encontrar razones para el esfuerzo de tensión que una geminada supone.

Ir más allá, hoy por hoy, me parecería ya muy arriesgado. Caminos seductores no faltan, como la persecución de si algunos términos forjados de gran éxito —desde Emmanuel y demás santos en el, hasta Strogoff y Rebell, mucho más plenos que otros de unos mismos autores que no reúnen las características que he apuntado, como, respectivamente, Yahvé, capitán Nemo o Rius— han podido deber parte de esa plenitud a sus acentuaciones oxítonas y consonantes continuas finales, con independencia de la voluntad de sus creadores y de la conciencia de sus lectores y usuarios. Pero adentrarse por esas rutas debo dejarlo, en las condiciones actuales, en pura tentación.

Sebastián Mariner Rigorria

WACKERNAGEL'S LAW IN OLD SPANISH

0.1. It was as early as in 1892 when the principles which rule the position of the inflected verbal clitics (not longer than two syllables) within a sentence were formulated for the Indo-European languages by the Swiss scholar, Jacob Wackernagel (Wackernagel 1892). According to him, an inflected verbal clitic tends to occupy the second place of the sentence, immediately after the first stressed unit. This rule was discovered basing on the material from Greek, Vedic and archaic Latin, and seemed to be valid only for an ancient period in the development of Indo-European, though the traces of such an ordering of the phrase are still visible in the imperative.

0.2. A few years later the validity of Wackernagel's law for Slavonic was proved by Nilsson (Nilsson 1904) and the problem attained a meticulous examination throughout the history of Bulgarian with Sławski's lucid work, where the path from the conservation of the rule in Old Church Slavonic to the point in which it was no longer observed was described and explained (Sławski 1946).

At the 3rd International Congress of Linguists in Rone R. Jakobson outlined the dependence of the clitic-order rules in a given language upon its prosodic system and traced out a border-line dividing the Slavonic linguistic area in accordance with the maintenance in force or with the expiration of Wackernagel's law (Jakobson 1935). Just in the discussion following professor Jakobson's communication J. Kuryłowicz pointed out that «die Beobachtungen an altspanischen Texten Gesetze formulieren liessen, die an das Wackernagelsche
Gesetz crimmis (pág. 390). The issue has been slightly touched by some Balkanists in terms of a vague «similarity between the development of the inflected clitics in the Balkan and Romance languages», however no one has rendered an account of the nature and exceptional character of the phenomenon in question in Old Spanish. In my judgement, the matter is worthy of a careful consideration.

1.1. Given the dependence of the clitic-order on the nature and place of accents, in a text like the Cantar de Mio Cid which reflects the oral tradition of cantares de gesta, a sentence must be examined in the framework of its poetically arranged, not only in that of the grammatical one, whence the word following the caesura is to be treated as being at the onset position, no matter whether such a division agrees with the grammatical dismemberment of the utterance, or not.

1.2. Unlike the contemporary standard, the inflected unstressed pronouns referring to a finite verb do not have a fixed place in relation to it, and not always form a prosodic oneness with it. If they do so, it may be the enclisis as well as the proclisis, as opposed to modern Spanish, where except some archaizing literary uses, and predominantly in the 3rd person of the Indefinite, only the proclitic position is admissible:

1) Amos les reciben || d’amor e de grado (224)
2) Mucho vos lo graden || estoy a hoy a a señor (209)
3) Osma lo mandó mio Cid || así lo az todos a far (502)
4) Bien lo vended || que yo no trayo nada (52)
5) Tresiertos marcos de plata || en ayuda le do yo (281)

but:

6) e dólles por veladas || a libranzas de carríos (208)
7) Besaré de las manos || y entrarán a posar (1877)
8) príncipe al consejo || para su tienda lo levantó (1052)
9) Graduácole, rey, || e prendo vuestro don (2125)
10) e tránsito elunt || e derruiñazo privado (1056).

It results from the examples 1-10 that the clitic occupies an absolute, not relative position within the utterance. A tendency towards the proclisis is realized only when an orthotonic word precedes the verb, i. e. when it is not at variance with Wackernagel’s rule.

The same is true for the Infinitive which in contemporary language always precedes the clitic. In the Cantar de Mio Cid the pronoun may precede or follow the Infinitive, so that there would not be a discrepancy with Wackernagel’s law:

11) Enblía vos quiero || a Castiella con mandado (813)
12) Sobre aquello todo || desde vos quiero Alba Pálen (809)
13) car se quiere çient cavallos || e vos ñapoles iever (1274)

but:

14) quédalos enblía || en don treinta cavallos (616)
15) Quieri vos dezir || del que en buena cinco españa (899)
16) perder quiero a Valencía || para cristianos la dar (1391).

