



Morphosyntactic Atlas of Gascony (MAGY)

T. Paciaroni

URPP Language and Space Lab & Institute of Romance Studies

paciaron@rom.uzh.ch

1. Introduction

Topic

- Spatial distribution of the different types of structure of the noun phrase in selected Gascon varieties in the Pyrenees
- Noun phrase ideal because well attested in various, also small or fragmentary data sources

Issues

- Morphological and syntactic phenomena show considerable microvariation
- Previous atlases have mostly been used for lexical or phonological studies (see Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 from Brun-Trigaud et al. 2005)
- Gascon varieties are heavily endangered (cf. Bernissan 2012)

Aim

- A morphosyntactic Atlas of Gascony

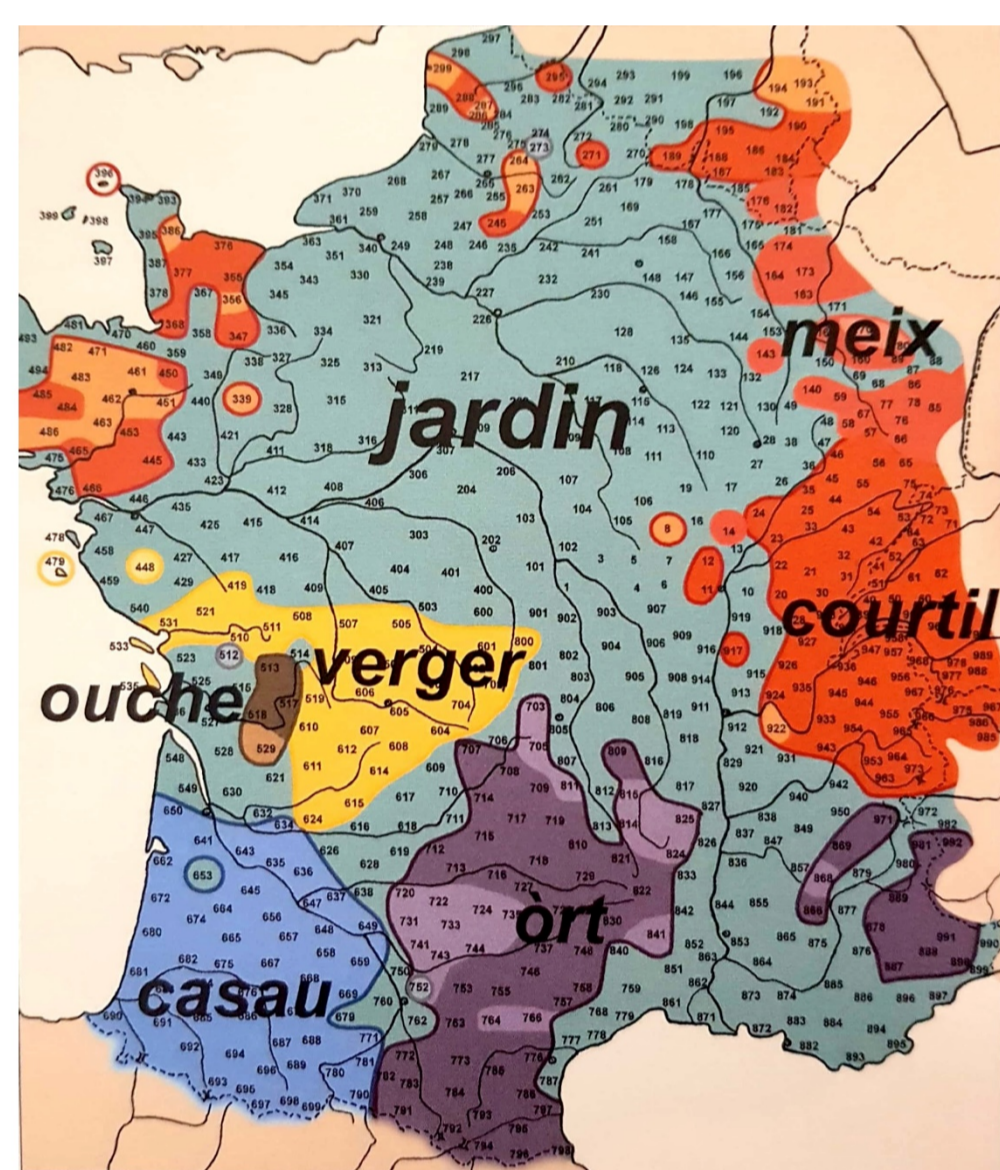


Fig. 1. ALF 712 *jardin*: lexical areas

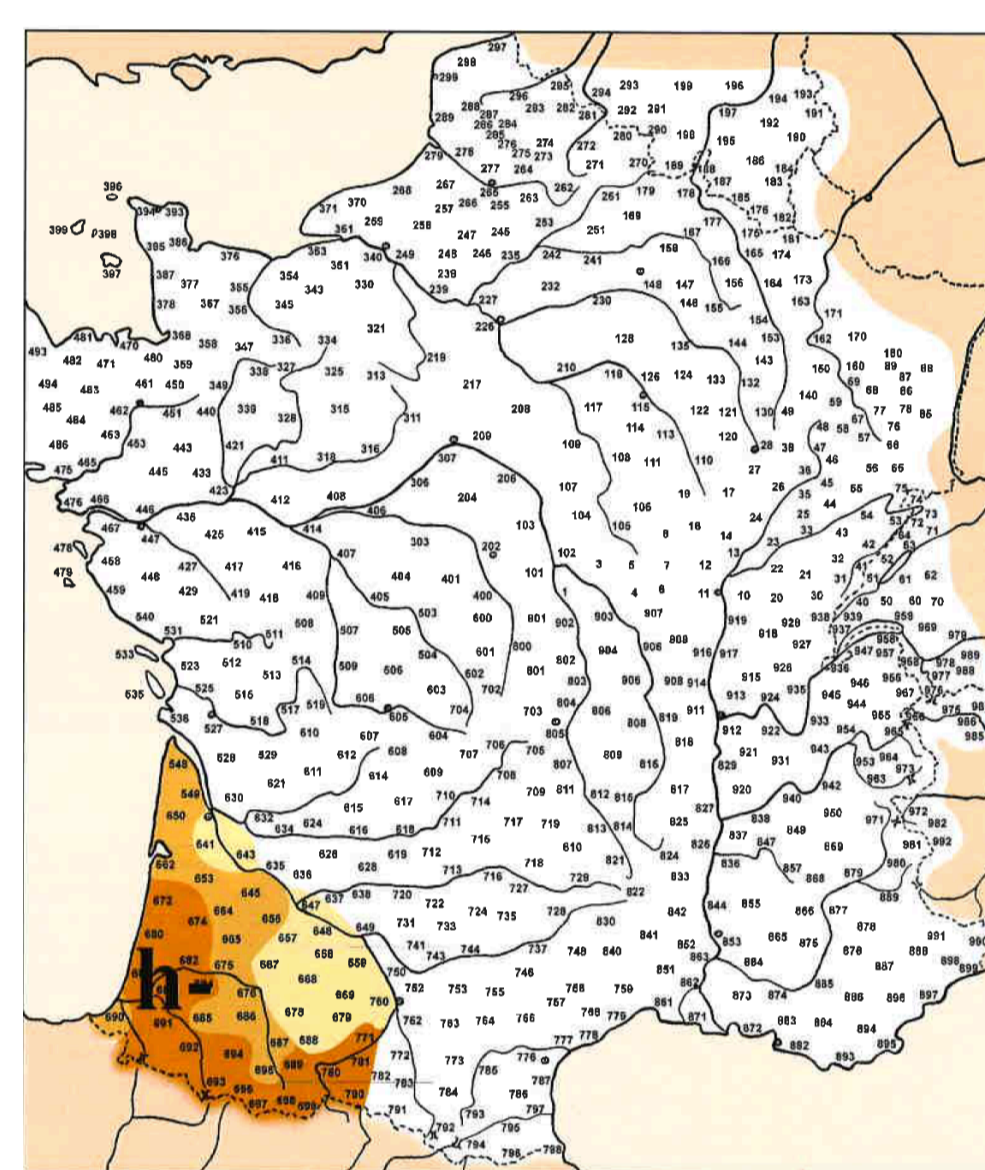


Fig. 2. Synthesis from ALF-maps: F-> h-

Different language contact situations illustrated with partitive data

A. Relatively isolated varieties

- Ø: e.g. pt. 697: bri'violetes

B. In contact with Basque

- Ø: e.g., pt. 691: βriu'letœs

C. In contact with other Occitan varieties

- de + article: e.g., pt. 549N: ðe las biu'vietœs
- de: e.g. pt. 760NE: ðe βju'letœs

