

A Phonological Study of the Basque Dialect of Getxo

JOSE IGNACIO HUALDE & XABIER BILBAO

(University of Illinois / University of Iowa)

0. Introduction

The Basque variety that is described in this study is that spoken in Getxo. Getxo is located on the northwestern border of the Basque speaking domain, not far from the city of Bilbao. This is thus a variety of Biscayan Basque.¹

Given its proximity to Bilbao, the Getxo area is highly urbanized and has attracted an important nucleus of monolingual Spanish-speaking population. The only district which has remained largely rural is Andra Mari (Santa María de Getxo). It is in this district that Getxo Basque is currently spoken.

The data that are described in this study are based on fieldwork carried out by one of the authors (X. Bilbao) with a number of speakers of the Getxo area, as well as on the native intuitions of this same author. The vocabulary list in section 9 was also compiled by X. Bilbao.

We want to thank all of those who have offered us information on their language. In particular, we are grateful to Jose Mari Ansoleaga (79 years old in 1990), Miren Arrieta Llona (72 yrs.), Ramon Basarte Arrubarrena (79 yrs.), Jabier Bilbao Beaskoetxea (57 yrs.), Francisco Cayero Agirretxu (71 yrs.), Jesus Madariaga Agirre (67 yrs.), Juana Mardaras (76 yrs.), Gregoria Mezo (70+ yrs.), Txaro Zalbidea Azpizua (58 yrs.) and Juan Bilbao Zarraga (83 yrs.).

For the fundamental frequency tracings included in section 6.7., we are thankful to Greg Dogil of the University of Bielefeld, Germany.

(1) In particular, in the classification of Basque dialects established by Louis Lucien Bonaparte, which is still generally accepted among Basque dialectologists, Getxo belongs to the variety of Plentzia, within the western subdialect of Biscayan Basque (cf. Yrizar 1981). There are published descriptions of aspects of the linguistic systems (subvarieties) of two other towns within the variety of Plentzia, Butroe (Gaminde 1982) and Leioa (Gaminde 1989). In this work, the words dialect and variety will be used indistinctively to refer to the form of Basque spoken in Getxo.

1. Phonemes and allophones

1.1. Sound inventory

Getxo Basque presents the following phonological inventory:

(1)	consonants:			vowels:	i	u
	p	t	k		e	o
	b	d	g		a	
	f	s	ʃ			
		ts	tʃ			
	m	n	(ɲ)			
		l	(ʎ)			
		r/ɾ				

Unless a greater degree of detail is required, we will use in our examples an adaptation of conventional Basque orthography, modified to reflect the pronunciation of the dialect of Getxo in a clear manner. The following symbols will be used:

(2)	consonants:			consonantal glides:	y	w
	p	t	k			
	b	d	g	vowels:	i	u
	f	s	x		e	o
		tz	tx		a	
	m	n	ɲ			
		l	ʎ			
		r/rr				

Notice, thus, that the prepalatal voiceless fricative /ʃ/ is represented by the grapheme *x*, and the velar voiceless fricative /x/ is represented by *j* (as in Spanish). We will make use of the letter *y* to represent a voiced palatal fricative [j], and *w* to represent a voiced bilabial fricative in our orthography; even though neither sound is phonemic, both being derived from underlying vocoids; e.g.: /iaio/ [jaʝo] *yayo* 'to be born'.

In addition to these symbols, in sections dealing directly with matters of syllabification, surface nonsyllabic vocoids (glides) will be indicated by a half-moon subscript diacritic: $\underset{\smile}$, $\underset{\smile}$.

The detailed point of articulation of each consonant is shown in the following chart:

(3)		bi	labio	apico	dorso	apico			
		labial	dental	dental	alv	alv	prepal	pal	velar
	stop	p		t					k
		b		d					g
	fric		f			s	ʃ (x)		x (j)
	affricate				ts (tz)		tʃ (tx)		
	nasal	m				n		ɲ (ɲ)	
	lateral					l		ʎ (ʎ)	
	rhotic flap					r			
	rhotic trill					ɾ (r r)			

In the accentual system of Getxo Basque, as in other Biscayan varieties, only words containing certain accentually marked morphemes receive lexical, word-level, stress (see section 6). These stresses will consistently be marked in the examples by acute accents. There is, in addition, a rule of phrase-final stress. Phrase-final stresses will be left unmarked for the most part, except when they are directly relevant to the discussion (but will be always marked in phonetic representations between square brackets).

1.2. Description of phonemes and principal allophones

1.2.1. *Stops*

There are three unaspirated voiceless stops, bilabial /p/, dental /t/ and velar /k/. They do not present any significant allophony.

