Abstracts

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Abstracts & Keywords

A. Monogràfic I. Ausiàs March: leggere, editare, tradurre nel tempo, Anna Maria Compagna & Núria Puigdevall Bafaluy Coords.

Enric Bou, **Ausiàs March i Raimon: del text a l'elapé (and beyond)**

Abstract: Following the example of many French singers, as of 1969 folk singer Raimon converted into songs several poems by medieval and contemporary poets such as Ausiàs March and Salvador Espriu. This process suggests a definition of the mother tongue: a common language for the poet and the musician. He can manipulate the poem to turn it into music with some commonly-used instruments. Putting music to a poem is a micro lecture attentive to detail, prosody, accents, the expression of voices, because music permeates the analysis - another analysis - and gives it a meaning. This article aims to analyze some examples of Ausiàs March poems adapted by Raimon, as examples of a transformation process, translation -and betrayal-, as we go from the poem-text to the poem-song, along with other examples of transmediality.
Resum: Seguint l'exemple de molts cantants francesos, a partir del 1969 Raimon va musicar diversos poemes d'autors medievals i contemporanis (Ausiàs March i Salvador Espriu). Musicar un poema suggereix una definició de la llengua materna: un llenguatge comú per al poeta i el músic. Aquest pot atansar-se al poema per convertir-lo en música amb uns instruments en part comuns. Musicar un poema és una microlectura atenta el detall, la prosòdia, els accents, l'expressió de les veus; la música impregna l'anàlisi –una altra anàlisi– i li dóna un sentit. Aquest article vol analitzar alguns exemples d'Ausiàs March i Raimon, d'aquest procés de transformació, traducció -i traïció-, en passar del poema-text al poema-cançó juntament amb altres exemples que ofereixen una possibilitat transmedial.

Keywords: Poem, Song, Ausiàs March, Lyrics, Transmediality.
Mots clau: Poema, Cançó, Ausiàs March, Lletres, Transmedialitat.

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Pietro Cataldi, **Per un commento al canzoniere di March: considerazioni preliminari**

Abstract: The essay is focused on the characteristics of textual comment and edited texts, as it supports the importance of achieving a comment to March's *canzoniere*, following the model of Dante's *Comedy* and other Italian national classics. The valorisation of March's complex reasoning articulation will allow this comment to overpass linguistics and philological approaches: such critical setting will allow an intermediation between the text and actual contemporary readers.
Riassunto: Il saggio riflette sui caratteri dell'edizione annotata e del commento, e sostiene l'utilità di dedicare al canzoniere di March un commento sul modello di quelli realizzati dalla tradizione critica italiana per la *Commedia* di Dante e per i maggiori classici nazionali. Non limitandosi ai dati linguistici e filologici ma valorizzando la

complessa articolazione ragionativa di March, un commento con più ampie ambizioni critiche può meglio svolgere una funzione mediatrice per i lettori reali di oggi.

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Michela Del Savio, **"In onore di" una stagione della Filologia Romanza. Breve nota di una curatrice in margine al genere dell'omaggio**

Abstract: The intention of this contribution is to highlight the main characteristics of the critical genre of the academic homage as it has developed in recent times, recognizing the common and distinctive lines within the Romance Philology. The point of observation is that –limited– of a scholar who have been editing a book "in honor of": for this reason we will also take into account other editorial project comparable by field of study and chronology.
Riassunto: L'intenzione di questo contributo è di mettere in evidenza le principali caratteristiche del genere critico dell'omaggio accademico così come si è sviluppato negli ultimi tempi, riconoscendone le linee comuni e distintintive nell'ambito della Filologia Romanza. Il punto di osservazione è quello – limitato – di chi ha curato una miscellanea di studi "in onore di": per questo motivo si darà conto anche di ulteriori imprese, editroriali e non, raffrontabili per tematica e per cronologia.

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Gabriel Ensenyat Pujol, **Ausiàs March, el Príncep de Viana i Josep Maria Quadrado**

Abstract: Josep Maria Quadrado was particularly captivated by Ausiàs March. It was no surprise that he was the first to publish a study of March´s poetry. In addition, he also wrote a literary tale about Charles, Prince of Viana, where he transforms the poet into a supporting player as a "troubadour" friend of the prince, sharing in the nobleman's misadventures. Moreover, Quadrado softened March's poetry.
Resum: Josep Maria Quadrado tenia un veritable interès envers la figura d'Ausiàs March. No debades va ser ell qui publicà el primer estudi sobre la poesia marquiana. A més va compondre un relat literari sobre el príncep Carles de Viana. En aquest text converteix el poeta en coprotagonista de l'obra, com a "trobador" amic del príncep, amb

qui comparteix les desventures que l'envoltaren. També Quadrado endolceix la poesia de March.