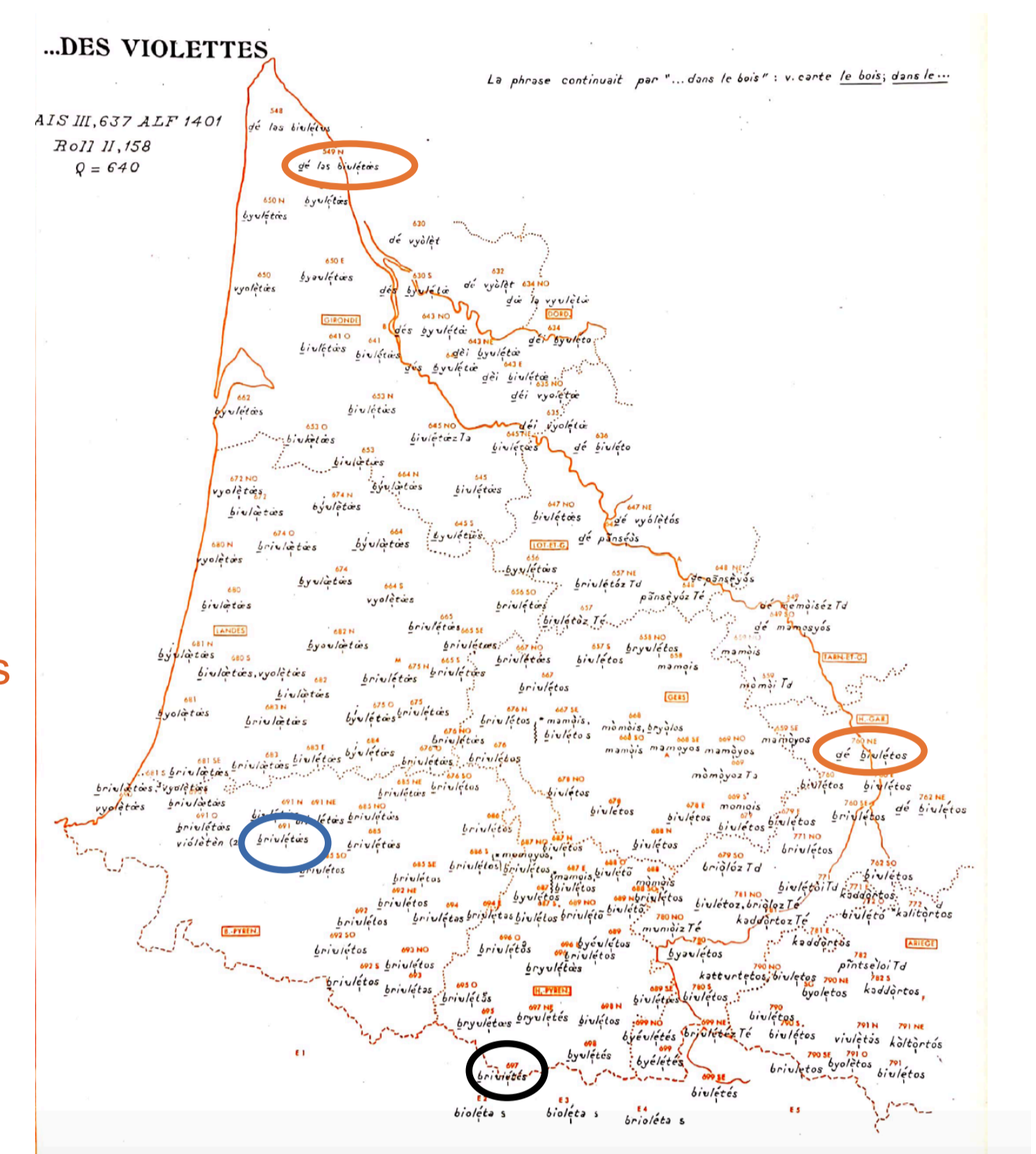


Fig. 4. ALG 182 *On va chercher DES VIOLETES*

4. Database (Analysis)

- ALF, ALG: Transcription and annotation
- MAGY: Annotation of all data obtained at each location
Transcription (IPA) of a selected subset of data
- Maximal decomposition of linguistic patterns
- Geographic indications for maps within a GIS system

5. Research questions

Diachrony

Comparison between the ALF, the ALG, and the MAGY-data will allow:

- a study of change and the diffusion of linguistic features over time
- information on the stability of morphological and syntactic variation
- an assessment of internal (structural) factors and external factors (especially communication patterns) for the spatial distribution of linguistic features

Distribution of structures, language contact and typological profile

- Correlation between geographic isolation / contact and linguistic complexity
- Importance of the typological profile of the varieties in contact

Cooperation network

URPP Language & Space Lab

Curdin Derungs, Head of the GIS group • Elvira Glaser (Institute of German Studies) • Martin Glessgen (Institute of Romance Studies) • Péter Jeszenszky (Department of Geography) • Michele Loporcaro and AIS,r Project Team (Institute of Romance Studies) • Tanja Samardzic, Head of the Text group • Elisabeth Stark & DiFuPaRo Project Team (Institute of Romance Studies)