There are also three voiced stops with the same three points of articulation as their voiceless counterparts: /b/, /d/ and /g/. These have both continuant [β], [ð], [ɣ] and noncontinuant [b], [d], [g] allophones. As in Castilian Spanish and other Basque dialects, they are realized as continuant in all positions except after pause, after a nasal and, in the case of /d/, after /l/. This distribution is illustrated in section 4.2.3.

Stops are the only segments for which voicing is a phonologically distinctive feature. Furthermore, the distinction between the voiced and voiceless series only operates in onset position (see section 4.1.5).

1.2.2. *Fricatives and affricates*

All fricative phonemes are voiceless. There is a labiodental /f/, an apico-alveolar /s/, a prepalatal /š/, and a velar /x/. Of these, /f/ and /x/ are found mostly, but not only, in words of Spanish origin.

In some borrowings we find /p/ for Spanish /f/ as in *pralle* (< Sp. *fraile*) 'monk', a fact which would seem to indicate that /f/ was not allowable in Basque at some historical time. However, /f/ does appear in many, probably more recent, borrowings, such as *fábrike* 'factory' or *káfe* 'coffee'. In addition, /f/ is found in a few native words, such as *afari* 'dinner'.

Similarly, there are a few native words that present the velar /x/: *anaxe* [anaxé] 'the brother', *jaun* [xáun] 'sir', the compound from the same root *jaungoiko* 'God' (lit. 'lord of above') and its reduced form *jainko* 'God', *gisajo* 'poor man' and perhaps no other. This sound is nevertheless perfectly integrated in the sound system of the dialect and is very frequent in words of Spanish origin such as *biaje* 'trip', *jusgedu* 'court' (< Sp. *juzgado*), *jénero* 'merchandise', *jénte* 'people', *jústu* 'just, fair', etc.

It is perhaps of some interest to make some remarks of a comparative and historical character on the distribution of the velar fricative /x/ at this point. The westernmost area of the Basque speaking territory, which includes Getxo, has kept what seems to be close to the original pronunciation of the consonant in words such as *yan* [ján] 'to eat', *yakin* [jakín] 'to know', *yayo* [jajó] (or [jájo]) 'to be born'. Similar pronunciations are found in eastern areas including Labourd and Baztan in corresponding cognates: [ján] or [ján] 'to eat'. This sound evolved to [ʃ] in Souletin,

the easternmost Basque dialect. In the Biscayan town of Lekeitio, we also find a prepalatal [ʒ] in cognates. In the now extinct Roncalese dialect, [ʃ] was found. But the most widespread pronunciations are those with a velar [x] in word-initial position: [xan], [xakin], [xajo]. This situation represents an evolution [j] > [ʒ] > [ʃ] > [x], perhaps with other intermediates stages, which is not unlike the one that took place in Spanish. The velar is found nowadays in all of Guipuscoa, parts of Navarre (e.g. Sakana) and a large part of Biscay. In areas where this is not a regular change, however, the velar is often still found in the words for 'sir' and 'god', as in Getxo. This distribution has been attested in Zeberio, also on the western border of the Basque-speaking domain (Etxebarria 1991), and, on the other side of the velarizing area, in regions of Navarre, including the Arakil Valley (see Michelena 1985: 170, fn. 7) and the extinct Roncalese dialect, where [ʃ] is found in [ʃan] 'eat', [ʃakin] 'to know' and regularly in other cognates, but 'sir' is [xejn] (see Estornés 1968). The diffusion of the [x] in the words for 'god' and 'sir' can be attributed to sociolinguistic reasons probably related to preaching. This diffusion through preaching seems confirmed by the fact that in Zeberio, [jentílek] and [xentílek] 'the pagans' are both found in alternation. This item is part of the Christian terminology and appears to be an old borrowing.

The other native word that presents /x/ in Getxo (and Zeberio) is *anaje* 'brother, abs sg'. This is a rather unique item, whose uninflected form is *anai* [aná]. It is not clear how this word may have acquired its velar articulation.

The apico-alveolar /s/ has a voiced allophone before voiced consonants: *esne* [ezné] 'milk' *oñes nator* [oñeznatóř] 'I'm coming by foot' *saldíes dator* [saldíezðatóř] 'he is coming on a horse', *órtues gogor* [óřtuezɣoɣóř] 'hard with the garden'.

The other fricatives /f/ and /x/ do not present voiced allophones simply because they never occur before another consonant (i.e. in a coda).

