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## ***Joseph Gulsoy: An Appreciation*** **Donna Rogers**

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# JOSEPH GULSOY: AN APPRECIATION

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## INTRODUCTION

Between 1981 and 1986, I was fortunate to have the opportunity to take or audit a number of classes from Professor Joseph Gulsoy at the University of Toronto, as I undertook a course of study leading to the Ph.D. in Hispanic Languages and Literatures. I was even more fortunate that Professor Gulsoy agreed to direct my dissertation, and did so with his customary patience and generosity. He is an exceedingly modest and unassuming gentleman, and I was most of the way through my doctoral programme before I truly realized his stature in the field of Hispano-Romance linguistics. He always deferred to his *gran mestre*, Joan Coromines, rarely speaking of his own contributions to Coromines' Catalan etymological dictionary and his compendium of toponymy. When I began my thesis research in Barcelona in 1984, I was astonished at the effect his letter of presentation had on the staff at the archives and libraries I visited: they offered me every possible amenity and assistance, merely because I was a Gulsoy student!

When Professor Gulsoy was awarded the Premi Catalònia in 1988, he did not mention it to his colleagues at Toronto, and was chagrined to discover that another professor had seen the notice in a Spanish newspaper and posted it in the offices of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. This is typical of his modesty and humility. I fear that this homage in *Catalan Review* will only afflict him further, but he is more than deserving of the recognition. I am honoured to represent his former students in this enterprise, and on their behalf I express our profound gratitude for all he has taught us.

## A. Academic career and scholarly activity

Joseph Gulsoy (hereafter JG) was born August 15, 1925, in Ordu, Turkey. In December 1949 JG moved to Canada to complete his university education, and from 1950-53 he attended the University of British Columbia. After his graduation from U.B.C. in 1953 with an Honours B.A. in Spanish, JG began his graduate studies in the Department of Romance Languages at the University of Toronto, completing his M.A. in Romance Languages and Literatures in 1955.

In the fall of 1955, JG moved to the University of Chicago, where he began doctoral study under the direction of Professor Joan Coromines. In Chicago's Department of Romance Languages, JG undertook a rigorous programme of Spanish Language and Literature, and of Hispanic Linguistics: Phonetics of Spanish, Spanish Phonology, History of the Spanish Language, Spanish of America, Hispanic Dialects (Aragonese, Leonese, Mozarabic), as well as courses on Old French, Old Provençal, Old Galician-Portuguese, and Catalan (linguistics and literature).

JG spent the summer and fall of 1957 in Barcelona and Valencia, conducting the preliminary research for his dissertation on the *Diccionario valenciano-castellano* of Joaquim Manuel Sanelo (an incomplete manuscript text dating from the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century). He defended this dissertation in January 1961 (published in 1964 —see below).

In June of 1957, JG accompanied Coromines on a research trip to Ribagorça in the northwestern Pyrenees, to collect materials for his two great projects, the *Diccionari etimològic català* and the *Onomasticon Cataloniae*. JG learned much from observing the Coromines' methodology as he conducted his enquiries and received invaluable instruction for toponymical and dialect research. Shortly after, in an article entitled "Corominas' Research for his *Onomasticon Cataloniae*" (Bibliography [hereafter Bibl.] #11), JG brought to the attention of North American scholars the importance of this magnum opus for the future of toponymical studies in the Iberian Peninsula and in Romance-speaking territories in general, outlining the work already done by Coromines and his methods for the collection of place names *in situ*. In 1962, JG accompanied Coromines around the Valencian region for an extended period, and put into practice the knowledge he acquired, undertaking his own dialect studies. JG reminisces, with great gratitude, on the teachings of Coromines during the Ribagorça enquiries in his "Discurs d'investidura" (Doctor honoris causa, Universitat de Barcelona, 1997) (Bibl. #54).

In 1958, JG joined the Department of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese (later Department of Spanish and Portuguese), of the University of Toronto, where he taught until his retirement in 1991, continuing on a part-time basis as a professor emeritus until 1997. He taught Spanish language courses, Phonetics of Spanish, History of the Spanish Language, Old Spanish, Old Catalan (Linguistics / Medieval Literature), Catalan (Language / Modern Literature), Introduction to Romance Philology, History of the Portuguese Language, and Old Portuguese Readings.

In 1962 JG first taught a Catalan course at the graduate level (historical phonetics, Old Catalan readings, analysis of medieval texts),



and in the early 1979s he introduced an undergraduate course in Catalan language, literature and culture. At the same time, with the support of the chairman of the Department, Prof. Geoffrey Stagg, JG began to build the university library's holdings of Catalan works into one of the finest collections of Catalan materials in North America.

