Dialectologia. **Special issue, III** *(2012), 129-142.*
ISSN: 2013-2247

Received 2 March 2012.
Accepted 1 October 2012.

INDIRECT LINGUISTIC INFLUENCES COMING FROM THE *ATLAS LINGÜÍSTICO DE LA PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA*[1]

Maria-Pilar PEREA
Universitat de Barcelona
mpilar.perea@ub.edu

Abstract

In 1998, Emili Casanova made the discovery that the *Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* (ALPI) had, overtime, served to enrich the contents of the *Diccionari català-valencià-balear* (DCVB), particularly vocabulary from the islands of Majorca and Minorca. The author provided previously unknown information, analysing the results (about 2,500 words) obtained from six of the twelve island villages surveyed. However, he did not know what method had been applied by Francesc de B. Moll, the sole author of the last eight volumes of the DCVB and one of the two fieldworkers in the Catalan ALPI surveys.

The aim of this paper is twofold: on one hand, it verifies the assertion of Casanova (1998), who discovered that the *Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* (ALPI); on the other hand, it helps to clearly identify the vocabulary that Casanova suggested was incorporated into the DCVB, by using as a reference Antoni M. Alcover's and Francesc de B. Moll's notebooks.

Keywords

Dialectology, dialectal atlases, lexicon, Catalan

[1] This research was by the CSIC's intramural project 200410E604: *Elaboración y edición de los materiales del Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* (ALPI).

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EL *ATLAS LINGÜÍSTICO DE LA PENÍNSULA IBÉRICA* Y SUS INFLUENCIAS LINGÜÍSTICAS INDIRECTAS

Resumen

En 1998, E. Casanova dio a conocer que el *Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* (ALPI) había servido para incrementar los contenidos del *Diccionari català-valencià-balear* (DCVB), en particular el vocabulario de las islas de Mallorca y Menorca. Casanova proporcionó información que era desconocida previamente y analizó los resultados (cerca de 2.500 palabras) obtenidos en seis de las doce localidades insulares encuestadas. Sin embargo, desconocía el método que Francesc de B. Moll había aplicado en el traspaso de esta información al DCVB. Moll fue el autor en solitario de los últimos ocho volúmenes del diccionario y uno de los encuestadores de la parte catalana del ALPI.

El objetivo de este trabajo es doble: por un lado, verificar la afirmación de Casanova; y por el otro, identificar con más claridad el vocabulario que, según este autor, fue incorporado al DCVB, mediante el acceso al léxico incluido en los cuadernos de campo de Antoni M. Alcover y Francesc de B. Moll.

Palabras clave

Dialectologia, atlas dialectales, léxico, catalán

1. Introduction

In 1998, Emili Casanova made the discovery that the *Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica* (ALPI) had, over time, served to enrich the contents of the *Diccionari català-valencià-balear* (DCVB), particularly vocabulary from the islands of Majorca and Minorca. The author provided previously unknown information, analysing the results – about 2,500 words – obtained from six of the twelve island villages surveyed. However, he did not know what method had been applied by Francesc B. Moll, the sole author of the last eight volumes of the DCVB and one of the two fieldworkers in the Catalan ALPI surveys.

The aim of this paper is to extend the study of the lexicon to other localities listed in the ALPI in order to effectively demonstrate that a number of words from the Atlas complement the lexical and semantic information of the DCVB. An example of this frequently appears in the DCVB when a word or meaning specific to a locality has been documented only there, even though it could be also used in other places. Samples such as *vituall* 'baby layette', *pare-vell* 'grand-father', *llimidar* 'to border', *llinat* 'slated' or *fapiol* 'sort of flute', have been found only in Senet (notebook 2); and *portura* 'innards',

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camot ‘ham’, *garamella* ‘throat’, *boix* ‘spinning top’ or *lena* ‘awl’, are also found only in Maó (notebook 2).