The prepalatal /ʃ/ is restricted almost exclusively to the intervocalic position. Like /f/ and /x/, its occurrence is limited to the onset position within the syllable (with some exceptions that will be noted immediately), but, even then, it is absent from word-initial position. In a word-internal coda, [ʃ] is found for some speakers in a few words such as [aʃstá] 'sister of woman', [aʃkóra] 'hatchet' and [aʃkoří] 'toponym'. Other speakers have [aɣstá], [aɣskóra], [aɣskoří] instead.

After /i/ there is a certain amount of variation between /s/ and /ʃ/, which is limited to some lexical items; e.g. [pisú] ~ [pišú] 'weight' (< Sp. *peso*). Other items, however, only admit one pronunciation either with [s]; e.g.: [pisú] 'apartment' (< Sp. *piso*); or with [ʃ]; e.g.: [bišéř] 'beard'. More details are given in section 4.2.2.

There are two affricates, both voiceless, a predorso-dental /ts/ and a prepalatal /tʃ/.

Word-internally, the distinction between the fricative-affricate pairs /s/-/ts/ and /ʃ/-/tʃ/ is neutralized after /t/, /l/, /n/, or, more generally, after a consonant. In this position, only the affricates are found in native words and integrated borrowings. Some native examples are *antz* 'resemblance', *buskentz* 'blood-sausage', *entzun* 'to hear' *iruntzi* 'to swallow', *baltz* 'black', *galtzu* 'type of hay', *nórtzuk* 'who-pl', *íntxor* 'walnut'. The historical application of a process of affrication of fricatives in the postconsonantal position can be observed in the treatment of integrated borrowings:

(4)	Lat. anser >	ántzar	'goose'
	Lat. pulsatu		
	+ kada >	bultzekada	'push'
	Sp. alzar(se) >	altza	'to get up'
	Sp. danza >	yántza	'dance'
	Sp. ye(l)so >	yeltzo	'gypsum'
	Sp. cansar >	kantza	'to tire'
	Sp. calza		
	+ B. erdi 'half' >	káltzerdi	'stocking'
	Sp. confianza >	konfiántza	'confidence'
	Sp. esperanza >	esperántza	'hope'
	Sp. importancia >	inportántzi	'importance'
	Sp. conveniencia >	komeniéntzi	'convenience'
	Sp. pensar >	pentza	'to think'
	Sp. provincia >	probíntzi	'province'
	Sp. presidencia >	presidéntzi	'presidency'
	Sp. garbanzo >	garbántzu	'chick pea'
	Sp. pienso >	pentzu	'fodder'
	Sp. cruce >	kurtze,	
		kurtzío	'crossways'
	Sp. cárcel >	kártzel	'jail'
	Sp. esfuerzo >	esfórtzu	'effort'
	Sp. bolsa >	boltza	'bag'
	Sp. calcetín >	kaltzetin	'sock'
	Sp. salsa >	saltza	'sauce'

In more recent borrowings, however, the rule has ceased to apply:

(5)	Sp. tensión >	tensiño	'tension'
	Sp. consolar >	konsóla	'to console'
	Sp. consolación >	konsolasaiño	'consolation'
	Sp. ensalada >	ensalada	'salad'
	Sp. aconsejar >	akonséja	'to advise'
	Sp. pensión >	pensiño	'pension'
	Sp. conversar >	konbérsa	'to converse'
	Sp. conversación >	konbersasiño	'conversation'
	Sp. divorcio >	dibórsio	'divorce'
	Sp. jersey >	jerse	'sweater'
	Sp. percebe >	persébe	'barnacle'
	Sp. persona >	persóna	'person'
	Sp. pulso >	púlsu	'pulse'

Some borrowings like *konsidéntzi* 'coincidence', from Sp. *coincidencia* and *konsiéntzi* 'conscience' from Sp. *conciencia*, show an inconsistent behavior in that in the same word there is affrication in one instance and lack of it in an identical group. This can be explained by the fact that certain common endings have a fixed Basque equivalent. This is the case with Sp. *-encial* B. *-éntzi*.

The affrication process is no longer an active rule of the language. It does not apply between words:

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-------------------|
| (6) | ibil sara [iβilsará] | 'you have walked' |
| | il san [ilsán] | 'he died' |
| | ser sara [seřsará] | 'what are you' |
| | ixen san [iřsensán] | 'he was' |
| | ber sendun [beřsendún] | 'you would need' |
| | etor san [etořsán] | 'he came' |

There is no affrication in compounds, either:

- | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (7) | lúr-salla [lúřsaʎa] | 'plot of land' |
| | mutíl-sarra [mutílsařa] | 'bachelor' (lit. 'old boy') |

Across other morpheme boundaries there are no alternations that would justify postulating a rule of affrication. There is, then, simply a neutralization at the lexical level that affects the native part of the vocabulary.

