

The Spanish of Argentina and Uruguay

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The Spanish of Argentina and Uruguay

An Annotated Bibliography
for 1940–1978

Jack Emory Davis

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To Ruth

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Introduction

This bibliography is a comprehensive and annotated coverage of material dealing with the Spanish language of Argentina and Uruguay for 1940-1978. It is a lengthy continuation and extensive revision of a six-installment series published in *Orbis* (Louvain) from 1966 through 1971.¹ The *Orbis* articles began as a project to update the Argentine and Uruguayan sections of Madaline Nichols' *A Bibliographical Guide to Materials on American Spanish* (Harvard Univ. Press, 1941).² The present bibliography is much more ambitious than Nichols, and covers many fields (e.g. folklore) not included in her book. I have deliberately omitted some types of materials, such as reprints of studies produced before 1940 with no new material added (even if they were not included in Nichols) and masters theses. However, a number of noteworthy Ph.D. dissertations have been included. The studies have been divided into the categories listed in the Table of Contents.

Linguistic scholarship dealing with the Spanish of the New World has been extraordinarily productive during the past decades and seems to be constantly increasing, especially in the River Plate region, Colombia, Chile, the Caribbean region, and Mexico. But there is no single comprehensive annotated bibliography covering all of Spanish America. Anyone wishing to survey the field, or even any given region, is forced to refer to a large number of bibliographies which are selective and/or unannotated. Comprehensive annotated regional compilations, such as this one, are badly needed, not only to cater to the burgeoning interest of scholars in the various regions, but as steps toward a future overall Spanish-American coverage. For the time being, because of its abundance and complexity, the bibliographical study of New World Spanish is best done by regions.³

This work is, then, unique in that it attempts to be essentially all-inclusive. (The task of gathering and annotating the wealth of studies on Argentine-Uruguayan Spanish produced since 1940 makes claims for absolute completeness hazardous. Furthermore, many newspapers and journals published in these two countries have been unavailable to me in the United States.) It covers books, journals, newspapers, book reviews, *Festschriften* and *homenajes*, reports of papers given at linguistic congresses and associations, etc. Although my primary bibliographical sources have been largely linguistic or philological, I have also consulted extensively works from the fields of folklore,

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anthropology, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, ethnology, geography, toponymy, and other disciplines. The annotations are both descriptive and critical in nature. They include commentary from other bibliographies and sources (see Annotated Bibliographies under Principal Bibliographical Sources below), particularly from the usually brief but excellent annotations in the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. But by far the majority of the annotations are my own. Drawing upon the writings of other bibliographers and commentators is especially important for those starred items that I have been unable to acquire for personal examination.

The subject matter of this monograph falls into two general geographical areas: 1) River Plate Spanish which includes much of Uruguay and 2) the Spanish of interior Argentina, treated by provinces, and the rest of Uruguay. The influence of Brazilian Portuguese becomes a significant factor in the northern part of Uruguay, bordering on Brazil, and also in certain neighboring areas of Argentina. As for indigenous languages, their influence is conspicuous in Argentina, but less so in Uruguay. However, my bibliography is concerned with them only insofar as they influence or are influenced by Spanish.

PRINCIPAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES

The following publications have been of most use in gathering material for this study:

Annotated bibliographies:

Handbook of Latin American Studies for 1940-1978.

Bibliografía Argentina de Artes y Letras for 1959-1965.

Boletín de la Academia Porteña del Lunfardo for 1966-1978. Lunfardo bibliographies in each issue.

Southern Folklore Quarterly for 1940-1974. Annual bibliographies on folk speech. Discontinued in 1974.

Years Work in Modern Language Studies for 1940-1978.

J. Dabbs, *Names*. Excellent place-name bibliographies in his series "Namelore in Latin America," 1953-1956.

G. B. Huberman, *Mil Obras de Lingüística Española e Hispano-americana*, Madrid, 1973.

C. Solé, *Bibliografía sobre el español en América 1920-1967*, Washington, 1970. A continuation for the years 1967-1971 is published in *Anuario de Letras* X (1972), 253-288.

Unannotated bibliographies:

Linguistic Bibliographies for 1939-1976. Publ. by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists, with a grant from UNESCO.

Publications of the Modern Language Association. Since 1957 the yearly bibliography includes Spanish American Linguistics.

Revista de Filología Hispánica for 1940-1947. Periodic bibliographies.

Nueva Revista de Filología Hispánica for 1947-1979. Periodic bibliographies which include Spanish America. Occasional notes.

Revista Hispánica Moderna for 1940–1969 (in collaboration with *NRFH*). Very useful periodic bibliog. Discontinued in 1969.

Review of Inter-American Bibliography for 1940–1978. Bibliographical sections.

Homero Serís, *Bibliografía de la lingüística española*, Bogotá, 1964. This monumental work has occasional brief annotations.

Revista de Filología Española for 1942–1973. Periodic bibliographies.

Zeitschrift für Romanische Philologie and *Romanische Bibliographie* for 1940–1970. Especially complete periodic bibliographies.

Of lesser assistance but worthy of mention are:

M. L. Wagner, "Crónica bibliográfica hispanoamericana," *Revista Portuguesa de Filologia, Suplemento Bibliográfico* I (1951), 369–398. A survey of some of the main linguistic productions in Spanish America, starting with Cuervo's *Apuntes*. Judicious and interesting commentaries by a distinguished student of Spanish American philology.

R. H. Valle, "Bibliografía hispanoamericana del español," *Hispania* XXXVII (1954), 274–284. Of some value because of the listing of linguistic material found in Spanish-American newspapers and journals. Annotated.

A. R. Cortázar, "Contribuciones a la bibliografía folklórica argentina (1956–1960)," *Folklore Americano*, Lima, Años VI–VII, Nos. 6–7 (1959), 38–68. Annotated.

Juan A. Carrizo, *Historia del folklore argentino*, Buenos Aires, 1953, Annotated folklore bibliography.

J. Alcina Franch, "El americanismo en las revistas," *Revista de Indias*, Madrid, XXV (1965), 333–540. Annotated.

B. Fernández, *Bibliografía del español de la Argentina*, Buenos Aires, 1967. Occasional brief annotations. Although the book is useful, the title is a misnomer since only a relatively small number of items deal with Argentine Spanish.

Notes

1. J. E. Davis, "The Spanish of Argentina and Uruguay: An Annotated Bibliography for 1940–1965, I," *Orbis* 15 (1966), 160–189; Part II, *ibid.*, 15 (1966), 442–488; Part III, *ibid.*, 17 (1968), 232–277; Part IV, *ibid.*, 17 (1968), 542–576; Part V, *ibid.*, 19 (1970), 205–232; Part VI, *ibid.*, 20 (1971), 216–249.

2. The Nichols book was and is an indispensable tool for anyone working in Spanish American dialectology. However, it is obviously far out-of-date, and, besides, does not pretend to be complete or comprehensive.

3. Examples of good regional or specialized annotated bibliographies:

Hensley C. Woodbridge, "An Annotated Bibliography of Mexican Spanish for 1940–1953," *Kentucky Foreign Language Quarterly* I (1954), 80–89.

—, "Spanish in the American South and Southwest: A Bibliographical Survey for 1940–1953," *Orbis* III (1954), 236–244.

—, "Central American Spanish: A Bibliography (1940–1953)," *Inter-American Review of Bibliography* VI (1956), 103–115.

—, "An Annotated Bibliography of Publications Concerning the Spanish of Bolivia, Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru for the Years 1940–1957," *Kentucky Foreign Language Quarterly* VII (1960), 37–54.

Jack Emory Davis, "The Spanish of Mexico: An Annotated Bibliography for 1940–1969," *Hispania* (U.S.A.) 54 (Oct. 1971), 624–656.

José Polo, "El español familiar y zonas afines," an on-going, mostly annot. bibliog. publ. in *Yelmo*, Madrid, starting with No. 1, Aug.–Sept. 1971. Includes Spanish America.

Richard V. Teschner, "A Critical Annotated Bibliography of Anglicisms in Spanish," *Hispania* 57 (1974), 631–678. Includes Spanish America.

—, Garland D. Bills and Jerry R. Craddock, *Spanish and English of U.S. Hispanos: A Critical, Annotated, Linguistic Bibliography*, 1975.

I. Lexicography, Semantics, Etymology¹

A. Works dealing with 1) Argentina/Uruguay in general, and 2) specifically, the River Plate area

[1] Abad de Santillán, Diego. *Diccionario de argentinismos de ayer y de hoy*. Buenos Aires, 1976, 1000 p.²

This is the latest and—to my knowledge—the only major dictionary of Argentinisms since Segovia (pub. in 1912, covering some 15,000 terms) and Garzón (1910, 5,500 entries), and registers almost exactly 11,000 words and phrases. The “Prólogo” lists, and comments upon briefly, the “fuentes clásicas” used (Muñiz, Granada, Dellepiane, Lafone Quevedo, Segovia, Garzón, Ciro Bayo, etc.), covering—among other language areas—rural and urban, gauchesco, lunfardo, and provincial or regional items. The author comments upon the Santamaría and Malaret Americanism dictionaries, and reports that the present work complements his *Gran Enciclopedia Argentina* (9 tomos, Buenos Aires, 1956–1969), which includes “voces, giros, modismos en uso y ya en desuso, propios del país, de su vida, de sus afanes . . .” etc.

