REVIEWS OF BOOKS

Spanische Grammatik auf Historischer Grundlage. Von FRIEDRICH HANSEN.

In this publication, which forms vol. VI of the Sammlung Kurzer Lehrbücher der romanischen Sprachen und Literaturen, edited by Professor Meyer-Lübke, Dr. Hansen has given us a work to which we must accord high rank in the literature of its subject, both for the expert acquaintance with the linguistic facts and the excellent method with which it is informed.

After an introduction speaking briefly of bibliographical aids to the study of the Spanish language, of its present status, its history and dialects, the author deals in three chapters respectively with Phonology (49 pages), Morphology (135 pages) and the non-inflectional parts of speech (59 pages). In the last two chapters much attention is bestowed upon syntactical phenomena and in all but the third we not infrequently find Catalan and Portuguese drawn upon for comparison with facts of Spanish grammar. In distinction from his immediate predecessors, Menéndez Pidal and Zunner, Dr. Hansen has taken modern Spanish speech, and more particularly its American phase, as his point of departure, ascending from there to the older periods of the literary idiom. A plan such as this would be difficult of execution, within the narrow limits set to the book before us, even in the case of a language less widely spread, and offering fewer mooted questions than the Spanish; and the author is to be congratulated upon his success in arranging, on the whole clearly, the great mass of material, and in discussing it with independent judgment. Just exception may, however, be taken to the fact that phonology, a subject entitled to an especially important place in view of the plan adopted in this book, is stretched upon the Procrustean bed of a scant fifty pages. The natural result of such compression is that the exposition of the many problems involved is not always complete and by no means clear. Yet this might have been easily avoided by omitting the consideration of syntax and the comparison of Portuguese and Catalan, features very commendable in themselves, but less essential than others, and from the very nature of the case rather tentatively treated in this instance. By reducing, in some such way as this, the bulk of his material the author might have given some points of more general import in the presentation of the phonology of a language fuller recognition than they now have. Among such points we may mention the following:

1. A careful distinction, in the statement of linguistic facts, between the different periods of the language to which those facts are to be attributed; for example a more regular indication of the chronology of phonetic changes and of the essential differences between the ancient and modern pronunciation of sounds (cf. e.g. Menéndez Pidal, M. § 35. 6).

2. Some special consideration of the working of analogy in Spanish (cf. e.g. Menéndez Pidal, M. § 71–72).

3. Metathesis. (cf. § 21, 3) Some instructive instances of this very important source of phonological change are given by Menéndez Pidal, M. § 67.
A mine of information is contained in C. Michaëlis, Zur hitz. Wortschärfung, 1876, p. 222 ff., and in Cuervo’s well-known Apuntes críticos sobre el lenguaje Bogotano (4th ed., 1907). A selection of the very large number of other examples, offered both by the literary and the popular dialect of the Peninsula, and in part illustrative of other sound-changes, may find a place here: a) Cases of the very frequent transposition of l, n, r. Brieva, Biblia (G. Manrique 2, 32, etc.); caíre catedral (Marín, C. p. exp. 2, 125), cubrió, cubrió (P. C. Gen. 268, 2, etc.); gerfo, grifo (C Baena 340, 12), Gratal, Gabriel (ibid., 344, 3, etc.); P. C. Gen. 271 a); Guadafu, Guadafre (C Baena 227, 21); inángé, imagen (Marín, l. c. 2, p. 474); Ofreus, Orfeus (Alex. 1717); plantudo, pantudo (L. de Rueda 2, 358); Vrige, Virgen (Torres Naharro, 1, 135; cf. Marín, l. c. 2, p. 474 Biugo, Bigen, Birgen); Yprocatas, Yprocratas (Talavera, Corbacho 264); b) Transposition of other sounds; daragar, adargar (G. Manrique 1, 147); entrelinar, entrelízar (P. C. Gen. 730 a); Rouzet, Autos, Paras y Col. 4, 8 v.); extentinos, intestinos (Alex. 1925; Apoll. 313; Subak, Judenspanisch, Zr. Ph. 30, 171); estoigamo, estoymgo (e. g. Schuchardt, Zr. Ph. 5, 311); floxwia, hilofonism, fitonomia (Amadis 425 a; L. de Rueda 1, 17 etc.); figorillos, gujarillos (Marín, l. c. 1, p. 174); jamejado, mañajado (L. de Vega, Guz. de Toral, Ed. Restori, l. 2348); oteño, todavia (Marín, l. c. 3, no. 4125); sastijificacion, satisjificacion (J. Ruiz 1144; see for other Sp. and Portug. examples my Canc. Gallego-Castell., p. 232, not to l. 1941); vestjudad, vestudad (G. Manrique 2, 233).

4. The influence of words upon each other, whether through crossing, popular etymology or some other form of association (cf. §§ 9, 1; 21, 3).

Some good examples are contained in Menéndez Pidal, M. §§ 71-72, but no collection of Spanish cases has as yet been made so far as I know. Only a few instances, in some of which other transformations are also involved, or for which a different interpretation may be required, may follow here. Trasladador, trasladar + laudar (Berocco, Missa 10; P. Cr. Gen. 656 b; cf. laudar, laude e. g. S. Dom. 370, 393; Apoll. 61, 178; Fern. Goncal, 659); anapuesto, anapasto (C Baena 341, 2); arcadus, auadacho + orcof (D. Quix. 2, 14); camarlencho, camarlenço + lenheto? (C Stúñiga p. 78); Feo Blas, Pierabrus (D. Quix. 1, 15); pintasligo, *pitiligo + pinto (see C. Michaëlis, Miscellanea Caix-Cancello p. 145-4); plus-café, puisse-café (Argentina. See Romanis 8, 622); riuseñor, O. Sp. rostínol (Alex. 1973); see for other Sp. and Portug. representatives of Latin incindidus my note on the nightingale in Canc. Gallego-Castell., p. 191); sancristan, sacrifician + sain(10) (J. Ruiz 3741; etc. Cf. Alph. X, C Maria 332 sancred-cho; Canc. Resende 1, 268, etc.); visorey, vicerey + eizo (e. g. Torres Naharro 1, 265, 337; Canc. Resende 2, 487, etc.).

Numerous instances of the subtraction of proper names to this psychological process are found in P. C. Gen., e. g. Numm, numeda, meneda 99 a; Guadaren, agua de los villages 210 a); Portus, portidos 218 b; Vérona, mol de Roma 225 a; Francia, frana 268 a; Zamora, qe, (vara) mora 379 a; Cf. Alph. X, C Maria 143 Aagua-dalquiuir, Guadalquiur + agua; macédonia, amazona (Cron. troy. 2, 130); andrianico, adriatico (i. e. mar) + antico? (ibid. 211).

As regards Portuguese, see the articles on etymologia popular by Moreira, Revista lusit. 1, 56; Coelho ibid. 133 ff.; Lang, Zr. Ph. 13, 213-214; Leite de Vasconcellos, Miscellanea Caix-Cancello 268-9.

Let us now pass on to a more detailed consideration of some of the many points which Dr. Hanssen presents in his important work.
§ 3, 12 The Conqueror of Toledo was Alfonso VI, not Alfonso VII (1126-1157).