As Casanova pointed out, some of the localities that appear in the DCVB were not surveyed either by Alcover, the initiator of the dictionary, or by Moll. This fact seems to corroborate that the *Atlas* data were reused. Additionally, the consultation of these two dialectologists’ notebooks will be useful to accurately identify the localities visited and the vocabulary collected.

In 1934 and 1935, Moll participated together with Manuel Sanchis Guarner in the ALPI surveys developed in Eastern Catalonia, Balearic Islands and Valencia.[2] Years after the end of the Spanish civil war, surveys were resumed in 1947, through different trips in several localities of Western and Eastern Catalonia, the area of Catalan-speaking territories of Aragon and the Valencian territories. In 1952, on the trip to Roussillon, surveys were completed.[3] The participation of Moll and Sanchis in ALPI surveys and the fact that Sanchis had had access to the materials since 1951 and had prepared them for printing since 1957, may suggest a possible reuse of data (Casanova : 448). We must keep in mind that this ease of access is parallel to the period of resumption of DCVB, work unfinished after Alcover’s death in 1932. Being the first two volumes published in 1930 and 1935, Sanchis, who lived in Mallorca from 1943 to 1959, worked together with Moll, as assistant editor, in the edition of the eight remaining volumes.

2. Some hypothetical reused words

This section has been based on the hypothesis, indicated by Casanova (1998), that a lexical transfer had occurred between the ALPI and the DCVB. The following samples will confirm Casanova’s suggestion.

Until now, six ALPI notebooks have been examined. Firstly, we will pay attention to two localities from the Balearic Islands: Maó and Ciutadella, in Minorca. In these notebooks, some words appear as a single answer in the DCVB. Maó and Ciutadella were also studied by Casanova (1998), but he only examined the answers of the

[2] Moll (2003: 277-284; 294-298).
[3] Moll (2003: 294-298, 373-374, 404).

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notebook 2. We have also checked the answers of the notebook 1. Secondly, we have examined the words documented in two localities of Western Catalan: Senet and Bot.

Table 1 contains a list of words documented only in Maó (locality 803) in the DCVB. Those marked with an asterisk were not included in Casanova (1998), and therefore increase the number of transferred words indicated by the author.

Num.	**ALPI definition**	**Answer (phonetic)**	**Answer (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (phonetic)**	**Alcover-Moll's notebook**
578a	Nombres especiales de las tripas 'special names for innards'	[puɹˈturə]	portura[4]	PORTURA *f.* Poltruu (Maó).	[puɹtúrɛ] (Maó)	X
*580	Jamones (perniles) 'hams'	[kəˈmɔ̣t]	camot	CAMOT *m.* Camaiot (Maó).		= XIII, 1906, A[lcover]
*596	Garganta (gaznate, gañote) 'throat'	[gərəˈmeʎə]	garamella	GARAMELLA *f.* dialectal, per *gargamella* (Maó).		X
*651	Primera leche (calostro) 'colostrum'	[ʎenˈnɜɣrə]	llet negra	LLET: llet negra (Maó): la dels primers dies després del part.		X
*693	Vasijas para el agua 'crocks for water'	[ˈmok]	moc	MOC 2. *m.* Pitxer (Maó). Etim.: de l'anglès *bock*, mat. sign.		X
*739	Peonza (peón, zompo, trompa) 'spinning top'	[ˈboʃ]	boix	BALDUFA: 10. a) Baldufa grossa (Maó, St. Climent); cast. *peón*.—b) Espècie de baldufa cònica que no té cul ni borcany per enganxar el cordó (Ciutadella).		X
*745	Chito 'quoits'	[əsˈkiks]	esquics	ESQUICS. Nom del joc de tella (Maó); cast. *chito*.		X
*827	Lezna 'awl'	[ˈlɛnə]	lena	LENA *f.*, var. de *alena* o *alesna*.	[lɛ́nə] (or., Maó); léna (occ.); [lə́nə] (mall., Ciutadella).	X

Table 1. List of words only documented in Maó

[4] Wrongly *pustura*in Casanova (1998: 457).