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Anton M. Espadaler, **Tot cercant March. Un passeig per la lírica catalana entre Verdaguer i J. V. Foix**

Abstract: This article tries to discover the presence of medieval writers in the most relevant poets between the beginning of the 20th c. and J. V. Foix. At first one could expect Ausias March to be the most used source. Nevertheless, a very reduced number of Ausias's poems were utilized and figures such as Ramon Lull and Joanot Martorell were quoted and read more frequently. We must alsi mention that authors such as Dante and Petrarch had a larger influence on classical and contemporary Catalan writers for a longer period of time.
Resum: L'escrit tracta de detectar la presència d'escriptors medievals en els lírics més rellevants entre principis del segle XX i l'obra de J. V. Foix. Hom podria suposar d'inici que el poeta més evocat fos Ausiàs March. Tanmateix, cal reconèixer que els nostres autors es fixaren preferentment en un grup força restringit del conjunt de la seva obra, mentre que altres figures com Ramon Llull o un prosista com Joanot Martorell foren més utilitzades i hem d'imaginar que llegides –ni que sigui parcialment. I cal reconèixer també que autors com Dante o Petrarca tingueren un influx més durador i més palpable en els escriptors catalans, antics i moderns.

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Antonio Gargano, **Boscán e Garcilaso lettori di March**

Abstract: The contribution, after some brief general considerations on the presence of Ausiàs March in the poetry of Juan Boscán and Garcilaso de la Vega, consists in the analysis of two sonnets of the latter two poets, which refer to the song of March, "Així com cell qui .n the somni.s delita."
Riassunto: Il contributo, dopo alcune sintetiche considerazioni generali sulla presenza di Ausiàs March nella poesia di Juan Boscán e Garcilaso de la Vega, consiste

nell'analisi di due sonetti di questi ultimi due poeti, che si rifanno alla canzone di March, "Così com cell qui.n lo somni.s delita."

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Flavia Gherardi, **"En tal estat que"…: breve itinerario lirico di una perifrasi marchiana**

Abstract: Throughout a short textual itinerary, aimed at following the traces of a linguistic *formula* that conveys one of the most strongly characterizing images of modern lyric poetry, we will try to integrate a small piece into the complex mosaic of influences, mediated and stratified, exercised by the poetry of the Valencian on the Golden Age Spanish poetry.
Riassunto: Attraverso un breve itinerario testuale, volto a seguire le tracce di una formula linguistica che veicola una delle immagini più fortemente caratterizzanti la lirica moderna, si proverà a integrare un piccolo tassello nel complesso mosaico di influenze, mediate e stratificate, esercitate dalla poesia del valenzano sulla poesia spagnola aurisecolare.

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Josep Lluís Martos, **Antígraf i testimonis de l'*editio princeps* d'Ausiàs March: notes per a un *stemma codicum***

Abstract: Ausiàs March's *editio princeps* has been evaluated from ecdotic prejudices, as it is a five hundredth testimony and, therefore, to be considered as an eclectic textual tradition. However, this study demonstrates its textual importance, both because of the antiquity of the source employed, and the fortune of its tradition between contemporary or later testimonies.

Resum: L'*editio princeps* d'Ausiàs March ha estat avaluada des de prejudicis ecdòtics, per tractar-se d'un testimoni cinccentista i, per això, ser considerat de tradició textual eclèctica. No obstant això, aquest estudi demostra la seua importància textual, tant per

l'antiguetat de l'antígraf emprat, com per la fortuna de la seua tradició entre testimonis coetanis o posteriors.

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Cèlia Nadal Pasqual, **Ausiàs March i la tradició. Reflexions per un comentari**

Abstract: In Ausiàs March's modernizing gesture of poetry, there is an important role in the type of relationship that the poet establishes with tradition and his materials: a use that is not purely imitational, but often ties with the Contextual elements, with all the poetics implications that this entails. I propose as a principal example of this a reading of the diptych that make up the songs XXXIII and XXXIV.
Resum: En el gest modernitzador de la poesia d'Ausiàs March hi juga un paper important el tipus de relació que el poeta estableix amb la tradició i els seus materials: un ús que no és purament imitatiu, sinó que, sovint, manifesta una tensió amb els elements contextuals, amb les totes les implicacions poètiques que això comporta. Proposo, entre altres exemples, una lectura sota aquest punt de vista del díptic que formen els cants XXXIII i XXXIV.