The complete distribution of fricatives and affricates is as summarized in the following chart. The examples in parenthesis indicate that they are rare and variable (in the case of /ř/ before a consonant) or limited to borrowings (in the case of /s/ after a consonant). About the incidence of /x/ the remarks that were made above should be taken into account:²

(8)	[__	V__V	C __	__ C[-v]	__ C[+v]	__]
/f/	[famíli]	[afarí]	[kořfesa]	_____	_____	_____
	'family'	'supper'	'confess'			
/s/	[saʎář]	[ásaʎ]	([púlsu])	[astó]	[ezné]	[és]
	'apple'	'far'	'pulse'	'donkey'	'milk'	'no'
/ts/	_____	[atsó]	[jeltsó]	_____	_____	[ikéts]
		'yesterday'	'gypsum'			'coal'
/ř/	_____	[bářu]	_____	([ařštá])	_____	_____
		'short'		'sister'		
/tř/	[třakúř]	[itří]	[íntřoř]	_____	_____	[gátř]
	'dog'	'to leave'	'walnut'			'difficult'
/x/	[xáʎn]	[anaxé]	[eβaŋxélio]	_____	_____	_____
	'sir'	'brother'	'gospel'			

Symbols: [__ = word-initial; V__V= intervocalic, C __ = after consonant, __ C[-v] = before voiceless consonant, __ C[+v] = before voiced consonant, __] = word-final before pause.

As shown, affricates are not found before other consonants. Some compounds and derived words show the application of a rule of fricativization of affricates in that pos-

(2) In eastern Basque dialects there is a phonemic distinction between an apico-alveolar and a dorso-alveolar voiceless fricative and there are also two affricate phonemes with these same points of articulation. The orthography of the standard language reflects this situation. But in all Biscayan and some Guipuscoan dialects this distinction has been lost.

ition, as in *aldáspera* 'downhill', from *aldatz* 'slope' and *bera* 'down'; *aberastu* 'to become wheathy' from *aberatz* 'wealthy'; *sorrostu* 'to sharpen' from *sorrotz* 'sharp'; *maspás* 'raisin' from *matz* 'grape' and Sp. *pasa* 'raisin'. This rule also operates in sequences found in syntactic concatenation; e.g.: *otz dau* [ozðáú] 'it is cold', *gatx dau* [gazðáú] 'it is bad'. As these examples show, both /ts/ and /tʃ/ merge with /s/ as a result of this process. Details are given in section 4.1.7.

1.2.3. *Nasals*

In word-internal intervocalic position, there is a phonological contrast between three nasal articulations: bilabial /m/, alveolar /n/ and palatal /ɲ/; e.g.: *ama* 'mother', *sana* 'vein', *troñu* 'knot'). Word-initially /ɲ/ is not found, if we leave aside the interjection *ño*. Word-finally, and more generally, syllable-finally, the nasals are neutralized taking the point of articulation of a following consonant and being realized as /n/ if no consonant follows. Details are given in section 4.1.1.

After /i/, syllabic or nonsyllabic, and in onset position /n/ is palatalized. Since palatalization automatically brings about the absorption of a preceding glide, as in /oin-a/ [oɲé] 'the foot, abs sg' (cf. /oin/ [óɲ] 'foot'), this allows for an analysis in which every [Vɲ] sequence derives from underlying /Vin/. That is, examples such as those in (9) could have the underlying representations indicated, given active processes that are attested across morpheme boundaries:

(9)	<i>bañu</i>	/bainu/	'bath'
	<i>engáñu</i>	/engáinu/	'deceit'
	<i>kañábera</i>	/kainábera/	'reed'
	<i>támañu</i>	/támainu/	'size'
	<i>koñetu</i>	/koinetu/	'brother-in-law'
	<i>troñu</i>	/troinu/	'knot'
	<i>señále</i>	/seinále/	'signal'
	<i>soñeko</i>	/soineko/	'dress'

The only positions where it would not be possible to derive a palatal nasal from an underlying group of front glide plus coronal nasal are the word initial position and the position after a consonant. But, crucially, [ɲ] is missing from both of these positions. The palatal nasal only appears in [VɲV] contexts, where it would always be possible to postulate an underlying /VinV/ sequence. There is thus no clear obstacle for eliminating the palatal nasal from the underlying phonemic inventory.

1.2.4. *Laterals*

The surface facts show the existence an opposition between two lateral sounds: a coronal lateral /l/ and a palatal lateral /ʎ/. However, like the palatal nasal, the palatal lateral is restricted in its occurrence to the [VʎV] environment³. Since laterals are also subject to palatalization-cum-glide-absorption (i.e. [VʎV] is derivable from /ViV/), this restricted redistribution raises the same questions for the phonemicity of

(3) In word-initial position, the palatal lateral appears in one single word *lloba* 'nephew, grandchild', which alternates with *illoba*.