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Table 2 shows the words which, according to the DCVB, are documented only in Ciutadella (locality 802).

Num.	ALPI definition	Answer (fon.)	Answer (lemma)	DCVB	DCVB (Fon.)	Alcover-Moll's notebook
*424	Nombres de peñascos y piedras según su forma y tamaño (risco, peñasco, lancha, guijarro, etc.) 'names of rocks and stones by shape and size'	[məˈlɜs]	malès	MALÈS. Pedra grossa (Ciutadella). Ala petit! y no el planguis, | que dus un malès ben fort!, Benejam FyF, acte ii.	[məlɛ́s] (Ciutadella)	X
426a	Huracán 'hurricane'	[əskiˈnɔ̟ɹsi]	esquinorci	ESQUINORCI *m.* 1. Tempestat de vent molt forta (Ciutadella); 2. fig. Successió de tribulacions o contrarietats greus (Ciutadella). «Hem passat un esquinorci!».	[əskinɔ́ɾsi] (men.)	X
*440	Entumecerse los dedos de frío (estar gafo) 'get cold numb fingers'	[təˈni səz mænz bɐ̟stiəs]	tenir ses mans bèsties	BÈSTIA. Mans bèsties: mans balbes, paralitzades de fred (Men.).		X
*554d	Modo de llamar a la vaca 'way to call the cow'	[ˈwoks]	uocs	UOCS! Crit amb què el llaurador crida els bous (Ciutadella).		X
*582	Papada 'jowl'	[gəˈɲeʎs]	ganyells	GANYELL *m.* || 1. La part carnosa de davant el coll, sota la barba (Ciutadella); cast. *papada*. (S'usa principalment en plural: «Mira quins ganyells que té aquell senyor!»).		IV, 1921, M[oll]
*732	A la borrachera 'drunkenness'	[ˈmɐ̟k]	mec	MEC. 2. Borratxera (Ciutadella). «Has agafat un bon mec!» (V. memec).	[mɐ̟́k] (men.)	X
*594	Campanilla 'uvula'	[nəwˈleʎə]	neulella	NEULELLA *f.* || 2. Campaneta o part	[nəwléʎə]	Menorca, Q, 1917-

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				posterior i més baixa del vel del paladar (Mall., Men.); cast. *campanilla*. «No guisquis tant, que et giraràs sa neulella!»	(Puigcerdà, Ribes, Ciutadella)	1918, A

Table 2. List of words documented only in Ciutadella

These two lists of words increase the figure provided by Casanova (1998: 456-460) in these localities: eight new words in Maó and five new words in Ciutadella. Casanova provided one word in Maó and five in Ciutadella.

Moreover, we can also find different words included in ALPI notebooks documented in two localities of Western Catalan: Senet and Bot. This situation provides more evidences of reusing some data collected for the ALPI.

In Table 3, there is a list of words documented only in the ALPI notebook 2 in Senet (locality 708).

Num.	**ALPI definition**	**Answer (fon.)**	**Answer (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (Fon.)**	**Alcover-Moll's notebook**
647	Canastilla 'layette' or 'collection of clothing for a newborn child'	[bituˈaʎ]	vituall	VITUALL *m.* Menudall, conjunt de robeta d'un infant de bolquers (Senet de Barravés); cast. *canastilla.*	[bituáʎ] (occ.)	X
129	Abuelo 'grand-father'	[paɹeˈβɛʎ]	pare-vell	PARE-VELL *m.* Avi (Senet de Barravés).		X
664a	Dintel 'to border'	[ʎimiˈða]	Llimidar	LLIMIDAR *m.* ‖ 1. Llinda ‖ 1 (Senet). ‖ 2. *pl.* Llimendar (Senet).	[ʎimiðá] (Vall de Barravés).	X
669	Forma del tejado (a un agua, a dos, etc.) 'slated'	[ʎiˈnat]	llinat	LLINAT *m.* Teulat de llinasses o lloses (Pont de S., Senet); cast. *empizarrado.*		Pont de Suert VI, 1921, A
672	Grieta en la pared 'crack in the wall'	[eskɾeˈβaʎa]	Escreballa	ESCREBALLA *f.* Crivell, crull de la paret (Senet).		X
707	Prendas interiores y exteriores del vestido ordinario de la mujer 'women's	[ʎiɣaˈðera]	Lligadera	LLIGADERA *f.* Lligacama (Sopeira, Senet).		X