With the publication of his doctoral thesis in 1964 by the Societat Castellonense de Cultura as *El Diccionario valenciano-castellano de Manuel Joaquín Sanelo: Edición, estudio de fuentes y lexicología* (Bibl. #1), JG became known as a specialist in the study of Valencian philology. With few exceptions, his research continued to be in Catalan philology in general. He began to publish articles on Valencian lexicography and lexicology (Bibl. #s 7, 8, 9), and also became interested in Castilian-Aragonese dialects, known as *xurro*, spoken in the western fringes of Valencia, which contain a substantial number of Valencian elements.

On sabbatical leave in 1967-68, he conducted extensive enquiries in the town of Enguera, and in six towns of the adjoining region of the Canal de Navarrés (Anna, Chella, Bolbaite, Navarrés, Quesa, Bicorp) with the aim of preparing a comprehensive vocabulary and study of the general features of the *xurro* dialect spoken there. Although the work for this project was well advanced by 1974, JG had to postpone its completion in favour of other more pressing work—his collaboration on the *Diccionari etimològic català*—and it has remained on hold ever since. JG hopes, however, to finalize the project in the near future.

In the mid-1960s JG began to devote his attention to problems of Catalan phonology and morphology, and subsequently published a series of important articles on diverse themes and developments that had defied easy solution or that had not been adequately explained by philologists. In the University of Valencia's *Sanchis Guarner* series, Prof. A. Ferrando sponsored the volume *Estudis de gramàtica històrica* (Bibl. #4), which contains JG's twelve previously-published articles on Catalan phonology and morphology, some with revisions, some with important additions (Bibl. #s 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 34, 35, 40, 42, 43), and two new studies (#s. 46, 47). In his Introduction (pp.13-46), JG explained the background of each study, and attempted a new explanation for the evolution of -D-, -C'-, -TY- (pp. 19-24).

During the 1960s JG actively participated in the annual convention of the Modern Language Association, and there met Josephine de Boer, an American scholar who had from the 1930s on made the expansion of Catalan studies in North America her life-long goal; she was instrumental in the 1957 creation of the Provençal-Catalan Discussion Group within the MLA. JG chaired the group during the 1964 and 1965 conventions and presented papers on Catalan themes; he

established close contacts with other Catalan scholars, including Josep Roca-Pons of Indiana University and Josep Solà-Solà of the Catholic University of America. In the mid-70s JG and Solà-Solà edited a collection of 21 articles in homage to de Boer (d. 1972), *Catalan Studies Volume in Memory of Josephine de Boer*, (Bibl. #2). JG was one of the founding members of the North American Catalan Society (NACS), established in 1978; he served as its president from 1980 to 1982, and organized the III Col·loqui d'Estudis Catalans a Nord-Amèrica (University of Toronto, April 1982).

On sabbatical leave in 1974-75, JG spent six months in Perpignan with his family, and took advantage of this stay to study the published works and the enormous quantity of unpublished materials (lexical and toponymic) of the Roussillonese archivist and philologist J. B. Alart (1824-80). The results of this research were reported briefly in the article "L'obra filològica de Julià Bernat Alart" (Bibl. #24), and JG plans an extensive study on Alart's materials and his contribution to Catalan philology.

In 1974 Coromines asked JG to collaborate on his *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana* (DECat). JG spent the spring and summer of 1975 at Pineda (Barcelona) with Coromines, writing articles for this dictionary, and he returned to Pineda for a stay of seven or eight weeks every summer from 1976 to 1985. During this period he would also return to Toronto with additional materials to continue the work throughout the rest of the year. JG renewed his collaboration with Coromines during 1992-95 on the *Onomasticon Cataloniae* project.

By the mid-1970s, JG was recognized in North America as an important authority on Catalan studies. In 1975 he was invited by R. Possner and J. N. Green to write the section on Catalan Philology and Linguistics for *Trends in Romance Linguistics and Philology*, an entry of 107 pages including a survey of Catalan philology and linguistics from the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 1976, with notes and critical comments, and a comprehensive bibliography (Bibl. #3). He was asked to write the chapter on "Catalan Language" for the *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* (Bibl. #30) and "Els estudis catalans a Nord-Amèrica" (Bibl. #28) for the volume *El català a Europa i Amèrica*. On the occasion of the commemoration of the 59<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the publication of Pompeu Fabra's *Diccionari general de la llengua catalana* in 1982 organized by Òmnium Cultural at the Palau de la Generalitat de Catalunya, he delivered the keynote lecture "El Diccionari normatiu català: història i realització" (Bibl. #31).