—13 (cf. § 2, 2) Following Saroïhandy (G. 869), Hansen here represents Catalan as an independent offspring of Peninsular Latin rather than as a variety of the Romance of Southern France, arguing that Provençal and Catalan do not pass imperceptibly into each other and that no sharp line can be drawn between the latter and Aragonese. While it is not to be denied that this view, which is at variance with the one still held by most scholars, may find support in the results of future research, it must be said that it is not warranted by our present knowledge of the linguistic conditions obtaining between Catalonia and France (cf. Schädel, Krit. J. B. 1905, 194-195) on the one hand and Castile on the other, not to mention the peculiar intellectual and political attitude of the Catalans toward Castile.

§ 6, 1 (cf. also § 11) 'Die spanischen vokale sind i e a o u. Dieselben sind weder offen noch geschlossen.' This theory of Spanish vocalism is no doubt based upon the conditions prevailing in colonial speech as stated e. g. by Lenz, *Ortologia y ortografia de la lengua Castellana* (Santiago 1894) p. 10, where only five vowel-sounds are distinguished (cf. also *Phonetische Studien* 5, 273) and by Lamouche, *Rom. Forsch.* 23, 972, who ascribes to the Jewish Spanish of Salónica "the five vowels characteristic of its mother-tongue in Spain" (Subak, *Zeitschr. f. rom. Phil.* 30, 138 expresses no opinion in regard to this matter). Now, if this theory be true of colonial Spanish, it may be accepted as essentially true of the language of Spain at the time of emigration to the new settlements. It does not hold good, however, for the Spanish spoken in the Peninsula to-day, though so great a phonetician as Gonçalves Vianna, preoccupied no doubt by a time-honored tradition, still clings to it (*Rom. 24, 298-30; Le Portugais* p. 26; *Revue Hesp.* 15, 839 f.). As long ago as 1892, J. Storm (*Engl. Phil.* 1, 37-65) distinguished between open and closed Sp. e and o, as in verde, Cordoba, and no one familiar with modern Castilian speech can fail to notice the frequency, in all classes of society, of open e, e. g., in the diphthong ue, and especially of open o in such words as oseño, poco, otro, hermoso, dos, doce, joven, or under the influence of metaphony, as in copa, Copa or in coma, toma, toma, tome (from comer, tomar) as compared with como, tomo. A more detailed discussion of this important subject would exceed the limits of a review, and is the less necessary as it is promised by Mr. M. A. Colton in a work on *Phonétique Castillane* shortly to appear. Cf. for the present Araujo, *Phonet. Studien* 6, 37 and Josselyn, *Phonétique espagnole* (1907) p. 9 f.

§ 7, 9 Instead of explaining pues for pues as due to the atomic position of the word, it would seem better to consider it in connection with a series of other forms with u and ue to which this interpretation could scarcely apply. Such are lugo, lugo for luego, a form which is of frequent occurrence in *F. Cron. Gen.* (Hanssen cites only one of the twenty or more cases), in Encina (Testa P. 11, 83, 86, 113, 127, 134) and other authors of the Sixteenth Century (see also Wiener, *Songs of the Spanish Jews* in *Mod. Philol.* 1, 209, 263) and is still heard in the every-day speech of Madrid. (Cf. also Aragon: *aita lugo = hasta luego*; in *Annaire de l'École des H. E. 1901, 113*; *cuelgan* por *cuelgan* (Lope de Rueda 1, 264) and the cases cited by Pietsch in *Z. f. r. Ph.* 34, 643-4. As for the question whether the pronunciation of the diphthongs ie, ue in O. Sp. was prevailingly ie, ué or rather ie, úe, we are scarcely prepared to decide it in the present state of
our knowledge of the subject. Hanssen admits that Berco avoids riming *eite.
hispan. Wortschöpfung, p. 236, a work still to be consulted by the student of
Hispanic speech.
— 3 For a rational explanation of such cases as Aragon. hueyto (ocho),
Westlem. muceite (noche), which Hanssen dismisses as instances of what he
terms 'überdiphthongierung', see the observations of Morf. Archiv. f. n. S. u.
Lit. 1910, p. 269, which also affect the view advanced by Pietsch in regard to
duecho in Modern Philology 1909, 53-60. On page 54 of the discussion of duecho
just mentioned, Prof. Pietsch makes the following statement: "Lang, Zr. P.
XXXII, p. 394, refers for *doito de etc. to O. Sp. duecho and Prov. duch, to
Lanchetas (who deserves no mention), to Menéndez Pidal, Manual § 122, 2
duch < duciu, and to Zr. P. XIX, p. 535. Carolina Michaëlis de Vasconcellos,
at the latter place, says: 'Ob (doito) auf doccus oder ducus zurückzuführen ist,
steht übrigens noch nicht fest'. In a note appended to this statement she seems
to favor ducus." Now, as a matter of fact, the case is simply this: After adding
in the body of the twenty-one lines of text devoted to *doito a few instances of the
use of this word to those cited in Denis p. 120, to which place I explicitly refer,
I continue: "Der Ausdruck *doito de, en alg. c. bedeutet also 'erfahren, ge-
schickt sein in etwas', wie das altspanische *duecho und das provençalische *douch';
während die Redensart *aur *doita alg. c. wohl am richtigsten durch 'etwas
erfahren haben', 'an etwas gewohnt sein' wiederzugeben wärde'. It is manifest
that in the passage quoted—and the same is true of the whole of my commentary
on *doito in Zr. P. XXXII—I am exclusively concerned with determining the
meanings of this word, and not with its etymology. As regards the foot-notes
appended to this passage, note 3 cites Lanchetas s. v. für the signification of
duecho (and as his reference to Berco is correct, he deserved no disparaging
remark), Menéndez Pidal, Manual § 122, 2 for duecho and (Mrs. Vasconcellos)
Zr. P. 19, 355 for her opinion on the derivation of *doito, while notes 4 and 5
refer to Levy, Prov. SW. for the meanings of duech and to Valladares, Dico.
Gallego-Cast. s. v. aduerto, *doito. It is equally evident, then, that in these notes
there is absolutely no discussion on my part of the origin of the O. Sp. forms
duecho, *duecho. Nevertheless, Prof. Pietsch pieced the first two of these notes
and a shred of the passage to which they are appended together, and inserted this
patchwork in his article as one of "the previous attempts to settle the etymology
of these forms" (i. e. duecho, *duecho). In a similar way Foerster, Rom. Stud.
III p. 181 on O. Fr. dut, Levy, SW. s. v. duire etc., Cormu, Grundris 1, 932
à propos of Port. odeio, are laid under contribution for "previous attempts to
settle the etymology of duech, *duecho", although neither of these O. Sp. words
nor even the Spanish language is so much as mentioned, the scholars cited dealing
with O. Fr., Prov., Ital. and Portuguese forms not connected with duech, *duech.
But more than this. As already stated, in the body of my article I explicitly cite
Denis p. 120, in which place (without sufficient reserve) I give *ductum as the
etymon of *doito, referring to Diez (Kunst- und Hofpoesie p. 125) who there
duch with ducere (cf. Havet, Romania, 3, 326, note 2, who takes issue with
Diez' assumption of a contamination of docère and dúcère. Havet is quoted by
Foerster in the article cited by Pietsch). Once more, in his Gram. d. R. S.* 2,
185 s. v. ducere, Diez identifies O. Sp. aducho with adductus. In so far, then, as
it was at all necessary, in the light of its sense and of such words as acuaducto, aquaducto, conducto, condudacho (adj.) etc., to establish the etymology of duchó (and with this of dialectic duchó, quoted from Berceo and identified with duchó as early as 1885 by Cuervo, Apunaciones críticas p. 477), this was done once for all by the Founder of Romance Philology in works still honored by scholars, and it is greatly to be regretted that his name should be so consciously absent in an article resuming this subject.