As concerns the Gerund, the modern usage requires the enclitic arrangement of the pronouns, though some dialectal or vulgar variants show hesitations, especially in periphrastic constructions. In Old Spanish the pronoun is set either before or after the Gerund and may be separated from the latter by an auxiliary verb in the constructions ir a Gerund or similar, nevertheless the principle of the second place after the first orthotonic word is always observed.

17) mas Biblica el de mio Cid || alcanzándolo va (2419)
18) a la puerta de la catedral || accedí a sperando (2239)
19) mas que los están llamando || alguien non responde (205)
20) Por todes sus tierras || assi lo iran pensando (2863).

1.3. Among the vestiges of the ancient ordering of the inflected clitics the most noticeable one is found in imperative phrases, since in the major part of the I. E. languages the unstressed pronominal objects come after imperative verbal forms, even if a language does not observe this order in other constructions. Notwithstanding, if it is so, the enclitic position of the pronouns is not connected with the place of the verb itself, i. e. the latter may either stay at the onset of an imperative sentence, or be preceded by another unit, without affecting the arrangement of the pronouns. In Old Spanish, contrary to the modern exceptionless enclisis, the pronoun appears in the
Gesetz erinnern (pág. 390). The issue has been slightly touched by some Balkanists in terms of a vague «similarity between the development of the inflected clitics in the Balkan and Romance languages», however no one has rendered an account of the nature and exceptional character of the phenomenon in question in Old Spanish. In my judgement, the matter is worthy of a careful consideration.

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1) Amos las reciñen || d'acer o de grado (2254)
2) Mucho vos lo gradase, || osmna a rey e a señor (2109)
3) Osma lo mandó mío Cid || estás lo en todos a far (322)
4) Bien lo vendes || que yo no truvo nada (82)
5) Tronzantes mazos de plata || en ayuda las do yo (2105)

but:

6) e dóla por veladas || a lantes de Carrión (2098)
7) Besamene las manos || y entraron a posar (1077)
8) preñelo al conde, || pora su tienda lo llevaba (1522)
9) Grañecelo, rey, || e prendo vuestro don (2125)
10) e terminaste delirant || e derranguelo privado (2050).

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The same is true for the Infinitive which in contemporary language always precedes the clitic. In the Cantar de Mío Cid the pronoun may precede or follow the Infinitive, so that there would not be a discrepancy with Wackernagel’s law:

1) Estalbí vos querí || a Castidela con mando (812)
2) Sobres aquello todo || e dicí vos quiero Alber Fiduo (809)
3) dar le quiero bien cavallor || e vos dignos sear (1274)

but:

4) quédé se embíar || en don treinta cavallors (816)
5)Quebreros decir || del que en buena cinco espada (899)
6) poner quiere a Valencia || pura cristiano la dar (1351).

As concerns the Gerund, the modern usage requires the enclitic arrangement of the pronouns, though some dialectal or vulgar variants show hesitations, especially in periphrastic constructions. In Old Spanish the pronoun is set either before or after the Gerund and may be separated from the latter by an auxiliary verb in the constructions ir + Gerund or similar, nevertheless the principle of the second place after the first orthotonic word is always observed.

1) mas babio el de mío Cid || alcançándole va (2149)
2) a la puerta de la iglesia || ancillitos esperando (2235)
3) masujo levad lo llamando || ningún non responde (205)
4) Por todas sus tierras || se ci lo van pensando (2083).

1.3. Among the vestiges of the ancient ordering of the inflected clitics the most noticeable one is found in imperative phrases, since in the major part of the I. E. languages the unstressed pronominal objects come after imperative verbal forms, even if a language does not observe this order in other constructions. Notwithstanding, if it is so, the enclitic position of the pronouns is not connected with the place of the verb itself, i. e. the latter may either stay at the onset of an imperative sentence, or be preceded by another unit, without affecting the arrangement of the pronouns. In Old Spanish, contrary to the modern exceptionless enclisis, the pronoun appears in the
second place of the utterance, regardless the position of the verb on which it depends:

21) Levántate, Raquel e Vidãs, || ponóstas en vuestra salva (187)
22) grandemáolo a Viada, || aduendemáolo desand (441)
23) osjamos de dentro, || ca el señorio tenemos (621)

but:

24) aparcenados me send || a cavallos e armas (3123)
25) Raquel e Vidãs, || amos me dat las manas (186)
26) de noche lo llevar || que non lo veán cristianos (95).