One is sometimes hard-pressed to understand completely the author’s criteria for inclusion or omission. For example, the work errs—as is so often the case with regional dictionaries—in including terms that are not, strictly speaking, “argentinismos” (*mejicanismo*, *mise-en-scène*, *novelístico*, *onirismo*, *parapsicología* and many other scientific terms, etc.) and morphological variants that might be considered trivial (*ahura* ‘ahora’, *ajuera* ‘afuera’, etc.). Secondly, in dealing with indigenisms, the etyma are usually included, but one notices some omissions, such as *achurar*, a well-known Quechism, and some incomplete treatments, such as “*Teruteru*. m. Teru-teru; el tero”, where neither *teru-teru* nor *tero* are defined. On the other hand, some words—indigenous and otherwise—such as *gaucho*, *tango*, *poncho* are treated at encyclopedic length, and the theories of origins are well summarized. Thirdly, although metaphorical extensions and semantic variations are in general adequately covered, one notes occasionally that the author fails to give the regional meaning of some words; e.g. *litoral*, a localism which in the Plate area means the banks of the great rivers (and adjacent areas) and not just the standard ‘seacoast’; perhaps this is considered a sort of place name, a category not covered by the dictionary. Very occasionally one notes an outright error,

such as "*Pión*, -a. Corrupción de *peón* . . . [correct so far, but note:] // etim. El dicc. acad. registra la voz pero en su forma adjetiva: 'que pía mucho o con exceso' // . . ." (s.v. *pión*). But these criticisms aside, by and large the coverage is extraordinarily rich, regional and complete.

For many items, the author uses the "autoridades" method, citing usage from regional literature and/or other lexical sources. Brief but favorable annot. by Canfield, *HLAS* Vol. 40, No. 6067.

[1A] Albuquerque, A. Tenório d'. "O castelhano em Buenos Aires," in *QLA*, pp.156-171. See No. 1143, Miscellaneous Studies.

[1B] Alfonso, Luis. "Colombianismos y argentinismos," *BAC* 14 (1964), 197-204.

A listing and lexical treatment of 70 words and locutions which author claims are used in both countries. Sometimes very brief definitions, other times accompanied by documentation from dictionaries and other linguistic sources.

[2] Andreetto, Miguel. "Apuntes lexicográficos," *BFM* IX (1962), 13-16.

Brief notes on linguistic details, occasioned by the author's perusal of the Spanish Academy dictionary and of Buenos Aires and Montevideo newspapers. For example, points out errors in definitions and in grammar made by the Academy dictionary (1956 ed.).

[2A] "Argentinismos" or "Enmiendas, ratificación o inclusión de argentinismos en el *Dicc. Mayor* (1970) y en el *Manual* (1950) de la Real Acad. Española." *BAAL*, starting with Vol. 30: 115 (1965), 358-374.

Each issue contains this listing of Argentinisms or Americanisms that have been added to the *DRAE* and the *Manual*. For the list in *BAAL*, Vol. 36:141/142 (1971), 435-451, Canfield comments: "List of words, with detailed definitions and explanations that do not appear in the 1970 ed. of the Real Academia Dictionary. Interesting examples are *abajero*, a person from the South, the opposite of *arribeño* (*norteño*), *abicharse* ('agusanarse'), and *acacharpar* ('engancha un vehículo a otro'). Again some of the terms that are called *argentinismos* are to be heard in Spanish-speaking countries far away." (*HLAS* Vol. 38, No. 6062)

[3] Arlt, Roberto. *Aguafuertes porteñas. Cronicón de sí mismo. El idioma de los argentinos*. Buenos Aires, 1969, 192 p.

Primarily a book of reminiscences about Buenos Aires, and about literary

style, but with sufficient linguistic material to merit inclusion here. For example, "El idioma de los argentinos" (pp. 147-188) treats the influence of various *lunfardo-lunfardesco* writers (Last Reason, Félix Lima, Fray Mocho, etc.) on River Plate Spanish. Subdivisions: "El furbo", "El origen de algunas palabras de nuestro léxico popular" (discusses *fiaca*, *fiacún*), "Divertido origen de la palabra 'squenún'", "Ante todo soy periodista", "La lectora que defiende el libro nacional."

[4] Arrazola, Roberto. *Diccionario de modismos argentinos*. Buenos Aires, 1943, 193 p.

A possibly useful, if somewhat unscientific listing of words and expressions. The author's approach is proscriptive, even emotional. And, as is often the case with many Spanish American lexicographers, he includes among his regionalisms many terms that have wide geographical diffusion. The principal categories of the dictionary are slang terms, metaplasms, vulgarisms, loan words, semantic variations, and a few indigenisms. Annot. by Huberman No. 557.

[4A] Arrimondi Pieri, Emilio and María Schlumpp Toledo. "El habla rural de la provincia de Buenos Aires, con especial referencia a la zona de Junín y Aledaños," *ACIL* XIII/II (1971), 1049-1059.

Article begins with "Zona geográfica e historia (conceptos sumarios)," a general non-linguistic description of the region. Then come "Caracteres lingüísticos de la región," divided into: 1. Entonación, 2. Pronunciación, 3. Morfología, 4. Sintaxis, and 5. Léxico. Some examples of data afforded for each section: ENTONACION: briefly treated, the main concept being that because of its bordering on Córdoba "la entonación posee cadencias logradas por alargamiento de las vocales tónicas".³ PRONUNCIACION:⁴ a) vowels (*paine* 'peine', *menistro*, *-ado* > *au*, etc.); irregular diphthongization (*bochor-nioso*, *estriella*, *haiga*, etc.); b) consonants (*b*: *ojepto* 'objeto', *muñuelo* 'buñuelo', *güeno*, etc.; *d*: *verdá*, *tuavía*; *s*: *bojke* 'bosque', *nojotroh*, etc.; the "yeísmo rehilado"; "grupos consonánticos": *perfeuto*, *asetar* 'aceptar', *dotor*, etc.; also "Lista de variantes" in social classes. Example: *objeto*: culta: *objeto*, *ojeto*; semiculta: *ojeto*, *ojepto*, *objecto*; rural: *ojeto*, *ojieto*, *ojeuto*); c) changes in accent (*váyamos*, *rácimo*, etc.). MORFOLOGIA: a) changes in gender (*la* and *el color*), b) number (*leys*, *pieses*, etc.); c) the *voseo*; *estea* for *esté*, *vide* for *vi*, etc.); d) adverbs; e) "interjecciones y muletillas" (e.g., "Como refuerzo final de oración suelen decir 'Vio?' incansablemente", "Dios libre y guarde!", and "Entre los chicos se dice 'Cruz diablo!')". SINTAXIS: a) the article (*la* María, *el* Ruiz), b) *Don* más apellido—*Don Roca*; c) conditional in place of

imperfect subjunctive ("si *vendría* ella, iríamos nosotros", etc.). LEXICO: a list of 67 semantic regionalisms in the linguistic areas of "terreno," "plantas," "tiempo," "peces," "animales" and "faenas de la cosecha." Article ends with two "Textos," giving regular orthography with phonemic transcriptions.

[4B] Barrenechea, Ana María and Mabel M. de Rosetti. "La voz pasiva en el español hablado en Buenos Aires," in *El simposio de México*, México: UNAM, 1969, pp.234-243. See No. 1090 in Grammar Section.

[4C] Barrenechea, A. M. and Teresa Orecchia. "La duplicación de objetos directos e indirectos en el español hablado en Buenos Aires," *RPh* XXIV (1970-1971), 58-83. See No. 1088 in Grammar Section.

[4D] Barrenechea, A. M. and Alicia Alonso. "Los pronombres personales sujetos en el español hablado en Buenos Aires," in *Studia Iberica*, pp. 75-91. See No. 1089 in Grammar Section.

[5] Barril, Esperanza F. de, and others. *Lexique Argentin-Français*. Paris, 1963, 86 p.

An incomplete dictionary (covering A-Ch) produced by University of Paris scholars. For each word, brief French definition along with explanation in Spanish. "The source seems to have been Argentine literature and other Spanish-American dictionaries" (Canfield, *HLAS* Vol. 28, No. 1512 and Vol. 32, No. 3163). Rev. by Z. Hampl, *PhP* VII (1964), 206.

