

English abstracts

José Antonio Saura Rami

The forms of Ribagorzan past participles ending in *-au*, *-eu*, *-iu*

This article tries to demonstrate the autochthonous character of the participle endings (*cantau*, *temeu*, *partiu*). In our opinion, they follow the general trend existing in the local Ribagorzan dialects, which, from a phonetic-phonological approach, maintain /o/ in singular when it is in absolute final position and sonorise intervocalic unvoiced plosive consonants, which is prior to the dropping of fricative /d/.

Keywords: Dialectology, phonology, morphology, participles, Ribagorzan, Benasquese, Aragonese.

Alberto Bautista

Languages in contact in the Bierzo region: Castillian, Asturian-Leonese and Galician

In the region of Bierzo three languages are spoken, being two of them autochthonous: Galician and Leonese. As a consequence of the long existing language conflict a great deal of interferences and loanwords has taken place between Galician and Leonese. This loanwords, calques and interferences, present in all linguistic varieties, become more intensive along the language border giving birth two a mixing speech usually called «chapurreao».

Leonese is spoken in the Bierzo region mainly in the valleys of Riba de Sil, Forniella and La Cabrera. The number of its speakers oscillates between 2.500 and 4.000. The Leonese domain is nowadays scattered around the province of Leon, remaining just linguistic islands, rests of the ancient linguistic domain, mostly in the northern mountains and also in La Cabrera.

Around 50 % of the population of the Galician-speaking area of the Bierzo normally speak Galician. In the last reform of the Statute of the Autonomous Region of Castile and Leon, the recognition of Galician as a territory language was included, though this process has had no important effect in the recuperation of the language. The situation of Galician is also worrying, though there

are some data allowing us to be slightly more optimistic.

Keywords: Contact languages, sociolinguistics, Spanish, Asturian-Leonese, Galician, Bierzo, Castilla y León.

Giorgio Cadorini

The codification of Friulan

The codification process of the Friulan language can be divided into three different periods. The first one corresponds to the non-systemic use of the «high» language. The second one begins at the end of Second World War, being characterised by the blossoming of Friulan cultural life, caused by the Steel Curtain lying at the other side of the border. The third period supposes the progressive officialisation of Friulan; its codification becomes a task of the local government. The first local law for the Friulan language was set in 1996, being its final commitment the process of official codification.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, history of codification, standardisation, Friulan, Friuli.

Piero Ausonio Bianco

Simulation methodologies for decisions-making support on linguistic policies

The success of any decision made in the domain of political sciences is conditioned by a set of interacting factors, so that the prevision of the final result turns out quite difficult. Regarding the domain of social sciences, new methodologies of modelation and simulation have recently been proposed (the agent-based modelation), which can be used also in the linguistic domain in order to help the political decider with the choice of efficient linguistic actions.

This article presents the theoretical frame, in which the agent-based modelation (ABM) can be developed. By using developing SW ambiances applied to the domain of political simulation the first results simulating the behaviour of a real linguistic community are presented, so that we can confirm both the complexity of the problem and its validity as a supporting instrument for political decisions.

Keywords: Simulation, ABM (Agent based modelling), Multi-agent modelling, Linguistic policies, Methodological Individualism.

Xavier Frías Conde

The linguistic normalisation in the Romania: the normalisation of the language and of its speakers (the case of the new-speakers)

This paper analyses two different processes, which however take place in parallel: the standardisation of some minority languages and the importance of new-speakers in the normalisation process of minority languages. On the one hand, the paper offers an analysis of how the standardisation process is occurring in some of these minority languages, such as Eonavian Galician, Aragonese or Sardinian. On the other hand there is an approach to the figure of new-speakers, who are also confronted with traditional speakers within the context of Romance minority languages.

Keywords: Standardisation, minority languages, new-speakers, old-speakers, Eonavian Galician, Aragonese, Sardinian, Romance languages.

