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Distance in space: dialects and standard Galician

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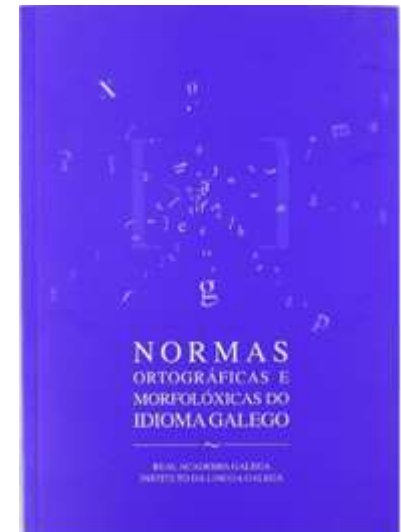
Distance in space: dialects and standard Galician

- Precedents and goals
- Standard Galician
- Geolinguistic data
- Method
- Conclusions



Standard Galician

- *Normas ortográficas e morfolóxicas do idioma galego*, 1982
- Galician and Spanish
- Purpose: distance between the standard and the dialects



Standard Galician

Normative Galician must be a common vehicle of expression that is valid for all Galician people, as an apt and accessible voice for their written and oral, artistic and everyday manifestations alike. Consequently, common Galician cannot be based on a single dialect, but must give preferential consideration to the **geographic and demographic scope of forms** when choosing those that are standard. Hence it is to be **supradialectal** and should aim to achieve acceptance of the solutions adopted by the greatest possible number of Galicians.