[6] Bastianini, René. "Vocabulario de la lengua culta hablada de Buenos Aires," *PNI*, No. 40 (1942), p. 1; No. 43 (1942), p. 1; No. 48 (1943), p. 3; No. 64 (1946), p. 2.⁵

These articles give results of questionnaires submitted to the members of the Sociedad Argentina de Estudios Lingüísticos on lexical and pronunciation matters—many trivial. Examples: do the members favor *lenguüita* (61 votes) or *lenguëcita* (no votes), *durmiente* or *traviesa*, *mantequilla* or *manteca*? etc.

[7] Benítez, Juan Jesús. "Cantares de la tradición oral bonaerense," *RINT* I: 1-2 (1948), 102-114.

This folklore songbook has at the end "Aclaración de Términos del Texto" which gives definitions or clarifications of 15 terms of which the following are lexical or toponymic regionalisms: *LaVerde*, *pinto*, *lazo a los tientos*, *culata*, *ceba*, *cazoleta*, *DosLados*, *Puchito*, *embarrada*, *estar aviado*, *Pavón*, *mancarrón*, *LasHeras*.

[8] Bermúdez, Sergio Washington. "Barbarismos y neologismos. (En torno al libro [de Ragucci] *Palabras bárbaras y enfermas* [See No. 1125 of this bibliography])," *BFM* III (1940), 105-113.

A letter to Ragucci in which Bermúdez defends "natural" language, "habla vulgar," etc. As a lexicographer, he claims, he can and should do no less, declaring that many so-called *barbarismos*— "¡no lo son!"

[9] Berro García, Adolfo. "La Academia Nacional de Letras y el diccionario de uruguayismos," *BANL* II (1948), 33-36.

A progress report on the project of the Diccionario de Uruguayismos, started in 1944 and headed (at that time) by Carlos Martínez Vigil.

[10] Berro García, Adolfo; José Pedro Segundo; José María Delgado; Carlos María Princiville. "Repertorio o vocabulario de uruguayismos," *RNLA* XLVI (1950), 271-284.

Another progress report on the compilation of a "vocabulario de uruguayismos" by a committee appointed by the Uruguayan Academia Nacional de Letras. The report defines what an "uruguayismo" is, discusses the problems involved in the project, the methodology being used, and so on.

*[11] Berro García, Adolfo. *Vocabulario del habla común uruguaya agrupado por temas*. Montevideo: Univ. Nacional, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias, 1958.

[12] Berro García, Adolfo. "El diccionario hispanoamericano de la lengua," *BFM* IX (1962), 7-12.

A report submitted to the Tercer Congreso de las Academias de Lengua Española, Bogotá, 1961,⁶ on the still-to-be-achieved definitive dictionary of Spanish American Spanish. Author summarizes what has been done along this line in Uruguay, as well as elsewhere. In Uruguay linguistic investigators, armed with Tomás Navarro's *Cuestionario lingüístico*, in covering the nation had already gathered some 7,000 "voces y giros del habla común uruguaya." (See next annotation.) Annot. *HLAS*, Vol. 28, No. 1516, and Vol. 30, No. 2532.

[13] Berro García, Adolfo. "Cuestionario idiomático sintético . . . para servir al levantamiento de la Encuesta Nacional sobre el habla popular uruguaya," *BFM* IX (1962), 165-174.

A report on this linguistic questionnaire whose goal is to determine how the common man expresses himself in the various parts of Uruguay. Also, to

work toward a larger investigation of the differences between the various Spanish American regions, and Spain. Three main divisions: phonetics, morphology, syntax. Gives general instructions as to how the project should be carried out, and the specific items to watch for. Follows in general the procedure outlined in Navarro's *Cuestionario lingüístico hispanoamericano*.

*[14] Zapata Gollán, Agustín. *Observaciones acerca del cuestionario preparado por el profesor Adolfo Berro García—'Cuestionario y vocabulario del habla común uruguaya.'* Montevideo, 1963. Folleto.

[15] Berro García, Adolfo. "Uruguayismos en el habla común," in Gastón Carrillo Herrera (ed.), *Lengua, literatura, folklore*. Estudios dedicados a Rodolfo Oroz. Santiago de Chile, 1967, 53-80.

Several hundred lexical items taken from some 10,000 gathered by national linguistic investigators working on a *Vocabulario de uruguayismos* which "se halla en trance de impresión." None of the 10,000 are registered in the Academy Dictionary under the meaning given. All categories of words and phrases are represented—semantic variations, indigenisms, loan words from European languages, idioms, etc. "Here again, many of the so-called *uruguayismos* are to be heard thousands of miles away." (From Canfield annot., *HLAS*, Vol. 30, No. 2534.)

[16] Bonet, Carmelo M. "Apuntaciones sobre el lenguaje de Buenos Aires," *Prensa Literaria* (San Juan, Puerto Rico), Vol. 3 (agosto 1965), pp. 17 and 22. Same article published in *CALE IV*, 138-143, and in *Abside* 31:1 (1967), 90-97.

A well-written popularized article, containing mostly well-known data. Almost all *porteño* peculiarities are discussed, with emphasis on the *voseo*, the Italian influence, and the enormous creativity and vitality of neologisms. In sum, an essentially optimistic view as to Argentine Spanish's future and as to the powerful cohesive unity of world-wide Spanish. Annot. by Canfield, *HLAS*, Vol. 30, No. 2535.

*[17] Bonet, Carmelo M. "Anotaciones sobre el lenguaje porteño," *Nac*, 11 de julio de 1965.

[18] Capdevila, Ramón Rafael (ed.). *1700 refranes, dichos y modismos (región central bonaerense)*. Con un aditamento de refranes de 'Martín Fierro' de uso en la región. La Plata, 1955, 272 p. [Illus.]

The main source of this collection is the province of Buenos Aires, especially

the gaucho town of Tapalqué. The author declares he has been careful to verify the regionalism of his items, and that almost all were gathered by him from direct conversations. A useful compilation. Pages 267-268 present a list of "dichos y refranes" from *Martin Fierro* that the author knows from personal experience are in use. Annot. by Wogan, *HLAS*, Vol. 21, No. 3635.

[19] Capdevila, Arturo. "Antigüedad de argentinismos," *REd* I:2 (1956), 283-300.

Attempts to cite the first appearance in Argentine texts of the following words and idioms: *achuras*, *alarife*, *angelicado*, *boletería*, *boletero*, *boleto*, *bolilla*, *bolillero*, *bozal*, *clasificación* (for 'calificación'), *congresales*, *cuasi*, *cualesquiera* (used with singular noun), *conchabado*, *charla*, *che*, *chocolate*, *churria*, *de entrada*, *de inmediato*, *en lo de*, *expedirse*, *empecinado*, *inconducta*, *macana-macanazo-macanudo*, *mandarse mudar*, *mi amigo*, *no más*, *pava*, *pellejerías*, *producido* (for 'producto'), *provisorio*, *receso*, *recién*, *rendir examen*, *trepidar*, *vereda*, *verbos a la diablo*.

[20] Carella, Tulio. *Picaresca porteña*. Buenos Aires, 1966, 197 p.

Primarily folkloric or *costumbrista*, this book does include "some linguistic folklore (lunfardo speech, euphemisms, etc.) . . ." (From annot. in "Folklore Bibliog. for 1967," *SFQ* 32 [1968], No. 182.)

[21] Carrizo, Juan Alfredo. *Historia del folklore argentino*. Buenos Aires, 1953, 187 p.

Chapter 8, "Folklore lingüístico," is an excellent annotated bibliography of Argentine folk speech. Annot. by Simmons, *Romance*, No. 209.

[22] Carvalho Neto, Paulo de. "Folklore floridense," *Folklore Americano* (Lima), V:5 (1957), 5-60. [Illustrated]

A folklore article about the city of Florida, Uruguay, which is about two hours by bus from Montevideo. Considerable regional vocabulary scattered throughout, but not organized in ABC form. "San Cono festival, games, proverbs, nicknames, gestures, tongue twisters . . . from Florida." (From annot. by Boggs, "Folklore Bibliog. for 1957," *SFQ* 22 [1958], p. 18.)

[23] Casadevall, Domingo F. *Buenos Aires. Arrabal-Sainete-Tango*. Buenos Aires, 1968, 167 p.

Analyzes the "teatro porteño" ("género chico nacional"), and states how the popular classes of Buenos Aires (especially of the *arrabales*) and the Italian immigration waves have contributed to the national theatre. Although

not linguistic per se, book does provide some data. For example, "VIII. Influencia del italiano en el lenguaje del sainete porteño" (pp. 99-100); also, a list of about 60 popular words (p. 101) "provenientes de los dialectos de Italia [*lengua italiana familiar, dialecto genovés, dialecto napolitano*, etc.], incorporados a la jerga orillera o específicamente lunfarda . . ." (*arranyar, cachar*, etc.). Throughout the text there are *lunfardismos* and other localisms in italics, but book has no overall glossary or word-list.⁷

[24] Castex, Eusebio R. "Contribución al estudio del vocabulario," *PNI*, No. 39 (1942), p. 4; No. 40 (1942), p. 4.