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Patrizio Rigobon, **Marco Antonio Canini traduttore di Ausiàs March**

Abstract: Marco Antonio Canini was a Venetian politician of the Italian unification period ("Risorgimento"). He was initially a friend but later on a political opponent of Daniele Manin (President of the so-called "Republic of San Marco"). Due to his political engagement, he spent many years in exile, wandering through all Europe, from France to Greece. In his last years he returned to his home city and, in 1884, he became the first teacher of Romanian language and, one year later, he became the first teacher of Spanish at the "Regia Scuola Superiore di Commercio" (the original name of the University of Venice when it was established in 1868). In these same years he began to collect love poems belonging to different periods by different authors from all over the world, which he translated himself into italian from the many languages he could

speak. He collected and published in italian all these poems in his five volumes anthology *Il libro dell'Amore* (*The Book of Love*). In the fifth and final volume there is a poem by Ausiàs March, perhaps the first published translation into Italian of a poem by Ausiàs March. This paper will try to clarify, using also unpublished documents, how this poem was included by Canini in his Anthology.

Riassunto: Marco Antonio Canini fu un politico veneziano dell'Italia risorgimentale, amico, ma anche critico di Daniele Manin.Per le sue attività di agitazione politica passò lunghi anni in esilio, peregrinando per l'Europa, dalla Francia. alla Grecia. Negli ultimi anni tornò nel capoluogo lagunare dove, nel 1884 divenne il primo docente di lingua romena e, l'anno successivo, di lingua spagnola presso la "Regia Scuola Superiore di Commercio", come si chiamava l'Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia alle sue origini. Proprio in questi stessi anni cominciò a raccogliere ed elaborare, traducendo in buona parte egli stesso dalle molte lingue che conosceva, poesie di tematica amorosa, i cinque volumi antologici de *Il libro dell'amore*, che contengono opere di autori da tutto il mondo. Nel quinto e ultimo volume si trova una poesia di Ausiàs March, forse la prima traduzione in italiano del poeta di Gandia. Avvalendosi anche di materiale inedito, il contributo cercherà di chiarire come si sia arrivati all'inclusione e alla traduzione nell'antologia di Canini di questa poesia del canzoniere ausiasmarchiano.

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Oriana Scarpati, **Il lessico di Ausiàs March: problemi di traduzione**

Abstract: My paper aims to underline the difficulties inherent in translating a poet such as Ausiàs March. All those who have endeavored to translate March in a modern language are well aware of the danger of betraying the original text. Translators have to face potential pitfalls like the often obscure syntax of March's poems, their semantic density, their comparison-based structure, and their liberal usage of specialized languages (legal, medical, nautical, etc.). On the basis of the work that was carried out for IVITRA, my paper intends to offer a survey of the typology of the problems in translating March.

Riassunto: L'intervento mira a evidenziare le difficoltà insite nella traduzione di un poeta come Ausiàs March. Il rischio di tradire l'originale è infatti ben tangibile per chiunque si sia cimentato con la traduzione in una lingua moderna dell'opera del poeta valenzano. La sintassi spesso oscura e la densità semantica dei suoi componimenti, spesso costruiti mediante comparazioni e caratterizzati da un ampio ricorso al lessico settoriale (giuridico, medico, nautico, etc.), rappresentano l'insidia maggiore per i traduttori. Con questo intervento si offre una panoramica delle tipologie di problemi da affrontare per tradurre Ausiàs March, sulla base del lavoro svolto per IVITRA sotto la supervisione di Costanzo Di Girolamo.

Parole chiave: Poesia catalana medievale, Metodi di traduzione, Lessico settoriale.

B. Monográfico II. Entre tradición y modernidad: Vida cotidiana y cultural en el mundo islámico. **Series Arabic and Islamic Studies (SAIS), n. 12. Coord. por Francisco Franco-Sánchez**

Rachid El Hour, **El pensamiento marroquí entre tradición y modernidad. Reflexiones sobre la literatura marroquí de viajes a España a través de tres escenarios**

Abstract: This study reflects some characteristics of modern and contemporary Moroccan thought, through the analysis of some examples of travel accounts related to Spain. This stories studied are those carried out by al-Ḥaǧarī, al-Miknāsī and al-Ġassānī, and their selection is due to the fact that the three travels were made on behalf of the Moroccan authorities of the time, except one made of al-Haǧari, who headed to France. Thematically, the three accounts share several elements linked to Spain and they show in their works their reflections about the internal conflict suffered by the protagonists, the debate between tradition and modernity, between religious-moral superiority, and the lower level of life in Morocco.

