetan agerturikoak ez badira; 6. lanaren amaiera data.
7. Lanek **laburpen** adierazgarri bat eramango dute, 60 hitzekoa gehienez. Halaber, **giltza-hitzak** izango dituzte (zortzi gehienez), garrantziaren arabera ordenatuak.
8. Testuaren antolaketa egokiari begira, ongi berezirikoa ataletan zatituko da, hartarako zifra arabiarrik bakarrik erabiliz, ondoko ondoko maila zerbakidunetan: 1. (Letra larriak-letra lodia), 1.1. (Letra xeheak-letra lodia), 1.1.1. (Letra xeheak), 1.1.1.1. (Letra xeheak-letra etzana). Ez dira zifra erromatarrekin edo letrekin nahasi behar.
9. **Irudiak**, grafikoak, taulak, etab. euskarri informatikoan aurkeztuko dira (tiff edo jpg formatua, 300 dpi-ko bereizmena gutxienez) eta/edo landare paper edo couché mate paperaren gainean, Txinako tintaz, eskuzko idatziak eta fotokopiak alde batera utzi behar dira eta ez dira onartuko. Erreprodukzioa egin ahal izateko behar bezain handia izango da irudien tamaina (10 * 15 cm gutxienez).

Irudiek ondoko ondoko zerbakiak eraman beharko dituzte sail bakar batean eta aurretik "Irudia" (edo horren laburdura), dagokion oin edo idazkunarekin eta testuan non kokatzen den adierazten dela. Orri bereiz batean irudi guztien zerrenda jarriko da, ondokoak agertuko direla: 1. irudi zerbakia, 2. oina edo idazkuna, 3. noizkoa den, 4. egilea, 5. jatorria (artxiboa, argitalpena, etab.), 6. argitaratzeko baimena (egilearenak ez diren kasuetan).
10. **Aipuak** komatxoen artean edo letra etzanez eta testuan integraturik joango dira, gehienez bi lerro luze izango direnean. Aipu luzeagoetarako letra tamaina txikiagoa edo letra etzana erabiltzea gomendatzen da, paragrafotik bereizita eta paragrafo koskatuan.
11. **Oharrek** ondoko ondoko zerbakiak izango dituzte, eta orri azpian kokatuko dira argibide oharrak direnean eta lanaren amaieran bibliografia oharrak direnean.

Bibliografia oharpen laburtuaren arauak errespetatuko dira (ISO 690, UNE 50-104 erreferentzia bibliografikoak). Hau da: abizenak (letra larri), egilearen izena. Izenburua (letra etzanez), argitalpen zerbakia, hiria: argitaletxea, urtea; orriak.

BIDANIA ARREOLA, Mikel. Artesanía y artesanos vascos, 1. arg. Bilbao : Editorial Vasconia, 1979; 422. or.

Erreferentzia bibliografia unitate handiago baten zatia denean, "In:" preposizioa erabiliko da.

ZAMORA ELICEGUI, José A. "Piedad y venganza". In: Anuario de Estudios Éticos, nº 2, 1981. Salamanca: Universidad, 1982; 123-134.
12. Egileei lehen inprimatze **probak** bidaliko zaizkie, eta egileek 10 eguneko epea izango dute proba horiek itzultzeko, akatsak zuzendurik eta aldaketarik erantsi gabe. Bestela, Eusko Ikaskuntzak lana bertsio originalean inprimatu edo horren argitaratzea baztertu ahal izango du.
13. Arau hauek ez betetzeak lana ez argitaratzea ekar dezake.