[ʎ] as were pointed out in the case of [ɲ]. An analysis without underlying palatals is again possible for examples like the following:

(10)	makállau	/makáilau/	'cod'
	mallúki	/mailúki/	'strawberry'
	tellatu	/teilatu/	'roof'
	akúllu	/akúilu/	'stable' (noun)
	kollára	/koilára/	'spoon'
	ollo	/oilo/	'hen, chicken'
	séllu	/séilu/	'stamp'

Before a consonant, laterals assimilate to other articulations involving the front part of the tongue, but not to labials or velars. The assimilation of laterals is treated in section 4.1.2.

1.2.5. Rhotics

There is a contrast, limited to the intervocalic position, between a trill [ʀ] (written *rr*) and a flap [ɾ] (written *r*). Elsewhere the contrast is neutralized in favor of the trill. The surface distribution of rhotic sounds is as follows:

(11)	a. [ʀ]		
	Intervocalic:	u[ʀ]ieta	'October'
	Word initial:	[ʀ]ádio	'radio' (only borrowings)
	After tautosyllabic C:	and[ʀ]a	'woman'
	After heterosyllabic C:	al[ʀ]ebes	'backwards'
	Before consonant:	ú[ʀ]dai	'bacon'
	Word final, before C:	apu[ʀ] bet	'a little'
	Word final, before V:	txaku[ʀ] andi	'big dog'
	b. [ɾ]		
	Intervocalic:	so[ɾ]ion	'happiness'

As shown, the flap has a rather limited distribution. However, it is not derivable from the trill by any observable process in the language. Both rhotics must then be taken as distinct phonemes, in spite of their limited contrastive environments.

More evidence that /ɾ/ and /ʀ/ are distinct phonemes is given by the fact that they underlyingly contrast in morpheme-final position. This is not reflected in the chart above because the contrast only appears when the morpheme-final rhotics are placed in intervocalic position in morpheme concatenation. The vast majority of morphemes ending in a rhotic have a final trill, this is apparent when suffixes are added, as in /tʃakuʀ/ [tʃakúʀ] 'dog', /tʃakuʀ-a/ [tʃakuʀé] 'the dog, abs sg'; /sagaʀ/ [saɣáʀ] 'apple', /sagaʀ-a/ [saɣaʀá] 'the apple, abs sg', etc. Only a handful of words present final /ɾ/, among them, /ur/ [uʀ] 'water', /ur-a/ [uré] 'the water, abs sg'; /ser/ [seʀ] 'what', /ser-a/ [será] 'what, abs sg'; /plater/ [platéʀ] 'plate', /plater-a/ [platerá] 'the plate, abs sg'. Some numerals appear to have a final /ɾ/ that only surfaces when another morpheme follows in the word, as in /irur/ [irú] 'three', /irur-ak/ [irúrek] 'the three, abs/erg pl'.

Initial rhotics are only found in more or less recent borrowings from Spanish. Older borrowings show epenthesis before this sound, generally of [e] (word-initial rhotics are always trills in Spanish). Examples of both treatments are shown in (12):

(12)	Spanish		
	a. ratón	erratoi	'rat'
	razón	arrasoi	'reason'
	rubio	(e)rrubio	'blond'
	remedio	erremedio	'remedy'
	b. reunión	reuniño	'meeting'
	reuma	reúme	'rheumatism'
	radio	rádio	'radio'

1.2.6. Vowels and Glides

Like nearly all other Basque dialects, Getxo Basque has five vowel phonemes: high front /i/, high back /u/, mid front /e/, mid back /ɛ/ and low /a/. The low vowel behaves phonologically as a front vowel, being raised to [e] in certain contexts (see section 4.3.1). There are also two glides, palatal [j] and labiovelar [ɥ], which, for the most part, can be taken to be allophones of the corresponding high vowels (although there are some complications).

Unstressed high vowels become glides immediately after another vowel. This rule operates morpheme-internally and across morpheme and word boundaries and is studied in section 4.3.3.