Soon afterwards, JG was asked to write the chapter "Els mots," concerning the unity of the Catalan lexicon, for the *Llibre Blanc sobre la unitat de la llengua catalana*, a project of the Segon Congrés

Internacional de la Llengua Catalana (Bibl. #41). In 1978, he was nominated by the newly-established Institut de Filologia Valenciana (University of Valencia) to be a member of the Comitè Científic of the journal *Caplletra*. In 1994, when the Institut de Filologia Valenciana became the Institut Interuniversitari de Filologia Valenciana, JG was nominated to become a member of its Consell Assessor. More recently, the Institut d'Estudis Catalans invited JG to participate in the Simposi Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona, 1998), to give a talk entitled "L'aportació de Pompeu Fabra a la fonètica històrica catalana" (Bibl. #57).

In 1982 JG was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada; in 1988 he was awarded the Premi Catalònia by the Institut d'Estudis Catalans; in 1989 he received the IV Premi Internacional Ramon Llull from the Fundació Congrés de Cultura Catalana; in 1994 he was named Corresponding Member of the Secció Filològica of the Institut d'Estudis Catalans; in 1998 he was granted an honorary doctorate from the University of Barcelona; in 1998 he was awarded the Creu de Sant Jordi by the Generalitat de Catalunya; and in 1999 he received another honorary doctorate from the University of Valencia.

In his teaching, JG strove to provide his students with a solid foundation in the historical evolution of the language under study, and to emphasize particularly those aspects that would prepare them for an effective teaching career and sound linguistic research (phonological, morphological, lexical, dialectal). He was thorough and exacting as a teacher and mentor, yet always patient and fair, and was an excellent model for the calibre of scholarship he expected from his graduate students. The dissertations completed under his direction investigate diverse topics: the poetic elements in Ausiàs March's poetry; an edition and study of 16 poems by Cerverí de Girona; an edition of Francesc Eiximenis' *Regiment dels Prínceps*; a critical edition of part of Eiximenis' *Terç del Crestià*; a critical edition of part of Eiximenis' *Dotzè del Crestià*; a critical edition and study of the part of the *Biblia rimada de Sevilla*; an edition and study of an *aljamiado* text; a vocabulary of Berceo's *Milagros de Nuestra Señora*; a critical edition of the *Atalaya de las Corónicas* by the Arcipreste de Talavera; an edition of part of Juan Fernández de Heredia's *Las Vidas de hombres ilustres*; and a study of the phonetic features of Azorean Portuguese.

## B. A brief overview of Joseph Gulsoy's published research

### 1) Valencian topics

In compiling his *Diccionario valenciano-castellano*, M. J. Sanelo had made great use of earlier lexicographical works and vocabularies, reproducing their materials in whole or in part, and thus repeating



their many errors. Moreover, he had culled considerable numbers of words from the works of classic Valencian authors (Jaume Roig, Ausiàs March, etc.) and official documents, although he was sometimes unable to interpret their meaning correctly. Sanelo had also included terms from local and regional usage. JG's painstaking research verified and investigated Sanelo's sources, and in the notes to his edition corrects Sanelo's errors. JG's edition situates the contributions made by Sanelo's compilations within the broader context of Valencian and Catalan lexical studies in general.

With the expertise thus acquired, JG wrote "La lexicografia valenciana" (Bibl. #9): a history of Valencian lexicography from the time of the *Liber Elegantiarum* to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At around the same time, with data collected for the Sanelo dictionary, JG published two lexical studies: "El sentido del valenciano *atzucac*" (Bibl. #7), where he traced, with abundant documentation, the development of this word from its Arabic origin AZ-ZUQÂQ 'little street' to 'cul-de-sac'; and "El origen del catalán *corruixa(r)*" (Bibl. #8), investigating an Old Catalan term prevalent in modern Valencian in the form of *corruixes*, 'haste', and 'affliction, mortification.'

In "Algunes cartes filològiques de M. J. Sanelo" (Bibl. #14), JG edited and extensively annotated a series of letters between Sanelo and an individual referred to as E., on the problems of Valencian orthography. In another study, "El *Silabario de vocablos lemosines o valencianos* de Manuel Joaquim Sanelo" (Bibl. #33), JG edited and annotated part of a manuscript that Sanelo had prepared for the teaching of Valencian orthography in the form of a vocabulary.