NORMAS PARA LA PRESENTACIÓN DE ORIGINALES

1. Los trabajos serán **inéditos**, por lo que no habrán sido publicados total ni parcialmente.
2. Podrán ser remitidos en cualquiera de las **lenguas** de la comunidad científica internacional, pero especialmente en las tres oficiales de Euskal Herria.
3. Todos los trabajos serán sometidos a la consideración del Consejo de Redacción de la revista y serán evaluados, por al menos, dos **evaluadores** externos ajenos al Consejo de Redacción.
4. Los originales deberán presentarse en **soporte** informático, en programa word (que podrá ser en cualquiera de los sistemas PC o Macintosh), tipo de letra Arial, cuerpo 10, interlineado sencillo (un espacio), un retorno entre párrafos y con los márgenes izda., dcho., super. e infer. de 2,5 cm. Asimismo, se entregarán dos copias en papel normalizado DIN A4.
5. Se recomienda que la **extensión** máxima de los trabajos sea en torno a las 20 páginas siendo la máxima de 30 páginas. Todas las páginas deberán ir numeradas, incluyendo las de notas y figuras. Teniendo en cuenta las extensiones de los trabajos no se publicarán sus índices.
6. En una **hoja de portada** se hará constar: 1. título en minúsculas (en menos de ocho palabras, complementado si es preciso con un subtítulo) 2. su traducción al inglés, 3. dos apellidos y nombre del autor o autores (el segundo nombre de pila sólo en inicial), 4. filiación profesional, domicilio incluido y correo electrónico (universidad, entidades de investigación, etc..., es la dirección que aparecerá en la publicación), 5. datos personales de contacto, domicilio, teléfono, fax, correo electrónico, en caso que sean distintos a la filiación profesional, 6. fecha de conclusión del trabajo.
7. Los trabajos se acompañarán de un **resumen** indicativo que no excederá de 60 palabras. Se incluirá asimismo la mención de las **palabras-clave** (no más de ocho) ordenadas en función de su importancia.
8. Para una correcta disposición del texto, se dividirá en partes perfectamente diferenciadas, empleando sólo cifras arábigas y en niveles numerados consecutivamente 1. (Mayúsculas-negrita), 1.1. (Minúsculas-negrita), 1.1.1. (Minúsculas), 1.1.1.1. (Minúsculas- cursiva). No deben mezclarse con cifras romanas o con letras.
9. Las **ilustraciones**, gráficos, tablas, etc. se presentarán en soporte informático (formato tiff o jpg a 300 ppp. de resolución mínima) y/o sobre papel vegetal o couché maté, a tinta china, evitando la escritura manual y las fotocopias, que no serán admitidas. Su tamaño ha de ser lo bastante amplio como para permitir su reproducción (mínimo 10 * 15 cm).

Las ilustraciones irán numeradas correlativamente en una sola seriación y precedidas de la palabra "Figura" (o su abreviatura), con el pie o leyenda correspondiente indicando su ubicación en el texto. Se aportará en hoja aparte una relación de todas las ilustraciones indicando: 1. nº de figura, 2. pie o leyenda, 3. fecha de la toma, 4. autor, 5. procedencia (archivo, publicación etc.), 6. autorización de publicación (en los casos que no sean del autor).

Los gráficos y las tablas irán insertados en word. Para la realización de las tablas no deben utilizarse los tabuladores, sino la opción de tabla del mismo programa.

10. Las **citas** irán entrecomilladas e integradas en el texto cuando no pasen de dos líneas. Para citas más extensas se debe emplear un cuerpo menor, separándolas del párrafo y en párrafo sangrado.
11. Las **notas** se numerarán de forma correlativa con cifras arábigas, y se ubicarán a pie de página cuando se trate de *notas explicativas* y al final del trabajo en el caso de las *referencias bibliográficas*.

Se respetará las normas de anotación bibliográfica abreviada (Referencias bibliográficas ISO 690, UNE 50-104). Es decir: apellidos (en mayúscula), nombre del autor. Título (en cursivas), número de edición, ciudad : editorial, año; páginas.

BIDANIA ARREOLA, Mikel. *Artesanía y artesanos vascos*, 1ª ed. Bilbao : Editorial Vasconia, 1979; 422 p.

Se utilizará la preposición "En:" cuando la referencia forma parte de una unidad bibliográfica mayor.

ZAMORA ELICEGUI, José A. "Piedad y venganza". En: *Anuario de Estudios Éticos*, nº 2, 1981. Salamanca : Universidad, 1982; pp. 123-134.

12. Las primeras **pruebas** de imprenta se remitirán a los autores, quienes dispondrán de un plazo de 10 días para devolverlas con las erratas corregidas, sin añadir modificaciones. De lo contrario, Euskal Ikaskuntza podrá imprimir el trabajo en su versión original o excluirlo de la publicación.
13. Se considera necesario el cumplimiento de estas normas para la publicación de cualquier trabajo.