A listing of some 300 Argentinisms, most of which are used also in Uruguay—and many probably elsewhere. Brief definitions, but not etymologies or other documentation. Author asks for the collaboration and contributions of the readers of *PNI* (and the members of the Sociedad Argentina de Estudios Lingüísticos), in helping to produce a major regional dictionary "que será el principal objeto del próximo Congreso Americano de la Lengua."

[25] Casullo, Fernando H. "Argentinismos," *REd* II:3 (1957), 601-605.

Apparently the first (and only?) installment of an alphabetical listing of grammatical and semantic observations; covers *ababán* to *abollón*.⁸ Categories: *guaranismos* and other indigenisms, morphological variants (*abajar*), vulgarisms (*abichao*), *dichos y frases*, and semantic variations. Frequently documented by quotations from regional writers, like Benito Lynch.

[26] Centeya, Julián [pseudonym of Amleto Vergiati] and Washington Sánchez. *Porteñerías*. Selección de frases hechas de común empleo por el hombre de la calle. Buenos Aires, 1971, 66 p.

An informal collection of typically *porteño* expressions. Far from erudite or professionally linguistic—no documentation, no ABC order, no bibliography—it is nevertheless of interest because of its apparently authentic capturing of the flavor of vulgar Buenos Aires talk. Peppered with *lunfardismos*, Italianisms, sexual and scatological terms, and just plain slang. Frequently the "definitions" or clarifications are themselves given in esoteric city slang. Annot. *HLAS*, Vol. 36, No. 3805.

[27] Coates, Mary Weld. "The Spanish Language in Uruguay," *Hisp* 41 (1958), 206-208.

Brief informal notes about an American high school teacher's impressions of Uruguayan Spanish, mostly on local semantic variations.

[28] Coluccio, Félix. *Diccionario folklórico argentino*. 2a ed. aumentada y corregida. Con voces afines, comparaciones americanas y un apéndice sobre folkloristas e instituciones folklóricas del continente. Ilustraciones musicales del maestro Oscar Bareilles. Buenos Aires, 1950, 505 p. [Illus.].⁹

This excellent and extensive folklore lexicon has linguistic importance in its definitions and treatment of many regionalisms. These consist of semantic variations, popular speech forms, some *lunfardismos*, indigenisms (mostly from Quechua pertaining to flora and fauna). "A mass of useful data on Argentine folklore, correlated in one ABC file by keyword . . ." (From annot. by Boggs, "Folklore Bibliog. for 1950," *SFQ* XV [1951], p. 24.) Other annotations and reviews: C. A. Loprete, *Histonium* 134 (1950), 78; A. Dornheim, *AILC* IV (1950), 315-323; A. V., *BATF* I (1950), 15; W. Giese, *RJ* IV (1951), 443-445; Kany, *HLAS*, Vol. 16, No. 2471; Simmons, *Romance*, No. 228.

[29] Corominas, Juan. "Rasgos semánticos nacionales," *AILC* I (1941), 1-29.

Attempts to isolate and discuss the national essence of many Spanish American and Argentine words. Comments on well-known material, such as how nautical terms took on land-based meanings because many of the colonists were from coastal provinces in Spain, and how cattle-raising terminology in Argentine rural language spread to urban and general usage. Rev. in *RFH* V (1943), 81-82.

[30] Donni de Mirande, Nélida E. *La lengua coloquial y la lengua familiar de la literatura argentina*. Santa Fe: Univ. del Litoral, 1967, 56 p. See No. 1172 in *Miscellaneous Studies*.

*[31] Escobar, Washington. *Refranero uruguayo*. Pequeña biblia gaucha. Dichos, máximas y sentencias del habla popular, colectadas oralmente en Tacuarembó. Montevideo, 1963, 76 p.

*[32] Fernández, Belisario. "Argentinismos," *Revista 'La Obra'* (Buenos Aires), No. 585 (octubre 1961).

*[33] Fernández, Belisario. "Diccionario de voces comunes," *MEC*, Nos. 836 and 837 (agosto-setiembre 1942).

[34] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "Comportamiento ante -s de hablantes femeninos y masculinos del español bonaerense," *RPh* XXV (1973), 50-58. See No. 1062 in *Phonology-Phonetics*.

[35] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "La evolución de los pronombres de tratamiento en el español bonaerense," *Thes* 25 (1970), 12-22. See No. 1176 in Miscellaneous Studies.

[35A] Fontanella de Weinberg, M. B. "Algunos aspectos de la asimilación lingüística de la población inmigratoria en la Argentina." See No. 1227.

[36] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz, with Myriam Najt. "Los pronombres de tratamiento en el español de Bahía Blanca," *Actas de la Quinta Asamblea Interuniversitaria de Filología y Literaturas Hispánicas*. Bahía Blanca: Univ. Nac. del Sur, 1969, 142-151. See No. 1177 in Miscellaneous Studies.

[36A] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "El rehilamiento bonaerense a fines del siglo XVIII," *Thes* 28 (1973), 338-343. See No. 1064 in Phonology-Phonetics.

[36B] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "La 's' postapical en la región bonaerense," *Thes* 22 (1967), 394-400. See No. 1065 in Phonetics-Phonology.

[36C] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "El voseo en Buenos Aires en las dos primeras décadas del siglo XIX," *Thes* 26 (1971), 595-514. See No. 1179 in Grammar Section.

[36D] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "El voseo en Buenos Aires, un problema histórico-lingüístico," *Cuadernos del Sur* (Bahía Blanca) 8-9 (1968), 174-179. See No. 1178 in Grammar Section.

[36E] Fontanella de Weinberg, María Beatriz. "Aspectos sociolingüísticos de -s en el español bonaerense," *Orbis* XXIII (1974), 85-98. See No. 1060 in Miscellaneous Studies.

[36F] Gandolfo, Adriana. "Spanish *ll*, *y* and *rr* in Buenos Aires and Corrientes," *PICL* IX (1964), 212-216. See No. 1069 in Phonetics-Phonology section.

[37] Gabriel, José. "El idioma rioplatense," *RNLA* VII (1944), 115-133.

A defense of the Spanish spoken in the Platine area and an attempt to debunk those who believe that Spanish spoken from Peru northward is

superior to Argentine Spanish. The author takes up the well-known accusations—archaisms, *lunfardismo*, *gauchofilia*, the *voseo*, and so on.

[38] Granada, Daniel. "Apuntamientos sobre lexicografía americana con especial aplicación al Río de la Plata," *BAAL* XV (1946), 287-365. Also in book form: Buenos Aires, 1948, 221 p.

"A stimulating miscellany of notes, hitherto unpublished by the author of *Vocabulario rioplatense razonado* (2nd ed., Montevideo 1890), one of the best local dictionaries of Americanisms. He advocates a general dictionary of Americanisms, which we now have; contributes words of Indian origin; comments on Indian linguistic characteristics with special emphasis on Guaraní; and discourses on multiple facets of language in America" (Kany, *HLAS* Vol. 12, No. 2332).

[39] Guarnieri, Juan Carlos. *El habla del boliche*. Diccionario del lenguaje popular rioplatense. Montevideo, 1967, 212 p.

An unusually fine regional lexicon, affording—both in the introduction and the corpus—interesting and pertinent notes on the origin, components and development of River Plate popular speech. The introduction reviews briefly words of foreign derivation, rural language, *lunfardo* and its origins and relationships to the tango and the *cancionero popular*. The categories of the some 4000 words registered are rural terminology, *lunfardismos* and other terms from the *arrabal*; foreign loan words and derivations—especially, of course, the many terms from Italian dialects; semantic and morphological variants, idioms, proverbs. Indigenisms seem few. The author includes etymologies only when he is sure of his ground. The definitions are usually brief, but to the point. Although many items go well beyond the *boliche*, this excellent work has considerably more merit and regional authenticity than so many of the myriad regional lexical works that have blossomed so profusely in Spanish America, especially during the last decades.

[39A] Guarnieri, Juan Carlos. *El lenguaje rioplatense*. Montevideo, 1978, 99 p.

An historico-linguistic survey covering much of the same material itemized in the following annotation of his 1969 book. The book ends with an appendix, "Vocabulario de italianismos, sus derivados y voces italianizadas, en el lenguaje rioplatense," consisting of 476 words and phrases briefly defined. Many interesting items that I have not noticed in similar lists of Italianisms.

[40] Guarnieri, Juan Carlos. *El lenguaje popular que hablamos y escribimos*. Páginas sobre sus orígenes y su historia. Montevideo, 1969, 61 p.

