

Standardisation of Spanish and Catalan

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Dr Montserrat Batllori (University of Girona)
montserrat.batllori@udg.edu

The process of language standardisation: 1. Vernacular variation 2. Language levelling¹ and prestige (Institutional use: administration, literature, etc.). 3. Towards prescriptivism: first orthographic treatises, glossaries, and vocabularies. 4. Second stage: Dictionaries and Grammars. 5. Standardisation (selection among the current norms). 6. Prescriptivism. 7. Spanish: an army and a navy.

I. The standardisation of Spanish

- **VERNACULAR VARIATION. The Spanish *koine* of the origins.**
 - First Ibero- and Gallo-Romance written documentation (from the IX to the XI century): *Cartulario de Valpuesta* (Castile and Leon), *Nodizia de kesos* (Leon), *Glosas Emilianenses* and *Glosas Silenses* (la Rioja), *Homilies d'Organyà*, *Libre Jutge* (Catalonia). **Features of different Romance varieties: Galician, Leones, Aragonese, Castilian, etc.**
 - Legal documents, notarial deeds and charters (from the XI to the XII century): *Fuero de Avilés*, *Fuero de Oviedo*, *Fuero de Valfermoso de las Monjas*, *Fuero General de Navarra*, *Vidal Mayor*, etc. **Gallo-Romance features:** the *St. James's Way* following the French pilgrimage route (*Camino francés*) started hosting many Gallo-Romantic communities that settled there. Many of their members acted as scribes and notaries. Thus, their first language had an influence on the language of notarial deeds and charters.
 - First literary works (XII to beginning of XIII century): epic poetry (*Cantar de Myo Çid*) and *cuaderna vía* poetry (works by Gonzalo de Berceo).
 - The *Toledo School of Translators*: Group of scholars who worked together in the city of Toledo during the 12th and 13th centuries to translate many of the philosophical and scientific works from Classical Arabic, Classical Greek, and Ancient Hebrew. In the 12th century the Archbishop Raymond of Toledo promoted the translation of philosophical and religious works into Latin. There were translations into Castilian in the second period (13th century).
 - *Alfonso's School of Translators*. Hermannus Alemannus (the translator of the *Old Testament*) is known to have worked in both schools.
- 2. **LANGUAGE LEVELLING AND PRESTIGE: Alfonso X and the *castellano drecho*.**
 - Alfonso X wanted the written texts to be *llanos de entender* 'easy to understand', so he led the scribes of the Royal Chancery or Scriptorium to **develop a house style** by supervising them:

En el *Libro de la Octava Esfera* se especifican cuáles fueron las tareas del monarca: "**tolló las razones que entendió eran sobejanas et dobladas et que non eran en *castellano drecho* et puso las otras que entendió que complían; et quanto en el language, endreçólo él por**

¹ *Levelling* is the mechanism that implies "the reduction of marked variants" (Trudgill 1986:98).

síse".² Alfonso X, por sí mismo, suprimía las repeticiones y enmendaba la expresión hasta conseguir la corrección pretendida. [Lapesa (1942. *Historia de la lengua española*)]

- His intervention is described in the *General Estoria*:

“el rey faze un libro non por que l[o] él escriba con sus manos, mas porque compone las razones d'él e las emienda e yegua [‘igual’] e endereça e muestra la manera cómo se deven fazer, e desí escrívelas qui él manda, però dezimos por esta razón que el rey faze el libro. Otrrossí cuando dezimos el rey faze un palacio o alguna obra non es dicho porque lo él fiziesse con sus manos, mas porque l[o] mandó fazer e dio las cosas que fueron mester pora ello”³ [RAE. *Las voces del español*]

- **Castilian as the Royal Chancery language.**

- Fernando III (reigned 1217-1252) authorised the use of Castilian instead of Latin as the language of administration in the 13th century.
- Alfonso X came to the throne of Castile and Leon when he was 30 (1252). The Chancery documents, which had been written in Latin for a long time, are written in Castilian from then onwards. He died in 1289 and his son Sancho took over the throne.

- **Castilian as a legislative language.**

- Alfonso X (reigned 1252-1284) drafted laws of the kingdom in Castilian. When Alfonso X ascended the throne most cities were governed under local charters and he set out to establish a sole code for the whole kingdom. The *Fuero Real* was thought as a complement to the local charters and is the only one that was enacted while he was alive.
- He also drew up the *Setenario* (on ecclesiastic matters – it's a sort of legal code, encyclopaedia and guidebook for priests), the *Siete Partidas* (an encyclopaedic legal code that was written between 1256 and 1265; despite not having been promulgated while he reigned, it was more influent than most of his works), and the *Espéculo* (which was a late and less important work).

- **Use of the new Castilian (mostly Toledan) norm for historical and scientific prose.**

- The historical prose of the *Estoria de España* (1270) is regarded as the source of subsequent literary language. This historical and scientific literary language is going to be the basis for the Castilian *Scripta Mediaevalis* (with a lot of polysyndeton and long periodic sentence structures). The *General Estoria* was conceived as a universal history.
- The scientific and technical treatises of astronomy and astrology (translated from Arabic and sometimes from Greek) are elaborated by a group of scientists (mostly teams of Jews and Christians working in parallel).
- The 16 parts of the *Libros del saber de astronomía* (published by Rico Sinobas in the 19th century) are amongst the most important scientific works of the 13th century. There are

² He cut out the sections he thought were superfluous and were not in castellano drecho, and put others which he thought suitable; and with regard to the language, he amended it himself.