In the following examples, containing morpheme-internal /Vi/, /Vu/ sequences, syllable boundaries are indicated by periods and glides (nonsyllabic vocoids) are marked with a half-moon diacritic. Examples of diphthongs in both stressed and unstressed position are given:

- (13)
- /ai/ lu.káj̥n.ka 'sausage', máj̥su 'teacher', kan.páj̥ 'bell', gas.táj̥ 'cheese'
aj̥tú 'to look', naj̥kó 'enough', baj̥bét 'one cow'
 - /ei/ léj̥ 'frost', béj̥n 'once'
é.rej̥n 'to cause, to sow', be.dej̥n.ke.tú 'to bless'
 - /oi/ ój̥n 'foot', nój̥n.tze.ko 'for whom', es.kój̥ 'right hand', lój̥ 'dirty',
a.rra.sój̥ 'reason', a.bj̥ój̥ 'airplane', kar.tój̥ 'cardboard', ba.lój̥ 'ball'
sá.soj̥ 'season'
 - /ui/ suj̥n 'son-in-law'
 - /au/ áj̥u.to 'car', dáj̥u 'he has'
ba.j̥u.tí.sa 'to baptise', sa.j̥u.n.ké 'you would have', sé.laj̥u 'of what type',
gí.j̥u 'more'
 - /eu/ éj̥u ~ áj̥u 'a hundred', éj̥u.ke.ra ~ áj̥u.ke.ra 'Basque language'
e.j̥u.kí ~ a.j̥u.kí 'to have', re.j̥u.ni.ñó 'reunion', e.j̥u.kal.dún 'Basque speaker'

The sequence /ou/ is not found morpheme-internally.

We can safely conclude that the diphthongs in all the examples above are derived by a rule that makes an unstressed high vowel into a glide immediately after another

er vowel. An apparent exception, where a high unstressed vocoid maintains its syllabicity after another vowel is *á.ik* 'they' which alternates with *á.rík*. This last form can be taken as basic, with which the exceptionality of this item disappears (that is, the deletion of the consonant is ordered after the rule of gliding).

There is no gliding in the few examples containing an stressed high vocoid after another vowel: *ego.ís.te* 'egotistic', *re.ú.me* 'rheumatism'.

Another source of glides is an optional fast-speed rule which turns an unstressed high vowel into a glide immediately before another unstressed vowel (see section 4.3.4). In slower or more careful speech, however, these sequences are usually realized in hiatus, without gliding of the high vowel, both morpheme-internally and across morphological and word boundaries:

- (14)
- /ia/ a.bi.a.dá 'speed'
 - /ie/ kri.e.dé 'servant', gi.e.rrá 'red meat'
 - /io/ bi.or.tú 'to twist'
 - /ua/ ka.tu.a.ná 'to the cat, adl'
 - /ue/ do.tzu.e.té 'they have it to you-pl'
 - /uo/ es.ku.o.rrek 'that hand, erg'

However, there is a large number of borrowings which present a diphthong in these sequences in their most usual pronunciation, even in cases where the syllable receives stress:

- (15)
- /ia/ es.tú.dja 'to study', kon.fján.tze 'confidence', ma.te.rja.lá 'material'
bjá.je 'trip', di.bór.sja 'to divorce', kó.pja 'copy'
 - /ie/ ba.ljén.te 'courageous', o.be.djén.te 'obedient', sa.na.ó.rje 'carrot'
rer.tú.lje 'social gathering'
 - /io/ rá.djo 'radio', sé.rjo 'serious', e.rro.sá.rjo 'rosary', bí.sjo 'vice',
ma.tri.mó.njo 'married couple', e.rre.mé.djo 'remedy', (e).rrú.bjo 'blond',
e.ban.jé.ljo 'gospel', ku.rjo.só 'tidy', ne.gó.sjo 'business', pe.rjo.di.ku
'newspaper'.
 - /ua/ a.guán.ta 'to hold', al.gua.si.llé 'bailiff'
 - /ue/ byé.no 'ok', kjes.ti.ño 'question', kyá.dru 'picture',
byél.te 'turn', syer.té 'luck'.
 - /uo/ kyó.te 'quota'

To the extent that some of these words present a diphthong in all styles, thus contrasting with words such as those in (14), they would seem to require the underlying marking of their glides.

A number of borrowings and place names present two alternate pronunciations, with a hiatus and stress on the high vowel or a diphthong if the high vocoid is not stressed:

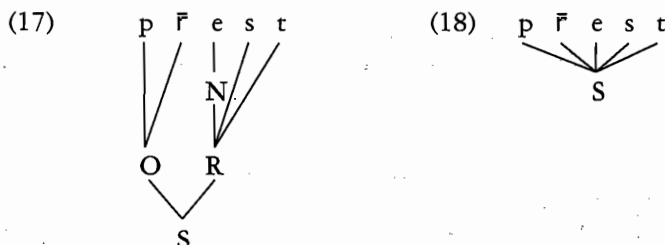
- (16) ko.pí.a ~ ko.pjá 'to copy', kan.bí.a ~ kan.bjá 'to change', kan.bí.o ~
kan.bjó 'change', pre.sí.o ~ pre.sjó 'price'
E.ran.dí.o ~ E.ran.djó, De.rí.o ~ De.rjó.