With respect to his ongoing project on the *xurro* dialects, JG has published several preliminary articles: "L'origen dels parlars d'Enguera i de la Canal de Navarrés" (Bibl. #17), where the emphasis is on the Aragonese elements; "La vitalidad de la 's' sonora en Bajo Aragón" (Bibl. #18), and "The Background of the *xurro* Speech of Upper Mijares" (Bibl. #29), where he delineates the linguistic features of some documents written in Aragonese from the latter part of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

### 11) *Studies on Catalan phonology and morphology*

JG's studies are generally characterized by his careful documentation of data, judicious analysis of solutions previously proposed, examination of the problem from all possible angles, and meticulous attention to each detail of evolution. He has tackled the difficult unresolved problems of Catalan phonology and morphology and his explanations have been, for the most part, favourably received.

Notable is JG's article "El desenvolupament de la semivocal *-w* en català" (Bibl. #23), (revised with additions, Bibl. #4), in which he

focuses on the semivocalic *-w* from *-B-*, *-V-* and particularly from *-D-*, and *-C'-*, *-TY-* (PEDE > *peu*, PACE > *pau*, PALATIUM > *palau*), which had previously been explained in several different ways. In principle, JG generally supported the more widely accepted of these explanations, that the reflex of *-C'-*, *-TY-* > [dz] had become a fricative [ð], merging thus with the result of *-D-* > [ð], and that the semivocalic *-w* had resulted from [ð] when it had become final with the loss of the final vowel. But JG dissents from this explanation, which supposes a wholesale phonetic change from *-dz-* to *-ð-* between vowels, defending the supposition that the change [dz] > [ð] must have taken place in mid position, when [dz] was syllable-final in such contexts as *-dz/r-*: COCERE 'to cook' > [kódz(e)re] > [kódz/re] > [kóðre] (later *coure*), through a process of dissimilation, or more appropriately, through a consonantal adjustment to facilitate the pronunciation of the group *dz/r*. The form [kóðre] would bring about the substitution of *-dz* by *-ð* in such forms as [\*kódz] 'he/she cooks' (< COCIT) to produce [kóð]. It is as a result of this process that [dz] must have merged with the reflex of *-D-* > [ð], as CRED(E)RE 'to believe' was pronounced [\*kreðre] at one point and CREDIT 'he/she believes' as [kreð].

As for the change from *-ð* to *-w*, which was a very unusual development, JG found the earlier explanation unsatisfactory: that final *-ð* must have been confused with *-β* (< *-B-*, *-V-*): BIBERE 'to drink' > [béβ(e)re] > [béβre] (later *beure*). JG showed that: 1) there was a phonological factor involved, as in final position the language had to distinguish between three similar sounds: *-d* / *-ð* / *-z*; 2) there was also morphological pressure for change, as speakers were not able to distinguish clearly between the singular and plural forms in a number of words, such as *peð* 'foot' / *peðs* [pedz], or between second-person verb forms and first and third in some verbs, such as *creds* 'you believe' / *creð* 'I believe' and 'he, she believes'; and 3) there was, moreover, a tendency in the language to form falling diphthongs with *-w*. Another contributing factor was that in a verb form such as *coð* 'I cook', 'he / she cooks', the final *-ð*, a weakly pronounced sound, was susceptible of becoming velarized by the preceding *o*.

JG's article "L'evolució de les *ee* tòniques en català" (Bibl. #26; revised with additions, Bibl. #4), studied the much-discussed problem of the evolution of the Vulgar Latin open [ɛ] (< E, Æ) and closed [é] (< E, I, Œ) into Catalan, which had followed rather a different trajectory from the usual Romance solutions.

VL [ɛ] yielded a closed [e] in all Catalan dialects (TĒMPUS > *tèmps*, SĒLLA > *sèlla*, MĒDICU > *métge*), except before *-L*, *-RR-*, *-ð* (< *-D-*, *-C'-*, *-TY-*), *-RN-*, *-N'R-*, in which cases it maintained its open timbre in all dialects (CÆLU > *cèl*, TERRA > *tèrra*, PEDE >



*pèn*, etc.); JG called these two groups *temps*-type open [ɛ] and *cèl*-type open [e]. The VL closed [e] had preserved its closed timbre in Western Catalan, including Valencia, but it yielded an open [ɛ] in Eastern Catalan and a neutral vowel [ə] in Balearic. In addition, Catalan closed [e] came from the reflex [ɛ] of the Romance diphthong *aj*, which had gone through the stages of [aj] > [ej] > [ɛ] (TRACTU > *trèt*, AXE > *éix*, etc.), and there are cases of open [ɛ] from the Romance diphthong *ej* (STRICTU > *estrèt*). JG included the open [ɛ] of the diphthong [ej] (the reflex of *aj*) in the *temps*-type group.

