

## Einführung in das Baskische

Besoan

Mit grammatischen Erklärungen,  
Übungen und Lösungen

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Dieses Lehrbuch ist für Studierende einer Philologie geeignet, die sich für eine exotische Sprache interessieren, die mitten in Europa gesprochen wird. Die wichtigsten grammatischen Phänomene wie die komplexe Verbmorphologie, die abweichende Wortstellung oder das ergative Kasussystem werden knapp vorgestellt. Das Buch enthält Lösungen sowie ein Glossar und ist demzufolge auch zum Selbststudium geeignet. Die baskische Sprache ist für Sprachwissenschaftler keine Unbekannte, aber die meisten Menschen, die sich für Frankreich oder Spanien interessieren, haben falsche Vorstellungen über die Einordnung des Baskischen in die Sprachfamilien Europas. Das Baskische ist mit keiner Sprache der Welt verwandt.

Da über das kulturelle Leben des Baskenlandes außerhalb seiner Grenzen nicht viel bekannt ist, hat die Autorin Biographien berühmter Seefahrer, Intellektueller, Modemacher sowie Bildhauer auf baskisch eingearbeitet.

Landesweite Bedeutung hat im Baskenland bis in die heutige Zeit hinein der Meistersang oder 'bertsolaritza'. Der baskische Meistersänger Agustín Arrieta hat ein Stück Meistersang nach der Metrikvorgabe 'zortziko txikia' spontan für beiliegende CD aufgenommen.

Eine Sprecherin des Azkoitia Dialektes hat alte Meistersanglieder frei gesungen. Zusätzlich ist eine berühmte Legende als Bildergeschichte und als Text in Lektion 18 eingearbeitet worden, die ein Sprecher des Goierri-Dialekts vorliest und dieselbe Geschichte noch einmal frei erzählt. Das Buch enthält auch Links zu Seiten, die Informationen über die berühmtesten baskischen Musiker zur Verfügung stellen. Alles in allem ist das Buch nicht nur ein Lehrbuch mit Übungen sondern eine kleine Einführung in die Landeskunde des Baskenlandes.

ISBN 978 3 929075 59 5. **LINCOM Spachlehrbücher 03.** 300S. + CD. USD 53.80 / EUR 39.90 / GBP 37.90. 2009.

## A Student Grammar of Euskara

JON D. PATRICK  
& ILARI ZUBIRI IBARRONDO

This book is a practical handbook of the grammar of the basque language. It is aimed at the first three years of a University basque language curriculum. The book is built on the broad topic categories defined by HABE as important for the first 4 levels of basque language competence. The authors' experience of attending classes at the higher levels of 5-12 have been drawn on to determine the remaining most common language features that a student will be exposed to in the street, from television programmes, newspapers and radio. Competency in all the contents of the book would ensure a student was at the uppermost end of the scale of 2nd language speaker competency.

A unique feature of the text is its explanatory style. Each topic is discussed and then a series of sentence examples in basque are presented along with their english translation. In total there are

# Basque Linguistics

## Introducción a la etimología vasca (reconstrucción interna)

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La obra incluye 20 estudios etimológicos vascos realizados por el *método de reconstrucción interna*. La particularidad de este método consiste en relevación de los vínculos etimológicos que existen entre diferentes palabras vascas. Se trata de la fórmula *el vasco por el vasco*, sin recurrir a las comparaciones con otras lenguas. El punto de partida del método es la *ampliación retrospectiva de morfemas* elaborada en el transcurso de los últimos 15 años, en base del material de diversas lenguas, latín, armenio, vasco, ruso, etc. Los estudios están presentados en forma de discursos, en los cuales se reconstruyen mini sistemas fonético-semánticos. Cada uno de estos últimos incluye determinadas palabras, reunidas alrededor de una semántica, *argi* 'luz', *ezker* 'izquierdo', *gain* 'cumbre', 'partículas gramaticales', etc.

Bajo la luz de la reconstrucción interna, se revisan los resultados de las etimologías existentes, se hacen precisiones y aclaraciones correspondientes. Se presta gran atención a la diferenciación de las palabras según los criterios *culturales – no culturales*. Tradicionalmente, muchas palabras vascas, pertenecientes a la capa primitiva del vocabulario (*mendi* 'montaña', *haize* 'viento', etc), se consideraban como préstamos del mundo románico, sin hacer caso a la importancia de las mismas en el sistema interno de la lengua vasca. Lo mismo había ocurrido también con las partículas gramaticales. Gracias a la reconstrucción interna, se demuestra el carácter castizo de estos elementos y se precisa sus puestos en el vocabulario de vasco, relevando sus relaciones con otras formas euskéricas.

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about 2300 example pairs of sentences in the book. Importantly each example is used to focus on a particular aspect of the language. To aid the student special notes are added to English translations to explain variation in the translation from the literal form.

The book also contains a set of Appendices of the auxiliary verb paradigms in a clearest format yet published. Also it contains a set of Appendices of the most common forms of compound and synthetic verbs.