³ ‘The king writes a book not because he writes it with his own hands, but because he compiles its main arguments and corrects and levels (the variation) and rewrites and shows the way it must be done, and thus these things are written by whom he orders (it to do), but we say for this reason that the king writes the book. In the same way that we say that the king builds a palace o some building, it is not he who constructs it with his hands, but because he ordered (somebody) to do it and he gave the things that were needed to do it.’

constellation drawings and other astrological illustrations that summarise every chapter. There are two main types of books: those that describe and illustrate the planets and constellations, and those that explain and illustrate the manufacturing of astrological mechanisms, such as clocks or compasses. Other astrological works are: *Tablas Alfonsíes* (1262 - 1272), *Libro de las cruces*, *Libro conplido en los juidzios de las estrellas*, and *Picatrix*. Besides, Alfonso X himself wrote lyric poetry (the *Cantigas de Santa María*) in Galician.

- **The new literary norm: *castellano drecho*.**

- *Castellano drecho* became the norm for subsequent literary activity, and the spelling system remained substantially unaltered until the 18th century.

2.1. Linguistic features:

2.1.1. Features of the Toledan norm (norma toledana)

- ❖ Resistance to normal apocope (loss of *-e* after the letters *r, s, l, n, z, d*)
- ❖ Preservation of *f*, which had already begun to yield to *h*- in Burgos.
- ❖ Distinction between *b/v* (/b/-/β/)
- ❖ Voiced and unvoiced sibilant sounds clearly distinctive: /s/ - /z/, /ʃ/ - /ʒ/, /ts/ - /dz/
- ❖ Retention of *-iello* [< -ĒLLU]

2.1.2. Features of the Northern norm (norma castellanovieja: Burgos)

- ❖ *f* > *h* > Ø
- ❖ /v/ ~ /β/ > /b/
- ❖ Confusion between voiced and unvoiced sibilant sounds and voiceless convergence: /s/, /ʃ/, /ts/
- ❖ Use of *-illo* [< -ĒLLU]

2.1.3. Cultured innovations

- These innovations have to do with the new way of approaching the written texts (the previously common oral transmission gives way to more silent readers), on the one hand, and they also have to do with the introduction of new scientific and technical concepts, on the other.

- ❖ Reduction of paratactic syntax.
- ❖ New conjunctions to express logical sequences of events and arguments in a written way: *como quier, aunque*
- ❖ Exploitation of derivational morphology: *riqueza* ~ *ricdad* ‘richness’, *crueza* ~ *crueleza* ~ *crueldad* ‘cruelty’, *flaqueçer* ~ *enflaqueçer* ~ *aflaqueçer* ‘to lose heart’, etc.

Lexical innovation: Roudil regards Alfonso X as a lexicographer, because in his works **archaisms** are given a new meaning or its old one is reintroduced:

“*Erecha llaman en España* a las emiendas que los homes han de resebir por los daños que resciben en las guerras” [*Siete Partidas*. II. Til. XXV. Ley I]

Loans are provided with a plain definition:

“*Arbitros en latin* tanto quiere decir *en romance* como *jueces avenidores* que son escogidos et puestos de las partes para librar la contienda que es entre llos” (*Siete Partidas*. III. Til. IV. Ley XIX)

“*Alfaqueques* tanto quiere decir en arábigo como homes de buena verdat que son puestos para sacar los cativos”

And **neologisms** are created:

“e domingo tanto quiere dezir en el nuestro language de Castiella como día *señoral*”. (CORDE: c. 1275. *General Estoria*)

“latinos estos nombres dominicus e dominica e diéronle a aquel día e llamáronle en el nuestro language de Castiella día de domingo, e esto es tanto como día *señoral*, fascas día del Señor” (CORDE: c. 1275. *General Estoria*)

2.1.4. Orthography

- Development of an orthographical system which was generally followed until the sixteenth century, by which time there was orthographic variation reflecting gross phonetic developments (many of which would be discussed by Valdés).

3. TOWARDS PRESCRIPTIVISM: first orthographic treatises, glossaries, vocabularies and dictionaries.

3.1. Orthography (from Nebrija to the XVIIth century) – Works on the relationship between sounds and letters.

1433- Enrique de Villena *Arte de Trovar*. First essay on pronunciation and orthography.

1492- Antonio de Nebrija *Gramatica Castellana*.

1517- Antonio de Nebrija *Reglas de Orthographia de la lengua castellana*.

1531- Alexo Vanegas *Tractado de Orthografia y accentos en las tres lenguas principales*.

1533- Bernabé de Busto *Arte para aprender a leer y escriuir perfectamente en romance y latín*.

1533- Francisco de Robles *Copia accentuum fere dictiore difficilium*.

1535 - Juan de Valdés *Diálogo de la Lengua*. Naples. Published in 1736 by Gregorio Mayans.

1548- Juan de Yciar *Recopilación Subtilissima Intitulada Orphographia pratica*.

Fray Andrés de Florez *Arte para bien leer y escribir: y para lo perteneciente a ello* (In: Jesús. *Doctrina Christiana del Ermitaño y el Niño*).

1555- Leuven anonymous. *Vtil y Breve Institución, para aprender los principios, y fundamentos de la lengua Hespañola*.

1556- Martín Cordero *La manera de escrevir en Castellano, o para corregir los errores generales en que todos yerran* (In: *Las queexas y llantos de Pompeyo*).

1558- Cristóbal de Villalón *Gramática castellana* (Antwerpen)

1559- Anonymous *Gramática de la lengua Vulgar de España*

1560- Letter from Francisco de Figueroa to Ambrosio Morales (his teacher).