Normas ortográficas e morfolóxicas do idioma galego,
1982, p. 11

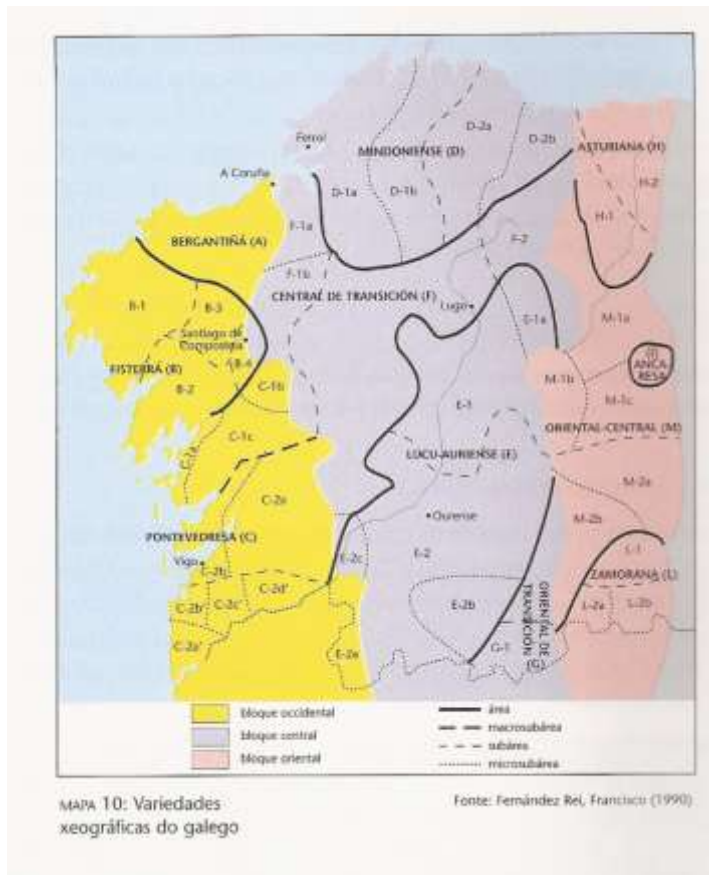


Standard Galician

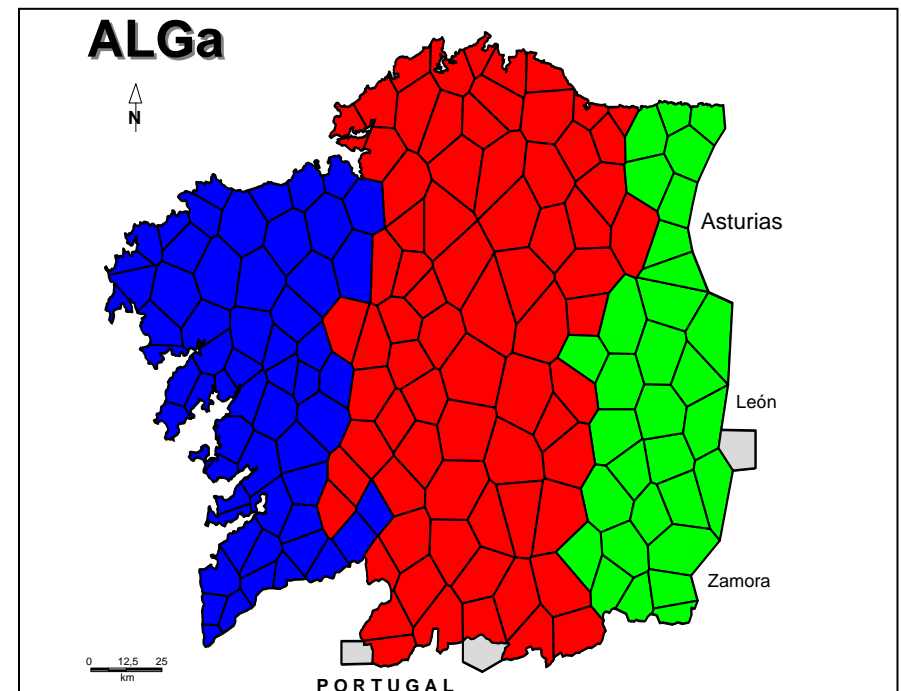
One feature that characterizes the type of Galician in question is that, as in other languages codified through a great deal of conscientious intervention in the last century and the present one, *it does not mainly represent the speech of one city or one region*. The criteria for deciding on the choice were linguistic, demographic, literary, historical, aesthetic, etc. Bearing in mind that the most authentic or archaic forms, or those supported by the broadest literary tradition, are to be found sometimes in one dialect, sometimes in another, it follows that the character of the standard cannot be pinpointed geographically in a particular area. (Santamarina 1995)