1.4. An analysis of sentences with the compound temporal forms is particularly instructive, because the drift of the pronouns towards Wackernagel's place seems to be prior to and stronger than the tendency to a syntactical junction of the auxiliary and the main verb. The phenomenon becomes apparent first of all in the future tenses (now: Futuro Simple and Futuro Hipotético), both of which are at present entirely grammaticalized, requiring the same arrangement of the clitics as the other finite forms of the verb, i. e. proclisis.

In the Cid, the pronoun occurs regularly in timeasis, should Wackernagel's principle claim so:

27) por que se me entro en mi tierra || derecho me avía a dar (642)
28) el aver me avía a tornar || aquellos reyes vascillos (2061)
29) e bien gelo guardarían || fasta cabo del año (502)
30) tal cosa vos forís || que por el mundo sonpa (2078)
31) tornés a Cértano || lo podies fallas (3133)
   \(\text{with } f \text{ from } 604, \text{ not from } 61\)

but:

32) Regar gelo emos || lo que desides vos (1908)
33) la paria qu'el a presa || tornar nos las ha doblada (508)
34) que seneb escuo || cia se le vensepientos marcos (261)
35) ondrístevos, Mirayna, || ca aver vos lo lades de fac (678)
36) hir los hemos fiertar, || non passará por él (1588).

**Mutatis mutandis**, the same is true for the compound past tenses which nowadays are highly grammaticalized and repudiate the timeasis, even with adverbial determinants, demanding the proclitic order of pronouns. The Old Spanish forms ignored such a limitation:

37) quando ise han dosadas || a grawi desnor (209)
38) quando en vuestra vendia || tai gnanancia nos an dado (1731)
39) Por mano del rey Alfonso || que a mi lo ovo mandado (221)

but:

40) a Sarena || metura là en parla (914)
41) ja don Raquel e Vidãs || avedèmese obhiéndol (155)
42) Otorá guelg avie || el ablat de grado (261).

2.1. At times, we observe in the Cantar de Mío Cid a seeming deviation from the second-place-principle, what, however, does not constitute an Old Spanish peculiarity, since this language shares it with the others observing Wackernagel's law (cf. Wackernagel, op. cit.). The matter is that in some attributive constructions placed in the initial position of a sentence the determinator cannot be torn away from its determinatum. It applies chiefly to the numerals, possessive adjectives and qualitative adjectives marked additionally in Spanish by the order determinator + determinatum. Then, the clitic takes the third place in the utterance, immediately after the attributive group:

43) ciéstas ocas le dio || mio Cid a Albur Páinez (283)
44) tres díás le sorzé || en Canal de Ceñata (1194)
45) Vuestra vertud me vila, || Gloriova, en mi eída (221)
46) grandes yeitas siete aojúes || essa noch de tectas partes (395)
47) Grand yutar le faxen || al buen Cañador (285).

2.2. A distinct status must be granted to the reflexive pronoun se. It is a well-known fact that in all the I. E. languages this one trends to a major connexion with the verb than the remaining pronouns do. In the Cid, se fluctuates from Wackernagel's place to a next-to-verb position, not repudiating the absolute initial one. This fact is related to its function of marking analytically the medium dateasis, whose exponent is hardly separable from the verb (cf. Shawski, págs. 6-7):

48) Otro día moríes || mio Cid el de River (559)
49) si nos matíñemos en campo, || en castiello nos entraría (687)
second place of the utterance, regardless the position of the verb on which it depends:

21) Levaldrar, Raquel e Vida, || ponendus d' en vuestro salvo (167)
22) prestando a vida, || adustando delared (441)
23) cejismoslo de centro, || en el otrono tenemos (621)

but:

24) aparejados mu seid || a cavallos e armas (1123)
25) Raquel e Vida, || ames me dat las manos (1086)
26) de noche lo llevas || que nos lo visen cristianos (89).