Although making no claims to startling originality, this booklet provides an excellent popularized treatment of the subject. Main topics discussed: indigenisms, "lenguaje campesino rioplatense," "el habla de los conquistadores y colonizadores," "fenómenos de diferenciación con el castellano actual," "voces y giros arcaicos," influence of non-indigenous languages; *cocoliche*, *lunfardo*, *chamuyo*, the *sainete* and the *cancionero popular*—their linguistic influence; the *vesrre*. For all of these categories author gives examples, but unfortunately there is no overall word index. Occasional brief treatment of individual words. In short, a careful study of the popular speech of Buenos Aires and Montevideo. Annot. by Simmons, "Folklore Bibliog. for 1971" in *SFQ* 36 (1972), No. 1156, and in *HLAS*, Vol. 34, No. 3088.

[41] Guasch Leguizamón, Jorge. "Lenguaje y estilo. Apuntes semánticos," *REd*, Nueva Serie, I:7 (1956), 163-166; I:11 (1956), 404-409; II:2 (1957), 333-338; II:3 (1957), 596-601; II:6 (1957) 595-600; II:8 (1957), 384-389; II:12 (1957), 639-646; III:5 (1958), 582-589 (through the letter J; I have not been able to obtain further issues of this journal, in order to examine continuing installments).

A serial word study of Argentine semantic and grammatical variations. Author supports his definitions by quoting classic writers, and reputable lexicographers and language scholars. Often calls attention to Argentine "misuse," to erroneous dictionary definitions, and related matters.

*[42] Herrero Mayor, Avelino. *Apuntaciones lexicográficas y gramaticales; más de mil anotaciones etimológicas y semánticas, prosódicas y sintácticas*. Buenos Aires, 1947, 279 p.

"The words discussed, many of them learned, treated from a didactic and puristic point of view, are culled in part from the author's previous publications, works of similar tenor. Occasionally examples from accepted writers and grammarians illustrate the wrong as well as the correct usage. Of interest are scattered references to Argentine speech peculiarities: *displicente*, *familiar*, *firuletes*, *gringo*, *menta*, pronunciation of radio speakers, *maní* with plural *maníes* or *manises*, *paquete*, *petiso*, labiodental/v/, *yeísmo*, *vos*, etc. Useful indices of words and authors" (Kany, *HLAS* Vol. 13, No. 1989). Reviews: C. Martínez Vigil, *BICC* III (1947), 315-317; M. Lasley, *RHM* XVI (1950), 178; A. Sánchez, *RFE* XXXV (1951), 162-164.

*[43] Huertas, José Guillermo. *Palabras bonaerenses*. Buenos Aires, 1963, 91 p.

"Gracefully written evocations of Argentine life inspired by the emotional

and historical associations of expressions such as *tapera*, *pajonal*, *tolería*, *mate*, etc.” (Wogan, *HLAS*, Vol. 26, No. 1344)

[44] Lewald, H. Ernest. *Buenos Aires. Retrato de una sociedad hispánica a través de su literatura*. Boston, 1968. 234 p.

This reader for college-level Spanish has some random linguistic data. For example: 1) Chapter 19, “El lenguaje porteño” (pp. 183–193) gives a brief historical résumé of Spanish in the New World and what happened to it in the River Plate area; 2) commentary on “Frases y palabras diferenciales” of Ramón Gómez de la Serna and Roberto Arlt, in connection with passages from their work; 3) and on Máximo T. Sáenz (Last Reason) and his *Carta a la rea*, part of which is quoted (pp. 191–192). Other topics mentioned: *gauchesco* language, *lunfardo*, combat between purists and opponents.

[45] López, Lucio V. *La gran aldea (Costumbres bonaerenses)*. Introducción, notas y vocabulario de Alberto Oscar Blasi. Buenos Aires, 1965, 287 p.

This venerable book of *costumbrismo* (first published in 1884) has some linguistic detail in the “Notas” (pp. 231–273) such as commentary on idiomatic expressions and other regionalisms. The “Vocabulario” (pp. 275–285) has 445 terms, most of which are really not regional.

[46] Malaret, Augusto. “¿Modismos argentinos?” *BAAL* XX (1951), 9–24.

A list of over 400 idioms that Malaret gleaned from Selva’s compilation “Modismos argentinos” (see No. 63 below) and considers part of a general Spanish heritage and not localisms. Annot. in *BADAL*, No. 25/26 (1966), No. 1603.

[47] Marsilio, Horacio de. *El lenguaje de los uruguayos*. Montevideo, 1969, 60 p.

This work may perhaps be best described as a popularized introduction to Uruguayan Spanish, after the author has first cleared the way by giving a brief historical background on language in general and a comparison of peninsular and New World Spanish. The book is well-written and interesting, even if much of the material is quite obvious, and superficially treated. Of the many topics covered, some of the more conspicuous are: toponymy and Guaraní; colonial period Spanish; Negro linguistic influence, as well as that of the waves of immigrants; *lunfardo-lunfardesco* writers; a comparison of Buenos Aires and Montevidean Spanish; comments on the Rocha region where, he claims, the “purest” Uruguayan Spanish is spoken. Other fields treated are “lenguaje campesino”, “lenguaje fronterizo”, “lengua coloquial y lengua

literaria", "gauchismo y nativismo", and the work of José Pedro Rona. The last section of the book contains a list of about 85 Uruguayan expressions now accepted by the Spanish Academy. Rev. by C. A. Fernández Sánchez in *Español Actual* 24 (abril 1973), p. 24, rather negatively in that, for example, he reproaches Marsilio for having failed to mention some key studies, such as those of Guarnieri (see Nos. 39, 39A, 40, 262, 262A, 263). Annot. by Canfield, *HLAS*, Vol. 34, No. 3098, and Vol. 32, No. 3121.

[48] Martínez Vigil, Carlos. "Nuestra riqueza idiomática," *BANL* I (1947), 237-252.

A list of 81 words and idioms quoted from the works of prominent River Plate writers, past and present, but with no reference to editions or pages. The author's point is that these terms should be included in the Spanish Academy dictionary (many of them now are). Among the more interesting items are: *agatas*, *aguada*, *alarife*, *apelativo*, *aprensionarse* ('impresionarse'), *azotarse* ('arrojarse') *al agua*, *bagual*, *barra* ('conjunto de individuos'), *chilena* ('espuela de domar'), *enancar* ('llevar en ancas'), *a la miseria*, *un [sic] nación* ('extranjero'), *palitos* ('fósforos'), *pedo* ('borrachera'), *pelucón* ('conservador'), *pispar* ('descubrir'), *vicios* (mate, cigarros, etc.).

[49] Mieres, Celia; Elida Miranda; Eugenia B. de Alberti; Mercedes R. de Berro. *Diccionario Uruguayo Documentado*. Montevideo, 1966, 135 p. Also in *RNLA* X (1965), 113-129, 243-289, 361-427.

An "autoridades"-type regional dictionary covering words not registered in the *DRAE*, 1956 ed. (unless as archaisms). The "Prólogo" sets forth the authors' purpose—to contribute to the on-going preparation of the Academy's *Diccionario Histórico de la Lengua*, and also gives their criteria used in the choice of words as well as the procedures followed. The words are taken from 63 Uruguayan post-independence authors embracing all genres. Some 1200 words and phrases are treated, many of which are not, of course, "pure" *uruguayismos*, or even *americanismos*. Each item is defined by the authors, sometimes with other lexical documentation; then follow the author and work cited, and finally the quotation itself. Annot. by Canfield, *HLAS*, Vol. 30, No. 2617.

[50] Alberti, Eugenia B. de; Mercedes R. de Berro, Celia Mieres, Elida Miranda. *Diccionario documentado de voces uruguayas en Amorim, Espínola, Mas de Ayala, Porta*. Montevideo, 1971, 202 p.

This lexical study is a continuation of the *Diccionario Uruguayo Documentado* (No. 49 above). The compilers use as source material six novels of

four prominent 20th-century writers. The prologue specifies their goals, their criteria used in choosing the subject authors, and comments on the work of older Uruguayan novelists. It also claims that the language from the novels is representative of Uruguayan speech on historical, rural, urban, and even slang levels. The four novelists are from different regions and deal with different ambiances, and the authors feel that quotations from the novels document much more vividly than mere definitions the nature of Uruguayan—and even River Plate Spanish. The format for each of the 780 items registered is: 1. word or phrase, 2. the definition, either their own or of some other lexical authority (Guarnieri, Granada, Saubidet, the *DRAE* 1970 ed., etc.), 3. quotation from author. Example: “ABARAJAR: tr. vulg. Recibir en las manos un objeto lanzado por el aire. T. Saubidet. *Don Juan el Zorro*, 132: ‘El Cabo Lobo, ya parado, alargó al Cabo Pato la botella. Iba éste a agarrarla cuando, con cortés diligencia, la intentó *abarajar* el Soldado Cuzco Overo.’” Only those words not appearing in the pre-1956 Spanish Academy dictionaries are included.