Other than these, there are very few examples of native words with a (non-syllable-initial) prevocalic glide.

By another process, unstressed high vocoids in onset-initial position are turned into fricative consonants [j], [w], and may even be realized as affricates, as in /iaio/ *yayo* [jaʝó] 'to be born', /gau-a/ *gawé* 'the night' (see section 4.3.6). Surface glides (including consonantized glides) may also have mid vowels as underlying source (see section 4.3.6).

2. Syllable structure

We will assume that the segments in the syllable are divided between an optional onset (O) and an obligatory rhyme (R). The rhyme includes the peak or nucleus (N) and a possible coda (unlabeled under the R node). This structure is illustrated with the syllable [p̄r̄est] in (17); to save space, this structure will be collapsed as (18):



In this representation, the nucleus is marked by a vertical line connected to the syllable node and both onset and coda segments are linked to S by slanted lines.

2.1. Onsets

All consonants can appear in a syllable onset, including those derived from high vocoids via the consonantization of onset-initial glides (periods indicate syllable boundaries):

- | | |
|---|--|
| (19) /p/ pá.pau 'stupid' | /tʃ/ txa.ri 'pig' |
| /t/ tá.ma.ñu 'size', a.te 'door' | /m/ mer.ke 'cheap' |
| /k/ ke.a 'smoke' | /n/ a.nai 'brother', na.tor 'I am coming' |
| /b/ ba.ka.rrik 'only', a.ba.de 'priest' | /ɲ/ ño 'interjection', o.ñe 'the foot' |
| /d/ dus.ti 'everything' | /l/ la.gun 'friend' |
| /g/ go.ri 'red' | /ʎ/ (i).llo.ba 'nephew, niece, grandchild' |
| /f/ fan.fa.rroi 'braggart' | /r/ i.ru 'three' |
| /s/ sá.soi 'season' | /r̄/ áu.rre 'front' |
| /ʃ/ bá.xu 'short' | /i/ ya.yo 'to be born' |
| /x/ jén.te 'people' | /u/ ga.we 'the night' |
| /ts/ gil.tze 'the key' | |

The only consonant clusters that are allowed in onset position are those formed by a stop or /f/ followed by a nonpalatal liquid. Except that /dl/ is also excluded:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|------|------------------------|
| (20) /pl/ | pla.ter 'dish' | /tr/ | ma.trail 'cheek' |
| /tl/ | a.tlé.ti 'Bilbao Athletic' | /kr/ | kri.e.da 'maid' |
| /kl/ | kla.ru 'clear' | /br/ | em.bra 'woman, female' |
| /bl/ | blu.sa 'blouse' | /dr/ | an.dra 'woman, lady' |
| /gl/ | a.rré.gla 'to repair' | /gr/ | gra.si 'grace' |
| /fl/ | flo.ta 'to float' | /fr/ | fra.ka 'trousers' |
| /pr/ | pra.lle 'priest' | | |

The vast majority of all words containing onset clusters are more or less recent borrowings, although some native words such as *andre* also present these groups. Old borrowings underwent cluster simplification in Basque. In Getxo, the following examples illustrate this process:

- | | | | |
|------|---------------|---------|----------|
| (21) | granu- > | garo | 'grain' |
| | flore- > | lora | 'flower' |
| | planta:ria- > | landare | 'plant' |

Nevertheless, obstruent plus liquid clusters are by no means uncommon nowadays, even if they are found almost exclusively in the vocabulary of Romance origin.

2.2. Nuclei

All and only vowels can constitute syllable nuclei in Basque. There are no syllabic consonants. The syllable peak may be followed by a glide, as in *jaun* [xáun] 'sir', *bein* [béin] 'once', *bai* [bái] 'yes', or preceded by a glide, as in *biaje* [bjá.xé] 'trip'. Both a prevocalic and a postvocalic glide may also cooccur, as in *kóntueitik* [kón.tʃe.jítik] 'because of the story'. Postnuclear glides will be assigned to the coda, under the rhyme node. The status of non-syllable-initial prevocalic glides as part of the onset or part of the nucleus, on other hand, is not clear. As mentioned in section 1.2.2, these seem to occur underlyingly in a number of borrowings and are also created by a fast speech rule (Prevocalic Glide Formation, see section 4.3.4).