— (Cf. § 20, 6) Add calicem > cola, P. Cr. Gen. 299 a; 313 a; 661 a.

§ 14. 1 Asperar for esperar, also common in O. Port. and Gal. (e. g. CCB. 310, 2; Alph. X, CM. s. v.; Denis s. v. esperança) is more likely an instance of substitution of prefixes than of mere vowel-change. Cf. Agotar and escuchar, and Schuchardt, Z. f. r. Ph. 5, 305; Meyer-Lübke, 1, 294; 2, 622.

— 4 Regarding the prothesis of a in forms like arruga for ruga see Corru, Rom. 9, 380 ff.

§ 17, 2 'In Andalusien und Amerika wird s gesprochen. Das s nähert sich in Madrid dem z. Das andalusische s ist mit dem französischen identisch (Gonçalves Vianna, Rev. Hisp. 15, 853). Neither these statements nor the remarks added § 19, 24 give any adequate idea of the sound-values represented by s either in the Peninsula or in the colonies, as shown by Gonçalves Vianna in the passage quoted, in Rom. 12, 52, Maitre Fonêt. 1890, 106, by Storm, Engl. Phil. 1, 48 ff., 70 ff., 476; by Wulff, Phonét. Andal. 39 and by others. To touch upon only one or two of the many important points, it is well known that final s falls under certain conditions in Andalusia and elsewhere (see e. g. Lenz, Phon. Stud. 6, 21 ff.), and one would naturally look in a work like the one under review for some inquiry into the history of this change. Apart from the testimony of colonial speech there are indications that the fall of s is by no means recent. Wulff (Poèmes inédits de Juan de la Cueva, p. 1), referring to the fact that Cervantes (Galateo, libro VI) wrote de las Cuevas, pertinently asks: Faut-il y voir un indice, que l'espéla était muette dans le parler andalou déjà à cette époque, comme elle l'est aujourd'hui? An affirmative answer to this question may find some support in such forms as the following, the number of which might doubtless be increased by a systematic search: Alex. 2366 Toda las; ib. 2278, P. C. Gen. 732 b solo for vesto; P. C. Gen. 740 b, 757 b Sistëllo; Lope de Rueda 1, 85 Celestinas for Celestina; ib. lo toro for los toros; and the familiar case of amémonos for amemosnos (see the different explanations of Baitz Z. f. r. Ph. 7, 118 and Hanssen, § 21, 3). Cf. also Stanff, Le dialecte léonais p. 255 ff.

Take again the fall of final s, barely noticed by a reference to Cuervo, B. 533 and Men. M. 108. In modern Andalusian s is weakened and lost under practically the same conditions as s (cf. Schuchardt, Z. f. r. Ph. 5, 320). Hence we find such forms as Beatri for Beatris (Marin, Cant. r. c. 1, no. 125) be for ves (ib. 2, no. 1748; 4, no. 6321) etc. and hear vos de pastores for vos de pastores (Wulff, Phonicité andal. 23). In the dialect of Leon we meet with short-forms like pe-que, pe-me for pes-que, parece que, parece-me (Garrote, El dialecto vulgar leones, Astorga 1909, p. 63, 218, 221) which recall formations like dia que, pase que fora dice que, parece que frequently occurring in the dramatics of the sixteenth century (see e.g. Rouanc, Antos, Faros y Col. 4, s. v.). What evidence of this treatment of s, if any, is to be found in Old Spanish? Schuchardt, l. c. cites vírey (registered e. g. by Nebrija, Dict.) for
The Romaniç Review

vierte. Cornu, Rom. 9, 133 and 10, 404 assumes the loss of final s in his derivation of falagar from fo-agar, but no analogous instance presents itself in support of this view (cf. Balzi, Z. f. r. Ph. 7, 117) unless perchance the proclitic fo in the expressions fo de duro ‘dull-witted’, ‘maladroit’ (S. Dom. 320, Vllares 45; J. Ruiz 697, 699; Santillana p. 511 in the proverb: El alcaravan, ha de duro, que a todos da consejo, e a si ninguno) and fo de majá (J. Ruiz 939), used as personal epithets as yet insufficiently understood, prove to stand for fo (< facie). In Mod. Lang. Notes 1911, p. 103, I notice that Pletsch, in a useful collection of verbal short-forms, adduces in a note the name Ray Diaz as a possible instance of the dropping of final s in proclitic position. If this were a true case, it would take us back to a very early period, but Ray represents Rodrigo (cf. Menéndez Pidal, Manual § 29, 2 a; Cantar de mio Cid p. 170), not Ruiz. For the present, therefore, our question must be answered in the negative.

In Portuguese the loss of final s is the rule at present, as in fo-lo for fo-lo (cf. Gonçalves Viana, Le Portugais 36, 109), and is also met with in the thirteenth century. Cf. Alph. X, CM. 116, 4; 338, 2 adu-me for aduz-me.

—3 The statements in regard to the pronunciation of b, v are neither so precise or complete as might be desired. As is well known, these sounds turn into the sonant explosive after a labial, as in envidía, enviar etc., and at the beginning of words spoken with emphasis, as in bárbaro! See e. g. Araújo, Phon. Stud. 6, 41, and for O. Sp. Cuervo, Rev. Hist. 2, 7—11.

—6 ‘In vielen gegenden spricht man (für Il) y’. This is the regular pronunciation of Il in Andalusia and the colonies, with the notable exception of some portions of Chile and Peru (cf. e. g. Lenz, Ph. St. 6, 31). In a considerable part of Castile Il is preserved, but in the vulgar speech of Madrid y prevails. The commonness of such spellings as oll, llo, llo for oy, yo, ya in Mexico and elsewhere sufficiently testifies to the predominance of y. As this pronunciation also prevails in Jewish Spanish (see Subak, Z. f. r. Ph. 30, 145—6), we may assume that it was current in Spain in the fifteenth century. Cf. Cuervo, Revue Hist. 2, 64.

18, 3 (cf. § 3. 7). The voicing of the initial guttural explosive, as e. g. Gamaleon for Canaleon (J. de Mené, Laboríate et. 299; Griesamone (Library of Isabel the Catholic in Memoriae de la Ac. de. la H., 6, 43 q; D. Quix. 1, 14), does not receive the attention here which it deserves by virtue of its frequency in the popular speech of the Peninsula and in the Aryan idioms in general. See for this and the literature on the subject my article on the metrical terms casafetón, casafotón in Revue Hispanique 16, 23.

§ 18, 9 Besides cases like guero, gieno for huerro, bueno (cf. aguelo for ahuelo, Rímado 173), it would have been well to mention those exhibiting go bo, ve, as common to the folk-speech of to-day (cf. e. g. Schuchardt, Z. 5, 312 agelango, gofoton) and to Old Spanish. For the latter cf. e. g. Alex. 2003 golpe = vulpes; Cal. e. Dimna, s. v.; J. Ruiz 319; Autos. F. y Col. 4, s. v. gulteja; Rímado 136 gomito; Autos 4, s. v. gomitar. For Portuguese cf. Cor. G. 984; Canc. Vat. 627 Golparro; Alph. y CM. s. v. golpeiro etc.