According to JG's explanation, the *temps*-type open [ɛ] group (including the [ɛ] of the diphthong [ej] from *aj*) underwent raising to become a closed [e] in the Catalan domain, Eastern and Western, by the closing effect of palatals such as *-ll* and yod [j], during the primitive period of the language. The original closed [e] (< E, I) was also affected by the quality of the palatals and the yod, but only in the East. The change in the latter case was to the neutral vowel [ə], which in the thirteenth century was transplanted to the Balearic Islands and continues there, while in Eastern Catalan this vowel passes to open [ɛ] to merge with [ɛ] from the *cèl*-type group.

On the basis of the conclusions of his study on the background of [ɛ] and [e] just described, JG undertook the task of determining which factors gave rise to the dialectal division of Catalan into its two principal varieties, Eastern and Western, in "Fragmentació dialectal català" (Bibl. #34).

Also in the early 1980s, JG was asked to write the Foreword to Philip D. Rasico's *La fonologia del català preliterari* (Bibl. #29), in which he presented an overview of his understanding of the general tendencies of Catalan's phonetic evolution.

JG's study "Cat. *dins* y el problema de *Ĭ > i*" (Bibl. #12) showed that the evolution of *dins* from D(E) ĬNTUS, where Ĭ > [i] rather than [e], was due to the closing effect of *n* plus two consonants, in this particular case *nts*. This phenomenon occurred in other words, such as *dintre*, *indret*, etc., and the tendency was even more prevalent in medieval Catalan. In the revised, extended version included in *Estudis de gramàtica històrica*, "El català *dins* i el problema de *Ĭ > i* i el de *Ū > u*", JG reviewed the details of the parallel development *Ū > u* that manifested itself in such words as *junt*, *ungla*, *munt*, *acunçar*, and such double variants as *onça/unça*, *oncle/uncle*.

Catalan syllable-final -L evolved in a variety of ways, and JG investigated this question in the early 1990s in "El desenvolupament de la -L implosiva en català: I" (Bibl. #42) and "El desenvolupament de la 'l' final de síl·laba en català: II" (Bibl. #43). He demonstrated with extensive documentation that the vocalization of *-l > -u* manifest in forms such as *aut* for *alt*, *mout* for *molt*, *autre* for *altre*, *fanda* for

*falda*, *douç* for *dolç*, etc. which abound in old Catalan texts, was not a general phenomenon, as has been argued, and also that the modern forms *alt*, *molt*, *altre* do not represent the reintroduction of *l* from the more learned registers. The vocalization normally took place before a dental consonant /t, d, ts, dz/ and it was especially prevalent in Roussillon and northeastern Catalonia; there was vacillation between *au-* and *al-* (*autre* and *altre*), a factor that among others helped to check the tendency to vocalization. JG also studied the question of the reduction of *-l* in words such *colp* > *cop*, *polp* > *pop*, *olm* > *om*, etc.; the double result in the cluster *ldz* (as in *SALICE* > *salze* and *saule*); and the loss of final *-l* after a back vowel as in *Paul* > *Pau*, *Arnaul* > *Arnan*, among other developments.

Upon completion of the articles of the letter Q for the *DECat* (6:885-977), JG prepared the essay "El desenvolupament del nexu QU en català" (Bibl. #35), in which he synthesized in detail the treatment of *QUÉ-* and *-QUE*, and *QUÁ* and *-QUA*, with particular attention to some phonetic and orthographic problems.

JG's exhaustively documented "El tractament de la *-n* < *N'* en català" (Bibl. #51) traced the chronology of the evolution of *-n* from *-NE*, *-NU* (*PANE* > *pan* > *pa*, *VINU* > *vin* > *vi*) and the plural *-NES*, *-NOS* (*PANES* > *pan(e)s* > *pans*, *VINOS* > *vin(o)s* > *vins*). He studied the ramifications of these developments, as well as: plurals such as *hòmens*; the phonetic explanation of the elision of *-n* (*pan* > *pa*); the treatment of *-n* and *-ns* in Roussillon (*pa* : *pas*); the retention of *-n* in the region of Girona until the 15<sup>th</sup> century; and the timbre of *-n* in that zone.

In "L'evolució de la terminació adjectival - *ĪDUS* en català i castellà" (Bibl. #25) JG examined the *-ĪDUS* ending of such adjectives as *NĪTĪDUS*, *TĒPĪDUS*, *RAPĪDUS*, *PŪTĪDŪS*, etc. The normal evolution was *nèden* (fem. *nèdea* from *NĪTĪDA*), *tébeu* (fem. *tébea*), etc. in Old Catalan, but besides *nèden* / *nèdea*, there was a second development from *NĪTĪDUS* to *net/neta*, the form used today. The old form *nèden* has left traces in such dialect forms as *nèdol* or as *nedio*, and *tébeu/tébea* continues as *tebi/tèbia* and in some areas as *teb/ba*. Each of the adjectives has more than one or two solutions, all of which needed explanation, and JG clarified the phonetic and analogic processes. Furthermore, upon noting that the reflexes *tibio/tibia* in Castilian had not been adequately explained, he offered his own elucidation of the developments.