Resumen: Este estudio analiza algunas características del pensamiento marroquí moderno y contemporáneo, a través del análisis de algunos ejemplos de la literatura de viajes relacionada con España. Los viajes estudiados son los realizados por al-Ḥaǧarī, al-Miknāsī y al-Ġassānī, y su selección se debe al hecho de que los tres viajes se hicieron por encargo de las autoridades marroquíes de la época, salvo el de al-Haǧari, que se dirigía a Francia. Temáticamente, los tres viajes comparten varios elementos ligados a España y muestran en sus obras un buen reflejo del conflicto interno que sufrían los protagonistas, del debate entre tradición y modernidad, entre la superioridad religioso-moral, y la inferioridad material.

Key words: Morocco, literature, thought, travel, al-Haǧari, al-Miknasi, al-Ġassani, XVII-XVIII Centuries.

Palabras clave: Marruecos, pensamiento, literatura, viajes, al-Haǧari, al-Miknasi, al-Ġassani, siglos XVII-XVIII.

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Sergio Carro Martín, **Los certificados de peregrinación islámica delegada y la *qubbat al-ḫazna* de Damasco: texto *vs.* contexto**

Abstract: This article aims to question about the origin and preservation of the Islamic pilgrimage certificates found inside the *qubbat al-khazna* of the mosque of Damascus (11th-14th centuries). Hitherto, these documents have been explained according to

devotional purposes. However, the legal nature of the certificates, ignored in previous studies, could have influenced their conservation within the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus.

Resumen: El presente artículo busca poner en cuestión el origen y la conservación de los certificados de peregrinación islámica hallados en el interior de la *qubbat al-ḫazna* de la mezquita de Damasco (ss. XI-XIV). Hasta ahora, estos documentos han sido explicados únicamente conforme a fines devocionales. Sin embargo, el carácter legal de los certificados, obviado en estudios previos, pudo haber influido en su conservación dentro en la mezquita omeya de Damasco.

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Alejandro Ramos Rodríguez, **Símbolos profilácticos en estructuras de hábitat del Šarq al-Andalus**

Abstract: In the Andalusian society, as in most historical societies, there is a worldview in which two separate but interrelated worlds are differentiated, the natural world of the human being and the supernatural world. Some forces can access from the second world the first, affecting the lives of people, so they will want to protect against its negative effects. Inhabited places, cities and homes, are among the areas that are protected, as long as they are part of the known, safe and controlled space of any society. To achieve this protection, a series of elements of a symbolic code related to magic, religion and the invisible world will be used. In the study are reviewed some preserved remains related to the protection of homes and buildings of the old Šarq al - Andalus.

Resumen: En la sociedad andalusí, al igual que en la mayoría de las sociedades históricas, existe una cosmovisión en la que se diferencian dos mundos separados aunque ineterrelacionados, el mundo natural del ser humano y el mundo sobrenatural. Del segundo pueden acceder fuerzas al primero que afecten a la vida de las personas, por lo que éstas se querrán proteger de sus efectos negativos. Entre los ámbitos que se protegen están los lugares habitados, ciudades y viviendas, que son parte del espacio conocido, seguro y controlado de cualquier sociedad. Para conseguir esta protección se usará una serie de elementos propios de un código simbólico relacionado con la magia, la religión y el mundo invisible. En el estudio se repasan algunos restos conservados relacionados con la protección de viviendas y edificios del antiguo Šarq al-Andalus.

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Carlos Crespo Amat & Juan Leonardo Soler Milla. **Mudéjares, mercado y redes socioeconómicas medievales: La economía de las aljamas de Cocentaina y El Comtat (reino de Valencia, siglo XV)**

Abstract: In this paper is analyzed the socio-economic strategies of the member families in the aljamas -muslim community- of El Comtat, South of the Kingdom of Valencia, through the application of the study of social networks from a documentary survey (written sources issued by the Court of the Justice of Cocentaina) in order to deepen the knowledge of the inter-group economic relations in a rural area in the South of the Crown of Aragon.
Resumen: En el presente artículo se analizan las estrategias socioeconómicas de las familias integrantes en la aljamas de El Comtat, sur del reino de Valencia, a través de la aplicación del estudio de redes sociales a partir de un sondeo documental, emitida por la *Cort del Justícia* de Cocentaina con el fin de profundizar en el conocimiento de las relaciones económicas intergrupales en un espacio rural del sur de la Corona de Aragón..