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	everyday clothes'					
749	Instrumentos de música más corrientes 'sort of flute'	[fapiˈɔʟ]	Fapiol	FAPIOL *m.* Flabiol (Senet).		X

Table 3. List of words documented only in Senet

There is only one word documented en Bot (locality 747) in ALPI notebook 1.

Num.	**Definition**	**Answer (fon.)**	**Answer (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (Fon.)**	**Alcover's notebooks**
633a	Salpullido 'rash'	[goriˈpasɛ]	gorripassa	GORRIPASSA *f.* Gorradura (Bot).		X

Table 4. The word documented in Bot

The procedure used to check if a word, included in the ALPI, is documented in a single locality in the DCVB, is to find it in the electronic edition of the notebooks by Alcover and Moll, written between 1901 and 1923 [http://alcover.iec.cat/]. If we can find this word in these notebooks, then it is not correct to suggest a hypothetical transfer from the ALPI.

Using the notebooks by Alcover we can also check if the localities visited in the ALPI project are registered in Alcover's notebooks. Because these notebooks only contain surveyed localities, if they were not visited but are included in an entry of DCVB as a single locality, this might suggest that the documentation of this word comes from the ALPI. This is the case of the North-western localities of Senet and Bot. They were not included in Alcover-Moll's notebooks, because they were not surveyed.

In fact, from the 96 localities studied in the ALPI project, 49 were also visited by Alcover during his philological trips and then it is possible to find particular information in the DCVB concerning these 49 localities surveyed by both dialectal projects.

3. Additional hypothetical reused words belonging to the Balearic Islands

Casanova (1995) includes a list of words coming from some ALPI notebooks obtained in the Balearic Islands (six from the twelve localities visited by the ALPI's

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researchers, Moll and Sanchis Guarner): Sant Joan and Sant Cristòfol (in Ibiza); Maó and Ciutadella (in Minorca); Sóller and Campos (in Majorca).

Casanova classified these words in six groups. The first four groups include words that never appear in the DCVB (1. Palabras del ALPI no registradas al DCVB[5] 'ALPI words not registered in the DCVB', 2. Palabras del ALPI con una acepción inexistente en el DCVB 'ALPI words with a non-existent meaning in the DCVB', 3. Palabras del ALPI no documentadas en el DCVB 'ALPI words not documented in the DCVB'; 4. Nuevas variantes formales del ALPI 'New ALPI formal variants'). This implies that the words were collected only in the ALPI and they were not transferred to the DCVB.

The words of two other groups are capable of being reused: 5. Palabras registradas al DCVB sólo en los mismos lugares que el pueblo del ALPI analizado 'Words documented in the DCVB in the same locality surveyed in the ALPI project'; 6. Palabras registradas sólo en las Islas Baleares, exceptuados algunos casos 'Words which only appear in the Balearic Islands, except some cases' (which means that the words of this last group have a broader geographical scope).

We pay a special attention to group 5, because the words included might have been used to increase the content of the DCVB. This is the conclusion reached by Casanova, and also ours. But this assertion, as discussed below, should be qualified.
As a sample, now we examine some of the words of the latter two groups.

