



Morphosyntactic Atlas of Gascony (MAGY)

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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

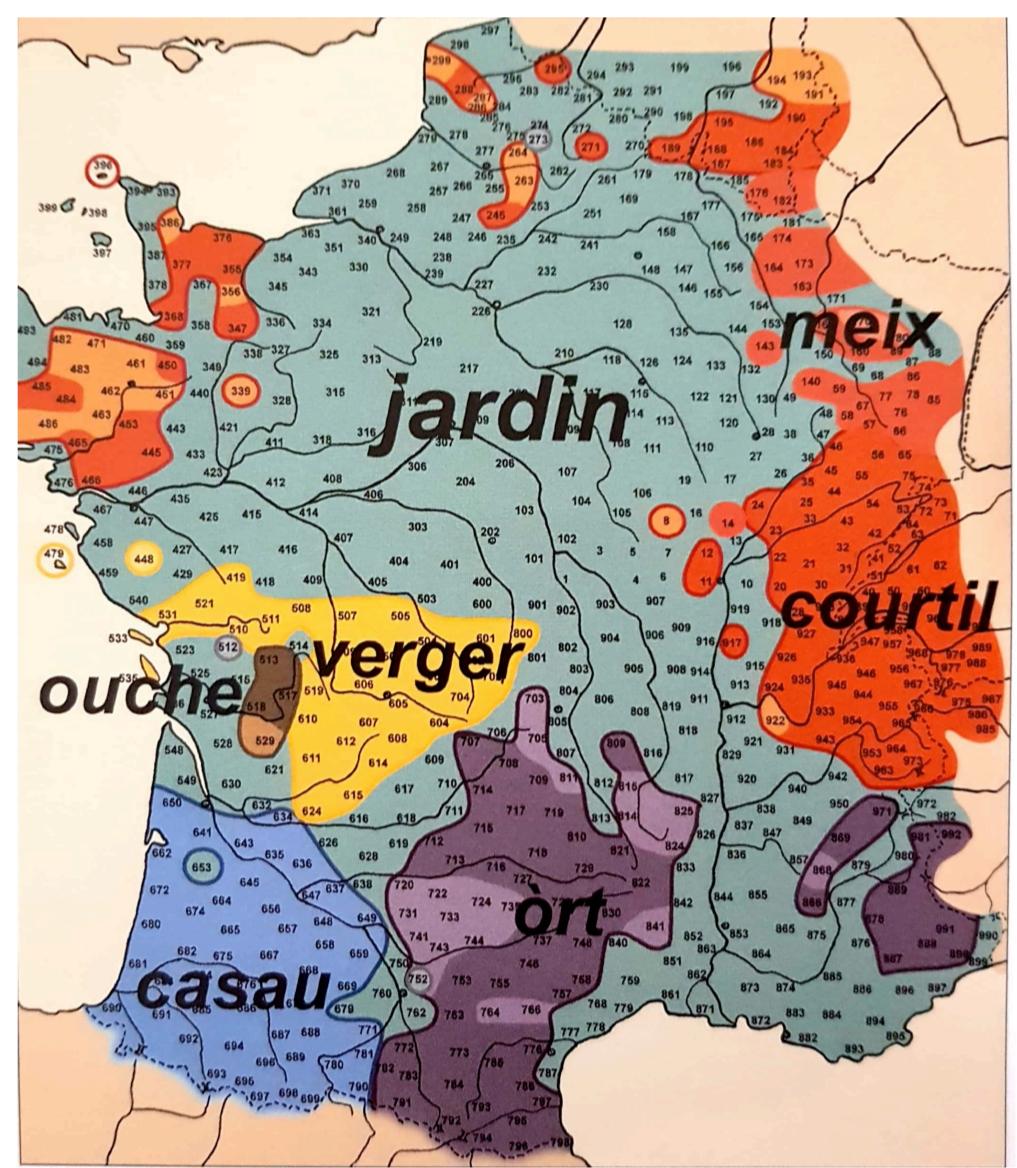


Fig. 1. ALF 712 *jardin*: lexical areas

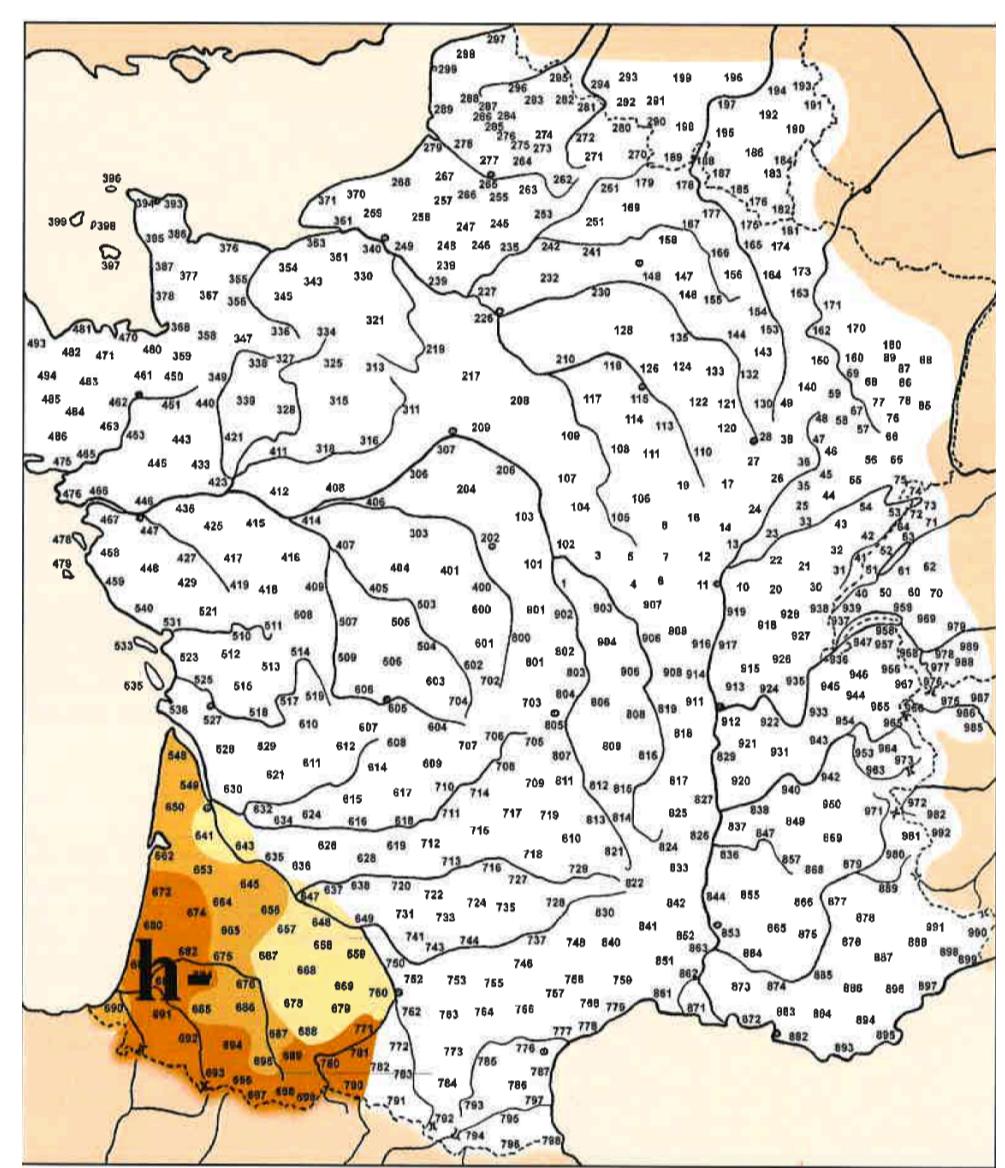


Fig. 2. Synthesis from ALF-maps: *f-* > *h-*

Different language contact situations illustrated with partitive data

A. Relatively isolated varieties

Ø:

e.g. pt. 697: *bri'veties*

B. In contact with Basque

Ø:

e.g., pt. 691: *þriu'letœs*

C. In contact with other Occitan varieties

de + article:

e.g., pt. 549N: *ðe las biu'vietœs*

de:

e.g. pt. 760NE: *ðe þju'letos*

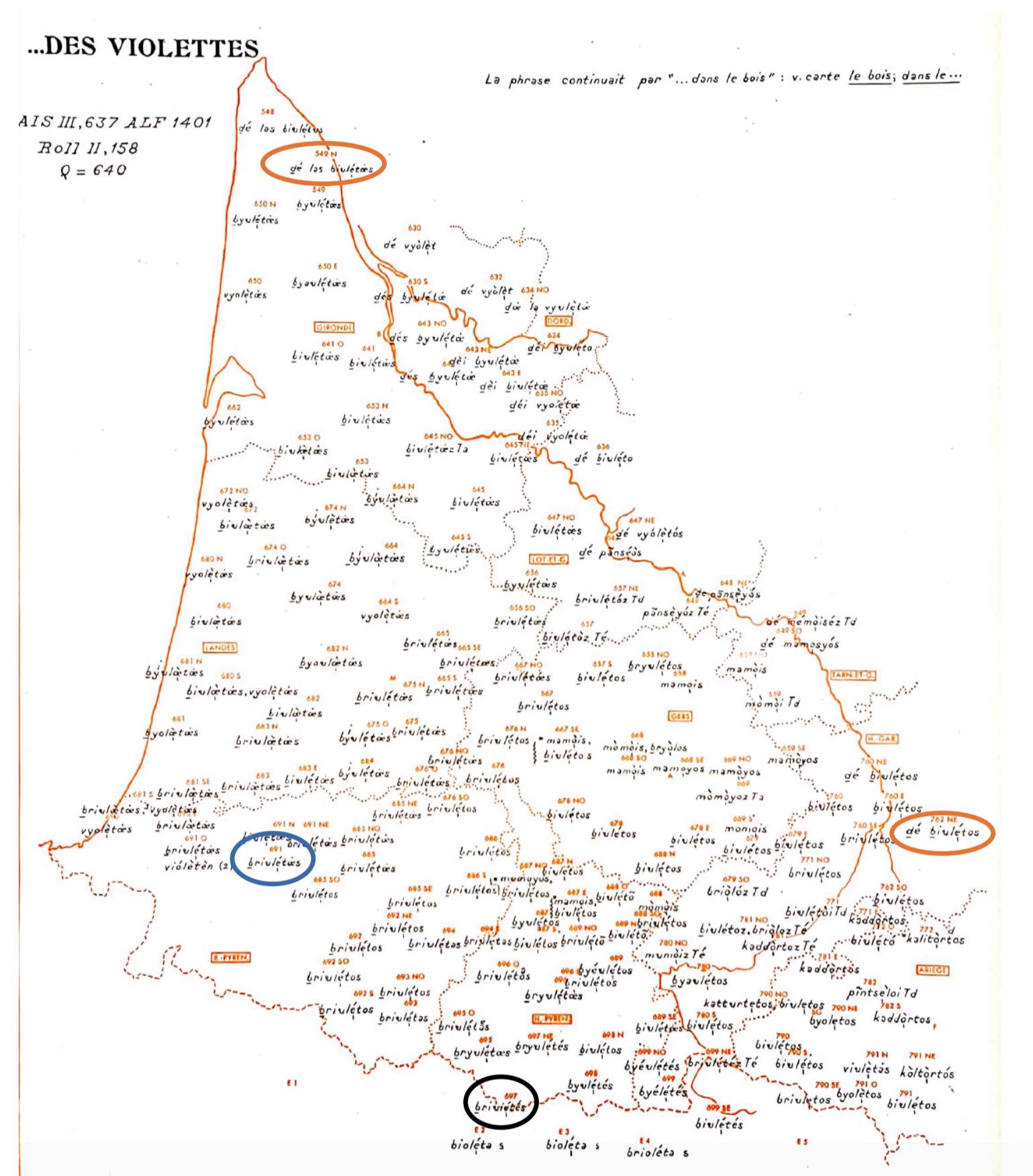


Fig. 4. ALG 182 *On va chercher DES VIOLETTES*

4. Database (Analysis)

- ALF, ALG: Transcription (IPA) 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, Director of the GIS group • Elvira Glaser (German Department) • Martin Glessgen (Romance Department) • Péter Jeszenszky (Department of Geography) • Michele Loporcaro and AIS,r Project Team (Romance Department) • Tanja Samardzic, Director of the Text group • Elisabeth Stark & DiFuPaRo Project Team (Romance Department)

International consultants

Dunstan Brown (York) • Elisabetta Carpitelli (Grenoble) • Louise Esher (CNRS – Toulouse) • Giuliana Giusti (Venice) • Adam Ledgeway (Cambridge) • Martin Maiden (Oxford) • Michèle Olivieri (Nice) • Diego Pescarini (CNRS – Nice)

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PlaceID	Place Name	Departement	Contact situation	Point ALF	Point ALG	Point MAGY	Latitude	Longitude	Population (2015)
1	Arrens	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	6950	6950	42° 57' 23" N	0° 12' 42" E	723
2	Lourdes	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	6960	6960	43° 5' 42" N	0° 2' 43" W	15.786
3	Gavarnie-Gédre	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	697	697	42° 47' 14" N	0° 1' 12" E	247	
4	Baègles	Hautes-Pyrénées	A	—	697NE	697NE	42° 53' 52" N	0° 3' 57" E	176
5	Urt	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	—	690E	690E	43° 29' 41" N	1° 17' 21" W	2.238
6	Sauveterre-de-Béarn	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	691	691	691	43° 24' 27" N	0° 56' 10" W	1.412
7	La Bastide-Clarence	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	—	6910	6910	43° 25' 42" N	1° 15' 19" W	1.000
8	Agnos	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	692	692	692	43° 9' 51.12" N	0° 37' 57" W	984
9	Bedous	Pyrénées Atlantiques	B	—	692S	692S	42° 59' 56" N	0° 36' 1" W	585
10	Sellé	Hauts-Garonne	C	—	760NE	760NE	43° 41' 44" N	1° 21' 15" E	3.195
11	Saint-Gaudens	Hauts-Garonne	C	780	780	780	43° 6' 29" N	0° 42' 24" E	11.327
12	Martres-Tolosane	Hauts-Garonne	C	781	781	781	43° 11' 59" N	1° 0' 42" E	2.328
13	Lezat-sur-Lèze	Ariège	C	—	771E	771E	43° 16' 37" N	1° 20' 51" E	2.329
14	Lescure	Ariège	C	—	790NE	790NE	43° 0' 5" N	1° 14' 3" E	503
15	Castillon-en-Couserans	Ariège	C	790	790	790	42° 55' 18" N	1° 2' 0" E	410
16	Autus	Ariège	C	—	791O	791O	42° 48' 0" N	1° 20' 0" E	151

Fig. 3. MAGY Datapoints