Antonio Rubattu

The teaching of the Sardinian language and culture

Sardinian was officially recognised by the Italian parliament. For that reason it must be provided with a pedagogic programme, a teaching system and a unified spelling system for the Sardinian language.

There are six hundred thousand Sardinian people living outside Sardinia, who can offer the rest of the Sards many of the cultural and linguistic tools necessary to face the aforementioned process, which also in Sardinia involve the challenges of globalisation and European integration.

Keywords: Teaching system, emigrants, Sardinian language, Sardinian culture, identity.

Piero Ausonio Bianco

Who learns? A person or a community? A reflection about the learning and knowledge of minority languages

Transferring knowledge in a real community is a very complex act, non reducible to simple knowledge outflow between a teacher and a *παιδός*, young man with a deficit in knowledge.

The big question is if standard didactical techniques are the only ones suitable in a community where are spoken different languages with different use domains.

Adopting the perspectives of «Organization Learning» and «Knowledge management», the article presents a deep analysis of KMEs (Knowledge Management Episode) and the «situated learning» that happen in a multilingual community.

The aim of the article is to warn linguistic specialists and language policy experts about the risks of standard pedagogical approach in minority languages promotion and diffusion.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, language use domains, knowledge management, organization Learning, pedagogy, multilingual community, situated learning.

Catrin Jones

Is the prevalence of Welsh in schools stopping the language decline?

Since the mid 1990's, education through the medium of Welsh has increased significantly. A brief outline of Welsh medium education is given, followed by an introduction of its effect on the results pertaining to the Welsh language of the 2001 UK population census. This census shows an increase in Welsh speakers in Wales, particularly in the younger age groups. A shift in the linguistic geography of Wales, and an alarming decline in those areas traditionally considered to be the strongholds of the language is also revealed by the census results. This shift is largely due to immigration, a phenomenon which has become particularly significant in Wales over the last twenty years. This article ends with the conclusion that the progress made in the arrest of language decline through Welsh medium education is being counterbalanced by the effects of immigration.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, education, immigration, Welsh language.

Teresa Seara

The temptation emerging from dream (three characters from traditional fairy tales in the work of three Galician women poets)

Traditional fairy tales play an essential role in the work of contemporary Galician she poets, since they break stereotypes concerning certain feminine characters being the protagonists such tales. Therefore this articles analyses the presence and the deconstruction of characters such as Snow White, Sleeping Beauty or Little Red Riding Hood in some authors who began their career in the 90's: Marilar Aleixandre, Estíbaliz Espinosa e Emma Pedreira Lombardía.

Keywords: Contemporary Galician she poets, fairy tales, Snow White, Sleeping Beauty or Little Red Riding Hood, Marilar Aleixandre, Estíbaliz Espinosa, Emma Pedreira Lombardía.

Peter Kopecký

About polysemy and contrasts in Paul Claudel's writings

This article is aimed at analysing the lexicon picked out from Paul Claudel's writings and poems. Claudel attracts the readers' attention by means of the large variety of contrasts he uses. Polysemy is his favourite procedure, used all over his verses and narrations. Thanks to it, Claudel associates two different senses, motivated on the semantic plan by a common sema, magistrally conceived and also backed by a controlled naivety. One of Claudel's main features is showed here: «his semantic anatomic adventures.» Polysemies rival paronyms or regressive derived terms. Claudel deepens in grammatical caprices, metaphores and etymological explanations. Nevertheless, his symbolism lies on natural elements.

Keywords: Paul Claudel, polysemy, writings, poetry, semantic adventure.

Maria Aldea

The subjectiveness involved in translation. A viewpoint

Our work is aimed at analysing the register of subjectiveness in translation. Taking a fragment of the Exodus as a base presented in the Greek, Latin and Romanian versions, we have tried to discover the diversity of possible translations generated by a text belonging to a source language that lacks grammatical, lexical means existing in the target language.

Keywords: Translation, subjectiveness, definite article, indefinite article, non-articulation.