3.1. Words documented in the DCVB in the same locality surveyed in the ALPI project

We begin with group 5. 'Words documented in the DCVB in the same locality surveyed in the ALPI project'. Firstly, we focus on Ibiza, an island where Casanova provides a large amount of data. From the 21 words found in the ALPI notebook of Sant Joan (Ibiza), which documented also in the DCVB only in this island, 14 also appear in Alcover-Moll's notebooks.

These words are:

baldraca 'a sort of pitcher' 693 (XIV, 1917; XXXII, 1922 M)

barrinol 'bumble-bee' 492 (XXXII, 1922, M)

[5] We are not sure about the differences between group 1 and group 3, because the author does not explain what is the meaning of the words "registered" and "documented".

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bellotera ‘holm oak’ 480 (Sant Antoni de Portmany, IX, 1922, M)

carbonell ‘hot coal’ 826e (Sant Antoni de Portmany, IX, 1922; IX, 1922, M)

cassogues ‘tickling’ 604 (XIV, 1917)

enciamera ‘large plate’ 693a (X, 1921; XXXII, 1922 M)

escarruixos ‘chills’ 617 (XIV, 1917)

escremellotar ‘remove the wick of a candle’ 690a (XIV, 1917)

péntol ‘piece’ 424 (X, 1922, M)

titineta ‘type of bird’ 502 (XXXII, 1922, M)

torissa ‘animal wool’ 561 (VI, 1902, Sant Antoni de Portmany, IX, 1922, M)

In this group, *reveixí* ‘hair swirl’ 633 (XXXII, 1922 M) appears only in the phonetic transcription of the DCVB: [rəvəʃí] (mall., eiv.).

These results mean that the hypothetical 21 words transferred from the ALPI, according to Casanova, now are reduced to 6: *bambos*, *dits* ‘cold numb fingers’ 440, *grimaldo*[6] ‘lobster’ 511, *ensunya* ‘chicken fat’ 545a, *dulada* ‘cow voice’ 553e, *brill* ‘horse voice’ 553g, *esquadraments (-co)* ‘sickness’ 614a, *capgiretes*, *fer* ‘to tumble’ 753, *britjó* ‘poker’ 826f.[7]

Secondly, as for the 17 words from Sant Cristòfol (Ibiza), which according to Casanova, are documented only in Ibiza, there are five included also in the DCVB, but only three of them are associated to the Alcover’s Ibiza notebooks.

These words are:

mocarrella ‘mucus’ 690 (IX, 1922, M); DCVB: s.v. mocarrella: Mocarrell gros (Eiv.).

carreguetes ‘carry a person on someone’s shoulder’ 749a (XXXII, 1922 M); DCVB: s.v. carreguetes: A carreguetes: a coll i be (Eiv.).

edri ‘type of plant’ (XIV, 1917; VII, 1922M); DCVB: s.v. edri: Planta de l’espècie *Thapsia garganica*, de tronc un poc estriat, fulles llustroses bi- o tripinnades, flors grogues, fruit estriat i escotat; forma una espiga semblant a la de la canyamussa, però amb el cor filamentós, i serveix per a encendre cigars i pipes (eiv.).

The two remaining words are documented in other Majorca localities:

tremujal ‘trestle’ (Esporles, XXX, 1921); DCVB: s.v. tremujal: 2. Filada de teules que cobreix l’esquena dels dos aiguavessos d’una teulada (Eiv.).

[6] But this word is documented in Llucmajor (XXXVI, 1922, M).
[7] The *rabassó* ‘stem’ 818l (8181??) is not located in Eivissa, according to the DCVB.

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ressol ‘coffee grounds’ (es Llombards, VII, 1922); s.v. ressòl: Es ressòls d’es cafè: els baixos o solatges del cafè (Eiv.).

In this case there is not a real connection between the information coming from the ALPI and from the DCVB.

In the ALPI notebooks no word found in Campos (Majorca) is only documented in this same locality in the DCVB.