- Compositional model

Geographical varieties of Galician



Traditional view: *Dialectoloxía galega*, F. Fernández Rei 1990

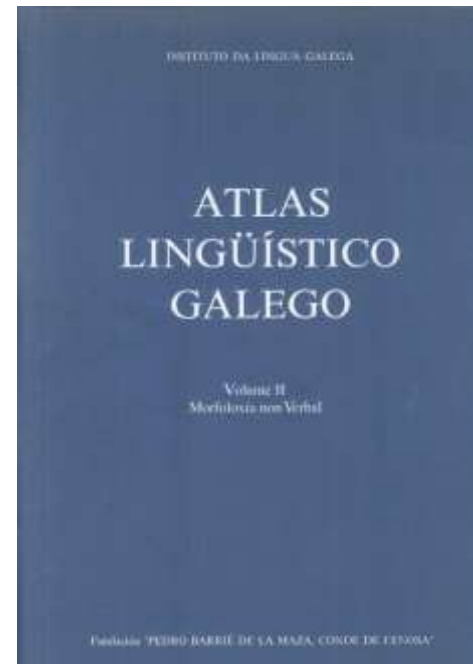


Dialectometric analysis: Sousa 2006

Data

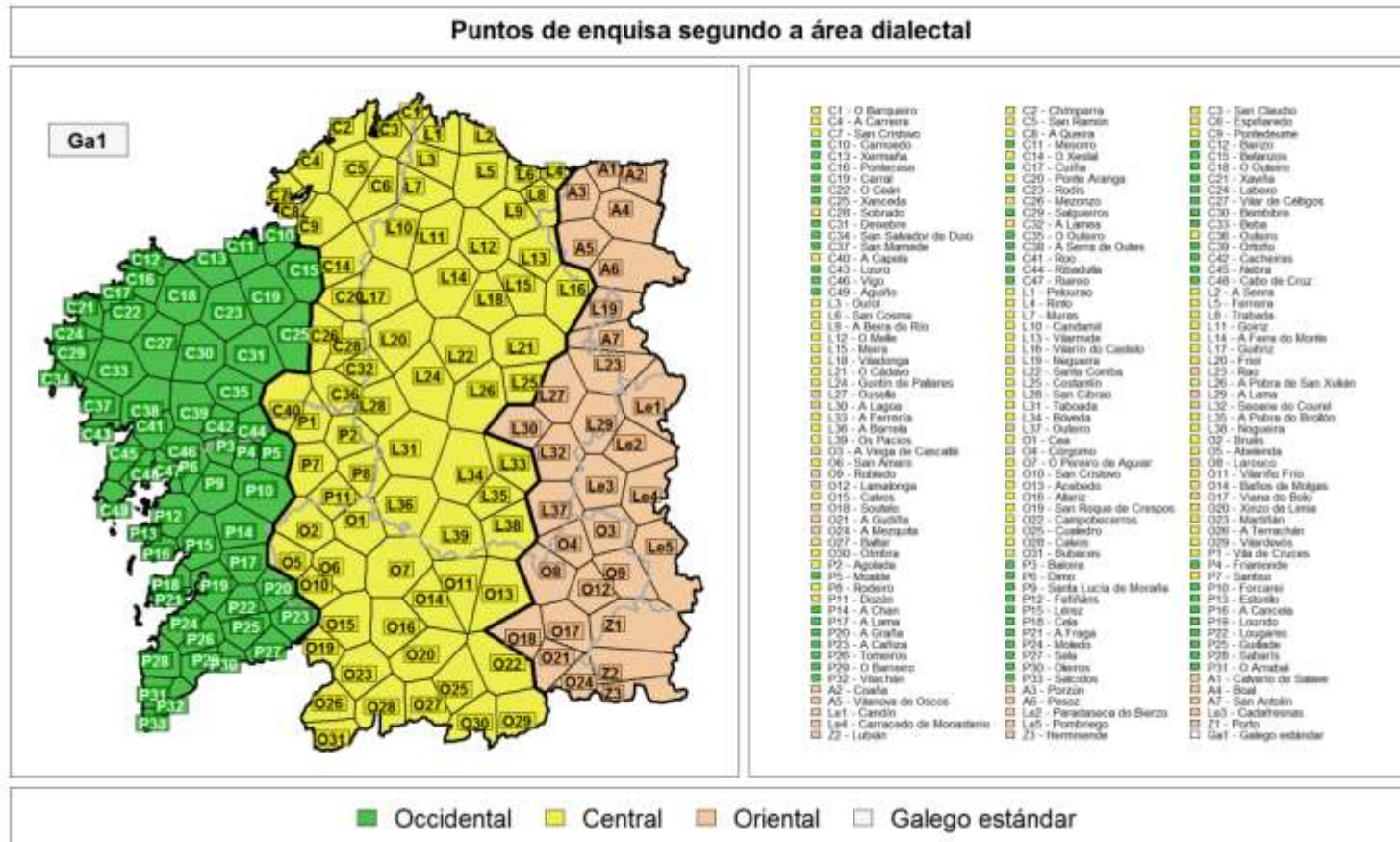


Normas ortográficas e morfolóxicas do idioma galego, 1982



ALGa
Verb morphology, 1990
Nominal morphology, 1995

Data

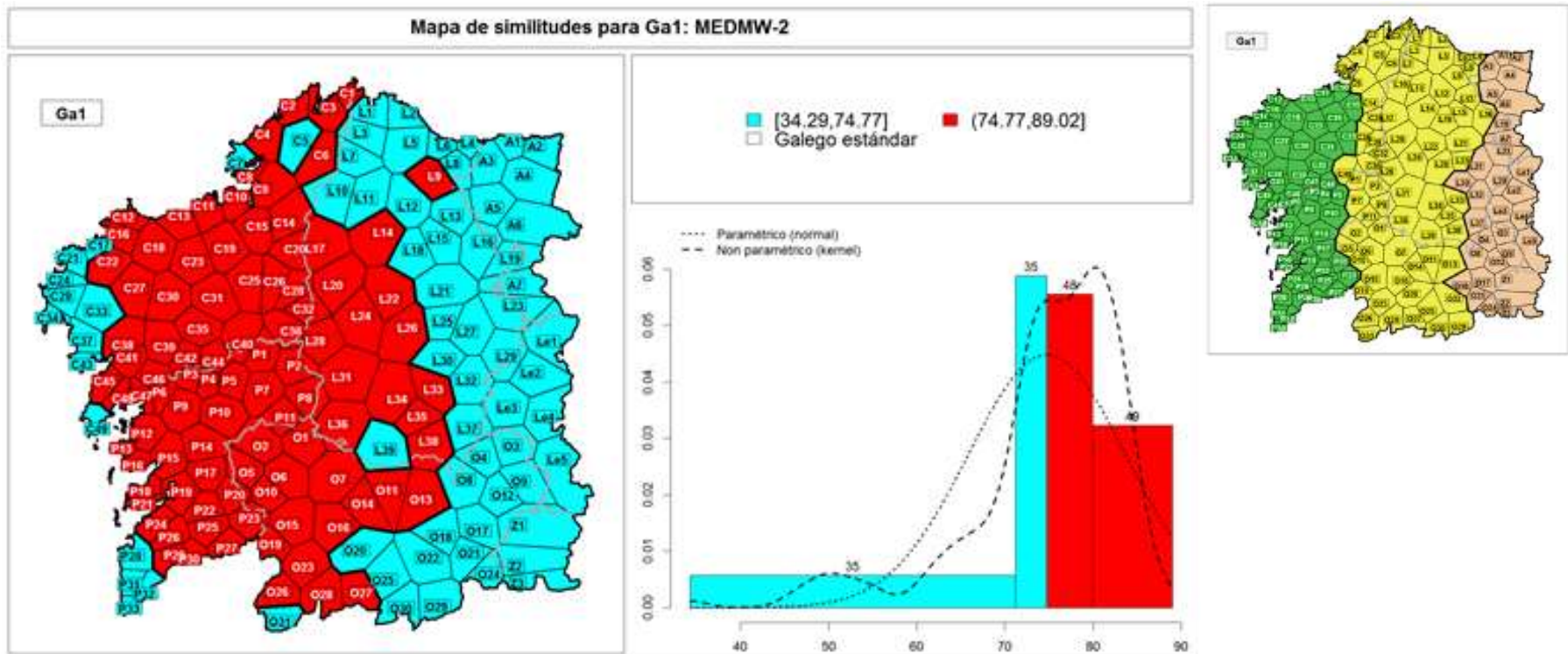


