III. BRETON AND CORNISH STUDIES

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1. Breton

F. Broduic, Roll al leoriou hag ar pennadou bet embannet e brezoneg e 1975/Bibliographie des publications en langue bretonne: année 1975, 124 pp. (see TWML, 38:518), and J. Le Dû and Y. Le Berre, Dictionnaire pratique français-breton, vol. 3, pp. 169-247, Chandelle-Cygne, appear as nos 10 and 12 respectively of Studi. R. Hemon's, Geriadur istorel ar brezhoneg (see TWML, 37: 492, 38:519, 39:559, 40:564) reaches a grand total of 3,232 pp. in its final part, 36, Turkez-Zouav. It is encouraging to learn that the earlier cyclostyled parts of this important work are to reappear in a printed version of more manageable format. M. Briant continues 'Tro geriaoua e Bro-Lanuon' (see TWML, 37: 492, 38:518, 39:558) in Hor Yezh, 124:6-51 (human body, ailments and occupations) and 126:27-44 (misc., fish); interspersed are lists of proposed neologisms cryptically entitled 'Dizoloadur hor bed'. P.-Y. Lambert, 'Les grammaires bretonnes (additions)', EC, 16:233-36 (see TWML, 39: 557), and G. Le Duc, 'Le Donoet, grammaire latine en moyen-breton — suite: commentaire et notes', EC, 16:237-60 (see TWML, 38:520) both conclude earlier arts.

The titles of the reprints of A.-E. Troude, Nouveau Dictionnaire pratique français-breton... (1869), xxxvi + 940 pp., and Nouveau Dictionnaire pratique breton-français... (1876), xxiv + 823 pp., Mayenne, Floc'h, continue in more specific vein... du dialecte de Léon avec les aceptions diverses dans les dialectes de Vannes, Tréguier et Cornouailles, while the Breton-French vol. carries a modern biog. and bibl. preface of eight unnumbered pages by L. ar Floc'h. This is the best 19th-c. dict. Y. Gourmelon, 'Étude statistique du vocabulaire breton', Skol Vreizh, Plourin-Morlaix, 50, 1977:4-10, is a useful little essay in dialectometry based on over 300 lexical items appearing in P. Le Roux's Atlas Linguistique de la Basse-Bretagne (which has now been reprinted, Bourg-Blanc, Éds Armoricaines); no linguistic data are given, only the mathematical conclusions.
F. Élégoët, *Nous ne savions que le breton et il fallait parler français . . .* Mémoires d’un paysan du Léon, Quimper, ‘Breizh hor Bro’, 1978, 220 pp., is a transl. of ‘Ur vro, un den’, Hor Yezh, 101–102, 1975:1–183 (see also YWML, 39:558), to which has been added a postface ‘L’identité négative’, discussing Breton-speakers’ attitudes towards their language.


It is interesting to see languages other than French entering the field of Breton lexicography; the cross-bearings they provide can hardly be other than beneficial. R. Hincks, *Geriadurig kembraeg–brezhoneg*, Plufur, Ober, 172 pp., is a cyclostyled Welsh–Breton word-list of some 2,800 items. R. Delaporte, *Elementary Breton–English Dictionary*, Cork U.P., 110 pp., is a considerably more substantial work in both scale (6,500 words) and conception. A number of transls are usually given for each Breton word, thereby suggesting fairly clearly its semantic field; idiomatic expressions are quite numerous. It is a pity that neologisms and resurrected archaisms not current in spontaneous spoken Breton have not been marked. G. ar [=Le] Menn, ‘Notennou yezh: yezh ar mor’, Hor Yezh, 125:29–43, presents and comments on two short maritime vocabularies publ. in 1911.

P. Denez and J.-Y. Urien, ‘Studiadenn war an niver-daou’, Hor Yezh, 126:3–26, discuss at some length, with ref. to morphological and syntactical criteria, the status of the dual sub-