International consultants

Dunstan Brown (York) • Guylaine Brun-Trigaud (Nice) • Elisabetta Carpitelli (Grenoble) • Louise Esher (CNRS – Toulouse) • Franck Floricic (Sorbonne Nouvelle) • Giuliana Giusti (Venice) • Adam Ledgeway (Cambridge) • Jean-Léo Léonard (Montpellier) • Martin Maiden (Oxford) • Jean-Louis Massourre • Michèle Oliuéri (Nice) • Diego Pescarini (CNRS – Nice)

2. Phenomena under investigation

Nominal morphology

- In general, sigmatic plural marking (cf. ALF-maps 224, 1349, and 722)
- However, we also find different plural systems: see ALG 2380, 2381

Partitive articles

- Mostly, absence of a partitive article
- But presence in some areas directly contiguous with other Occitan varieties. See Fig. 4

Differential object marking

- In the Pyrenees DOM partly depends on animacy and definiteness
- However animate definite objects are not everywhere marked by preposition: see ALG 2504

Possessives

- Possessives can but need not co-occur with an article (*lo mon jolh* 'my knee' or *mon jolh* 'my knee'): see ALG 350, 351

3. Data sources

I. Atlas Linguistique de France (ALF). 1903-1910

II. Atlas Linguistique et Ethnographique de la Gascogne (ALG). 1954-1973

III. Morphosyntactic Atlas of Gascony (MAGY). 2019-2020

- Data collection
Fieldwork: 16 locations in different contact language situations (Fig. 3 and Fig. 4)
Two types of data: (i) grammaticality judgments; (ii) questionnaires