NORMES POUR LA PRÉSENTATION DES ORIGINAUX

1. Les travaux seront **inédits**, ils ne doivent donc pas avoir été publiés ni totalement ni partiellement.
2. Ils pourront être remis en n'importe quelle **langue** de la communauté scientifique internationale, mais spécialement dans l'une des trois langues officielles d'Euskal Herria.
3. Tous les travaux seront soumis à la considération du Conseil de Rédaction de la revue et seront évalués par, au moins, deux **évaluateurs** externes au Conseil de Rédaction.
4. Les originaux devront être présentés sur **support** informatique, programme word (qui pourra être dans n'importe lequel des systèmes PC ou Macintosh), type de lettre Arial, corps 10, interligne simple (un espace), un retour entre les paragraphes et avec les marges gauche, droite, supérieure et inférieure de 2,5 cm. On remettra également deux copies sur papier standardisé DIN A4.
5. Il est recommandé que l'**extension** maximale des travaux soit d'environ 20 pages, 30 pages au maximum. Toutes les pages devront être numérotées, y compris celles de notes et de figures. Compte tenu de l'extension des travaux, leurs indexes ne seront pas publiés.
6. Sur une **page de couverture** on fera figurer: 1. le titre en minuscules (en moins de huit mots, accompagné au besoin d'un sous-titre), 2. sa traduction en anglais, 3. deux noms de famille et prénom de l'auteur ou des auteurs (seulement l'initiale du second prénom), 4. données professionnelles, y compris domicile et courrier électronique (université, organismes de recherche, etc..., c'est l'adresse qui figurera sur la publication), 5. données personnelles de contact, domicile, téléphone, fax, courrier électronique, au cas où elles seraient différentes des données professionnelles, 6. date de conclusion du travail.
7. Les travaux seront accompagnés d'un **résumé** indicatif qui ne dépassera pas 60 mots. Les **mots clés** (pas plus de huit) seront également inclus, ordonnés en fonction de leur importance.
8. Pour une correcte disposition du texte, il sera divisé en parties parfaitement différenciées, en utilisant seulement des chiffres arabes et en niveaux numérotés consécutivement 1. (Majuscules-caractères gras), 1.1. (Minuscules-caractères gras), 1.1.1. (minuscules), 1.1.1.1. (Minuscules-italiques). On ne devra pas mélanger avec des chiffres romains ou des lettres.
9. Les illustrations, graphiques, tableaux, etc. seront présentés sur support informatique (format tiff ou jpg à 300 ppp. de résolution minimale) et/ou sur papier végétal ou couché mate, à l'encre de chine, en évitant l'écriture manuelle et les photocopies, qui ne seront pas admises. Leurs dimensions seront assez importantes pour permettre leur reproduction (minimum 10 * 15 cm.).

Les illustrations seront numérotées corrélativement en une seule sériation et précédées du mot "Figure" (ou son abréviation), avec la légende correspondante indiquant son emplacement dans le texte. On fournira sur une feuille à part une liste de toutes les illustrations en indiquant : 1. le numéro de la figure, 2. la légende, 3. la date de la prise, 4. l'auteur, 5. la provenance (archives, publication etc.), 6. l'autorisation de publication (au cas où elles ne seraient pas de l'auteur).

Les graphiques et les tableaux seront insérés dans word. Pour la réalisation des tableaux on ne doit pas utiliser les tabulateurs, mais l'option de tableau du programme lui-même.

10. Les **citations** figureront entre guillemets et seront intégrées dans le texte lorsqu'elles ne dépasseront pas deux lignes. Pour les citations plus longues on devra utiliser un corps de lettre inférieur, séparées du paragraphe et paragraphe en retrait.
11. Les **notes** seront numérotées de façon corrélatrice avec des chiffres arabes, et seront placées en bas de page lorsqu'il s'agit de *notes explicatives* et en fin de travail dans le cas des *références bibliographiques*.

On respectera les normes d'annotation bibliographique abrégée (Références bibliographiques ISO 690, UNE 50-104). C'est-à-dire : Noms (en majuscule), prénom de l'auteur. Titre (en italique), numéro d'édition, ville : éditions, année ; pages.