Here we may append a note on gui = hi, i as in Modern Aragon. guisopo for hisopo (Canc. turar. no. 970) and in Guisabel for Isabel (Beranga, Antigüedades 2, 471 (doc. of 1173) and passim); and Guisopeto for Ysopete (Cervantes, D. G. 1, 25). Cf. also quesopeto for Ysopete in Inventory of 1460 cited in Mod. Lang. notes 1903, p. 79.
§ 19, 21 From the remark that the palatalization of si in Portuguese basium > beijo etc. 'greift aufs spanische gebiet über: quiáeres, igreja findet sich bei Juan Ruiz (Baltz, G. 898; Staaff, L. 308) ', one would hardly infer that, as Baist indicates in the passage cited, this change was not uncommon in certain parts of Spain down to the middle of the sixteenth century.

Beginning with the Cid (eclogia 2239, 2241), igleia, igreja occurs frequently in literary documents, as e. g. C. Baena 167, 3; J. Rodr. Padrón, p. 166, 171; Gaya de Segovia (Tallgren, Z y C, p. 17, terming it a vos advencedas); Canc. Gen. 2, 225, 226; Lucas Fernandez 9, 87, 140; Lope de Rueda 1, 155, 300, etc.

§ 21, 6 In this brief section, if not in a separate paragraph, one would have liked to see some notice taken of such contractions in proclitic position as mienna = mi dueña (S. Dom. 241 etc.; Cornu, Rom. 9, 134), mienna (Pri. Cr. Gen. 454 b), and especially of those interesting cases of haplogy which are illustrated by feminismo for feminismo. Only a few instances of this kind of superposition syllabique, as Grammont (Dissim. consonantique, Dijon, 1895, p. 147) termed this phenomenon, may find a place here: Synoga for synagoga, very frequent, e. g. Especulo de todos los derechos 1, 406; C. Baena 302; magnitud C. Baena 225, 27; paripatiko = periapatiko, Lope de Rueda 2, 25; Dingongalvez for Diago Gonzalvez, Cid 302; Cf. also some of the forms cited by Baist, G. 907, § 58, such as miramolín for mimamolín, moganga for mogijanga. Portuguese: Synoga, C. Resende 1, 282, 289 etc.; costuição for constituição, Revista Hist. 2, 55; acegado for assesegado, ibid. 390, etc.—For some syntactical cases of haplogy in Spanish and Portuguese, and for the literature on the subject, see my article in Z. f. r. Ph. 32, 152.

'Eine Kurzform kann usted für vuestra Señoria sein, wenn es nicht vielleicht eine ausgesprochene abbreviatur ist'. It is clear that the question as to the formation of usted from vuestra merced, as Hansen doubtless meant to say instead of vuestra Señoria, can only be considered in conjunction with the other derivatives of this expression, such as uvested, uvesté, uvesté, voarced, oacé (see for still others e. g. Krenkel's ed. cf. Alcalde de Zalamea, p. 156), which cannot all be 'ausgesprochene abbreviaturen'. Cf. also usta and other contractions of vuestra señoría, and Baist, G. 907, § 58.

Attention may finally be called here to the contraction of creo que to cro que in proclitic position (cf. above paso que for parece que), a form which is of frequent use in the dramatists of the sixteenth century and still heard in the every-day speech of Mexico: Thus Autos, F. y Col. 1, 354: Cro que tome algun payero 3, 15, Cro que fuera bachiller; cf. ib. 301, 308; Torres Naharro 1, 289; 2, 9, 73, 130, 139, 140 etc.

§ 25, 2 Cases of the drawing back of the accent, as in Mirandese témamos, Span. diýamos, are also met with in the Galician of the thirteenth century, as Alph. X, CM. 44; aya: veía mola.

§ 37, 11 Analogical formations like preno, prenga, perga (for pierda) have their parallels in old Galician and Portuguese pergo, perga, perço, perça, perca, perca, for which an explanation is offered by the reviewer in Z. f. r. Ph. 32, 309-310, note 2.

—8 In Old Galician we find beside ey, aja (habeo, habeam) also ayo, aya, as Documentos Callegos (ed. Martinez Salazar, Coruña 1911) 49 (1265), 59, 61 (1271), 83 (1263) and Cron. Troy. 1, 127, 334; 2, 8, 9, 14, 19, 27, 41, 42 etc.; ayo = aya, ibid. 88 (1263).
§ 28, 3 (Cf. §§ 5, 9; 15, 7) In this discussion of the imperfect forms temlo, temiês, temiè etc. current in O. Sp., Hanssen takes no account of the influence of other tense-forms as a possible cause of the phenomenon in question. Nevertheless, the example of the preterite-endings of the second and third conjugations, temiamos, paríamos etc., deserves serious attention, in view both of the anomalous treatment of a assumed in this case, and of the important part that analogy plays in the inflection of verbs in Romance speech. Consider, to cite only a few instances, the interaction of preterite and participial forms upon each other (Cf. Meyer-Lübke, Einführung § 163–165), the transfer of the perfect type -dedi from verbs in -dere to those in -tere (batted; cf. M.-L., l. c. § 164), the passage of this same type in Provençal from the third conjugation to the first, or in Italian the intrusion of the endings -iamo, -iato into the present subjunctive and of -iamo into the present indicative of all conjugations.

§ 29 (cf. also § 35, 16). Here one misses the old imperative forms tro (trahé), as Juan Ruiz 666 (trete comme) and tred (=tréite), as Cid 142; P. Cr. Gen. 634 a, tredos for tredros; more frequently found in O. Port. and Gal. trec, treyde, treydes in Denis 1929, CM. 216, 277, 325.

§ 32, 2 'Wegen vereinzelter partizipien auf -ido in I siehe Men., M. 226'. Instead of thus summarily dismissing the presence, side by side, of participial forms in -ado and -ido (see Meyer-Lübke, 2 §§ 476–477, and Conc. Gallego-Castelh. p. 169–170 where the reviewer has cited a number of such cases from Old Spanish), it might have been well to consider this subject in the light of the existence of pairs of infinitives in -are and -ere in Romance speech. According to the useful list published by Cappuccini, L’heteroclitá in -ere e -ere (Scritti vari in onore di E. Monaci, Roma 1901, 311–323) Italian alone has nearly two hundred of such pairs. In the absence of any similar collection for the other Romance languages, the following instances of heteroclitous verbs, though they may not all prove true cases of the phenomenon in question, may be cited here; avogler, avogilir (Berger, Lehmr. 203); amosser (Levy, Prov. Siv. s. v.), amosier (Appel, Christon. s. v.), amoussier (m. Fr.); bajulare, bajuirre (Fr. ballaie, balluir); coruscare, coruscie (Roland 2503, 2550 cruibir), desfusser, desfoicir? (C Itana 239, 2); fugare, fugire (Grundweis 1, 476); graduar, gradir (c. g. Cid 8860), transgusser, transgluir (Bestiaire de Ph. de Th., ed. Walberg). It is as a heterocliton of escantar = encantar ‘to enchant’ etc., that Prov. escanhir, O. Fr. eschanter, ‘to extinguish’, for which A. Thomas (Rom. 39, 225) knew no etymon, may find its explanation.