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Nuria Follana Ferrández, **El uso de "lo morisco" como distintivo social en el siglo XVI**

Abstract: This work is an approximation to the results of the research that we are carrying out as a result of the publication of my thesis of doctorate, which was entitled *Hispano-Muslim material culture in the time of the Catholic Monarchs: the example of the Kingdom of Granada*. It is the beginning of an anthropological study related to the use of Moorish elements by "old Christians" throughout the sixteenth century. To this purpose, 37 documents from different Spanish archives have been analyzed.
Resumen: Este trabajo es una aproximación a los resultados de la investigación que estamos llevando a cabo a raíz de la publicación de mi tesis doctoral, que llevaba por título *La cultura material hispanomusulmana en época de los Reyes Católicos: el ejemplo del Reino de Granada*. Es un primer estudio antropológico relacionado con el uso de elementos moriscos por parte de los cristianos viejos a lo largo del siglo XVI. Para ello se han analizado, 37 documentos procedentes de distintos archivos españoles..

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Naima Benaicha Ziani, **Lenguas e ideología en la producción teatral argelina: De Allalou (Ali Sellali, 1902-1992) a Abdelkader Alloula (1939-1994)**

Abstract: This paper aims to address the eternal question of language and ideology in Algeria. After a brief introduction, we will introduce the playwright Alālū (Allalou), his artistic experience and his production. Secondly, we will present 'Alūla (Alloula), another playwright influenced by the first, his ideology, his production and his artistic legacy within the Algerian society. Both with different itineraries, but close to each other by the same objective: to give the Algerian mother tongues their right place in the society.
Resumen: Este artículo pretende abordar el eterno asunto de la lengua y la ideología en Argelia. Después de una breve introducción, se presentará al dramaturgo Alālū (Allalou), su recorrido artístico y su producción teatral. En segundo lugar, presentaremos a 'Alūla (Alloula), otro dramaturgo influido por el primero, su ideología, su producción y su legado artístico dentro de la sociedad argelina. Ambos tienen recorridos diferentes, pero estaban unidos por un mismo objetivo: darle a la/s lengua/s materna/s argelina/s el lugar que les corresponde.

Key words: Drama, mother tongue, ideology, culture, politics, algerian, *amazigh*.
Palabras clave: Teatro, lengua materna, ideología, cultura, política, argelino, *amazigh*.

C. Monogràfic III. Nation, Language and Literature: The Perspective of the Pluricultural Castilian-Catalan-Galician-Basque Context, Veronica Orazi Coord.

Ramón López-Facal, **Identidade, identificación e relato sobre Galicia como nación**

Abstract: This paper discusses the paradox between the existence of objective elements of Galician identity and the lack of correspondence with a widely felt nationalist political identification. The notions of identity and nation used in the paper are characterized and the construction of the nationalist discourse in Galicia is sumed up. Then the central focus is addressed: the foundations of Galician identity and the lack of correspondence with the social acceptance of the nationalist political discourse. The paper ends with an attempt to explain this paradox.
Resumo: O propósito deste artigo é abordar o paradoxo entre a existencia de elementos obxectivos identitarios en Galicia, e a falla de correspondencia cunha identificación política nacionalista amplamente sentida. Defínese a caracterización de identidade e nación empregada e recapitúlase a construción do discurso nacionalista en Galicia. Abórdase a continuación a cuestión central: os fundamentos da identidade galega e a falla de correspondencia coa aceptación social do discurso político nacionalista tratando, por último, de aportar algunhas explicacións ao respecto.

Keywords: Galicia, Identity, Nationalism, Historical Narrative, Nation.

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Manuel Montero, **Semiótica del habla política en el País Vasco. Códigos lingüísticos, hegemonía nacionalista y tensiones identitarias**

Abstract: This article holds that different political languages are spoken within the Basque Country, and that their expressions are part of the daily language. Other than to communicate ideas and feelings, it has the function of showing the political position of the speaker. Following this analysis, the nationalist languages, both moderate and radical, are hegemonic. Their conceptual formation, their basic nations and the narratives to which they correspond are analyzed.
Resumen: Este artículo sostiene que en el País Vasco se hablan distintas lenguas políticas y que sus expresiones forman parte del habla cotidiana. Además de comunicar ideas y sentimientos, tienen la función de mostrar la posición política del hablante. Según este análisis, las lenguas hegemónicas son las nacionalistas, en sus versiones moderada y radical. Analiza su formación conceptual, sus conceptos básicos y las narrativas (metarrelatos) a los que corresponden.

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Pelai Pagès i Blanch, **Catalunya, història, llengua i cultura. Antecedents i desenvolupament del nacionalisme català**

Abstract: Catalonia has a long history beginning at the 11th century and continuing through this day. Over this period, Catalonia has been developing its own language and culture. Until the beginning of the 18th century Catalonia had its own governance institutions and political structures. However, language's use was restricted to the private sphere. Starting at the end of the 19th century, nationalism has evolved from federalism and autonomism to an independence movement.
Resum: Catalunya té una llarga història, que arrenca del segle XI i arriba fins els nostres dies, durant la qual ha anat desenvolupant una llengua i una cultura pròpies. Amb institucions d'autogovern fins a començaments del segle XVIII, en el decurs de dos segles la llengua es va haver de desenvolupar en l'esfera privada. El nacionalisme,

sorgit a partir de finals del segle XIX, ha anat evolucionant de l'autonomisme i el federalisme a l'independentisme.