1560- Alejandro de Urbino *Il paragone della lingua toscana et castigliana*. Chapter: *Retta scrittura et pronuntia*.

1563- Fray Miguel de Salinas *Libro apologético que defiende la buena y docta pronunciación que guardaron los antiguos en muchos vocablos y accentos, con las razones que tuvieron y ay para se tener, que fue buena y sabia, y no ignorante, ni mala, segun que algunos de los modernos han reprehendido y condenado*.

1565- Juan de Robles *Cartilla menor para enseñar a leer en romance*.

1565 - Pedro de Madariaga *Libro subtilissimo intitulado honra de escribanos*.

1570- Count of la Viñaza *Censuras sobre ortografía castellana* (on <ff>).

1570/1587- Cristóbal de las Casas *Vocabulario de las lenguas toscana y castellana*.

1574- Antonio Torquemada *Manual de Escribientes*.

1582- López de Velasco *Orthographia y pronunciación castellana*.

- 1586- Juan Sánchez *Instrucción breve de las letras para figurarlas, nombrarlas y pronunciarlas bien* (In: *Principios de la Gramática Latina*).
- 1586- García de Loaisa *et al. Memorial presentado al rey Felipe II sobre algunos vicios introducidos en la Lengua y la Ortografía Castellana*.
- 1587- Benito Ruíz *Declaración de las bozes i pronunçiaçiones que ái en la lengua castellana*.
- 1588- Malon de Chaide *La conversación de la Magdalena*.
- 1589- Juan de la Cuesta *Libro y Tratado para enseñar a leer y escribir brevemente y con gran facilidad con reta pronunciación y verdadera orthographia todo Romance Castellano*.
- 1601- Gregorio López Madera *Discurso de la certidumbre de Reliquias descubiertas en Granada desde el año 1588 hasta el año de 1598*.
- 1604- Francisco Pérez de Nájera *Ortografía castellana, dividida en primera y segunda parte a modo de diálogo entre dos niños de escuela*.
- 1609- Mateo Alemán *Ortografía Castellana* (Mexico).
- 1611- Sebastián de Covarrubias *Tesoro de la Lengua Castellana o Española*.
- 1614- Bartolomé Jiménez Patón *Epítome de la ortografía Latina y Castellana*.
- 1619- Miguel Sebastián *Orthographia y Orthologia*.
- 1620- Juan Pablo Bonet *Reducción de las letras y artes para enseñar a ablar los mudos*.
- 1626- Cristóbal Bautista de Morales *Pronunciaciones generales de lenguas, ortografía, escuela de leer, escribir y contar, y sinificación de letras en la mano*.
- 1624- Gonzalo de Correas *Nueva i zierta ortografía kastellana*.
- 1625- Gonzalo de Correas *Arte de la lengua Española Castellana*.
- 1627- Gonzalo de Correas *Trilingue de tres artes de las tres lenguas Castellana, Latina i Griega*.
- 1630- Gonzalo de Correas *Ortografía Kastellana Nueva y perfeta*.
- 1631- Nicolás Dávila *Compendio de ortografía castellana*.
- 1631- Juan de Robles *Censura de la ortografía que el maestro Gonzalo de Correas ... pretende introducir* (In: *Culto Sevillano*).
- 1634 - Bravo Grájera *Breve discurso en que se modera la nueva orthographia de España*.
- 1634 - Francisco Cascales *Epístola dirigida a Nicolás Dávila* (*Cartas Filológicas*).
- 1635- Felipe Mey *Orthographia, instrucción para escribir correctamente assi en latin como en romance*.
- 1640 - Damián de la Redonda *Ortografía Castellana y pronunciaciones del ABC*.
- 1645 - Tomás de Cerdaña *Breve tratado de Orthographia Latina y Castellana*.
- 1650 - Joseph de Casanova *Primera parte del arte de escribir todas formas de letras*.
- 1651 - Pedro Jacinto Cárdenas y Angulo *Advertencias o preceptos del torear con rejón, lanza, espada, i Iaculos*.
- 1651 - Padre Juan de Villar *Arte de la lengua Española*.
- 1655- Marcos Fernández *Olla podrida a la Española, compuesta i saçonada en la descripción de Munater en Vesfalia con salsa sarracena i africana por ser esta ciudad mas a propósito que otra para Olla, producida en la verdadera ortografía asta aora inorada*.
- 1679- Juan de Palafox y Mendoza *Breve tratado de escribir bien y de la perfecta ortografía. Antecedent of the orthographic concepts that will be taken into account in the 1741 Spanish Royal Academy Orthographia*.
- 1672- Fray Manuel Sánchez *Escuela Muda de Gramática latina en las aulas de ortografía y prosodia*.
- 1690 - Diego Bueno *Arte Nuevo de enseñar a leer, escribir, y contar príncipes y señores*.