§ 34, 1 Either here or in § 32, the use of querer, with the infinitive for the expression of an action not intended, but about to take place, known to the older as well as to the modern language, deserved some notice. Cf. Prim. Cron. Gen. 340, 6: Estando los francesez en grand cueta et en grand perillo, en guisa que se querian ya vencer; Duno 31 Ca era mydía, o la querie postar; Alex. 1351: El sol era entrado, querie lobreger. Ballad: Media noche era por filo, los gallos querian cantar. Amadís 336, 6: e como lo oyo hobo tan gran pesar, que se queria todo desfazer de congojo.

§ 38, 7 The substitution of the infinitive for a finite form of the verb occurs
Reviews of Books

not only in such incomplete sentences as 1 á mi negarme la entrada! or in positive commands like! callar! (cf. also phrases like! paciencia y barajar! M. L., 3 § 568), but also in a number of other cases, only a few of which can be cited here: 1) Affirmative imperative. Amadís 172 a: E si nuestro consejo tomandes, antes que vengan serán ellas descabezadas, e á ellos enviarías á mandar que no entren en vuestra tierra; Marín, Cont. pop. esp. 1, no. 407: Decirme cuál es la llave? Cf. 1002, 1005, 1021-2; 3, 363; Canc. turolense 621, 817, 914, 935 etc. 2) Negative. Don Quij. 2, 5: E no casármela vos ahora en esas cortes; Guzmán de Alfar. c. 5: Lleave cada uno lo que fuere iago, e no engañar á nadie; Marín, i. c. 4, 6136 no quererlos; cf. 2, 1645. See also, e. g. Bello-Cuervo's, Notas 62-g. 3) As long as the terminations of the future tenses continued to be felt as parts of the auxiliary verb haber, the second of two clauses having such a tense could express it by the infinitive alone, the auxiliary element of the first clause being understood. P. Cron. Gen. 549 b: Si toldriie duba de su corazon contra ell et punnar (ie) en servirle; Portug.: e. g. Canc. da Ajuda, no. 296, 5-7: Ca ja sempre'eu veeria d'aqueis casas u mia senhor vi, e cata-la(s) (-ia) ben, quanto m'eu quisesse. 4) Various cases: P. Cron. Gen. 70 b: Ca entenderon que aquella batalla cibdadana era, et mas que cibdadana, como ser ellos (= siendo ellos) todos pairentes unos con otros; Amadís 133 b: que por Dios, por la mas chica palabra que en la carta va, él se meta so la tierra vivo si vos gelo mandais, cuanto mas venir á vuestro mandamiento, especialmente llenándose la doncella de Danemarca; Galdós, La de Biafilgás p. 20: Pasadizos, callejones, túneles 6 como quiera llamárselos (= como quieras llamálas); Calderón, Alcalde de Salamanca 2, ii. 480-485: Sin que para mi sustento ni el de mi hijo ... Reserve un maravedí, Sino quedarnos pidiendo limosnas. Portuguese: E. g. Graal 64: 9: E quem he? disserom eles. Conhecido nom (= nom o conhoço), disse elle, mas traze bõo scudo negro e o lim dargen. 5) With the preposition de it may denote an attribute to which a person or thing is entitled (Cf. Cuervo, Disc. 2, 386 b): Alex. 1241 ombre de prestar; Apoll. 154: abodo de prestar; 215 tres infantes ... nobles, y de prestar; P. Cr. Gen. 702 a: aquella az de los moros de maraquillar; 718 a: varon de alabar et sabio; etc. 6) Used with the preposition sin in the sense of a negative past participle: sin numerar, not numbered, paginated; sin publicar, unpublished, etc.

§ 40, 2 The plural form dioses occurs beside dier as early as the thirteenth century, e. g. P. Cron. Gen. 67 b; 115 a; 223 a (medio dioses).

—9 Eine besondere eigentümlichkeit des Spanischen, die sich andernwärts nur in spuren findet (Ebeling, Literaturblatt 1902, s. 130), ist der gebrauch von los padres für vater und mutter. The phenomenon in question is familiar from Sanscrit which has the exact parallels pitara, bhataras, Mitra for Mitra and Varuna (cf. Wackernagel, Altind. Gramm. 2, 1, § 65, where analogous dual forms such as Aitw ' Ajax and Teucros', Castror ' Castor and Pollux', etc., are also discussed), and from Arabic in which duals formed from father, brother, East etc. signifying father and mother, brother and sister, East and West are current (see Wright's Arabic Grammar, 1874, § 299, p. 214). It is most likely that Spanish received this interesting trait from Arabic.

§ 41, 2 Señor for seña is still in use in a full sense after Juan Ruiz, in Spanish and Galician verse, e. g. C. Baena 12, 2; 50, 2; 231 (repeatedly); 234: Canc. Stuliga p. 1 etc.; Canc. Gallego-Castelh. s. v.

Interesting is the expression fija fembra, Alex. 1725 (cf. 2472): Se fijo
varon fuere a ti lo embare, Se Dios me de mal cura, bien te lo guardare; Ata que nascido sea nunca cauargaré, Se fur fio fembra mio regno le dare!

The feminine use of the substantivized infinitive yantar, which word is also found with the regular masculine gender, deserved mention here. Prim. Cron. Gen. 123 a, 352 (passim), 433 (passim) etc.; Berceo, Misas 33 etc.; Lucena, Vida beata p. 144. It is due to the influence of cena, as Cornu pointed out Rom. 13,307.

§ 43, 3 As an illustration of cases in which through a fusion of predicative and prepositional expressions there arises a predicate governed by prepositions which may serve as nominative or accusative, Hansen quotes Salvedes de colio (Cid 1026). It is clear, however, that the example quoted is not a true case, since colio here does not mean 'captive', but 'captivity', as in scores of other passages. E. g. P. Cron. Gen. 491, b: Et yrenos en colio fambrientos et lazrados. . . . Et el que en colio yaxe, desamparado es de todo bien; 404 b: Como quando niente Castiella crebantada et sin senor et metuda en colio; 474 a: otrossi saco alla de colio muchos cavalleros; Juan Ruiz 1027: Por aquesto mora en colio dado Del qual nunca saldrá nin habrá libraror. Cf. Conquista de Ultram. 2, c. 245 (p. 308). So also in Galician: e. g. Alph. X, CM. 272, 2: Mais pois foi por sa bonessa a Sevilla e n a guerra, caet en colio' enton; ibid. 31 355, 3, 5 etc.

§ 44, 1 'In Portugal zeigen sich spuren von chus'. (Cornu, G. 1014; Nobiling 532). What Cornu, I. c. says, is that O. Port. also formed comparatives with chus, the rare occurrence of which, however, indicated that they were not in common use, adding that the word in question appears to have been more popular in Galician. Nobiling simply remarks that chus is rarely met with in the cancioneros. As a matter of fact chus, while but occasionally found in O. Port. verse, is not infrequent in prose. Thus Port. Mon. Hist. Leges p. 476, 643; Testam. Alph. II (Rev. Lusit. 8, 82); Viterbo, Euclid., s. v. Nunes, Chrestom. s. v.; Graal (ed. Reinhardstötner 1887) p. 21, 11 Como, senhor, disse Galam, chus creedes nos a esta donzella ca a miin? 110, 24, E. quando tornaun, fallecen ende ox chus; 115, 17 E pois o cauleiro ouse feito este golpe, nom no cutou chus. Cf. also ibid. 134, 41; 141; 12; Revista Lusit. 6, 341 etc.