BIDANIA ARREOLA, Mikel. *Artesanía y artesanos vascos*, 1ère ed. Bilbao: Editions Vasconia, 1979; 422 p.

On utilisera la préposition "Dans:" lorsque la référence fait partie d'une unité bibliographique plus grande.

ZAMORA ELICEGUI, José A. « piedad y venganza ». Dans: *Anuario de Estudios Eticos*, n° 2, 1981. Salamanca: Université, 1982; pp. 123-134.

12. Les premières **épreuves** d'imprimerie seront remises aux auteurs, qui disposeront d'un délai de 10 jours pour les renvoyer avec les errata corrigés, sans ajouter de modifications. Dans le cas contraire Eusko Ikaskuntza pourra imprimer le travail dans sa version originale ou l'exclure de la publication.
13. Le respect de ces normes est nécessaire pour la publication de n'importe quel travail.

REGULATIONS FOR THE PRESENTATION OF ORIGINALS

1. Work will be **unedited**, which means it will not have been published in its totality or partially.
2. It can be submitted in any of the international scientific community's **languages**, but especially in the Basque Country's three official languages.
3. All work submitted will be presented to Editing Board of the magazine for their consideration and will be sent to, at least, two external assessors for their evaluation.
4. The original must be presented **electronically**, in word format (which can be in either PC or Macintosh format), Arial size 10 font, single-spaced, no space between paragraphs and 2.5 cm margins to the left, right, bottom and top. Two copies on standard ISO 216 A4 paper will be submitted as well.
5. It is recommended that the maximum **length** of the work be around 20 pages the maximum being 30 pages. All pages must be numbered, including the notes and figures. Taking into account the length of the works, the contents will not be published.
6. The **title page** will contain: 1. the title in lower-case (in less than eight words, complimented if necessary with a subtitle), 2. its translation into English, 3. the two surnames and name of the author or authors (in the case of a second name only the initial), 4. professional affiliation, address including e-mail (university, investigation bodies, etc..., is the address that appears on the publication), 5. personal contact information, address, telephone fax, e-mail, in case they differ from the professional affiliation, 6. completion date of the work.
7. Works will be accompanied by a **summary** that will not exceed 60 words. **Key words** will also be included (no more than eight) in order of their importance.
8. For a correct layout of the text, it will be divided into three perfectly differentiated parts, using solely Arabic numerals and in consecutive numbered levels 1. (Upper case bold), 1.1. (Lower-case bold), 1.1.1. (Lower-case), 1.1.1.1. (Lowercase italics). They must not be mixed with Roman numerals or letters.
9. The **illustrations**, graphics, tables, etc. will be presented in electronic format (tiff or jpg format at 300 ppp resolution minimum) and/or on transparent drawing paper or couché mate, Indian ink, avoiding handwriting and photocopies, which will not be accepted. Its size must be sufficiently big to permit its reproduction (minimum 10 * 15 cm).

The illustrations will be numbered sequentially in a single series and preceded by the word "Figure" (or its abbreviation), with the corresponding note or legend indicating its location in the text. A separate page will contain a relation of all the illustrations indicating: 1. number of the figure, 2. note or legend, 3. date taken, 4. author, 5. source (archive, publication, etc.), 6. publication's authorization (in the case where it is not the author's).

The graphics and tables will be inserted into word. To create the tables, tabs must not be used, but instead the program's table option must be used.

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The rules of bibliographic abbreviation will be respected (ISO 690 bibliographic references, UNE 50-104). This is to say: surnames (in Upper case), name of the author. Title (in italics), edition number, city: editorial, year; pages.

BIDANIA ARREOLA, Mikel. *Basque Art and Artisans*, 1st ed. Bilbao : Editorial Vasconia, 1979; 422 p.

The "In:" preposition will be used when the reference is part of a larger bibliographic unit.

ZAMORA ELICEGUI, José A. "Mercy and Vengeance". In: *Ethical Research Yearbook*, nº 2, 1981. Salamanca : University, 1982; pp. 123-134.

12. The first print **drafts** will be submitted to the authors who will have a period of 10 days to return them with corrected misprints, without adding modifications. Otherwise, Eusko Ikaskuntza will be able to print the work in its original version or exclude it from the publication.
13. It is considered necessary to comply with these regulations to publish any work.

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