IV. SPANISH STUDIES

LANGUAGE

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I. GENERAL

The most important publication of the year has been the two volumes containing the papers read at the I Congreso de Instituciones Hispánicas, *Presente y futuro de la lengua española*, M, Edic. Cultura Hispánica, xx + 544 + 460 pp. (= *Pres. fut.*). The two volumes are particularly useful for the information they provide on the state of the language in Latin America, especially as regards the question of a possible fragmentation of Latin-American Spanish and the means to avoid such a calamity. While all the contributors are confident that fragmentation will not occur, there is no clear expression of any policy of more than a general nature to prevent its coming about.

Neither A.L.P.I. nor A.L.E.A. have advanced during the year. The director of the latter, M. Alvar, compares the two, *Pres. fut.*, i, 417, and argues the case for the abandonment of linguistic atlases of large areas compiled in the old style, in favour of a combination of highly selective atlases for such areas and more detailed regional atlases; in this way, regional differences in culture can more easily be taken into account and linguistic features peculiar to small areas studied in more depth, while the large-area atlas would be useful in establishing the linguistic frontiers within which the regional atlases would operate. L. Michelenla gives an account of a projected atlas of Basque, *Pres. fut.*, i, 427.

One further fascicle of the *DHLE* has appeared, taking us from *ACORDAR* to *ACHUPALLA*.

2. ETYMOLOGY AND LEXICOGRAPHY

V. García de Diego continues his *Etimologías naturales* in *BRAE*, xliv, 17, and *RDIP*, xx, 3 — mostly words beginning with *ch*.
A number of studies have appeared attributing Arabic etyma to Spanish words. D. A. Griffin derives ralea from rahli, BRAE, xlv, 107, on the evidence of an entry in the 13th-c. Vocabulista in arabico, and J. Vásquez Ruiz offers waṭb, ‘hard man, woman with well-developed breasts’, as the etymon of guapo, RFE, xlv, 299. An earlier study by Vásquez Ruiz is criticized by M. L. Wagner, ib., 305: chaval must be thought purely Romany in origin, not Arabic. J. Martínez Ruiz writes on the vocabulary of sugar-refining among 16th-c. moriscos in Granada, RDTP, xx, 271.

For the interpretation of OSp. texts, G. J. MacDonald connects hamihala, ARMagos 138, with the common Arabic interjection al ḥamdu lillāh, less convincing phonetically than Entwistle’s ḥāmiy Allah, but having an advantage in frequency of use (RPh, xviii, 35), and M. Morreale throws light on several passages of the LBAmor, PRES. fut., ii, 51, in a paper which stresses Juan Ruiz’s use of spoken language and his reliance on gesture to make his meaning clear. Two articles in ZRP, lxxx, give an object-lesson in the dangers of insufficient research: a note by L. Söll, 98, deriving Astur. and Arag. busto from a cross between ARBUSTUM and Late Lat. BUSTAR, is demolished by J. Hubschmid, ib., 109, who takes his study well beyond the Peninsula and to pre-Latin roots.

On a more general note, S. Gili Gaya comments on scientific terms in Spanish, PRES. fut., ii, 269, calling attention to the divergence between Spain and Latin America in many cases, which he attributes mainly to the two different source languages, French and English respectively.

3. Phonetics

F. Schürr returns to the defence of his theory of diphthongization in PRES. fut., ii, 135, with particular attention to the Peninsula. The general acceptance of the change of Lat. AE > [ɛ] is criticized by C. Blaylock, RPh, xviii, 16; the many exceptions have not been properly explained. Blaylock suggests that there may have been an alternation between AE and Ī in Latin, possibly caused by rustic monophthongized forms; AE would not have been finally monophthongized until after the loss of quantity distinction, when [ɛ] would