The presence of chus in Spanish texts has not so far been recognized. There is at least one instance of it in Berceo. S. Mill. 370 where the tribute of Christian maidens is referred to: Las medias de lignae, las medias chus sorrenda. The expression chus sorrenda occurs again in the form mas sorrenda S. Oris 93: Los otros mas sorrenda, de menor claridad, and the identity of chus with our Portuguese word is thus established. What the exact import of the term sorrenda here is, I do not know at present, but the word appears to mean 'in bondage' (> sub rendita, the forms renda and renta occurring side by side in O. Sp.). The sense of chus sorrenda would then be: 'of more humble station'. In view of the verb sorredar 'to restrain by the bridle' found in O. Sp. texts (e. g. Alex. 1018), one might be tempted to connect our renda, rienda with retina.

— 2 (Cf. § 57, 5) Here might have been added cases like mas mucho, J. Ruiz 215; lo mas mucho, ibid. 682; Pero niño 76: Vinieron los moros mas muchos que de antes; Merlin 5, 9, 99 mas poco, Cf. Portuguese and Galician: mas pouco, chus pouco, Canc. da Ajudia ii. 1224, 4575, 8983; Graal 143, 12; Cron. Troy. 1, 117, 309 etc.
Reviews of Books

§ 47, 15 The inclination of Spanish poets to use the enclitic pronouns in rime with accented vowels may be faulty, as Bello, *Ortología* 2, 2 says, but it finds its defense in the practice observable elsewhere to rime vowels bearing the regular accent with others having only a secondary stress. To cite only one or two parallels, Petrarch frequently coupled the enclitic pronouns in rime with accented vowels (see Savelli, *Arcaismi nelle rime del Petrarcha*, in *Studii di Siot. rom.* 8, 99) and Dante, *Inf.* 7, 26 rimes *uríli : par il : buríli*. In Spanish, such rimes are by no means confined to enclitic pronouns and imperatives; e. g. C. Baena 227, 1, lo que es : leyes, 475, 1, Valdés : lées (= leyes): despues : non es; 500, 6, Veia : es : reves; 38, 13, Díomedes : apres : qué es; *Conc. Gen.* no. 14, 2, Y ármate | de remedio atal que té | libre de cruda sentencia; ib. 110, 1—Tristesa, por que combates | tan sin orden & mi qué | no sé por qué me guerreas? | Yo te pido que no me hagas | ó que me otorgues tu fe. In judging Spanish poets for such liberties as these, it may also be well to bear in mind the fact, not sufficiently recognized thus far, that the final atomic vowels, especially at the end of a clause, are drawn out somewhat and may thus serve the purpose of syllables with a secondary accent. To this peculiarity of Spanish speech attention was called by J. Storm, *Phonet. Studien* (1889) 2, 146-148 and by Araujo, *ibid.* n. 68.

—20 Me se, te se for se me, se te one may hear frequently in Andalusia. Cf. Marí, C. p. esp. 2, nos. 2442, 2446, 2661.

§ 51, 2 'Auch im Portugiesischen ist al, neben dem analogischen ao, in spuren erhalten (Cornu G. 1919)'. What means by analogical ao, is not clear. As for the rest of the statement, let it be said that Cornu, in the passage cited, explicitly calls attention to the *currency* of *al* in Southern Portugal and in Galicia, thus giving the information desired.

§ 52, 2 The discussion of *otro* in such cases as *Apoll.* 42 Lagrimas e sopiros, non otros dulces cantos, is found in *Conc. Gallego-Castelh.* p. 182, not in Nobiling 423.

—4 (Cf. § 57, 4). Here is to be added that *todos* was used in the sense of *both*, especially when referring to parts of the body existing in pairs. Thus Cifar 153, 2, Porque el golpe me atraviesa *todos* los oidos. Portuguese and Galician: *Graal* 131, 31 Entam deço an tre elles (i. e. Lionell e Boors) húa chama de lógo em semelhança de corisco tam acesa que lhes quemou *todollos scudos*; *Alph.* X. CMaria 214, 8: Mas a Urgen que de reys uen de *todolos auôos*; *Cron. Troy.* 1, 359: *todos* los pelos; 2, 272 *Todolais* sobrançelas.

§ 57, 1 For the development of *vinle, treinta* etc. see the excellent treatise by J. Jud, *Die Zahlenzellen in den romanischen Sprachen*. Halle 1905.

§ 58, 3 In expressions like *poco mincal, no te incaîla* etc., Hassen would ascribe the position of *en, ende (men cal)* to a tendency to treat the adverbs *y* and *ende* like personal pronouns. As a matter of fact, the particles in question, and especially *y*, occupied this place quite commonly in the oldest texts, as in the *Cid* (cf. Staaff, *Mélanges Chabaneau*, 633-4) and the *Alex.* (cf. e. g. 120, 841, 843, 946, 966, 1034, 1017, 1103, 1139, 1141, 1144, 1197, 1268, 1278, 1271, 1398, 1413 1461, 1551, 1678, 1752, 1800 etc.); Siete Partidas II, ib. 29, I. I. Queriendo ende auser emienda, etc.

No mention is made of what may be termed the pleonastic use of *y* and *ende* in the earlier period of the language. For *ende* a few instances are given Denis p. 113; for *y* the following may answer: *P. C. Gen.* 466 un moro *de y* de la villa; 630 b. las gentes *de y* adedor; 692 a. que era *y* en todos estos fechos;
The Romanic Review

772 a. Arçobispo de y de Seville; Galician: Cron. Troy. 1, 166; Nestor de y de Troya. Cf. aquí, allí. P. C. Gen. 653 b; Et quando allí llegaremos con el cuento de la historia a aquel lugar; Duran, Romanc. 2, 673 No son de reinos extraños, Dè aquí son deste lugar; Picora Justina (ed. Ochoa) 104: de aquí de Salamanca.

—8 Granting that the O. Sp. adverb i may come from ibi (cf. Men. M. 128, r) instead of hic, the derivation of desí from ex-ibi + dis is hardly acceptable. In the first place, Latin medial x is regularly reflected by ñ, not by s (cf. dixe, esir, meirítes); in the second place, des is to be referred to de ex as is done by Hanssen himself in the identical cases of deede, des aquí (§ 73, 2), to which desende, desen etc. (e. g. Alex. 110, 583, 1115, 1170, 1560) may have been added. Desí may therefore more correctly be explained as de ex + i.

—6 O. Sp. eri (Berceo, Milag. 574, 656) has its parallel in O. Port. eiré, five examples of which are cited by Corru, Rom. 11, 91 (cf. also Grundriss 1, 954). To these may be added three in Canç. Pat. 772 (publ. Mussafa-Festgabe p. 35; see also the reviewer’s note to Conc. da Ajuda no. 395 in Z. f. v. Ph. 32, 388) and a-noite in Chindo, Obras (Lisbon 1889) p. 62, 88.

§ 58, 6 ‘Speziell altspanisch sind croas; ayna “schnell”, (aginam)’ Croas was of frequent use in Portuguese and Galician. See e. g. Conc. Pat. 792, 2; Alph. X, CM. s. v. (at least a dozen instances). As for ayna, to which agina, ahina should be added, see Díez, EW. s. v. and Körtming, s. v. agina, where the Italian forms agina, ania and the Portuguese aginha are duly cited. Portug. aginha e. g. CC Brancuti 320. 1. To this add asinha (Christoval Falcão p. 44).