### Contents:

- I. PHONETICS - Fonetika
- II. INTRODUCTION TO MORPHOLOGY - Morfologiari Sarrera
- III. DECLENSION - Deklinabidea
- IV. MORPHOLOGY - Morfologia
- V. THE VERB - Aditza
- VI. SYNTAX - Sintaxis
- VII. NOTIONS & ELEMENTS - Nozioak eta Osagaiak.

(for the complete Table of Contents see our  
webshop [www.lincom.eu](http://www.lincom.eu))

ISBN 3 89586 444 7. **LINCOM Student Grammars 01.** 480pp. USD 122.90 / EUR 91.10 / GBP 86.50. 2001. **Course discounts available!**

## Sound Symbolism and Motion in Basque

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Sound symbolism studies the motivated

relationship between sound and meaning. Although in traditional linguistic theory (Saussure 1916), this relation is assumed to be arbitrary, several studies in this field (Abelin 1999, Hamano 1998, Hinton et al. 1994, Nuckolls 1996, Voeltz and Kilian-Hatz 2001a) have shown that there is a non-arbitrary element in the way some meanings are linked to some sounds, as well as some sounds are linked to some meanings. Furthermore, this relation seems to be a universal phenomenon; that is, all languages have sound symbolic words in their lexicons; the difference is that some languages are more prone to sound symbolic formations than others.

Basque, a genetically isolated language spoken on both sides of the western Pyrenees, is one of those languages with an important and rich sound symbolic system that covers a wide range of semantic fields such as small creatures, types of activity, weather phenomena, noise-making instruments, physical characteristics, and sexual terms. Despite its crucial role in the language, the study of Basque sound symbolism has been largely neglected in Basque linguistics. There are a few 'onomatopoeic lists' in some manuals, but no studies that systematically analyse the formal and functional properties of these elements.

This book bridges this gap by offering a detailed analysis of one semantic area of Basque sound symbolism: movement imitatives, i.e. those sound symbolic expressions that are used for the description of motion. This study is organised as follows: First, it starts with a discussion about the status of sound symbolism in linguistic studies (chapter 1), followed by a brief overview of their main formal characteristics (chapter 2). Second, it offers a description of the structure (chapter 3), morpho-syntax (chapter 4) and semantics (chapter 5) of movement imitatives in Basque. Third, it draws some conclusions and points out several research areas that deserve a more thorough

analysis in future studies (chapter 6). Finally, it includes an appendix with the corpus of more than 800 movement imitations used in this work, together with their English translations, and their structural and semantic information.

ISBN 3 89586 318 1. **LINCOM Studies in Basque Linguistics 06.** 90pp. USD 71.10 / EUR 52.70 / GBP 50.00. 2006.

## La modalité épistémique en basque

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Le présent travail a pour objectif d'étudier la modalité épistémique et ses corrélats structurels en basque. Il adopte une approche descriptive onomasiologique, c'est-à-dire qu'il est structuré selon des catégories fonctionnelles plutôt générales et énumère, décrit et analyse les différents moyens structurels qui y correspondent en basque. Cette langue emploie des moyens lexicaux et grammaticaux dans l'expression de la modalité épistémique sans clairement préférer l'un ou l'autre. Parmi les particularités du système, on retiendra l'existence de trois paradigmes verbaux pour exprimer une supposition ou une possibilité. Dans certains cas, la valeur épistémique est secondaire, mais une autre forme est exclusivement épistémique. Une autre particularité du basque sont les particules épistémiques qui forment une unité avec le complexe verbal.

La comparaison avec le français montre que la langue basque occupe une situation intermédiaire entre les langues où la modalité épistémique est fortement grammaticalisée et le français, où les expressions répertoriées sont moins « exclusives », c'est-à-dire que l'on trouve en français à côté des moyens lexicaux qui existent dans toutes les langues des formes dont l'emploi épistémique est secondaire, facultatif et marqué. Typologiquement, l'épistémique n'est pas du tout un domaine isolé, mais lié, synchroniquement et diachroniquement, à d'autres domaines de la modalité, et même à la temporalité et à l'actualité.

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## The Souletin Verbal Complex New Approaches to Basque Morphophonology

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The study presents an analysis of the Souletin verbal complex. Souletin is one of the seven main dialects of Basque. It is spoken by about 11,000 people in SW France. Basque and its dialects are known for their complex verbal structure offering several thousands of synthetic verb or auxiliary forms. The integration of up to three participants, the tripartite graded honorific system, the great number of non-fact constructions and various root morphemes result in a highly polymorphous structure.