4. SECOND STAGE: Dictionaries and Grammars.

4.1. Lexicographical works.

- **XV century: Latin vs. Romance.**
 - *Universal Vocabulario* Alfonso de Palencia (1490, Seville):
 - Elio Antonio de Nebrija (1495?, Salamanca):

- El *Diccionario Latino-Español* –
- El *Vocabulario Español-Latino*

- **XVI and XVII century: Language contact.**

- Alcalá, Fray Pedro de. *Vocabulista arábigo en letra castellana. En Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua arábigo*. 1505, Granada.
- Casas, Cristóbal de las. *Vocabulario de las dos lenguas toscana y castellana*. **1570, Sevilla.**
- Percival, Richard. *Bibliothecae Hispanicae pars altera. Containing a Dictionarie in Spanish, English and Latine*. **1591, London.**
- Palet, Juan. *Diccionario muy copioso de la lengua española y francesa* **1604, Paris.**
- Oudin, César. *Tesoro de las dos lenguas francesa y española. Thresor des deux langues françoise et espagnolle*. **1607, Paris.**
- Vittori, Girolamo. *Tesoro de las tres lenguas francesa, italiana y española. Thresor des trois langues françoise, italienne et espagnolle*. **1609, Geneva.**
- Minsheu, John. *Vocabularium Hispanicum Latinum et Anglicum copiosissimum, cum nonnullis vocum millibus locupletatum, ac cum Linguae Hispanica Etymologijs*. **1617, London.**
- Franciosini Florentín, Lorenzo. *Vocabulario español-italiano, ahora nuevamente sacado a luz [...]*. **1620**, Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, 3 / 73624.
- Mez de Braidenbach, Nicolás. *Diccionario muy copioso de la lengua española y alemana hasta agora nunca visto, sacado de diferentes autores [...]*. **1670, Wien.**

- **XVII century: Castilian.**

- COVARRUBIAS, SEBASTIÁN DE. *Tesoro de la lengua castellana o española*. **1611.**
- ROSAL, FRANCISCO DEL. *Origen y etymología de todos los vocablos originales de la Lengua Castellana. Obra inédita de el Dr. Francisco de el Rosal, médico natual de Córdoba, copiada y puesta en claro puntualmente del mismo manuscrito original, que está casi ilegible, e ilustrada con alguna[s] notas y varias adiciones por el P. Fr. Miguel Zorita de Jesús María, religioso augustino recoleto. (1601-1611)*. Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, manuscrito Ms. 6929 (copia del siglo XVIII).

4.2. Grammars.

- **Gramática de la lengua castellana, 1492**

- Explicit concern with fixing a norm for orthography and morphology.

The *Prólogo* makes a case to Isabel la Católica for a grammar of the vernacular, which was a totally original project at the time.

5. STANDARDISATION (selection among the current norms)

5.1. 16th and 17th century Spanish norms:

- The generalisation of Castilian to the **whole of Spain**. Castilian is increasingly being referred to as *lengua española*.

'La lengua castellana se habla no solamente por toda Castilla, pero en el reino de Aragón, en el de Murcia con toda el Aldaluzía y en Galizia, Asturias y Navarra; y esto hasta entre gente vulgar, porque entre la gente noble tanto bien se habla en todo el resto de Spaña.'
(Valdés 1535)

- In 1561 Philip II (reigned 1556-1598) transferred the court from Valladolid to Madrid, which grew rapidly in population, mainly northern in character. The King himself probably spoke with a 'northern' accent.

5.1.1. Competing norms.

FEMÓMENO	TOLEDANO	ANDALUZ	CAST.VIEJO	ESPAÑOL AMERICANO
/f-/ lat.	/h/	/h/	∅	∅
/b/-/β/	/b/-/β/	/b/-/β/	/b/	/b/
/ç/-/z/	/ç/-/z/	∅	ç	∅
/s/-/z/	/s/-/z/	/s/-/z/	/s/	/s/
/ʃ/-/z/	/ʃ/-/z/	/ʃ/-/z/ → /h/ (pop.)	/ʃ/ → /x/ (inic.)	/ʃ/-/z/ → /x/ (h) (inic.)
/r/	→ /k/	—	—	—
/k/-/y/	/k/-/y/ → /y/ (pop.)	/k/-/y/ → /y/ (inic.)	/k/-/y/	/k/-/y/ → /y/ (inic.)
/s/	/s/	/s/ → /h/ (pop.)	/s/	/s/ → /h/ (reg.)
/r/-/l/	/r/-/l/	/r/-/l/ → /l/ (pop.)	/r/-/l/	/r/-/l/ → /l/ (reg.)
/d/	/d/	→ ∅ (tard.)	/d/	→ ∅ (tard.)
sinéresis*	sí	sí	sí	sí

Cuadro 1. Rasgos caracterizadores de los dialectos del español del siglo XVI

Abreviaturas:

- inic. = fenómeno en proceso de iniciación
 pop. = fenómeno característico del habla popular
 reg. = fenómeno característico de ciertas regiones
 tard. = fenómeno tardío (2ª mitad del siglo XVI en adelante)
 * = arcaísmo generalizado en el español americano actual

Table 1. Parodi (1995)

- Fray Juan de Córdoba (1578):

‘Los de Castilla la Vieja dicen *hacer*, y en Toledo *hazer*; y dicen *xugar*, y en Toledo *jugar*; y dicen *yerro*, y en Toledo *hierro*; y dicen *alagar*, y en Toledo *halagar*.’

- Toledo was eclipsed by the expansion of Madrid and the transfer of the administrative centre of the kingdom. Although Andalusia produced important writers and Seville was an important centre of printing, the Old Castilian norm was the one that eventually predominated.

5.1.1.1. The Andalusian or Southern Norm

- Growing **importance of Andalusia** with addition of Granada and the development of trade with the Indies.
- Establishment of the *Casa de Contratación de las Indias* at Seville in 1503.