‘Altspanisch adieso heisst sur selben Zeit.’ In the passage quoted (Berceo, Milag. 677) the word is equivalent to eu seguida, luego. The same meaning attaches to it ibid. 955 and S. Dom. 612. In Milag. 890 we have adieso que with the force of luego que. The sense attaching to Italian adesso, Old French, Prov., Catalan ades substantially accords with that claimed for Span. adieso in the passages cited. (See Wößlin’s Archiv 1, 236; Levy, Provenz. SW. s. v. ades.

§ 59, 1 Here might have been mentioned the frequent use, in the earlier period of the language, of prepositions with the adverbial suffix -mente, showing how distinctly this suffix was still felt as a noun. A number of instances of this practice were published by the reviewer in Mod. Lang. Notes 1887 col. 371-2.

—2 A familiar case of the employment of adverbial (=neutral) forms as adjectives is menos. See e. g. Prim. Cr. Gen. 40 a. con los menos; 555 b; Escoguemos nos el menos (=menor) mal; Calderon, La Vida es Sueño, l. 2329 and Mod. Lang. Notes 1910, 131, Cf. Italian meglio, peggio.

—3 ‘Ebenso (i. e. the same as si in asseverative formulas in Old Spanish) braucht man jetzt así: díme, así te guáde el cielo.’ But así is used beside si as early as the thirteenth century, both in Spanish, Portuguese and Galician texts. E. g. Alex. 130; Desirius e verdat, asy Dios me vala; Berceo, S. Mill. 487, and other instances in Cuervo, Dic. s. v., Liederbuch des Königs Denis s. v. así; Alph. CM. 141, 11; 230, 2 etc.

To así, así and se (for the use of which in asseverative formulas see my note in Conc. Gallego-Castelh. p. 180) must be added the hitherto unnoticed form asse which is occasionally met with in Portuguese and Galician verse, and is most probably due to contamination of así and se: Conc. da Ajuda l. 6589 (=Trovor e Cantores no. 266, 2) E mui coltido, asíe Deus me perdon! where Mrs. Vasconcellos, not understanding this form, substituted coltado se for the
Reviews of Books

Ms. reading, and added the conjecture: a(s) si in place of ase; Alph. X, CM. 9, 5: E como non leuas, ase Deus te valla, a omagen tigo? ib. 10: Eba sera esta, a ase Deus m’aiude; 24, 8: Mas cras, a ase Deus uos perdon, ide por el com procision; 159, 4; E mandaron nove postas meter, ase Deus m’ampar, na ola; 239, 1: E porend’, a se Deus m’ampar, Tod’ome deue dar loor (in the second stanza we find ase); 141, 7 the Toledo ms. has the variant ase for ase. If the text may be trusted, ase for ase, though not in an aseverative formula, is offered once by the Poema de Alfonso XI, st. 2561: Commo leon que ha sanna, Ase yua contra la mar.

—4 For the expression of ‘too’—demasiado in Spanish, see the reviewer’s article in Mod. Lang. Notes 2 (1887), Col. 370-371; and for Romance speech in general Ebeling, Z. f. rom. Phil. 24, 535-6.


§ 61, 5 Instead of taking que in such statements as Prim. Cr. Gen. 28 a: matolos todos que non dexó uno da vida, to be the equivalent of an at consecutivum, it would seem more correct to consider the negative clause in question as an example of the numerous cases, characteristic of popular speech and of early legal phraseology, in which an idea is emphasized by first stating it in a positive form and then adding an explicit negation of anything different from, or contrary to it. Thus Wolf, Primavera 1, 178: Embarcó muy presto en ella, que no se detuvo nada. Medieval Latin legal formula: Melioretur nam non pegiuoretur. See for examples of this usage in Spanish and Portuguese Cuervo, Dic. s. v. co, Denis pp. 130, 174 and Conc. Gallego-Castelh. p. 163-165, in which work references to the classical and Germanic languages are also given. Sometimes this que or co, which is best rendered by ‘but’ or some similar adversative conjunction, is omitted, as Cid 1105: pesales non les plaze. Often, the verb is to be supplied from the first clause, as ibid. 2037: besad las manos ca los pies no.

§ 62, 2 For the discussion of quonodo > como the instructive treatises by Vising (Tobler-Festgabe 1895) and by Pirson (Vollmüllers-Festgabe 1908) might have been consulted with advantage. No account, e. g., is taken by Hanssen of como a, which occurs in the older Spanish texts (often disguised by other functions of the preposition e) besides como, and originally differed from the latter particle in that it was only employed in the so-called shortened comparison. Thus Milan, El Cortesano 22: D. Luis Milan atravésou (‘intervened’) como á valedor de Juan Fernandez; 62 Y como mi Señor don Luis Vique . . . siendo marido se trata conmigo como á servidor; 139 D. Francisco Maestr’escuela pareceis, pues habeis entrado en esta disputa como á determinador; 245: Joan Fernandez . . . quocando como á mono; 256 (Catalan) Que tostems están en aguait, com á gent quez receba. Cf. also Jewish Spanish, as e. g. Wiener, Mod. Philology 1, 207, 269. For the distinction between come, coma and como in Old Portuguese and Galician, and for references to a corresponding usage in other Romance languages, see my article on the Conc. da Ajuda in Z. f. rom. Phil. 39, 154 and 289-290.

—7. ‘Das altspanische onde, ond, on (unde) heisst woher.’ This is true, but as early as the thirteenth century, it is frequently found in the sense of ‘where’, as might be expected of a time when do (de ubi) had come to mean ‘where’ beside ‘whence’. Cf. e. g. S. Maria Egipta. 329 a: Cató ayuso a los
puertos on solía far sus depuertos; ibid. 315 a: Metenos en cieio on tu regnas; 
Alex. 218: Que conquiso a Yndia ond es oy adorado; Alph. XI 360 a: Es (el rio) a cinco leguas de allí onde el rey estabas; etc.

'Do (de ubi) . . . ist veraltet, aber in der poesie noch gehörnich'. Cf. 
§ 64, 1. Do survives in the language of the people and also in the compounds doquier, doquiera, the former being restricted to poetic diction while the latter is also met with in prose. Thus Marin, Cantos. p. esp. 1, no. 801:

Soy alto y hermoso
Y ando a la ventura;
Por do paso corto,
Coso sin costura.

No. 910. Que cosa es la más sutil y penetra por doquier; no. 912: Justa me llaman por doquier; Galdos, Marinela (ed. Boston) s. v. doquiera.

§ 69, 1 'Es (i. e. the preposition en) kann binnen bedeuten: Volvert en tres días.' The employment of en in such an expression as this is frequent in the every day speech of Cuba and doubtless elsewhere in Spanish America, but is not considered correct in Castile, where good usage requires dentro de in this case, restricting the use of en to such phrases as: de hoy en tres días. Cf. Cuervo, 
Dicc. s. v. dentro.

§ 70, 10 Much might be said in regard to the meanings of deber, deber de, 
seer de and of other verbs discussed here. Suffice it to observe that pensar, 
pensar de, pensar en, with the infinitive do not, as one is allowed to infer, have 
the same meaning now. With the pure infinitive, pensar signifies 'to expect to 
do a thing'; with de, 'to think about', 'have an opinion of' a thing; with en, 
'to think of', 'remember' a person or thing, 'to have one's mind on it'. Fr. 
y penser, Ital. pensarsi.