The Latin suffix *-(A)TIONE*, from which derives the Catalan learned suffix *-ació* (*contemplació*, *adoració*), had yielded *-aō* (*-adzōne* > *aō(n)* > *-aō*: *RATIONE* > *raō*) through regular evolution, but in many words it was reduced to *-ō*, thus becoming indistinguishable from the reflexes of *-ONE* > *-ō* and of those of *-ORE* > *-or*



(pronounced -*ó*). These mergers gave rise to some confusion, as quite a few words that were derived from -ATIONE were thought to be continuations of -ORE and were described as such. A case in point is *tardor* 'fall' (pronounced *tardó*), which was thought to have come from a Latin base \*TARDORE, derived from TARDUS 'late', and written -*or*. It was later shown that its origin was in fact an abstract noun \*TARDATIONE, also based on TARDUS. In his article "Els descendents del sufix -(A)TIONE en català" (Bibl. #49), JG established with convincing documentation which nouns were reflexes of forms in -ATIONE, and clarified the etymology of quite a few nouns with -*or* or -*ó* < -ONE.

In his article, "El problema de -TĪC-, -DĪC-, i -NĪC- en català, en occità antic i en francès" (Bibl. #46), JG dealt with the evolution of the endings -TĪCU, -DĪCU, -NĪCU: \*FORMATĪCU > *formatge* (Cat., Oc.), *fromage* (Fr.); MEDĪCU > *metge* (Cat., Oc.), *miège* (OFr.); and CANONĪCU > *canonge* (Cat., Oc.), *chanoine* (Fr.). The problems presented by this evolution are among the most extensively studied and discussed in Romance linguistics. Some linguists believed that -ATĪCU necessarily gave -*atque* in Catalan and therefore argued that the ending -*atge* presupposed either a borrowing or some influence from the French suffix -*age*. JG instead proposed an internal explanation, noting that we should take recourse to an explanation of foreign influences only once all possible internal solutions have been exhausted. After a careful analysis of all the documentation available from Catalan, Occitan and French, and after considering critically all the explanations previously proposed, JG concluded that the ending -ATĪCU must have evolved through the following stages in Catalan: -ATĪCU > -*ádego* > -*áde(ɣ)o* > -*ádeo* > -*ád/ye* > *ádze*.

In "Nuevos datos sobre el imperativo segunda persona plural en catalán" (Bibl. #15; revised with additions, in Catalan, Bibl. #4), JG demonstrated that the form *tornad* that appears in *Homilies d'Organyà* (c. 1200) and forms such *agenollat*, *anat*, *guardat*, *trametet*, *metet*, *sofrit*, etc., in many other texts are the remnants of the original Latin imperative forms ending in -ATE, -ETE, -ITE, akin to Castilian *comprad*, *guardad*, *meted*. JG concluded that these forms were not, as some have suggested, altered forms of present indicative 2<sup>nd</sup> person plural *tornats*, *anats*, *metets*, etc., which were used in the old language in the function of the imperative, and which continue today as *torneu*, *aneu*, *meteu*, in modern Catalan.

"El desenvolupament de les formes del subjuntiu present en català" (Bibl. #22; revised with additions, Bibl. #4), studied the development of the Catalan present subjunctive forms in all their dialectal variations. In reference to the -*i* ending of standard Catalan (*canti*, -*is*, -*i*, -*in*), JG sought to demonstrate that this modality does



not represent the ending *-e* > *-i* (*cante* > *canti*) as some have claimed, but rather it perpetuates the *-ia* ending, which was etymological in such Old Catalan forms as *sàpia* (SAPIAT), *càpia*, *tèmia*, *dòrmia*, reduced to *-i* in some syntactic contexts.

In "La *-o* de la primera persona de l'indicatiu present en català" (Bibl. #39; revised with additions, Bibl. #4), JG took issue with the view held in some circles that the *-o* in question is a calque from Castilian; with thorough documentation, he supported Coromines' theory that this ending developed in Old Catalan forms such as *compre*, *mostre* through vocalic assimilation (*compre* > *compro*), and was then generalized by analogy.