/tʃ/		/ts/		/s/			/ʃ/
[tʃ]	[ʃ]	[ts]	[s]	[s]	[s]	[ʃ]	[ʃ]
			predorsal		predorsal (árabe)	(árabe)	

Table 2. Phonetic ambiguity that led to phonological changes in sibilant sounds

	S. XV	S. XVI	S. XVII
1.	$\widehat{ts} > \xi$ (relajación)	$> \xi$ $> \xi$	$\theta \sim \xi$
2.	$\widehat{dz} > \zeta$ (relajación)	ceceo	ceceo seseo
3.	$s > \xi$ (del árabe)	ceceo	$\theta \sim \xi$
4.	$z > \zeta$ (del árabe)	zeceo	ceceo seseo

Table 3. Sibilant shifts under the Southern norm - Quilis (1991)

- In the southern norm, the predorsal pronunciation of the alveolar fricative (that was descended from /ts/) and the apical pronunciation (that was descended from /s/) were mixed up (Quilis 1991: 463).
- At the beginning of the XVI century, they kept the voiced – unvoiced distinction: *ceceo andaluz* (/ts/ and /s/ were pronounced in the same way: [s]), in contrast with *zeceo andaluz* (/dz/ and /z/ as [z]).
- At the end of the XVI century, the voiced variant was lost (predorsal-dental sounds [s] and [z] converged on [s]) and the resulting pronunciation was known as *ceceo*.

- Later on, in the XVII century, the phonologisation of [ʃ] took place and brought about the phoneme /θ/ in those places where it was pronounced as a [-strident]⁴ sound – *ciceante* –, and the phoneme /ʃ/ in those ones where it was pronounced as a [+strident] – *seseante*.

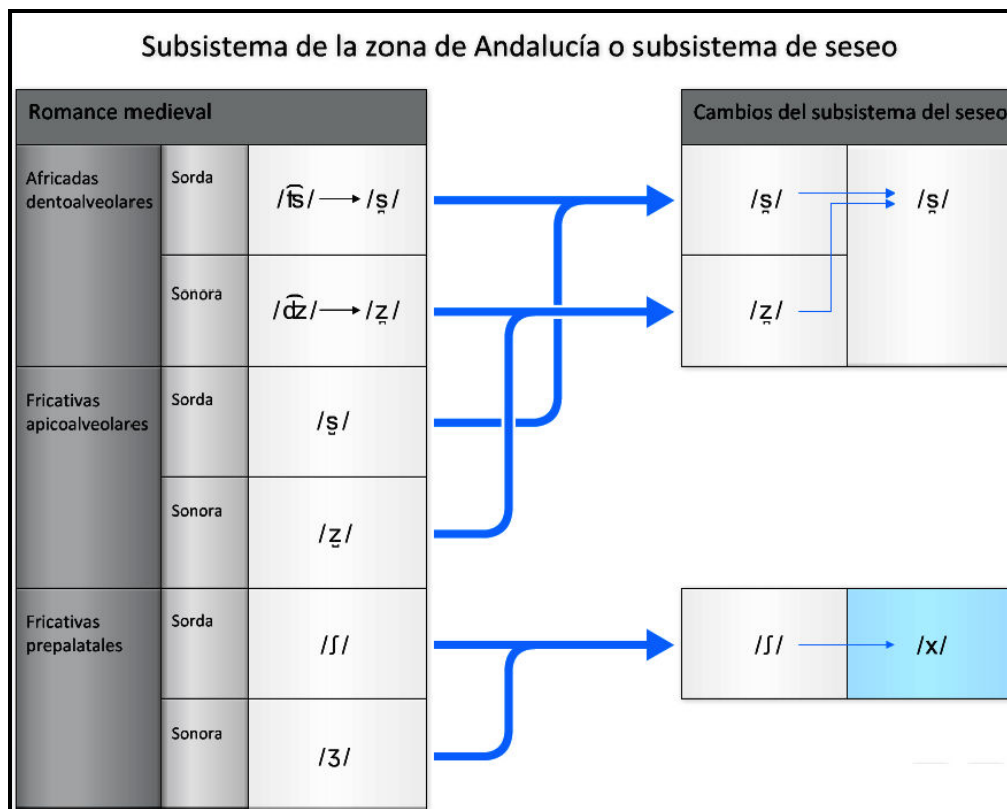


Table 4. Southern norm (RAE. *Las voces del español*)

5.1.1.2. The Northern Norm.

The Old Castilian Norm

- Old Castilian was more innovative than Toledan. At the end of the XV century it had already shifted towards the loss of voiced sibilants, for instance.

1.	F->	h->	∅
2.	b->		b-
3.	w->	β-	
4.	d̪z >	t̪s >	ʃ (por relajación, en el S. XVI)
5.	z >		s
6.	ʒ >		ʃ

Table 5. Old Castilian

⁴ Chomsky and Halle (1968)

The Toledan Norm

- The Toledan Norm followed the same evolution, but it took place a century later (at the end of the XVI century).

The Northern Norm (convergence of Old Castilian and Toledan)

- Apical-alveolar /s/ and predorsal-dental [ʃ] (< /ts/) underwent independent phonologisation processes and brought about the contrast between /s/-/θ/.

/t̃/		/t̃s/		/s/			/ʃ/
[t̃]	[ʃ]*	[ts]	[ʃ]	[s]	[ʃ]*	[ʃ]*	[ʃ]
Andalucía		/θ/ TRANSFONOLOGIZACIÓN		para la /s/ se mantienen las tres realizaciones			/χ/ TRANSFONOLOGIZACIÓN

Table 6. Transphonologisation processes.