§ 72, 4 An interesting sense attaching to the preposition con, which deserved 
notice here, is that of como 'in the same manner as', 'like'. E. g. Merlin c. 7 
(p. 5) : Jamas no aureys plaer con (= como) las otras mugeres en quanto con 
ella biuetes. This use of con is also met with in Italian. Dante, Purg. 9, 115- 
116: Cenere, o terra, che secca si cavai, D'un color fora le suo vestimento;
Parad. 10, 107-108: Quel Pietro fu che con la poverella Offese a Santa Chiesa 
il suo tesoro; Petrarqu, Rime (ed. Rigutini) p. 37: Che quand' io mi ritrovo dal 
bel viso Cotanto esser diviso, Col desio non possendo mover l'ali; Bocc., Decam. 
10, 9: Io ho vestito di queste robe il mio signore con vol; etc.

A similar case in Modern Spanish occurs in A. Palacio Valdes, Tristan p. 
124: Un dia con otro treinta céntimos. Still another signification of con is 'in 
comparison with'. E. g. Amador 110 b: Mas no era (aquella camara) nada con 
un apartamento que allí se facia donde Apollo'don é su amiga albergaban.

—9. Here one would like to see a reference at least to the important part 
played in the Peninsula by the preposition sin in the formation of phrases equiva-
lent to adjectives and nouns, a subject to which attention is called in Canc. 
Gallego-Castellano p. 181-182. To the instances from Portuguese and Galician 
texts there cited, a few of the large number offered by Spanish practice may here 
be added. P. Cron. Gen. 94 a: Mucho era sin cuidado et viviano por natura; 
106 a: Ca (aquellas losenias) se podian mudar a tiempo et seer sin otra 
(= falsas, vanas); 699 a E aquel castello fue luego dexado como por sin pro;
Reviews of Books

Amadis 113, 6: Ay ventana, cosa liviana y sin razón; 227 a: El caballero mas sin ventura del mundo; 289 b; Porque mejor... sabe la gran fuerza y sinjusticia que se me hizo (cf. id. ibid. 300 a, b); 432 b: Porque así como la gran tristesa en la perdida pasada fué sin número (=indecible); C Baena 7, 1: Algun sinsabor vesino; ibid. 101, 2: Siempre dízes tus sinsabores (=cosas insipidas).

INDEX.

Accent, drawing back of, in verbs, 337
adiesso, meaning of, 342
-ado, -ido, participles in, 358
Adverbs as adjectives, 342
agotar, 335
aina, agina, in other Romance languages, 342
al for ao in Portuguese, 341
Analogy, 331, 337, 338
-ore, -ire, infinitives in, 338
arruga for ruga, 335
ase for asi, Galician and Portug., 342-343
asi in asseverative formulas, 342
esperar for esperar, 335
ayo, ajo for ei (kaboe) Galician, 337
b, v, pronunciation of, 336
bo > go, 336
c, initial before a, o, u, voicing of, 336
cas, see que 'but', 343
calze, 335
Catalan, relation of, to Provençal and Spanish, 333
cativo, meanings of, 340
cha = más, 340
close vowels, 333
Colonial and Peninsular Spanish, differences between, 333, 344
Comparatives, 340
domo a = como, 343
cn, prep., uses of, 344
cras, in Galician and Portuguese, 342
cro que = creo que, 337
Crossing of words, 332
de, pensar and infinitive with, 344
dentro de, use of, 344
desi, etymology of, 342
dioses for dos, 339
diphthongs, 333-335
do, survival of, 344
doctus, 334
doito, 334
duals, masculine, embracing both sexes, 339
ducho, 334-335
ductus, 334-335
dueche, 334-335
en for dentro de, 344, with pensar, 344
ende, pleonastic use of, 341-342
escantir, escanior, 338
escuchar, 335
Etymology, popular, 332, 334
Expletives, in negative expression, 343
eyre, ir- Portu. > heri, 342
fa de duro, 335
fa de maja, 335
fia fembra, 339-340
Galician, 335, 334, 336, 337, 339-344
Gender, 339-340
gui < hi, i, 335
go < ho, vo, 336
Haplology, 337
heri > eyre, ir Portu., 342
Heteroclinis of verbs, 338
hi > gui, 336
i > gui, 336
i adverb, position of, 341-342 pleonast. use of, 341-342
-hé, imperfects in, 338
-igreja for iglesia, 337
Infinitive, uses of, 338-339
Influence of words upon each other, 331-332, 334, 337, 338
ir-, see eyre
il, pronunciation of, 336
inco for luego, 333-334
mas mucho, etc., 340
-mente, adverbs formed with prepositions, 342
ue se etc. for se me, 341
me, te, se etc. riming with accented vowels, 341
Metaphony, 333
Metathesis, 331-332
mincal, 341
Negation, expletives used in, 343
en, onde 'where', 343-344
Open vowels, 333
otro, use of, 341
padres, 'father and mother', analoga in other languages, 339
parece que > pe-que, 335
pensar with pure infinitive, 344, with prep. de, en, 344
pe-me < parece me, 335
pe-que < parece que, 335
Pleomasm, 341-342
Portuguese, 339, 334, 336, 337, 339-344
prego, prega, etc., 337
pronouns, enclitic, accent of, 341
Reviews of Books

pus for pues, 333-334
que 'but' in archaic negative formulas, 343
querer, use of, 338
quomodo > como, 343
Ruy Diaz, 336
s, pronunciation of, 335
sabueso, sagueso, 334
señor for señora, 339
si, treatment of, 337
sin, used with nouns' to form adjectives and nouns, 344-345
sorrendo, 340
todos, 'both', 341
'too' = demasiado, how expressed, 343
tre, tres, 338
trey, treyde, 338
u for ue, 333
ue for u, 333
usa, 337
usted, 337
v, pronunciation of, 336
vayamos for vayamos, etc., 337
veinte, treinta formation of, 341
Verbal forms, analogical, 337, 338, Galician, 338, short-forms, 335, 338
vo > go, 337
Vocalism, Spanish, 333
vuestra merced, señora, contractions of, 337
yantar, s. fem. use of, 340
z, pronunciation of, 335-336

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La nouvelle française au XVe siècle (Bibliothèque du XVe siècle, T. XII).

Professor Soderjhelm who has made some most significant contributions to
comparative literature in various studies on the sources of Jehan de Paris, and
the works of Antoine de la Sale and Martial d'Auvergne, in which he has also
added to our knowledge of the life and art of the known authors, undertakes,
in his La nouvelle française au XVe siècle, to complete his survey of the literary
genre to which these works belong, by tracing its evolution, and its place in
French literature and narrative style. For his task he has all the requisite
qualities; writing out of a full knowledge of his subject, he shows a power of
subtle and broad synthetic treatment, a well-balanced judicial temperament and
a perception of the delicate shades of style.

After an introductory chapter on the type prior to the fifteenth century, he
takes up in succession Les Quinze joyes de Mariage, the authentic works of
Antoine de la Sale, the Cent Nouvelles nouvelles, Les arrets d'Amour, Jehan de
Paris and the Nouvelles de Sens. He finds the beginnings of that mode of story-
telling, which in its setting, its spirit and its art is typically French in two genres
of medieval literature. The lais have the simple directness and conciseness of