[51] Molina y Vedia, Delfina. “Contribución al estudio de nuestra habla,” *PNI*, No. 46 (1943), 3-4 (continuará).

One installment of a serialized treatment of *frases proverbiales* which author finds neither in the Academy Dictionary nor in the dictionaries of Malaret, Segovia, Selva, Arrazola, Garzón, or Cornejo. This article treats some 60 items with definitions and/or paraphrases.¹⁰

*[52] Montes Giraldo, José Joaquín. “Observaciones sobre el español en Montevideo,” *Noticias Culturales* (Instituto Caro y Cuervo, Bogotá), No. 65 (1966), 1-4.

“A well-organized examination of the effect of the outstanding features of Montevideo Spanish on the ear of a Colombian who was in the Capital for an ALFAL Congress: *fonología, morfosintaxis, léxico*. Interestingly, the Uruguayans seemed to hear a /y/ in the /s/ of the Colombian: *plaza* became a *playa* to them.” (Canfield, *HLAS*, Vol. 30, No. 2622)

[53] Olbrich, Rolf. “Zur volkstümlichen Phraseologie des Rioplatense,” *RJ* II (1949), 127-170.

This somewhat verbose article on Uruguayan folk speech commences with some history of 19th century lexical efforts, and with some recommendations for future lexicographers. In particular, the investigator must keep in mind the important rôle of the physical milieu, and how it affects regional thinking, feeling, and speech. Olbrich describes in detail how the nature, the habitat,

the characteristics and the activities of regional geography, flora and fauna have contributed to proverbial and idiomatic speech. A few examples of semantic and symbolic extensions: 1) vultures—their actions become symbolical for curiosity and close attention; 2) the small *teru-teru* bird, whose “¡teru-teru!” is an alarm cry, somehow becomes symbolic of a person who gives evasive answers; 3) the *bagre* (a large flamboyant and noisy catfish) gives the *dicho* “Más roncador que bagre”; 4) horses: obviously the horse will occupy a central place in the life and language of the “paisano ganadero.” The close relationship between man and horse mirrors itself in the creation of over 200 adjectival and substantival names and labels which have regional semantic nuances or connotations. The author points out, however, that even this rich regional idiom is just a small part of the overall folk phraseology complex which remains general Spanish. Still, these elements of nature in Uruguay have enriched and enlivened the traditional body of Spanish folk phraseology and have afforded picturesque and affective new resources for expression.

*[54] Olivera, Miguel Alfredo. “El habla de Buenos Aires,” *CurCon* XXII (1954), 262–264 and 433–454.

“Mostly the usual generalizations about porteño speech, including the idea that ‘el plebeyismo lingüístico’ was implanted by the Rosas dictatorship” (Wogan, *HLAS*, Vol. 20, No. 3664).

[55] Pereira Rodríguez, José. “El lenguaje del Río de la Plata de Sergio Wáshington Bermúdez,” *RIB* XI (1961), 230–233.

A fascinating report on a major piece of River Plate scholarship. The story concerns the monumental *El lenguaje del Río de la Plata* begun by Wáshington Pedro Bermúdez and completed by his son, Sergio Wáshington Bermúdez. The latter, in obedience to his father’s dying wish, continued the project from 1913 (date of the father’s death) to 1947. At its completion, the work had grown to twelve volumes of some 500 pages each, and consisted of more than 18,000 “locuciones y vocablos de uso común en la prensa, parlamentos, literatura, trato ceremonioso y familiar del ámbito rioplatense”. But the tragedy is that “desde 1947, esta obra monumental anda en busca de un editor”.¹¹ The article tells how the great work has been praised by such authorities as Américo Castro, Daniel Granada, Augusto Malaret, Ricardo Palma, etc.

[56] Bermúdez, Sergio Wáshington. *El lexicógrafo rioplatense*. Montevideo, 1941, 38 p.

A prize-winning essay having to do with the problems, complexities, and urgencies of the continuation and completion of *El lenguaje del Río de la*

Plata (see No. 55 above). The author discusses in some detail the qualifications and mandatory professional knowledge of a competent regional lexicographer. He treats a goodly number of individual words to illustrate problems involving etymology, morphosyntactical processes, and so on, and lists six types of words and expressions (with examples of each category) which properly belong in a River Plate dictionary.

[57] Quiña González, J. A. "Acerca de algunos porteñismos," *PNI*, No. 40 (1942), p. 3.

Brief random commentary about difference between *porteñismo* and *argentinitismo*, and about a few "pequeñas monstruosidades" rampant in Buenos Aires familiar speech.

[58] Ragucci, Rodolfo. "Neologismos de mis lecturas," *BAAL* XVI (1947), 249-292, 379-398, 717-734; XVII (1948), 57-70, 209-224, 357-372, 577-620; XVIII (1949), 41-58, 185-206, 311-318, 451-458; XIX (1950), 37-48, 143-168; XX (1951), 25-35, 185-194, 289-304; XXI (1956), 382-404, 505-516; XXII (1957), 7-20, 155-168, 538-552; XXIII (1958), 19-34, 165-184; XXIV (1959), 57-72, 289-304; XXV (1960), 39-54, 215-232, 317-332, 453-500; XXVI (1961), 49-64, 175-216, 463-516; XXVII (1962), 15-40, 179-220. Part of the series (covering the years 1947-1951) has been published in book form: Buenos Aires, 1951, 290 p.¹²

This series of articles presents an alphabetical compilation of neologisms (words not registered in the Spanish Academy dictionary, edition of 1947) collected by the author from books, newspapers and journals. Although the terms are well-documented with examples of usage from both Spanish and Spanish American authors, there is no consistent effort to indicate geographical diffusion or to identify the Argentinisms. Flora and fauna as well as technical terms are not included. Reviewed by L. Simbaqueba, *BICC* X (1954), 431-433. Annot. in *HLAS*, Vol. 13, No. 2013; 14, 2599; 15, 2142; 16, 2500; 17, 2256; 22, 4338.

[59] Ragucci, Rodolfo. "Apuntaciones sobre el Diccionario de la Real Academia Española," *BAAL* XII (1943), 425-441.

This commentary on the *DRAE* has a section entitled "Argentinismos" (436-437), which gives a small number of regionalisms, including some *lunfardismos*—of which author disapproves, as he does of all items he considers "barbarismos."

[60] Rona, José Pedro. "Vulgarización o adaptación diastrática de neologismos

y cultismos," *RNLA* V (1960), 385-408. Reprint, Montevideo: Univ. de la Repúb., 1962, 18 p. [2 maps]

A richly-detailed study by the eminent Uruguayan dialectologist of how certain words of upper-level speech are adapted (with changed forms) by the lower levels; of the changes in form that take place; and of the necessity or preconditioning forces which exist in the process. The subject material is 183 words of this type, many of which were discovered by the author's own investigations. The usage area is limited to Uruguay, and to those terms adapted by the lower idiomatic levels from the upper levels (that is, "vulgarización"), none in the opposite direction. In this word-changing, the action has been vertical ("adaptación diatrática") and downward; no "adaptaciones diatópicas" (horizontal) are included.¹³

The deformations are brought about by such necessary and causative factors (to name a few) as: 1) many types of metaplastic or morphological forces ("prótesis de a", e.g. *ajuntarse* 'juntarse'; syncope, *catolicismo* > *cato-lismo*; elimination of consonantal clusters); 2) semantic similarities, *aplaudir* > *presenciar*; 3) "cruces de palabras", *amígdala* > *amíngala* ("posiblemente cruce con *minga* 'cosa pequeña'"); 4) avoidance of "palabras proparoxítonas", (*análisis* > *anali*, etc.).¹⁴

Rona observes that social levels are closer together these days, which stimulates the penetration of "upper class" terms into popular speech. He says too that a distinction must be made between two classes of words that lend themselves to vertical adaptation: a) recently formed neologisms (*televisión*, etc.), and b) *cultismos* of older formation which only recently have penetrated all language levels instead of, as previously, being limited to the upper levels.

Two maps accompany the study: "Mapa No. 1: Orientación de referencias", a map of Uruguay using a capital letter to identify the departments and small numbers showing the exact place where the deformation was discovered; "Mapa No. 2: Variantes de 'fósforo'", locating the following variants: *forfe*; *fofre* and *fosfre*; *fósforo* and *fólfaro*; and *fólfaro*. Rev. by J. Skultéty, *PhP* VII (1964), 210-211.

[61] Schallman, Lázaro. *Coloquios sobre el lenguaje argentino*. Buenos Aires, 1946, 291 p.