In his article "La desinència *-i* de la primera personal de l'indicatiu present en el rossellonès i en l'occità" (Bibl. #47), JG established that the Catalan of Roussillon had had a parallel development to that of Occitan and that the *-i*, common to both linguistic areas, had its origin (as suggested by Coromines) in the VL ending *-io* < *-ĪO* / *-ĒO* of such forms as DORMĪO, TIMEŌ. This ending was then reduced to *i*, and JG argued that the theory considering the Roussillonese *-i* a calque of Occitan could not be sustained.

In "La formació del periphràstic *vado* + *infinitiu*" (Bibl. #56, forthcoming in the proceedings of the IXè Col·loqui of the NACS), JG undertakes a minute analysis of data from Catalan sources, as well as Old Castilian, French and Occitan. He concludes that the point of departure must have been a number of verbal locutions formed with *anar* (Cat. Occ.) / *aller* / *ir* + infinitive, for example *ferir* in the military sense of 'to attack (the enemy)' and 'to strike (the enemy with a weapon)'.

### III) *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana* (DECat, Bibl. #5)

JG's contributions to the *DECat* are substantial and important, as he researched and wrote well approximately 450 pages of the dictionary. He prepared all entries for the letters N (5:861-996), O (7:9-145), Q (7:885-977), and U (8:952-1000), as well as those of many other words throughout the dictionary.

Two of JG's articles published while the *DECat* was still in progress provided a clear idea of the intended depth of treatment for each article, as models of the entries to be included in the dictionary: "Un problema ictiològic del diccionari etimològic català: *Nero* i *Mero*" (Bibl. #27), and "La història del català *neguit*" (Bibl. #32). In the late 1980s and early 1990s, JG published several other pieces in which he situated the *DECat* in its proper context, in terms of its contribution to Catalan and Romance linguistics: "El 'Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana': els objectius" (Bibl. #37); "La

contribució del *Diccionari etimològic català* de Joan Coromines a la història lèxica romànica" (Bibl. #38); and "El *Diccionari etimològic català* de Joan Coromines: Uns aclariments" (Bibl. #45). In the latter essay, JG took issue with some of the criticism directed at Coromines' treatment of certain phonetic and semantic developments, and in this connection he examined in some detail the two reflexes of HĒDĒRA, *heure* and *hedra*.

In "L'origen del català *nissaga*" (Bibl. #36), JG refined the etymology he had suggested for *nissaga* in the *DECat*, while in "Català *inxa* 'malvolença,' castellà *hincha* i portuguès *incha*: història i origen" (Bibl. #44), he took exception to Coromines' explanations and developed a different explanation for the origin of this term.

#### IV) *Contribution to the Onomasticon Cataloniae and toponymy studies*

The seven-volume *Onomasticon* (Bibl. #6) is significant contribution to our understanding of Catalan historical linguistics, and JG's dedicated collaboration made it possible for this work to be completed before Coromines' death. Between 1976 and 1983, JG spent every summer with Coromines at his home in Pineda de Mar, working on these two projects, and he continued his collaboration with his former professor through the 1990s. JG is the author of many articles throughout the *Onomasticon* (they may be identified with his initials).

JG also published a number of studies related to the *Onomasticon* and toponymic inquiry, beginning with "Corominas' Research for his *Onomasticon Cataloniae*" (Bibl. #11). "QUERCUS 'alzina' en la toponímia catalana" (Bibl. #48) provides an idea of the extensive research JG carried out for this project, although Coromines considered the complete piece to be too long for inclusion in the *Onomasticon*. Another complete study from the Q section is "Quer 'roca, penyal' i la seva família en la toponímia catalana" (Bibl. #50). "El sufix llatí -ĪLE / -ĪLIA en català" (Bibl. #49, traced words and place names that developed from forms containing this suffix.

"L'origen del nom de lloc *Malgrat* i d'es *Malgrat* (Mall.) i el problema de *Malgrad* / *Benevante*" (Bibl. #52) provided a dissenting opinion to the explanation given in the *Onomasticon*, suggesting that their origin was actually MALEGRATUS 'ungrateful', said of a field or terrain in the sense of 'unproductive'. "*Montpellier* en Languedoc et *Montpeller* en Catalogne" (Bibl. #55), in collaboration with Frank Hamlin, took up this question once more and suggested MONTE PISULARIUM 'mount of pea plants' as the origin of these toponyms.