PlaceID	Place Name	Departement	Contact situation	Point ALF	Point ALG	Point MAGY	Nr. Speakers	Latitude	Longitude	Population (2015)
1	Cauterets	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	695	695	695	2	42° 53' 20.594" N	0° 6' 51.286" W	924
2	Banios	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	696-SE	1	43° 2' 41" N	0° 13' 55" W	51
3	Avezac-Prat-Lahitte	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	696-E	2	43° 3' 59" N	0° 20' 16" E	605
4	Lugagnan	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	696-SO	2	43° 03' 43" N	0° 02' 17" W	139
5	Gèdre	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	697-N	1	42° 47' 14" N	0° 1' 12" E	247
6	Chèze	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	697-N	2	42° 54' 23" N	0° 01' 47" W	53
7	Sazos	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	—	697-N	1	42° 53' 01" N	0° 01' 31" W	123
8	Barèges	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	697-NE	697-NE	1	42° 53' 52" N	0° 3' 57" E	176
9	Urt	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	—	690-E	690-E	—	43° 29' 41" N	1° 17' 21" W	2 238
10	Savauterre-de-Béarn	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	691	691	691	—	43° 24' 2" N	0° 56' 19" W	1 412
11	Agnos	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	692	692	692	—	43° 9' 51.12" N	0° 37' 5" W	984
12	Bedous	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	—	692S	692S	—	42° 59' 56" N	0° 36' 1" W	585
13	Seilh	Haute-Garonne	C	—	760NE	760NE	—	43° 41' 44" N	1° 21' 15" E	3 195
14	Ste-Foy-d'Aigrefeuille	Haute-Garonne	C	—	762-NE	762-NE	—	43° 32' 36" N	1° 36' 35" E	1 978
15	Lezat-sur-Lèze	Ariège	C	—	771-E	771-E	—	43° 16' 37" N	1° 20' 51" E	2 329
16	Lescure	Ariège	C	—	790-NE	790-NE	—	43° 0' 5" N	1° 14' 3" E	503
17	Castillon-en-Couserans	Ariège	C	790	790	790	—	42° 55' 18" N	1° 2' 0" E	410
18	Bethmale	Ariège	C	—	790-S	790-S	—	42° 52' 6.843" N	1° 4' 5.49" E	96

Fig. 3. MAGY Datapoints

References

Brun-Trigaud, G. et al. 2005. *Lectures de l'Atlas Linguistique de la France de J. Gilléron et E. Edmont. Du temps dans l'espace*. Paris: CTHS • Bec, P. 1967. *La langue occitane*. Montpellier: PUF • Bernissan, F. 2012. Combien de locuteurs compte l'occitan en 2012? *RLiR* 76: 467-512 • Dalbera, J.-P. et al. 1992-. *Thesaurus Occitan: "THESOC"*, UMR 7320 BCL-CNRS/Université Nice Sophia Antipolis. <http://thesaurus.unice.fr/> • Floricic, F. 2018. *Differential Object Marking in Bethmalais Gascon*. Microvariation dans le marquage différentiel de l'objet roman, Paris, November 9, 2018 • Gilléron, J. and E. Edmont. 1903-10. *Atlas linguistique de la France*, Paris • Massourre, J.-L. 2012. *Le Gascon, les mots et le système*. Paris: Honoré Champion • Rohlf, G. 1977. *Le gascon. Études de philologie pyrénéenne*. Tübingen: Niemeyer • Sauzet, P. 2014. *'Partitives', number marking and negation in Occitan*. International Exploratory Workshop *Partitivity in Romance and beyond*, Zurich, December 12, 2014 • Séguy, J. et al. 1954-73. *Atlas Linguistique et Ethnographique de la Gascogne* (ALG), 6 v. Toulouse/Paris: Editions du C.N.R.S. • Stark, E. 2016. *Why 'partitive articles'? Encoding 'non individuation' in Galloromance nominals*. 9th Days of Swiss Linguistics, Geneva, July 1, 2016 • SYMILA. Syntactic Microvariation in the Romance Languages. <http://symila.univ-tlse2.fr/>.