**Chapter I:** The process type model which is applied here consists of a semantic, a morphophonemic and a phonemic level and two types of transmission rules between them (morphophonological assignment rules between the first two levels, and phonological rules between the second and third level). **Chapter II:** An overview of the phonemic system and the typology of the phonological rules, which are numerous in the Souletin dialect, is given. Two

features determine the typology of these P-rules: prosody (e.g., the ü-harmony rule) and semantic conditioning. **Chapter III:** In the first part of Ch. III the various morphological categories are discussed (actant markers; marker of semantic function; plural markers; roots of auxiliaries and synthetic verbs; causative, assertative and negative marker; tense marker; aspect marker; non-fact markers; subordinators). Two main conditions are responsible for a split of the verbal paradigm into two different systems of organisation: the semantic function of the actants and their speech-act participation (SAP). The first condition is valid for the ergative construction of paradigms as the present tense, the SAP condition structures the past tense paradigms and several non-fact paradigms with a strong resemblance to inverse languages. The second half of this chapter is dedicated to the listing of the various paradigms in dependence on tense and mood, the degree of politeness and transitivity.

ISBN 3 929075 03 2. **Linguistics Edition 02.** 220pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 76.50 / GBP 72.60. 1993.

## El verbo auxiliar vasco Formas unificadas y dialectales

JOXE M. ETXEBARRIA L.

In this work the author presents a comparison between the standard and the dialectal forms, including the Biscayne dialect (B), Guipuscoan dialect (G), High Navarre dialect (GN), dialect of Labourd (L), Low Navarre dialect (BN), dialect of Zuberoa (Z) and dialect of Roncal (Err.). The verbs of the minor dialects of Aezkoa and Salazar are given in the Appendix.

The form of the auxiliary verbs in the standard basque language are determined by the Academy of Basque Language. However, with the exception of the Biscayne dialect, dialects are not handled by the Academy. Additionally, the author includes those dialectal forms which are not listed among the normative forms. *Examples with translations.* [written in Spanish].

ISBN 3 89586 985 7. **LINCOM Studies in Basque Linguistics 02.** 480pp. USD 127.00 / EUR 94.10 / GBP 89.40. 2002.

## Artificial Languages

### Mixed Artificial Languages

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Artificial languages are often classified on the basis of whether they are based on natural languages or are attempts to build a language (or at least the vocabulary of a language) "from scratch". The former type are called 'a posteriori' languages and the latter 'a priori' languages. This is not a strict dichotomy, but rather a spectrum, and there may be no truly a priori languages. However, languages with substantial a priori and a posteriori components have been labelled 'mixed' languages.

This book is a survey of several such languages. After an introduction, there are chapters on phonetics, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Given that these languages are partly a priori, one might wonder to what extent they conform to universals posited for natural languages, and this is examined with respect to various properties. The languages discussed include Volapük (by far the best known and most successful language of this type), the Blue Language, Gilo, pan-kel, and Vela.

ISBN 3 89586 844 2. **Languages of the World 29.** 110pp. USD 77.90 / EUR 57.70 / GBP 54.80. 2003.

## A Priori Artificial Languages

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The best known artificial language is *Esperanto*. However, hundreds of other artificial languages have been proposed, although some have not progressed beyond the stage of sketches and few have seen much actual use. Those which are not consciously based on natural languages are called *a priori languages*. Such languages have been less successful than artificial languages built with elements of natural languages, such as Esperanto and Interlingua.

However, a priori languages are of considerable theoretical interest, in particular from the point of view of language universals: if a universal property holds even of languages created "from scratch", then it can indeed be seen as a property of any (usable) human language. Therefore, in the description of the grammars of several a priori languages, particular attention will be given to whether their features are in accord with proposed universals, of both the Greenbergian and Chomskyan types.

After an introduction one chapter each will be devoted to phonetics/phonology, writing systems, lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics. The languages described include *aUI*, *Babm*, *Fitusa*, *Loglan/Lojban*, and *Suma*. Most of these languages have received very little attention, even from scholars studying artificial languages.

ISBN 3 89586 667 9. **Languages of the World 24.** 160pp. USD 75.20 / EUR 55.70 / GBP 52.90. 2000.

## Daughters of Esperanto

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Esperanto is by far the most successful artificial language. However, some of those who learned it were not satisfied with it and changed it in various ways. Esperanto has also been modified to serve as an intermediate language in machine translation. In addition, designers of some other languages borrowed many elements from Esperanto. This book is a survey of artificial languages resulting from these processes. After an introductory chapter in which the languages are presented, there are chapters on phonetics and phonology (including orthography), the lexicon, morphology, syntax, and semantics.

At various points comparisons to Esperanto are made. The languages covered include Ido (the best known language of this type), Aiola, Arlipo, Atlango, the DLT Intermediate Language, Ekselsioro, La lingvo Esperantida, Esperloja, Farlingo, Hom-idyomo, Linguna, Modern Esperanto, Mondezo, Mondlango, Mondlingvo, Neo, Olingo, Perio, Zamenhof's Reformed Esperanto, Romániço, Sen:esepera, and Virgoranto. Some of these languages are quite similar to Esperanto, while others are rather different in several respects. Some daughters of Esperanto involve simplifications in one or more areas of the grammar, but some have introduced greater complexity, e.g. more personal pronouns or more morphological cases.

ISBN 978 3 89586 748 4. **Languages of the World 33.** 178pp. USD 87.70 / EUR 65.00 / GBP 61.70. 2008.