Finally, in "L'*Onomasticon Cataloniae* i la recerca futura" (Bibl. #58, forthcoming), JG looks at directions for future research, building upon the achievement of the monumental *Onomasticon*.



v) *Castilian topics*

Although it is clear that the majority of JG's scholarship is on Catalan topics, he has published several articles dealing with Castilian subjects. "The -i words in the poems of Gonzalo de Berceo" (Bibl. #19) proposed an etymological basis for the final -i of High Riojan forms *esti, elli, essi, eri* 'ayer', *tardi, nochi, meti*, etc. "Notes to J. Roudil's *Fueros de Alcaraz y de Alarcón*" (Bibl. #21) discussed a number of problems in the editing and presentation of the two Old Castilian *fueros*. "Castellano *viejo*, português *velho*, catalán *vell*: el tratamiento de E + C'L / T'L, e historia de VĒTUS, VĒTĒRIS" (Bibl. #53), presented an explanation for the unusual treatment of E before a yod in the three languages, and traced the reflexes of VĒTUS. Lastly, early in his career JG published two essays on Castilian literary topics: "*El príncipe constante*: Drama barroco de la Contrarreforma" (Bibl. #10), with J. H. Parker; and "La fuente común de *Los ojos verdes* y *El rayo de luna* de G. A. Bécquer" (Bibl. #16).

## SUMMARY

JG's published research can be divided into two very general classifications: the work on which he collaborated with Joan Coromines and others (*Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana, Onomasticon Cataloniæ*), and the series of studies he authored and published as an individual. He has tackled some of the thorniest problems in Catalan historical phonology and morphology, and has made original and lasting contributions to these fields. A number of his studies were collected and published in 1993 as *Estudis de gramàtica històrica* (Bibl. #4); this collection includes 12 previously published articles, several with additional material, and two new essays.

JG has never been afraid to disagree with other philologists when he believed that the existing explanations understood the linguistic facts insufficiently or incorrectly. A case in point is in his explanation for the centuries-long period of vacillation in the pronunciation of the Castilian reflexes of Latin F-. Ralph Penny, for instance, posits a structuralist phonological rationale for the distribution of at least three allophones of /f/ and eventual phonologization of /h/ (*History of the Spanish Language* 79-82), but does not attribute the prevalence of one pronunciation over another to any sociolinguistic factors. JG, on the other hand, along with his mentor Coromines and other linguists (for example, Paul Lloyd, *From Latin to Spanish* 179-80), has argued for the importance of register and the modelling of the pronunciation of the learned classes. He maintains that the preferred register of the



conservative upper classes of Castilian society—"de la noblesa, de les clases dirigents, dels eclesiàstics, de la gent urbana educada, dels jutges"—preserved a clear class distinction and rejected /h/, despite its prevalence in the spoken language throughout the Middle Ages ("Discurs" 23 [Bibl. #54]).

The past two decades of my professional life have in many ways been shaped by my former professor, who has been a model I continually strive to emulate as a teacher and a scholar. As a professor and mentor he was both exacting and generous; in his research he is disciplined, thorough and meticulous. Antoni Ferrando, in his presentation of Joseph Gulsoy for the honorary doctorate granted him in 1999 by the University of Valencia, noted that "no hem fet sinó un acte de justícia." The publication of this collection of essays in *Catalan Review* in honour of Professor Gulsoy is another such "acte de justícia." Throughout much of his life he has stood willingly in the towering shadow of Joan Coromines; I am delighted that *Catalan Review* has undertaken this *homenatge* to a man whose own merits shine just as brightly.

### C. Bibliography of Joseph Gulsoy

N.B. All items are presented in chronological order within sections.

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2. *Catalan Studies Volume in Memory of Josephine de Boer*. Ed. with J. M. Solà-Solé. Barcelona: Hispam, 1977. 304 pp.
3. *Catalan* (Philology and Linguistics). In *Trends in Romance Linguistics and Philology, III: Language and Philology in Romance*. The Hague; Mouton, 1982. 189-296.
4. *Estudis de gramàtica històrica*. Valencia: Institut Universitari de Filologia Valenciana; Barcelona: Publicacions de l'Abadia de Montserrat, 1993. 516 pp. Contains articles 12, 15, 22, 23, 25, 26, 34, 35, 40, 42, 43, previously published, and articles 46 and 47, first published here.

## Collaboration

5. Coromines, Joan, with Joseph Gulsoy and Max Cahner. *Diccionari etimològic i complementari de la llengua catalana*. 9 vols. Barcelona: Curial, 1980-91. Gulsoy prepared all entries for the letters N (5: 861-996), O (7: 9-145), Q (7: 885-977), and U (8: 952-1000), as well as entries for many other words throughout the dictionary.
6. Coromines, Joan. *Onomasticon Cataloniae*. 7 vols. Barcelona: Curial, 1994-97. Gulsoy authored numerous entries throughout.

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