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27) por que se me entro en mi tierra || derecho me avia a dar (642)
28) el aver me avia a tornar || aquellos muye emocidos (2284)
29) e bien diuer guardarlos || fasta cabo del año (162)
30) tal cosa vos facia || que por el mundo sonara (2078)
31) tornos a Carcéd, || si lo podiere fallas (1313)
(with I from 40, not from 41)

but:

32) Rogar pelo vos || lo que desides vos (1988)
33) la parte qu' el a presa || torres de las han doblado (586)
34) que sobre acces || dara e le venqieron marcas (161)
35) enclaves y Castilian, || en aver vos lo ledes de far (678)
36) fir los hemos hirio, || non passari por el (160).

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37) quando in has desadas || a gran desazor (208)
38) quando en vuestro venida || sal granizo muy se el uno del (1751)
39) Por mano del rey Alfonso, || que a mi lo uvo mandado (221)

but:

40) a Serage y鏡edas a en parla (914)
41) y a don Raquel e Vida, || ay deshueso olvidado (153)
42) Otros el cedo arte || al absent de grado (200).

2.1. At times, we observe in the Cantar de Mío Cid a seeming deviation from the second-place-principle, what, however, does not constitute an Old Spanish peculiarity, since this language shares it with the others observing Wackernagel's law (cf. Wackernagel, op. cit.). The matter is that in some attributive constructions placed in the initial position of a sentence the determinis cannot be turned away from its determinatum. It applies chiefly to the numerals, possessive adjectives and qualitative adjectives marked additionally in Spanish by the order determinis + determinatum. Then, the clitic takes the third place in the utterance, immediately after the attributive group:

43) cierto omnes le dio || mio Cid a Albor Pádes (1283)
44) tres días le sprecel || en Castell de Çofra (1194)
45) Vuestros yuerdo me vida, || Gloriósa, en mi estra (231)
46) grandes yentes solo acojen || en esa noch de todas partes (301)
47) Gross yuantar le hazen || al buen Campeador (285).

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48) Otro día movió || mio Cid el de Biver (559)
49) si nos muriéremos en campo, || en castillo nos entraría (687)
3.3. The second place of the inflected pronouns after the conditional si is so frequent that it might be regarded as a principle. It is possible that in the 12th-century Spanish, si was distinguished by a special stress, or the modal verbal forms held up the clitics earlier than the others did (see: next paragraph):

63) A la torre \| si ver falsedades aquí (232)
65) Si ver vaisse el Cid \| si vos cadíesse en saber (151)
66) merced vos pide el Cid \| si vos cadíesse en saber (183)
67) Si ver plostiquè, mio Cid, \| de tr sanno gusades (109).

3.4. In optative or exhortative phrases the conjunction of purpose que, as well as the same form when it functions as particle, and contrary to que in direct object clauses, must have been accentuated, or already then, the subjunctive form of the verb claimed the proclitic order of the pronouns:

68) Que lo seyn en Gallitís \| e en Castiella e en León (2579)
69) este estremb \| diésemose vuestre amor,
que lo oyen todos \| quanto aquí seyn (2012-202 b)
70) quef ayudas merced, \| si vos valía el Criador (1324)
71) soliásemos la ganancia, \| que nos diése el cabalal (545).

3.5. The relative pronoun que bore the stress, as it is testified by the fact that the clitics follow it immediately:

72) e otras dudas \| que las sirven a su saber (2035)
73) refugio esta cavaldia \| quao erab de don (1346)
74) Revolviendo las duenas \| que lo esto superado (1746).

3.6. The most frequent and clashing offences against the second-place rule are encountered in the compound tenses. The phenomenon can be explained in terms of a struggle of the tendency towards the grammaticalization of the latter with the ancient word-order, although, beside the infringements resulting from a syntactic unification of the auxiliary and the main verb (ex. 75), there are many in which both constituents are separated by a pronoun. Notwithstanding, the common feature of such cases, at least as concerns the past tense, is the arrangement of the pronoun in the place immediately preceding the auxiliary verb:

XVI, 1.—7
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40 A la torunda || si ver fallecero aqui (632)
41 Si vos viese el Cid || en su seno fue soledad (1622)
42 merpe vos pide el Cid || si vos cadere en sabor (1331)
43 Si ver plogueren, mio Cid, || de ir sermon guisados (1069).

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46 Que lo sepan en Gallobras || e en Castilla e en Leon (2579)
48 as es contesto || de lesemus vuestros amor,
49 que le oyen todos || quuos agued son (2012-2012 b)
50 quef ayudas merpe, || si vos vela el Criador (1224)
51 solaciamos la g amendment || qui nos duese el cabal (344).

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72 e otras dudas || que las sirven a su sabor (2009)
73 rojellos estos cavillos || quemar cabida de dos (1344)
74 Recibiendo las dudas || que lo estados envejecido (1746).