In this treatise on *argentinismos*, the author groups his terms into four main categories: 1) indigenous words, 2) semantic variations, 3) morphological variants, and 4) loan words. The terms are documented by quotations from reputable authors. Reviewed unfavorably by C. Martínez Vigil (in a letter to Schallman in *BANL* I [1946], 98-102), the book is criticized on three counts: 1) Martínez opposes the idea of "un lenguaje argentino" or

indeed of any "national" language except Spanish; 2) he asserts that only a term used exclusively in Argentina is an Argentinism, and 3) he challenges the "Argentine nationality" of many of Schallman's entries. Also reviewed by M. Lasley, *RHM* XIV (1948), 119-120; and by S. W. Bermúdez, in *BFM* IV (1945; printed in 1947), 180-184. Annot. by Huberman No. 972.

[62] Schallman, Lázaro. "El dialecto argentino. Coloquios lexicográficos," *Argentina Libre* (Buenos Aires), Oct. 2, 1941.

A popularized treatment, in conversational or dialogue form, of what a dialect is, and whether there is really such a thing as *dialecto argentino*. Conclusion: a resounding yes. Interesting notes on such localisms as *binomio*, *nomás*, *trasuntar*, *ponchada*, *introvertido* (instead of *introverso*), *muchachada*, *cachar* and *cachada*, *fumista* and *fumistería*, etc.

[63] Selva, Juan B. "Modismos argentinos," *BAAL* XVII (1948), 225-292.

A collection of "modismos, refranes, proverbios, adagios, nuevas frases figuradas y familiares" that are not listed in the Academy dictionary (at that time). The author admits that some are regional, others of widespread usage, some even known in Spain. In the definitions, however, he does not attempt to specify geographical distribution. The list is no doubt useful, but it would have been perhaps more so if Professor Selva had attempted to limit himself to more specifically Argentine idioms (see No. 46 above).

[64] Selva, Juan B. "El arcaísmo en la Argentina; voces anticuadas que reviven," *BAAL* XI (1943), 401-413.

The author states: "Hoy me propongo hablar de los arcaísmos más cultos, contados como voces anticuadas por la Real Academia [the dictionary editions of 1936 and 1939]." His thesis is that many so-called archaic terms were still in use in Argentina. Examples: many terms ending in *-miento*, *-ción* or *-sión*, *-dura* or *-ura*; in *-dor* or *-tor* or *-sor*; in *-ble*, etc. He claims too that when the Academy dictionary lists participles, it usually condemns them as antiquated (*acordante*, *jubilante*, *defendiente*, etc.). In short, Selva asserts that the Academy is either "demasiado cruel o demasiado descuidada" in giving the death knell to many words.

[65] Selva, Juan B. "Arcaísmos que reviven en la Argentina," *REd* III:1 (1958), 156-164.

An article that covers much the same ground and makes most of the same points as did his previous study just annotated (No. 64). To summarize briefly: the old criticism of the Academy—that it leaves many living words

out (words that it categorizes and rejects as archaic) and includes many words that are genuinely antiquated and out of use. The article includes peripherally the problem of lexicography in general—what to include, what to reject, etc.

[66] Selva, Juan B. "Casos de generalización y determinación en la semántica argentina," *BAAL* X (1942), 531-555.

A treatise on word development by means of these two tropes. The discussion is mostly general, but includes some examples in Argentine usage (example of an Argentine "generalización histórica": *branderismo*, a type of plagiarism perpetrated by a young *porteño* named Brander). Selva lists many figures of speech of this kind used in Argentina but which had not been accepted by the Academy at that time.

[67] Selva, Juan B. "La metáfora en el crecimiento de nuestra habla," *BAAL* X (1942), 131-167.

A study in the semantics of metaphors used in Argentina and elsewhere. The body of the article is made up of two lists: 1) "Metáforas en que se pasa de lo material a lo material"; example: *cafetera* 'auto desvencijado, que mete mucho ruido'; 2) "Metáforas en que se pasa de lo material a lo inmaterial"; example: *cañonazo* 'noticia inesperada, sorprendente'. In spite of such evolutionary changes, Selva does not believe that the unity of Castilian is in any real danger.

[68] Selva, Juan B. "La sinécdoque y la metonimia en el crecimiento de nuestra habla," *BAAL* X (1942), 483-495.

A listing of some common examples of these tropes as used in Argentina. Examples: 1) from the particular to the general: *durazno* 'duraznero' and other fruit trees identified by the name of the fruit; 2) from the general to the particular: *barra*, *biblioteca*, *fiambarrera*, *cambalache*, *copetin*, etc.; 3) words involving the naming of a part for the whole: *cabeza*, *corazón*, *piernas* ('individuos que se juntan para jugar a la baraja'), *hacer sebo* ('holgazanear'), etc.

[69] Silva Valdés, Fernán. "Vocabulario de uruguayismos," *BFM* III (1941), 276-281.

A word list of regionalisms compiled by the poet Silva Valdés from his own writing. Mostly well-known terms; article affords documentary corroboration of the regional lexicons.

[70] Silva Valdés, Fernán. "Vocabulario popular del Uruguay," *RNLA* XLVI (1950), 385-397.

A rather informal collection of some 247 River Plate expressions, from *Abacachi* through *Azulejo* (I have been unable to find a continuation of the list). Possibly useful to investigators of lexicography, but the material is in general too well-known to be of great value. "Except for bringing the meaning of a few terms up to date, this vocabulary offers virtually no novelties." (Wogan, *HLAS*, Vol. 18, No. 2364.)

[71] Solá, José Vicente. "Hacia un diccionario general de argentinismos," *Nac*, 21 de mayo 1950, 2a sec., p. 2.

A good summarizing article on the status of Argentine lexical work, and what methodology should be used to bring to light the definitive target dictionary. Solá recommends that it should be based upon the general and regional works already in existence: Garzón and Segovia (works of merit but defective because of omissions), Lafone Quevedo and Avellaneda (Catamarca), Solá (his own Salta dictionary), Aramburu and Lizondo Borda (indigenous sources), Juan Alfonso Carrizo (*cancioneros*), Arrazola (*modismos argentinos*), di Lullo (Santiago del Estero), Terrera (Córdoba), Storni and Campanella (Tucumán), Vúletin (Neuquén), Vidal de Battini (San Luis), Saubidet (rural), González del Solar (Jujuy), Mendióroz (north Argentina), Cornejo and Dávalos (Salta), and others.

[71A] Teodorescu, Paul G. "Observaciones sobre el castellano actual en la mayor ciudad de habla española," *ACIL* XIII/II (1976), 1073-1078.

An interesting if admittedly not very original or profound article about how lowlife speech of Buenos Aires has penetrated the popular speech of all social classes. Author's approach is synchronic and is based on personal investigations documented with "encuestas directas sobre las actuales innovaciones y tendencias del hablar porteño" (p. 1075). Affirms that the most outstanding characteristic of the latter is "la consolidación y la unánime aceptación del lenguaje coloquial" with its embracing the *voseo* and varios argots, especially lunfardo. Documents this evolution by comparing Villamayor's 1915 *El lenguaje del bajo fondo* with Cammarota's 1963 *Vocabulario familiar y lunfardo* which shows the "enriquecimiento lexical" during those years. According to author, there are four ways in which this growth has come about: 1) "simple invención de palabras" (example: *atorrante* 'vago que dormía en los caños que la casa A. Torrent había depositado . . .'); 2) "invención por semejanza y parangón semántico" (e.g. *guardabarros* 'orejas'); 3) "invención de acepciones por derivación y composición" (e.g. *amurar* 'abandonar' derived from *amurado* 'individuo aislado por los muros de una cárcel'); and 4) "invención por modificación o deformación" (e.g. *garaba* for

'baraja', *gotán* 'tango [the *vesre*], *locatelli* 'loco' derived from Antonio Locatelli, a daring and somewhat 'mad' aviator, *endeveras* 'de veras', and *malevo* 'malévolo'). Other topics treated: 1) the Italian migration with its rich dialectal contributions, syntactical as well as lexical; 2) curious verbal innovations, such as *dariola*, *buscariola*, etc.; 3) "tendencias fonéticas modernas" such as the consistent pronunciation of final *d*, so often dropped elsewhere; the unvoicing of the [ž] (based on personal research carried out in the suburbs of La Boca and Palermo, and the city of La Plata)—an altogether new sound in Castilian phonemes,¹⁵ 4) the attempts of prominent writers (E. Sábato, B. Kordón, J. Cortázar) to capture the "realidad de Buenos Aires" by linguistic means, citing their use of lunfardo, regionalisms and other verbal taboos. In summation, the author declares that a plebeian argot has conquered—not only in Buenos Aires, but in such other cities as La Plata, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Montevideo, and with echoes even in Santiago de Chile; and that this affords a living potential field for future investigation.

[72] Terrera, Guillermo Alfredo. *Sociología y vocabulario del habla popular argentina*. Buenos Aires, 1968, 142 p.