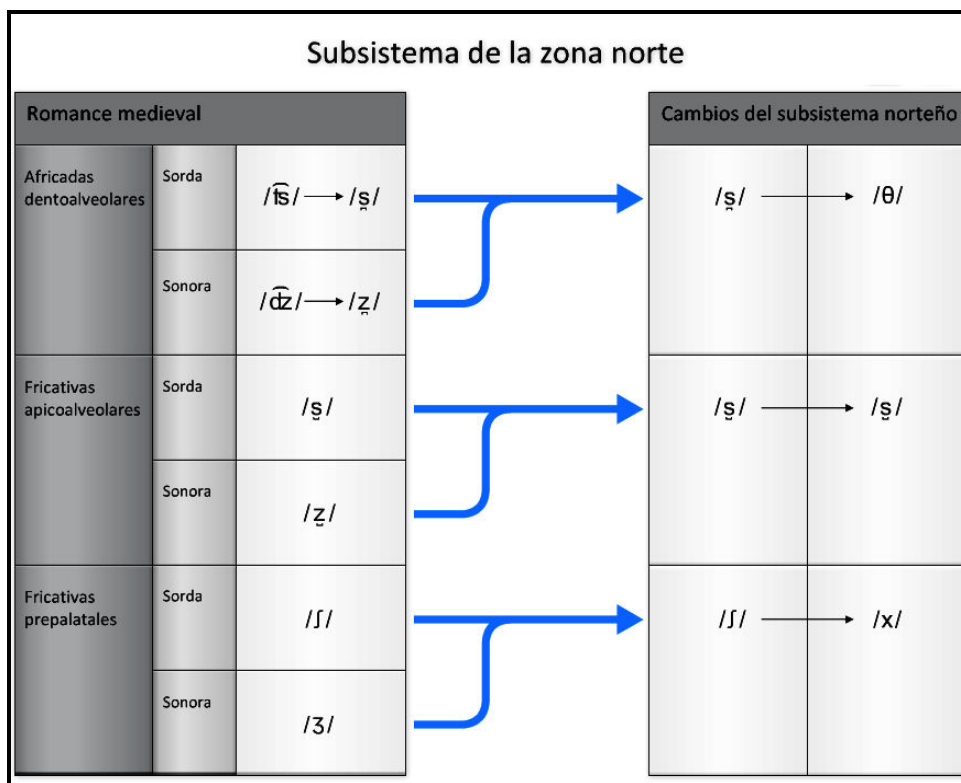


Table 7. Northern norm (RAE. *Las voces del español*)

5.2. Some Golden Age morphological variants

- *el espada ~ la espada*
- *poneldo ~ ponello ~ ponedlo*
- *debría ~ debería*
- *porné ~ pondré*
- *vuestra merced ~ vuesarced ~ vuesanced ~ voacé ~ vucé ~ vuced ~ vusted ~ usted*

- *vuestra señoría ~ vusiría ~ usía*
- *vuestra excelencia ~ vuecencia*
- *señor ~ seor ~ seó ~ so*
- *amáis ~ amades ~ amás*
- *cantad ~ cantá*
- *soy ~ só*
- *hemos ~ avemos*
- *vayáis ~ vais* (subjunctive)
- *andaluz ~ andaluza* (feminine)
- *nos ~ nosotros*
- *aqueste ~ este*

6. PRESCRIPTIVISM: The *Real Academia Española*

- The War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714) led to the arrival of the Bourbons and the spirit of the **Enlightenment**, which placed a high premium on rationalisation and standardisation.
- The Academy was founded in **1713**.

6.1. *The Diccionario de Autoridades, 1726-39*

- The ‘authorities’ are a carefully selected canon of authors, though the usage of others is not neglected. Non-Castilian words and words from non-standard registers are included when these are used in such authors (taboo words excluded).
- Not written with a prescriptive intent.
- Attention paid to the needs of foreigners.
- Understanding of the changing nature of language.
- Acknowledgment from the outset that the work will need revision.
- A rational policy concerning layout and structure.

6.2. *The Ortographia, 1741*

➤ Consonantal groups

- A general policy of Latinise spelling, though usage was respected and groups of three consonants were avoided. Thus:

concepto for *conceto*

efecto for *efeto*

digno for *dino*

fruto but *fructífero*

luto but *luctuoso*

pronto not *prompto*

suntuoso not *sumptuoso*

- Some doublet developments of learned words now both admitted with semantic distinction:

afición afección
plática práctica
sino signo

- **Recognition of the phonemic system of the time**, and abandoning of medieval (Alfonsine) spelling:
 - *u* to be used only for the vowel, *v* for the consonant
 - *ç* suppressed and modern distribution of *c* and *z* fixed
 - Etymological solution for *b* and *v* (with *b* in doubtful cases) whilst recognising there was no distinction in pronunciation
 - Distinction between *s* and *ss* abandoned in the 1763 *Orthografía*
 - At first, an etymological solution for words of Greek origin, but then abandoned (cf. the change in title of the 1741 *Orthographía* to the 1763 *Ortografía*).
 - Latin *h*- admitted.

6.3. *Subsequent Orthographies and Grammars*

- 1815 *Ortografía* fixed the modern norm of spelling:
 - *cu-* for *qu-*
 - *-j-* for *-x-*
 - Modern distribution of *j* and *g*
- **The Gramática, 1771**
 - Grammar partly conceived as the principles of grammar, partly as the art of ‘good’ speech.
 - Didactic purpose.
 - Recognition of changeability of language.

7. SPANISH SINCE THE 18TH CENTURY

Max Weinreich: A language is a dialect with an army and a navy.