Keywords: Catalonia, History, Language, Nationalism.
Mots clau: Catalunya, Història, Llengua, Nacionalisme.

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Ana Luna Alonso, **Literatura gallega traducida. Diálogos traductivos de principios de siglo**

Abstract: In this article we will focus on the translation of Galician literature into Spanish in recent years. Our aim is to know the reasons why some authors and texts have arrived to the cultural space of the Spanish peninsular territory and to establish the course which has been traced in order to draw some conclusions about the model of cultural dialogue. We will offer the editing data of books and provide a brief presentation on the linguistic and cultural context of departure, as well as on the value of literary exportation for a minoritized culture like Galician. Finally, we will also analyze some of the best-received authors in the arrival system.
Resumen: En este trabajo vamos a centrarnos en la traducción de la literatura gallega hacia el castellano en los últimos años. Nos interesa conocer la razón por la cual algunas autorías y textos han llegado al espacio cultural del español peninsular e intentar definir cuál ha sido el circuito recorrido afín de conseguir establecer algunas conclusiones sobre el modelo de diálogo cultural. Presentaremos los datos de edición en formato libro para pasar a analizar alguna de las autorías con mejor acogida en el sistema de llegada, no sin antes ofrecer una breve exposición sobre el contexto lingüístico y cultural de partida, así como el valor de la exportación literaria para una cultura minorizada como la gallega.

Keywords: Translation, Galician Literature, Spanish, Editing, Cultural Dialogue.
Mots clau: Traducción, Literatura gallega, Español, Edición, Diálogo cultural.

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Elizabete Manterola Agirrezabalaga, **Estudio sobre el heterolingüismo en la obra de Bernardo Atxaga**

Abstract: The study of heterolingualism has grown exponentially within Translation Studies in the last years, with a great diversity of points of view and objects of study. This paper will focus on the work of Bernardo Atxaga, observing the implications of supratranslation, of self-translation (both individual and collaborative) or of indirect

translation, and it will be observed to what extent they affect the visibility of heterolingualism in target texts.

Resumen: En los últimos años, el estudio del heterolingüismo ha crecido de manera exponencial dentro de los Estudios de Traducción, con una gran diversidad de puntos de vista y objetos de estudio. Este artículo plantea el estudio de la obra de Bernardo Atxaga y observará las implicaciones de la supratraducción, de la autotraducción (tanto individual como colaborativa) o de la traducción indirecta, y en qué medida afectan a la visibilización del heterolingüismo en los textos meta.

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Miquel Àngel Pradilla Cardona, **La llengua catalana: aproximació demolingüística a una realitat complexa**

Abstract: The Catalan language constitutes a reality which is socio-linguistically complex: on the one hand, the language is not spoken by all those who live there and on the other, it is difficult to imagine it as a single language without the coexistence of other languages. At the same time, it is an internally fragmented body within a set of sub-communities with autonomous political and administrative references. Consequently, the future of the language as a whole must be constructed on the basis of an analysis of the different territorial dynamics. This article offers recent demoscopic information on the dimension, structure and dynamics of the linguistic groups in those areas where Catalan is spoken.

Resum: La catalanofonia constitueix una realitat sociolingüísticament complexa: d'una banda, la llengua no hi té una presència completa en tots els seus habitants i, de l'altra, no la podem imaginar sense la concurrència d'altres llengües. Alhora, es tracta d'un cos fragmentat internament en un conjunt de subcomunitats amb referents politicoadministratius autònoms. Tot plegat fa que l'esdevenidor de la llengua en el seu conjunt haja de bastir-se a partir de l'anàlisi de les diferents dinàmiques territorials. L'article ens ofereix informacions demoscòpiques recents sobre la dimensió, l'estructura i la dinàmica dels grups lingüístics de l'espai catalanòfon.

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Carlos-Caetano Biscainho-Fernandes, **A dramaturxia galega de autoría feminina no século XXI**

Abstract: This paper is devoted to the emergence of female authoship in twenty-first century Galician theatre from a non-textcentric perspective. It is also analysed the participation of women in the renovation of stage modalities, in the revision of the atributes of theatricality and in revisiting the Galician theatre main rule, i.e., that of the use of the native language.
Resumo: Neste traballo reflexiónase sobre a emerxencia neste século da autoría feminina nos palcos galegos desde unha perspectiva non textocéntrica. Pondérase, igualmente, a participación da muller na renovación das modalidades escénicas, na revisión dos atributos da teatralidade e na contestación á principal regra de xogo do sistema teatral galego –a lingua do país.