"A sociologist studies the popular speech of Argentina, using an 'histórico-cultural' methodology in order to clarify the human and social drives which gave rise to it. The first three chapters are theoretical in nature . . ." (Simmons, *SFQ* XXXVI [1972], No. 1213; same annotation in *HLAS*, Vol. 34, No. 3108). Chapter 4 starts the dictionary itself, which covers 1063 terms. Instead of using an overall ABC listing, the author groups his terms according to origin. There are 17 such groups, the main ones being: words derived from Spanish—old and new; Indian sources; "voces criollas"; Italian dialect sources; and those words deriving from other modern European languages. In regard to indigenisms, one might question some of his etymologies. As for the groupings, one—this one, at least—is somewhat hard pressed to understand the criteria used in placing the words (*lunfardismos*, for example, are spread throughout several groups). In spite of such reservations, however, the book is an interesting and useful addition to Argentine lexicon. Del Valle, **ComAc* No. 423 (April 28, 1969), 3 pp. mimeog., gives "Un análisis" of this book (*BAPL* VI:13-34 [Jan. 1976-Dec. 1977], p. 150). Annot. in *HLAS* Vol. 34, No. 3108.

*[73] Terrera, Guillermo Alfredo. *Vocabulario y refranero popular argentino*. Buenos Aires.¹⁶

[74] Tijeras, Eduardo. "Una peculiaridad popular del habla argentina. Papeletas para un argot de hoy," *EstLit*, No. 420 (15 de mayo 1969), pp. 40-49.

Brief and informal meditations about some Argentine semantic variations. His comments are in general non-prescriptive, but still he criticizes the general Argentine tendency to "empobrecer" the language in certain cases. Examples: *pileta* for 'piscina' and *saco* for 'chaqueta'—these impoverish, whereas such terms as *fiaca* and *mersa* (which have no *castizo* equivalents?) enrich Castilian.

[75] Udina, Esaú. "Algunos americanismos comunes a los lenguajes dominicano y argentino," *PNI*, No. 42 (1942), pp. 1, 3, 4.

A partial list (*cabales* through *chancleta*). However, the majority have a much wider diffusion than just Argentina and the Dominican Republic.¹⁷ 52 words are listed.

[76] Weber de Kurlat, Frida. "Fórmulas de cortesía en la lengua de Buenos Aires," *Fil* 12 (1966-1967), 137-192. See No. 1224, Miscellaneous Studies.

[76A] Weber, Frida. "Formulas de tratamiento en la lengua de Buenos Aires," *RFH* III (1941), 105-139. See No. 1223 in Miscellaneous Studies.

[77] Wogan, Daniel S. "Vocabulario popular criollo-norteamericano," *BBAW* II (1946), 37-41.

An interesting collection of several hundred words and phrases taken from popular speech of Montevideo, and translated into equivalent terms in North American slang. The author points out the similarity between Montevidean and United States slang, both being the product of a similar ethnic and social melting pot. Annot. by Serís, No. 15909, and Boggs, "Folklore Bibliog. for 1946," *SFQ* 11 (1947), p. 89.

B. Studies covering other provinces or specific areas¹⁸

1. Catamarca

[78] Fernández Latour, Olga. "Datos sobre el folklore de la villa de Belén (provincia de Catamarca)," *CINIF* I (1960), 129-142.

Miscellaneous Catamarcan folklore details, including definitions and lengthy descriptions of items having to do with food, traditional costumes, and music. A short glossary at the end defining: *árbol* ('algarrobo'), *batidor*, *concho*, *chañar*, *chuya*, *fondo*, *hurgonero*, *madre* (baking term), *pichana*, *pipón*.

[79] País, Federico E. "Arcaísmos e indigenismos en el habla popular

catamarqueña (apuntaciones para una interpretación espiritual del fenómeno lingüístico regional y americano)," *Mer*, No. 1 (1954), 31-49.

A philosophical and psychological approach to the study of archaic and indigenous words used in Catamarca. The author considers them as something more than the products of lexical or historical happenstance. He attempts to show that they are essentially creations of "inner necessity" on the part of the Catamarcan speaker. For this purpose he chooses three archaisms and three indigenisms for analysis. The archaic terms—*intruso*, *aguerrido*, and *atrevido*—came to manifest shades of meaning peculiar to Catamarcan society, and, he insists, are highly revelatory of Catamarcan character. Briefly summarized, they indicate a traditionalist spirit, and one inclined towards moral refinement and conduct. As for indigenous words, what often gives them their vitality and persistence is their potential for emotional and picturesque effect. The indigenisms he analyzes are *chango*, *sacha*, and *antarca*.

[80] País, Federico E. *Algunos rasgos estilísticos de la lengua popular catamarqueña*. Tucumán, 1954, 96 p.

A penetrating study (winner of a University of Tucumán literary contest) of the psychology and powers of language. The author uses the language of his native Catamarca as a microcosmos for his analysis. Some specific "rasgos" attributed by País to Catamarcan popular speech are "poderoso subjetivismo," "inmediatez emocional," "fuerza interior intensa," "necesidad espiritual de concreción y plasticidad expresivas," "lengua poco regida por la lógica o por esquemas gramaticales abstractos," "una voluntad afanosa de lograr efectos," but at the same time "sujeción de lo emotivo por cierta medida y timidez delicada," etc. He illustrates his points by analyzing certain words, expressions, syntactical and stylistic arrangements, and even phonological phenomena. Section V ("El léxico popular catamarqueño. Estilística, forma interior, circunstancias histórico-espirituales") is treated in the author's "Arcaísmos e indigenismos . . ." (No. 79) Reviews: J. P. V., *RDTP* XIII (1957), 365-366; M. Lasley, *RHM* XXII (1956), 330; A. Bazán, *Mer* I:2-4 (1954), 157; B. Pottier, *BHi* CVIII (1956), 102-103; M. B. Paladini, *Archivo Glottologico Italiano* (Florence) XLVII (1962), 165-171. Annot. by Solé No. 511.

*[81] Villafuerte, Carlos. *Fiestas religiosas en Catamarca*. Buenos Aires, 1957, 181 p.

"Religious traditions and fiestas of various localities in Catamarca, Argentina, with some general background, glossary, and bibliography" (West, *HLAS*, Vol. 22, No. 6147). Also annot. by Boggs, "Folklore Bibliog. for 1957," *SFQ* XXII (1958), p. 55.

[82] Villafuerte, Carlos. *Los juegos en el folklore de Catamarca*. Buenos Aires, 1957, 122 p. [Suplemento de la *Revista de Educación*, La Plata]

This official folklore pamphlet (Ministerio de Educación, Province of Buenos Aires) has linguistic relevance in the vocabulary (scattered throughout the text) dealing with children's games in the northern province of Catamarca. Unfortunately, there is no overall alphabetized word index; however, there are many individual glossaries pertaining to such games as *Las bolillas*, *La cometa*, *La pallana*, *Los botones*, etc. Almost all of the terms are of Spanish derivation. The book also affords a general Spanish American folklore bibliography referring to games (pp. 123-125).

*[83] Villafuerte, Carlos. *Sabor y paisaje de provincia*. Buenos Aires: Editorial Vertical XX, 1965, 107 p.

According to *BADAL*, No. 27/28 (1965), No. 12854, this folklore book has a "Glosario," apparently keyed to customs and activities in Catamarca. "Describes costumbristic scenes of Catamarca, Argentina; includes such things as street cries, popular beliefs and superstitions, food, pottery, uses of tobacco, traditional ovens, etc." (Simmons, *SFQ* XXX [1966], No. 531.)

[84] Villafuerte, Carlos. *Voces y costumbres de Catamarca*, Tomo I (A-K), Buenos Aires, 1954, 399 p.; Tomo II (L-Z), Buenos Aires, 1961, 419 p. (Parts of this dictionary were published also in *BAAL* XXIV [1959], 133-162 [letters L and LL] and 305-392 [letters M and N]).

"Sin la pretensión de constituir un trabajo exhaustivo, la obra participa así de lo lingüístico y de lo folklórico, . . . [pero] cabe destacar que el mismo autor . . . aclara que no es el suyo un trabajo de lingüística; se ha limitado a una recopilación de voces que 'pueden servir para los estudiosos de la lengua'" (From review by F. País, *Mer* Nos. 2-4 [1954], 159-160). The reviewer points out some defects, such as the omission of some common Catamarcan terms, and the inclusion of others that are not regional at all, or at least not typical. The present annotator, however, finds much of linguistic value. For example, the treatment of slang terms (of which there are many), *refranes*, and place names is well executed. Many indigenous terms are entered, but etymologies almost never given. Reviews by: D. Buonocore, *Univ*, No. 54 (1962), 353-354; D. Devoto (a negative review), *BHi* LXVI (1964), 171 f.; P. Verdevoye, *BHi* LXVI (1964), 465-467; Canfield, *RPh* XXIII (1969-1970), 132-134.

[85] Villafuerte, Carlos. "Otras voces y costumbres de Catamarca," *BAAL* XXXVI (1971), 35-84.