The further imposition of Castilian as the national language of Spain

- 1768: Decree of Carlos III ordering all teaching to be in Castilian.
- 1825: Fernando VII prohibited the use of Catalan in schools.
- The Ley de Instrucción Pública of 1857 decreed the teaching of Castilian according to the norms of the Real Academia.
- A Royal Decree of 1902 demanded the teaching of the catechism in Castilian, and a Royal Order of 1904 explicitly referred to the need to teach Castilian in those areas where local languages or dialects were preserved.
- Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera, although at first appearing sympathetic to the Catalan point of view, yielded to the centralist, right-wing military element around him in demanding the use of Castilian in Catalan, Basque and Galician-speaking areas.
- Republican constitution of 1931: laid down the requirement that all Spaniards should learn and have the right to use Spanish, whilst allowing the use of regional languages.

- Franco: between 1939 and 1969 no language other than Castilian was recognised.
- The 1945 Ley de Instrucción Pública established Castilian as the obligatory language throughout Spain.
- The UNESCO Convention against discrimination in education ratified by Spain in 1969 and partially taken into account in the Ley General de Educación of 1970, which made reference to ‘native languages’ but did not incorporate them formally into a curriculum or provide for teaching.
- The 1978 Constitution: Art. 3. El castellano es la lengua oficial del Estado. Todos los españoles tienen el deber de conocerla y el derecho a usarla. Las demás lenguas españolas serán también oficiales en las respectivas Comunidades Autónomas de acuerdo con sus Estatutos. La riqueza de las distintas modalidades lingüísticas de España es un patrimonio cultural que será objeto de especial respeto y protección.

8. THE XXI CENTURY

Real Academia Española: <http://www.rae.es/>

CORDE. *Corpus diacrónico del español:* <http://corpus.rae.es/cordenet.html>

CREA. *Corpus de referencia del español actual:* <http://corpus.rae.es/creanet.html>

CORPES XXI. *Corpus del español del siglo XXI:* <http://web.frl.es/CORPES/view/inicioExterno.view>

Nuevo diccionario histórico del español: <http://web.frl.es/fichero.html>

Nuevo Tesoro Lexicográfico de la Lengua Española: <http://buscon.rae.es/ntlle/SrvltGUILoginNtlle>

Diccionario de la lengua española (22ª edición enmendada): <http://lema.rae.es/drae/?val=a>

Nueva Gramática de la lengua española (2009) – search: <http://aplica.rae.es/grweb/cgi-bin/buscar.cgi>

Ortografía de la lengua española (2010) – search: <http://aplica.rae.es/orweb/cgi-bin/buscar.cgi>

Corpus del Nuevo Diccionario: <http://web.frl.es/CNDHE/view/inicioExterno.view>

Other institutions (Universities, etc.)

Diccionario de partículas discursivas del español: <http://www.dpde.es/>

COSER. *Corpus oral y sonoro del español rural:* <http://www.llf.uam.es/coser/>

II. The standardisation of Catalan

1. VERNACULAR VARIATION

- Until the 11th century Latin was the only written language. From the 11th century onwards people start being conscious that the language they speak is different from the written one. The first written texts were homilies and legal documents that had to be understood by everybody.
- From the beginning of the 12th century, the successive counts of Barcelona tried to expand their domain in multiple directions (County of Besalú, part of the County of Empúries, all of the County of Cerdanya, and also the County of Provence).
- In 1137 the *Crown of Aragon* was created by the marriage of Queen Petronilla of Aragon and Ramon Berenguer IV, Count of Barcelona. Catalonia and Aragon retained their distinct traditional rights, and Catalonia its own parliament, the Catalan Courts.
- At that time some legal documents were already written in Catalan. At the beginning of the XIII century notarial deeds and charters are written in Catalan: the *Usatges de Barcelona*, the *Furs de València* (written in Latin in 1261 and translated later on), and the *Costums de Tortosa*, among others.
- Ramon Llull (1232 - c. 1316, born in Mallorca) was the most important contributor to literary Catalan. He wrote scientific, philosophical and literary prose, as well as poetry. Among his most well-known works we can mention: *Llibre de contemplació en Déu*, *Blanquerna*, *Llibre d'Amic e Amat*, *el Llibre de l'orde de cavalleria*, etc.
- Llull's prose is considered to be the model for subsequent Catalan literary prose, and even for the language of the Royal Chancery.

2. LANGUAGE LEVELLING AND PRESTIGE (Institutional use: the Royal Chancery).

- From the middle of the 12th century to the 14th century there is a popular historiographic tradition that is intended to be memorised and transmitted orally: the *chronicles*.
 - the *Chronicle of Jaume I* or *Llibre dels feyts del rei en Jacme* (written at about 1274?; it refers to Jaume's I life 1208-1276, but the oldest manuscript is from 1343),
 - the *Chronicle of Bernat Desclot* or *Llibre del rei en Pere d'Aragó e dels seus antecessors passats* (written in 1288 by Bernat Desclot; the historical period that it covers goes from the reign of Ramon Berenger IV to that of Pere el Gran, from 1113 to 1285),
 - the *Chronicle of Ramon Muntaner* (written between 1291 and 1327 by Ramon Muntaner; it focuses on the period of Jaume II el Just) and the *Chronicle of Pere el Cerimoniós* (1319-1397).
- In the 13th century Catalan starts being used as the language of science (mainly philosophical and religious prose), literature and administration in the recently created *Crown of Aragon's Royal Chancery*.
- At that time the Crown of Aragon included: Aragon, the Generalitat of Valencia, the Generalitat of Catalonia and the Great and General Council of the Kingdom of Mallorca (constituted by the Balearic Islands and the Roussillon).

