B. FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL

ROMANCE PHILOLOGY, PROVENÇAL, FRENCH: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Throughout each section or subsection the articles are given in the alphabetical order of the authors' names. Works applying to more than one section are entered in one section only, e.g., J. Damourette and E. Pichon, Essai de Grammaire Française is to be found in Section III only (French), in spite of the fact that some parts refer to Section I (Romance Philology) and others to Section II (Provençal). Adjustment will be easily made by the reader.

Bibliographical indications of reviews are given after the bibliographical indications of the works reviewed. Comments will be found on some important books which were merely cited in YWML, i, 1930, but seem worthy of more consideration; e.g. H. F. Müller, A Chronology of Vulgar Latin, &c. (Section I, no. 17). In some cases the scheme here followed has involved the repetition of contributions already pointed out in YWML, i, 1930, or the mention of important works anterior to the period especially under review, viz., July 1930 to June 1931.

I. Romance Philology.

2. E. Cross, Syncope and kindred Phenomena in Latin Inscriptions from the parts of the Roman world where Romance speech developed, New York, Publ. Inst. of French, 1930.
4. G. Friederici, 'Vier Lehnwörter aus dem Tupí (ajoupa, boucan, palétuvier, tiburón)', Behrens-Fest.
5. E. Gamillscheg, 'Zur Frage der Auswahl bei der suffixalen Ableitung', Behrens-Fest.
17. H. F. Müller, A Chronology of Vulgar Latin (Beihefte zur ZRP, 78), Halle, Niemeyer, 1929. This work deals with the problem of the unity of Vulgar Latin and the linguistic and social circumstances affecting the development of French, Italian, and Spanish. ‘The linguistic facts singled out, the production of the Romance future, passive, idiomatic constructions of an almost morphological nature, important characteristic usages like that of the plural of majesty and the evident lack of separate phonetic developments before the end of the VIIIth, the greater number of them after that date, all this, in perfect keeping with the social aspect of the situation, points to the IXth century as the terminus a quo, when the diverging, or to use Schuchardt’s expression, the centrifugal forces get the upper hand. . . . The democratic or homogeneous culture of the French brought about the triumph of the vulgar tongue, its early use for literature and a powerful blooming forth of their popular ideals. It therefore resulted in a continuation of the phonetic evolution begun in Vulgar Latin and carried it to its end. In Italy and Spain, on the contrary, the natural aristocratic constitution of society, due to the presence of a numerous and influential élite, got the upper hand’. From the standpoint of the influence exercised by the popular element, the three western Romance languages can be put in the following order: first, French; second, Spanish; third, Italian. See reviews by J. Brüch, ZFSL, liv, 1931, 357–82; P. Taylor, RR, xxi, 1930, 60–2.