Data

Some examples

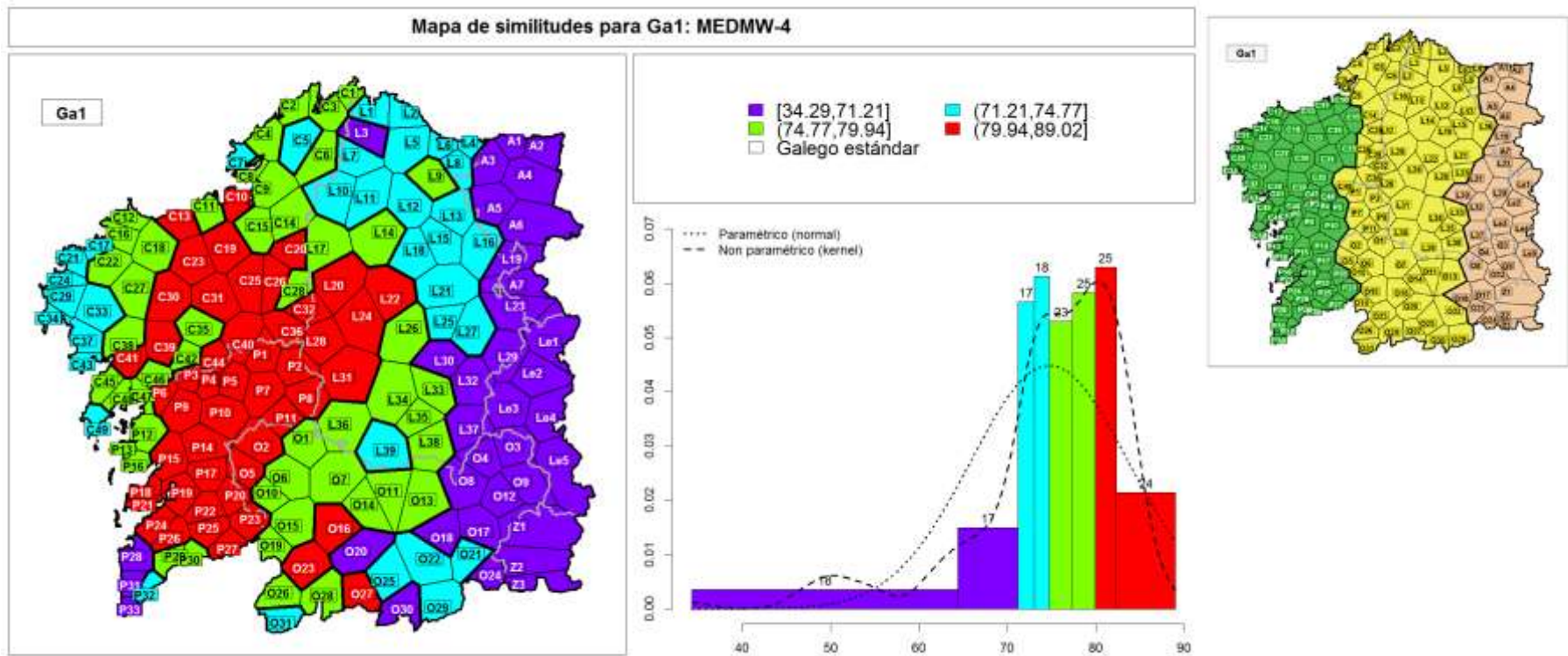
VARIABLES	muito ('many')	catro ('four')	ti ('you', 2 ^o sing.)	sei ('I know')	ter ('to have')	ningunha ('none', fem.sing.)
VARIANTS	<i>moito</i> <i>muito</i> <i>mutio</i> <i>muto</i>	<i>catro</i> <i>cuatro</i>	<i>ti</i> <i>tu</i>	<i>sei</i> <i>sein</i> <i>sen</i>	<i>ter</i> <i>tir</i> <i>tener</i>	<i>ningunha</i> <i>ninguna</i> <i>ningúa</i> <i>niñuna</i>