There is a single word in Sóller there (487 *babaiana* ‘butterfly’) and in Maó (554a *isco* ‘pig’s voice’). In Ciutadella there are five words, but none of them have been recorded in Alcover-Moll’s notebooks (*esquinorci* ‘hurricane’ 426a, *estinjol* ‘currycomb’ 569, *manco* ‘one-armed’ 614, *carenot* ‘trestle’ 670, *marxando* ‘sheriff’ 719c).

3.2. Words which only appear in the Balearic Islands, except some cases

Concerning the last group (6. Words which only appear in the Balearic Islands, except some cases), many words are included in the Alcover-Moll’s notebooks. In this case, they are not related to the general Balearic variety nor to the dialect of a specific island, but they are documented in different particular localities. Thus, when Casanova (1995: 450-452) recorded the words of Campos, which were documented in Majorca according to the DCVB, some of them also are found in other localities of the island in Alcover-Moll’s notebooks (Table 5):

Definition	**Num.**	**Alcover-Moll’s notebooks**	**DCVB (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (Fon.)**
estel dels bovers ‘planet Venus’	426g	es Llombards, VII, 1922; Llucmajor, VIII, 1922; Sant Antoni de Portmany, IX; 1922	*bover*	s’estel des Bover (Mall.)	
escarràs ‘wooden spine’	609	Llucmajor, XXX, 1921; Vilafranca de Bonany X, 1922	*escarràs*	Tros de branca que roman a l’arbre quan aquella es romp (Mallorca)	
cassolí ‘very small pot’	691	Pastoritx, VII, 1922; es Llombards IX, 1922; Manacor 1921M	*cassolí*	Olleta de metall o de terra envernissada per dedins, amb ansa i broc, que serveix per a bullir líquids (Mall.)	

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ferrerico 'type of bird'	505	Ariany, XLI, 1923M	*ferrerico*	Ocell de l'espècie *Parus major* (Mallorca)	
grufar 'remove the ground'	579	Búger, XXIV, 1903; Manacor VII, 1922	*brufar*	1. Remoure la terra, fang, etc., amb la grufa (mall.); 2. Caure de morros; fregar els morros per terra (Mall.)	
rapinyada 'scratch'	634	Llucmajor IX, 1922	*rapinyada*	Ferida produïda amb les ungles (Mall.)	
botilla 'vessels for water'	693	Llucmajor, X, 1922; Manacor and es Llombards V, 1921	*botilla*	Recipient de terra sense envernissar, de forma acampanada i aplanada, amb el coll molt curt i amb dues anses, que serveix als segadors i altres treballadors del camp per dur l'aigua fresca al tros de terra on treballen (Mall.)	

Table 5. Words recorded in Campos (ALPI) documented in different localities in Alcover-Moll's notebooks

However, not all the words provided by Casanova (1998: 451-452), obtained in Campos, are located in Majorca. In Table 6, the following words, according to DCVB, are not found in Majorca in general, but in localities which usually coincide with the localities included in Alcover-Moll's notebooks:

Definition	**Num.**	**Alcover-Moll's notebooks**	**DCVB (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (Fon.)**
aglanera 'holm oak'	480	Llucmajor, IX, 1922; Capdepera V, 1901; Ariany and Maria de la Salut XXVI, 1903	*aglanera*		[əɣlənéɾə] (Manacor, Petra, Llucmajor, Campanet, Ariany)
xítxeros 'green peas'	458	Artà, XXX, 1921-1922, es Llombards, VII, 1922, Vilafranca de Bonany, VII, 1922	*xítxero*	1 Pèsol (Artà, Manacor, St. Llorenç DC, Santanyí, Vilafr. de B., Porreres)	
saig 'type of bird'	502	Llucmajor IX, 1922	*saig*	3. Ocell de l'espècie *Motacilla alba* (Petra, Felanitx, Llucmajor, Santanyí)	
batiport 'atrium of	716a	Llucmajor	*batiport*	Conjunt de portes	

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the Church'		XXX, 1921; Vilafranca de Bonany 7, 1922		grans que formen una espècie d'atri a l'entrada d'una església (Llucmajor, Manacor, Sineu, Vilafr. de B.)	