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Mari Jose Olaziregi, **Narrativa Vasca y memoria histórica: rememorar para convivir**

Abstract: The article examines how Basque-language literature has represented armed conflicts like the war of 1936 and the terrorism of ETA and, through an analysis of some obsessions that have dominated the genre, it reflects on how the narrative about Basque conflicts have been constructed in terms of their content and aesthetic form, as well as their reception.
Resumen: El artículo analiza las representaciones que la literatura en lengua vasca ha realizado de conflictos armados como la Guerra de 1936 y el terrorismo de ETA, para, a través del análisis de algunas de las obsesiones que las han dominado, reflexionar en torno al relato de los hechos que se ha realizado, sus contenidos y forma estética, así como su recepción.

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Veronica Orazi & Barbara Greco, **Creación y exilio: México en la obra de Pere Calders y Max Aub**

Abstract: Study of the presence of Mexico in the literary production of Pere Calders and Max Aub. The experience of these two writers offers the possibility to carry out a revealing comparison between their personal cases, which are similar in some way: both are main figures in the panorama of the Catalan and Hispanic literature, respectively; both left Spain after the end of the Civil War and were held in concentration camps; finally, both boarded to Mexico, where they lived many years. The aim of this contribution is to analyze if, how and in which way concretely the Mexican experience influenced on their writing and creativity. To reach such goal, the article will focus on some key aspects of the production of the two authors: the supposed realism of Calders's 'mexican tales' and two mexican texts of Max Aub −"notas mexicanas" in prose and in verse–, disregarded until today.

Resumen: Estudio de la presencia de México en la obra de Pere Calders y Max Aub. La vivencia de los dos autores brinda la posibilidad de realizar una sugerente comparación entre sus experiencias, de cierta manera parecidas: ambos son figuras de relieve en el panorama de las letras catalanas e hispánicas respectivamente; dejaron España tras acabar la Guerra Civil y fueron internados en campos de concentración; finalmente, se embarcaron rumbo a México donde quedaron muchos años. El artículo analiza si, en qué medida y de qué manera concreta la experiencia mexicana de estos dos desterrados recae en su escritura y en su creatividad. Para tal fin, se enfocarán sendos aspectos clave de la producción de los dos autores: el pretendido realismo de los 'cuentos mexicanos' de Calders y dos textos mexicanos de Max Aub −las "notas mexicanas" en prosa y en verso–, hasta hoy desatendidos.

Volum regular

Ricardo da Costa, Antonio Celso Ribeiro, Ernesto Hartmann, Matheus Corassa da Silva & André Gaby, **Um tributo à arte de ouvir. O** *amor cortês* **nas** *cançons* **de Berenguer de Palou (c. 1160-1209)**

Abstract: An analysis of both the concept of *courtly love* present in the eight *cançons* (songs) of the Catalan troubadour Berenguer de Palou (c. 1160-1209) as of their *formal melodic structure*. In addition, we also translated the *cançons* from Old Provençal to Portuguese and an extract form the *Book of Contemplation* in ancient Catalan (1271-1273) where the Philosopher Ramon Lull (1232-1316) critically describes the social environment of the *Jograis* (the *art of juggling*). Along with that, we analyzed Palou's

melodies from their transcription to modern notation from the *Troubadour Melodies Database*. These texts are yet neither translated or published in Portuguese.

Resumo: Análise tanto do conceito de *amor cortês* presente nas letras das oito *cançons* do trovador catalão Berenguer de Palou (c. 1160-1209) quanto de suas *estruturas melódicas formais*. Além disso, utilizamos as transcrições modernas das partituras, disponíveis no site *Troubadour Melodies Database*, e traduzimos suas oito *cançons* (do Provençal antigo) e um extrato do *Livro da Contemplação* (c. 1271-1273) (do Catalão antigo) em que o filósofo Ramon Llull (1232-1316) descreve criticamente o ambiente social dos jograis, ambas traduções inéditas em nossa língua.

Keywords: *Courtly love*, *Troubadors,* Medieval Music, *Cançó* (Song), Berenguer de Palou.
Palavras-chave: *Amor cortês*, *Trovadorismo*, Música medieval, *Cançó*, Berenguer de Palou.