The standard variety in the Galician language domain (similarity analysis)



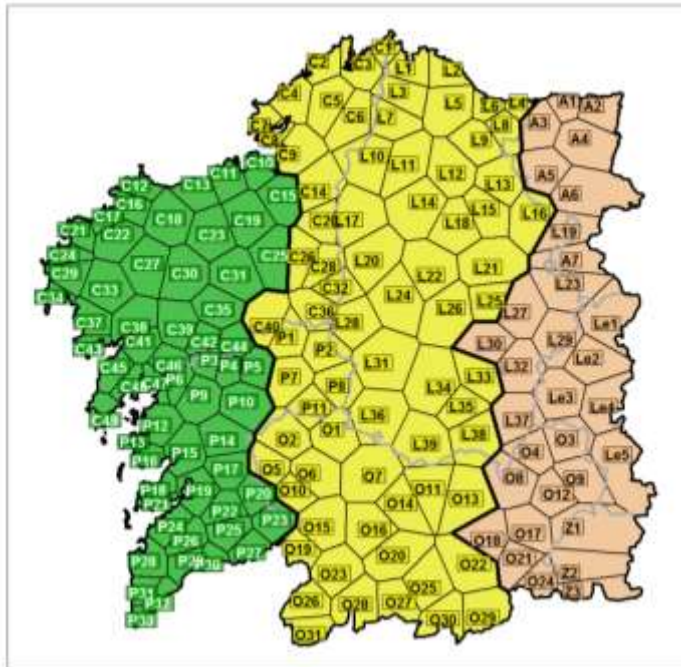
Similarity map 1

The standard variety in the Galician language domain (similarity analysis)