Table 6. Words recorded in Campos (ALPI) documented in coincident localities of Majorca in Alcover-Moll's notebooks and DCVB

According to Casanova, other words collected in Campos in the ALPI are documented in Majorca, Minorca and Ibiza, although in the Alcover-Moll's notebooks are related to particular localities (Table 7):

Definition	**Num.**	**Alcover-Moll's notebooks**	**DCVB (lemma)**	**DCVB**	**DCVB (Fon.)**
curucull 'top'	415	es Llombards VII, 1922	*curucull*	Extremitat superior d'una cosa (Mall., Menorca)	
empegueir-se 'to be ashamed'	615a	Menorca I (1917-1918; Santa Eulàlia des Riu XIV, 1917	*empegueir*	1. Avergonyir (Mall., Men.)	
flòbia 'snowflake'	684	Esporles XXXVII, 1922	*flòbia*	Borralló de neu (Mall., Men.)	
llendera 'hemp twine'	748	Artà XXXIII, 1922; Llucmajor, IX, 1922	*llendera*	Cordellina de cànem (Mall., Eiv.)	

Table 7. Words collected in Campos (ALPI) documented in particular localities in Alcover-Moll's notebooks

In this last case, some places where the words are registered in the DCVB coincide with the localities included in Alcover-Moll's notebooks.

The same happens when Casanova is referring to Sóller. The DCVB associates some of the words to Majorca, but in the notebooks these words are related to particular localities (Table 8).

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Definition	Num.	Alcover's notebooks	DCVB (lemma)	DCVB	DCVB (Fon.)
porcellí 'small pig'	538	Valldemossa s/n 3, 1922	*porcellí*	Porcellet (mall.)	
panalís 'whitlow'	633	Vilafranca de Bonany, Manacor, 1922 M	*panadís*		[pənəlís] (Palma)
pipella 'eyelid'	585	es Llombards, Alaior, Esporles, Llucmajor, Eivissa, Ariany	*pipella*	Parpella (bal.)	

Table 8. Words collected in Sóller (ALPI) documented in particular localities in Alcover-Moll's notebooks

These data, along with many others included in the article by Casanova (1995), show that a number of words were not transferred from the ALPI to the DCVB. They were previously included in Alcover's notebooks.[8] If until the survey of 1920 the notebooks belonged only to Alcover, after1921 they could belong both to Alcover and Moll.

One question arises concerning the words coming from Alcover's notebooks, and it is the reason why Moll expanded the domain of a word from a single locality to a larger area (the Balearic Islands or a particular island) in the DCVB. But this has to do with the procedure used by Moll to edit the DCVB more than with lexical transfer from the ALPI.

4. Conclusions

This work has proved that the ALPI was not the only source for many words that are included both in the DCVB and in the ALPI. Alcover-Moll's notebooks, recently published, also become an important documentary source.

We can conclude that words collected in localities that were not surveyed by Alcover and Moll might be transferred from the ALPI to DCVB. However, in other cases, it should be noted that the DCVB was not based only on words that came from oral surveys, but also on the materials sent by collaborators. These words were written

[8] See in Perea (2009) how the words of the notebooks were transferred to the cards used for the edition of the DCVB.

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down on cards. It is necessary to explore the contents of the four million cards and their origins. Only then we can be sure of the contribution of this part of Alcover's project to the DCVB.

Additionally, the influence of the ALPI in the DCVB will be known when the contents of these two projects will be completely accessible online. The computerization of both works in the future, hopefully soon,[9] will facilitate the possibility of crossing data, and perhaps we will be able to discover more things in common.

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[9] Now the project "Elaboración y edición de los materiales del *Atlas Lingüístico de la Península Ibérica*" is in progress of completion (cf. García Mouton 2010).

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