3.6. The most frequent and clashing offences against the second-place rule are encountered in the compound tenses. The phenomenon can be explained in terms of a struggle of the tendency towards the grammaticalization of the latter with the ancient word-order, although, beside the infringements resulting from a synthetic univer-

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standing, the common feature of such cases, at least as concerns the past tense, is the arrangement of the pronoun in the place immediately preceding the auxiliary verb:

XVI, 1.—7
5.1. Conclusions. As we have seen above, the 12th-century Spanish form of Wackernagel's law with an astonishing rigour. The *Cantar de Mio Cid* is a testimony of the stage of language, in which the changes that subsequently led to the hold-up of the clitics close by the verb, were still in statu nascendi. This being so, a number of questions must arise. Given the relations between the attitude of a language towards the second-place-principle and the character of its accent, namely that the immobilization of the clitics next to the verb is characteristic for the languages with a strong aspiratory stress, without intonational and quantitative distinctions (Slawski, op. cit., pág. 79), Old Spanish with its arrangement of pronouns must be suspected to possess a kind of weak or/and musical accent. The supposed weakness of its accent might be corroborated in a certain degree by the fact that the elimination of the syncope was a short-lived and not very consequent phenomenon in the development of Spanish.

5.2. The following question is whether the Old Spanish status quo is an innovation from the diachronic viewpoint, or an inherited trait. It is a well-known fact that in Latin the ancient I. E. clitic order is testified (not too well) only in the oldest texts (cf. Wackernagel, op. cit., pág. 407 et passim), what, nevertheless, does not exclude the existence of some archaic traits in the extremes of the Latin linguistic area. It is just so with a part of the Spanish lexical heritage, whose origins are to be searched for in Plautus' or Ennius' Latin, not in that of Virgil's. On the other hand, an individual Spanish ontogenesis repeating in this matter the Indo-European phylogeny is also probable. For the time being, the problem remains unsolved.

5.3. Among the syntactic traits that single out Spanish (as well as Romanian) from the rest of the Romance languages the «reduplication of objects» (redoublement des compléments) is the most remarkable one. We should give special attention to those constructions, where the pronominal reprise of objects occurs in preposition with regard to the latter, i. e. the sentence follows the SVO word-order, since the repetition of objects by pronouns within an inverted sentence is a common feature of many a Romance language.
75) Desarívos las posadas || non las quiero contar (5336)  
76) que su mujer e su hijo || el rey miras y me las ha (4806)  
77) arriba algo Calata || un gran olpe das ha (5241)  
78) Estas aprehiduras || mio Cid ponías así ha (4286).

3.7. Unexplainable exceptions are extremely rare. I have found one example in the main clause, where the pronoun stays in the third position (ex. 79), and two further ones in subordinate clauses, in which the pronouns, being in the second place, follow the normally unstressed units (ex. 80, 81):

79) agora cómen las tierras || que en mi expresa estoy (3604)  
80) Abruvas el Cid || e todas sus varones, que les crepe la pasajos || grado al Cid (2313-3186)  
81) Si Dios me legare al Cid || e lo vea con el alma (5529).

4. A comparison of the Old Spanish text with the French Chanson de Roland indicates that the rules of ordering the inflected clitics which apply to the former do not stand good in the latter, where the unstressed pronouns take a place in the immediate environment of the verb they pertain to:

82) Puis, il livrat le bastion et le briet (Ch. d. R. 361)  
83) Dient paine: 'tis godt et bien estre (Ch. d. R. 363)  
84) Makés meuros li aportet e li dit (Ch. d. R. 368)  
85) Il les sel priere, en sa house les biet (Ch. d. R. 643).

It is logical that in a language in which the decline of the personal verbal endings makes obligatory the use of the pronominal subjects, sentences will frequently begin with an unaccented pronominal, so that the limitation imposed by Wackernagel's law will be no more possible. The grammatical, functional, requirements at a certain stage of the development of language become incompatible with the absolute place of the clitics within the utterance. The phenomena opened by the subject pronouns then extend to the remaining ones.

In Spanish, inversely, no functional needs conditioned the posterior changes, but they were accomplished owing to a reinterpretation of prosodic relations within a sentence — from the enclisis in the strictly determined place of the spoken chain, to the proclisis bound up with a determinate class of words.