- The rise of *Catalan vernacular writing* and *the first Catalan levelling* took place within the Royal Chancery. It was a cultural focus.
- The prestige of the Royal Chancery grew considerably under the kingdom of Jaume I. However, it wasn't until the following century (under Pere IV el Cerimoniós) that the Chancery played its crucial role with the promulgation of the king's *Ordenacions Palatines* (which renewed this institution).
- From 1276 to 1494, Jaume I ordered that all the official documents concerning the Generalitats of Valencia and Catalonia, and the Great and General Council of the Kingdom of Mallorca should be written in Catalan. The language of the Chancery followed a series of homogeneous norms (leaving aside dialectal variation) in accordance with the medieval epistolary rhetoric. The Chancery employees were aware of the *Ars Dictandi* and its elocutionary rules and grammar prescriptions.
- Bernat Metge. (c.1348–1413) was one of its most prominent members and, as all Chancery members did, he spoke Catalan, Aragonese and Latin. The members of the Royal Chancery undertook the translation of many Italian humanist writers (Boccaccio, Petrarca, etc.)
- In the XIV and XV centuries Francesc Eiximenis (1330-1409) and Vicent Ferrer (1350-1419), who were well-known around Europe, produced a great number of religious literary works in Catalan among which it is worth mentioning *Lo Crestià* and the *Sermons*, respectively.
- Other important Catalan literary works are: *Tirant lo Blanc* (written in prose between 1460 and 1490 by Joanot Martorell), and *l'Espill* (Jaume Roig wrote it in poetry between 1455 and 1462). In the XV century the *Valenciana prosa* 'Valencian prose' gained importance and Joan Roís de Corella (born in 1433 in Valencia) was one of the main exponents of that literary affected latinised style. The anonymous *Curial e Güelfa* also belongs to the XV century prose, though not to the Valencian one.
- In 1410 Martí l'Humà dies without issue. In the *Compromís de Casp* there is general agreement in restoring the Trastàmara dynasty. From then on, the heir to the throne is Alfons el Magnànim. He led the *Crown of Aragon* to a process of impoverishment and castilianisation of the court and the culture that reaches its crucial point with the marriage between Ferran d'Aragó and Isabel de Castella.

The Decadència

- From the XVI to the XVIII century. Few writers to be mentioned: Cristòfor Despuig, *Col·loquis de la insigne ciutat de Tortosa* (1557), Pere Serafí, Francesc Vicens Garcia (el "*rector de Vallfogona*"), Francesc Fontanella, Joan Ramis, etc.

3. A STOP IN THE MIDDLE OF NOWHERE

The 18th century: War of the Spanish Succession (Charles of Austria vs. Philip V). Nueva Planta Decrees and the suppression of the Catalan State under Philip V.

- Philip V did not only abolish Catalonia's own institutions and Constitutions that had developed as organs of its own and independent stately government since the middle of the thirteenth century, but he also substituted them with a regime that excluded the representation of society, with the objective of making military authority prevail over civil authority.
- Spanish as the only written language. Development of regional oral variants.

4. LET'S START AGAIN. TOWARDS STANDARDISATION AND PRESCRIPTIVISM

3.1. The *Renaixença*

- It is a bourgeois Romantic literary movement that encouraged the resurgence of Catalan. In 1833 Bonaventura Carles Aribau published his *Oda a la patria* in Catalan; in 1859 the *Jocs Florals* began again.
- 1882 Les Bases de Manresa (Bases per a la Constitució Regional Catalana – Unió Catalanista ; Lluís Domenech i Montaner i Enric Prat de la Riba)
- Among the authors to be considered there are: Jacint Verdaguer (*l'Atlàntida*, poetry), Àngel Guimera (*Terra baixa*, theatre), Pudenci Bertrana (*Josafat, La guineu*, prose), etc., etc.
- **1907** Institut d'Estudis Catalans, sponsored by wealthy Catalan industrialists and presided by Antoni Rubió i Lluch.
- 1914-1925 Prat de la Riba's *Mancomunitat de Catalunya*, linking language to notion of Catalonia as a nation.

5. *Standardisation*

- 1904. *Tractat d'ortografia* (Pompeu Fabra)
- **1913** *Normes ortogràfiques* (Pompeu Fabra)
- 1913-22 Pompeu Fabra creates literary standard.
- 1932. *Diccionari general de la llengua catalana* (Pompeu Fabra)
- *Gramàtica catalana* (Pompeu Fabra 1918-1933, 1946, posthumous 1956)
- L'Estatut de Núria (approved 1932) established a bilingual situation within Catalonia, with the right of citizens to choose which language official and legal business was to be conducted in.
- In 1919 the use of Catalan was allowed in the University of Barcelona in the teaching of Catalan Philology.
- *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana* (Joan Coromines)

6. *The XXI century*

Institut d'Estudis Catalans: <http://www.iec.cat/institucio/>

Gramàtica del Català Contemporani (Joan Solà et al. 2002).

Onomasticon Cataloniae (Joan Coromines 1989-2001).

DIEC2. *Diccionari de la llengua catalana* (2nd edition): <http://dlc.iec.cat/>

CTILC. *Corpus textual informatitzat de la Llengua catalana*: <http://ctilc.iec.cat/>

Diccionari català-valencià-balear (Alcover i Moll): <http://dcvb.iecat.net/>

Other institutions (Universities, etc.)

CICA. *Corpus Informatitzat del Català Antic*: <http://www.cica.cat/>

Diccionari de textos catalans antics: <http://www.ub.edu/diccionari-dtca/>

Enciclopèdia catalana: <http://www.enciclopedia.cat/>