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Xènia Escolano Marín, **Anàlisi d'equivalents interlingüístics català>anglés de locucions somàtiques a través de *corpora*: paràmetre semàntic**

Abstract: In this paper it is analysed the Catalan-English interlinguistic equivalents of the 50 most frequent somatic idioms in Catalan –identified as such on the basis of the CTILC– in order to establish the degree of equivalence and describe the divergent aspects between the idioms of both languages from a semantic perspective and at a lexicographical level. To do so, the occurrences that the BNC, and if necessary, the COCA, offer of the English equivalents of these Catalan idioms are studied, so that it can be determined in each case whether it is a total or a partial equivalence (in any of its three subtypes), or a translational one instead, based on their prototypical context of use. Unlike what might be expected between pairs of phraseologisms of two languages from different families, it is concluded that many idioms are total equivalences due to the universality of somatisms as an extralinguistic reality (Kržišnik and Markic 2011).

Resum: En aquest article analitzem els equivalents interlingüístics català>anglés de les 50 locucions referencials idiomàtiques de somatismes més freqüents en català –determinades com a tal a partir del CTILC– per tal d'establir el grau d'equivalència i descriure els aspectes divergents entre les locucions d'ambdues llengües des d'una perspectiva semàntica i a nivell lexicogràfic. Per a fer-ho, estudiem les ocurrències que el BNC, i, si és necessari, el COCA, ofereixen dels equivalents en anglés d'aquestes locucions catalanes, de manera que, basant-nos en el seu context d'ús prototípic, puguem resoldre en cada cas si es tracta d'una equivalència total o parcial (en qualsevol dels tres subtipus), o bé, traduccional. Concloem que, al contrari del que es podria esperar entre parells de fraseologismes de dues llengües de famílies distintes, nombroses locucions constitueixen equivalències totals per raó de la universalitat dels somatismes com a realitat extralingüística (Kržišnik i Markic 2011).

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Joaquim Espinós Felipe, **Agustí Villaronga: una mirada heterodoxa sobre la Guerra Civil**

Abstract: The films *El mar, Pa negre* and *Incerta glòria*, which are based on canonical contemporary Catalan novels, complete Agustí Villaronga's trilogy on the Spanish Civil War. The filmmaker focuses on the nature of evil and how it is spread, moving away from previous manichean and epic films on the same subject made by other authors.
Resum: Amb les pel·lícules *El mar, Pa negre* i *Incerta glòria*, basades en obres canòniques de la literatura catalana contemporània, Agustí Villaronga ha completat una trilogia sobre la Guerra Civil Espanyola. Aquesta trilogia encaixa de manera coherent amb l'interés de Villaronga en la indagació sobre la naturalesa i la transmissió del mal, i situa les seues adaptacions al marge del maniqueisme i de l'èpica amb què sovint s'ha tractat el tema.

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Albert Turull & Esperança Ramírez, **Potencialitat de les terres occidentals de Catalunya per a un corpus textual del català modern**

Abstract: In this article we offer a first list of documents intended to feed a computerized text corpus of the Catalan language, with a triple restriction: a) territorial: it is exclusively a contribution of the domain of northwestern Catalan (that is: Principality of Andorra, the entire demarcation of Lerida, the western and southern zones of the Tarragona demarcation, the surroundings of the Ebro River, and the Catalan language areas of Aragon); b) chronological: they must be modern-time texts, and more specifically dated between 1600 and 1833; and c) access: in this phase we can contemplate only the texts of which there is a current edition (that is, of the XX or XXI centuries) and it is a reasonably reliable one.
Resum: En aquest article oferim una primera relació de documents destinats a alimentar un corpus textual informatitzat de la llengua catalana, amb una triple restricció: a)

territorial: es tracta exclusivament de l'aportació del domini del català nord-occidental (això és: el Principat d'Andorra, tota la demarcació de Lleida, la zona occidental i meridional de la demarcació de Tarragona, entorn del riu Ebre, i les zones de llengua catalana d'Aragó) ; b) cronològica: han de ser textos d'època moderna, i més en concret datats entre els anys 1600 i 1833; i c) d'accés: en aquesta fase podem contemplar només els textos dels quals hi hagi una edició actual (és a dir, dels segles XX o XXI) i raonablement fiable.

Special Issue

Hans-Ingo Radatz, **State, national, regional, ethnic and pseudo-dialectalised sister languages: a sociolinguistic typology of language-characterising discourses**

Abstract: We contemplate the possibility of a structured sociolinguistic comparison between various language-based regionalist movements in Europe. An integrated terminological model for the categorization of various configurations of societal multilingualism is proposed for this purpose, and a configurational type of interaction between WESS (Western European State Languages) and WERL (Western European Regional Languages) is postulated.