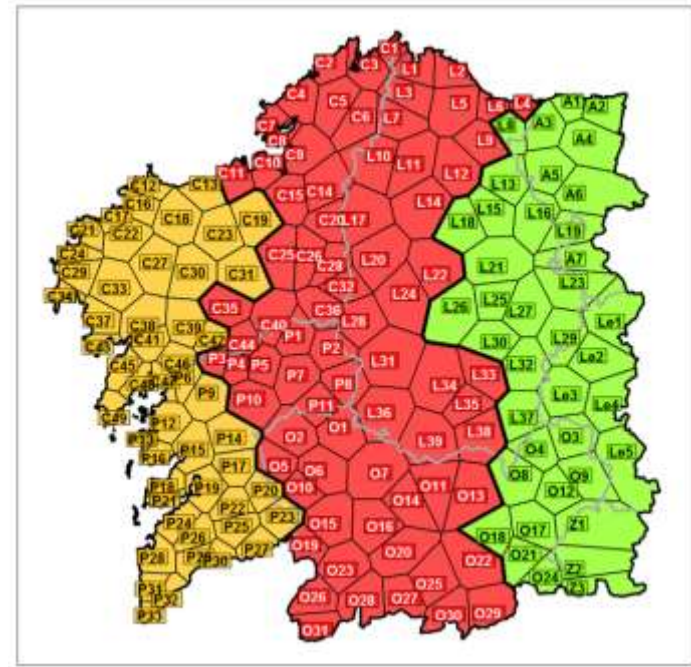


Similarity map 2

Standard Galician and the three main dialects (cluster analysis)

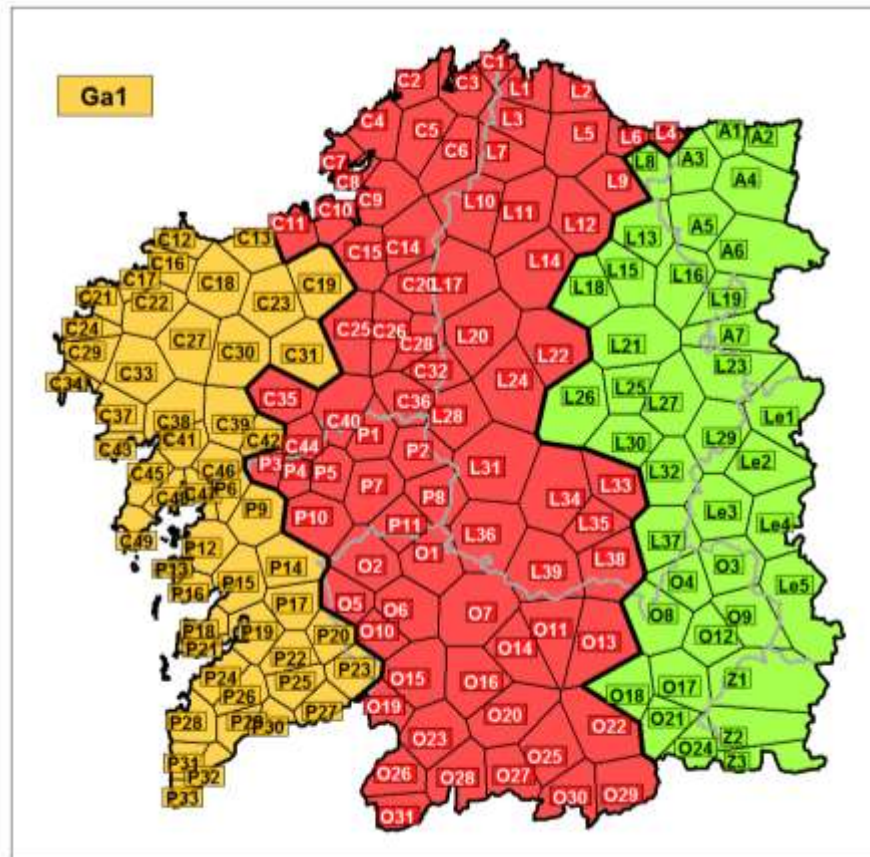


Map 3: Dialect division of the Galician language area



Map 4: Dialect division for the 324 variables studied

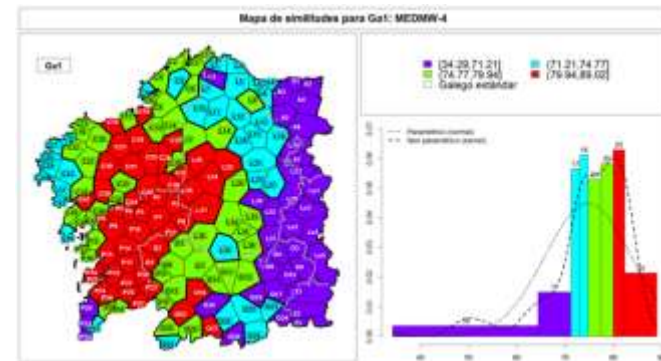
Standard Galician and the three main dialects (cluster analysis)



Map 5: Standard Galician and the three dialect areas

Conclusions

- High degree of similarity between the standard variety and the different geographical varieties



- If the standard variety were one of the regional varieties it would form part of the traditional western area



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Thank you

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