5.1. Conclusions. As we have seen above, the 12th century Spanish observes the so-called Wackernagel's law with an astonishing rigour. The Cantar de Mio Cid is a testimony of the stage of language, in which the changes that subsequently led to the hold-up of the clitics close by the verb, were still in status nascendi. This being so, a number of questions must arise. Given the relations between the attitude of a language towards the second-place-principle and the character of its accent, namely that 'the immovilization of the clitics next to the verb is characteristic for the languages with a strong expiratory stress, without intonational and quantitative distinctions' (Sławiński, op. cit., pág. 79), Old Spanish with its arrangement of pronouns must be suspected to possess a kind of weak or/and musical accent. The supposed weakness of its accent might be corroborated in a certain degree by the fact that the elision of the syncope was a short-lived and not very consequent phenomenon in the development of Spanish.

5.2. The following question is whether the Old Spanish status quo is an innovation from the diachronic viewpoint, or an inherited trait. It is a well-known fact that in Latin the ancient I. E. clitic order is testified (not too well) only in the oldest texts (cf. Wackernagel, op. cit., pág. 407 et passim), what, nevertheless, does not exclude the subsistence of some archaic traits in the extremes of the Latin linguistic area. It is just so with a part of the Spanish lexical heritage, whose origins are to be searched for in Plautus' or Ennius' Latin, not in that of Virgil's. On the other hand, an individual Spanish ontogenesis repeating in this matter the Indo-European phylogenesis is also probable. For the time being, the problem remains unsolved.

5.3. Among the syntactic traits that single out Spanish (as well as Romanian) from the rest of the Romance languages the reduplication of objects (redoublement des compléments) is the most remarkable one. We should give special attention to those constructions, where the pronominal reprise of objects occurs in preposition with regard to the latter, i. e. the sentence follows the SVO word-order, since the repetition of objects by pronouns within an inverted sentence is a common feature of many a Romance language.
As concerns the so-called «objective conjugation», Spanish shares it with the languages of the Balkan league, being the unique Western European language, in which this phenomenon has reached such an extension. Being far from attempting to elucidate the origins of the phenomenon, I would like to point out only that, as well in Bulgarian (cf. Šlawski, op. cit.) as in Spanish, Wackernagel’s ¼-délet-order was similarly long-lived and resistant. On the other hand, Jacob Wackernagel noticed an interdependence between the repetition of German pronouns and the vestiges of the ancient word-ordering, stating that oft entschüpft uns uns mit mittelalter Rote doppeltie sich, eines am traditionellen Plätze zu Anfang, und eines beim Verb: ganz analog dem doppeltien & der Griechen.—Auch bei den andern persnlichen Pronomina kann man solche Tendenz beobachten” (op. cit., pág. 405).

This subject, however, calls for further investigations.

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GRAMATICA ANTIGUA Y DIACRONIA: LOS ALOMORFOS A TRAVES DE CARISIO

Latius vero sermo cum ipso homine civilitate susc navus significavit esse quodque inter praestitit, sed postquam plane supervenientes in suum suum accepti artificia et solertia nostrar observandiosae cupit, et unus admodum partibus orationes nomenae esse diseminentibus, regendis se nulirum irreliti et illum sequendi licentiam servirem rationem additum. quae ratio adeo cum ipsa loquela generalis est ut hodie nihil de suo analogia inferas, ea enim quae ad explicandam elucidationem iam apud sensus nostros edicta sit a confusione universalitatis dimissi est et a disputibus paret cohaerit ad probatur autem detectionis regula argumento siniitium, constat ergo Latius sermo natura analogia consensu tauriae. natura verborum nimiumaque immutabilis est analogia servitii a natura proditio ordinatio est... consuetudo nam arte analogiae sed viribus per est, ideo solum recepta est, quod multorum consensio consensit. ita tamen ut illi ratio non accedat sed indulgat, auscius in regula loquendi novitium est, namque ubi omnis detectetur, et si illum quem ad modum ad aram sacrificium decurritur, non enim quicquam aut rationibus aut notariis aut communis habitus habet, tantam opium savatorem recepta est, qui et ipse cum id seculi esset si fuisse interrogari, necesse se confundatur, ex his ergo osculibus consistente non hoc volgetis nec scribula recipienda est, sed quae horribilior rationum esso hiemidi depolit, interdum enim utilibus locoquela sola sunt adolubiles et consuetudo verba quemadmodum et noxina usque ad persynomen proprietas sufficient, si tenes agendo aspersa per analogiam exsuntiantur, alioquin rationem malum esse adolubilem.