2.3. Codas

Word-final and word-internal codas must be treated separately. Word-final codas are examined below in section 3.2. Here we will concentrate on the consonants that appear in word-internal codas. There are no consonant clusters within word-internal codas (although a glide may always precede a coda consonant). In addition to glides, the only consonants that are found in this position are the following:

- (22) a/ a nasal, necessarily homorganic with a following consonant in onset position, as in *kámpo* [kám.po] 'outside', *konfiántza* [kom.fján.tsa] 'confidence', *índer* [in.déŋ] 'strength', *íntxor* [ín.tšoŋ] 'walnut', *ango* [aŋ.gó] 'of there'.
- b/ a coronal lateral /l/, as in *yelzo* [jel.tsó] 'gypsum', which assimilates to a following dental, alveolar, prepalatal or palatal.
- c/ a coronal rhotic /r/, as in *artu* [aŋ.tú] 'to take'.
- d/ a coronal fricative /s/, as in *asto* [as.tó] 'donkey', *esne* [ez.né] 'milk'.

Borrowings from Spanish may contain obstruents other than /s/ in internal codas in the lender language. In these foreign words, the integration of the borrowing implies the deletion of the consonant. The following is a list of integrated borrowings showing deletion of a coda obstruent:

(23)	Spanish	Getxo Basque	
	óptico	ótiku	'optician'
	optimista	otímista	'optimist'
	práctico	prátiku	'practical'
	efecto	efétu	'effect'
	en el acto	eneláto	'right away'
	reactor	reatora	'reactor'
	objeción	ojesiño	'objection'
	dirección	diresiño	'direction'
	obsesión	osesiño	'obsession'

3. Word-level restrictions

3.1. Word-initial consonants

The following consonants are not found in word-initial position: the palatal sonorants /ʎ/ and /ɲ/, whose status as phonemes is, as we argued, questionable; the prepalatal fricative /ʃ/; the predorso-alveolar affricate /ts/; and the rhotic flap /ɾ/. In addition, the rhotic trill /ʀ/ is only found in recent borrowings, while older borrowings with this sound in the lender language show initial vowel epenthesis. The consonantized glide /w/ is also excluded from the word-initial position.

The consonants that can unrestrictedly appear word-initially are thus the following: all the stops /p/, /t/, /k/, /b/, /d/, /g/; the prepalatal affricate /tʃ/; the fricatives /f/, /s/, /x/ (although /f/, /x/ mostly in borrowings); the nasals /m/ and /n/, and the alveolar lateral /l/. The palatal fricative /j/, which represents underlying /i/ is also allowed word-initially.

3.2. Word-final consonants and consonant clusters

The inventory of word-final codas is larger than that of word-internal codas. The following consonants can occur word-finally:

(24)	/t/	senbet	'how much'	/tʃ/	gatx	'difficult'
	/k/	gisonak	'the man, erg'	/n/	gison	'man'
	/s/	arnas	'breath'	/l/	sabal	'wide'
	/ts/	orz	'cold'	/ʀ/	txakur	'dog'

Of these, final /-k/ occurs in some very common inflectional suffixes but not stem-finally. That is why the example given is of an inflected ergative form.

The only possible word-final groups are the following:

(25)	/-st/	bost	'five'	/-nts/	buskentz	'blood-sausage'
		sembest	'how many'		antz	'resemblance'
		daust	'he has it to me'	/-lts/	baltz	'black'
	/-ʔt/	bart	'last night'		giltz	'key'
		dakart	'I bring'	/-ʔts/	burúkortz	'head pin'

These are all groups of two coronals: either a continuant followed by a stop or a sonorant followed by an affricate.

The group /rk/, which is created in morpheme-concatenation when the ergative ending is attached to certain interrogatives and quantifiers, is simplified. This is apparent in the following absolutive/ergative pairs:

(26)	abs	erg		abs	erg
	ser	sek	'what' /ser-k/	nor	nok 'who' /nor-k/
	eser	esek	'anything' /eser-k/	iñor	iñok 'anybody' /inor-k/

4. Main phonological processes

4.1. Processes affecting consonants in a coda

4.1.1. Nasal assimilation and neutralization

A nasal in a rhyme is always homorganic with a following consonant, both word-internally and across word boundaries. Before pause or vowel, nasals are realized as alveolar (except for the effects of Palatalization when preceded by a high front vowel, see section 4.2.1).

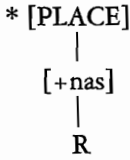
(27)	giso[m]	[b]áxu	'short man'	giso[n']	[tʃ]iker	'small man'
	giso[m]	[p]ápau	'stupid man'	giso[ŋ]	[j]akitun	'learned man'
	giso[ŋ]	[f]anfarroi	'bragging man'	giso[ŋ]	[x]ústu	'just man'
	giso[ŋ]	[t]ónto	'stupid man'	giso[ŋ]	[g]orri	'red man'
	giso[ŋ]	[d]ústik	'all men'	giso[n]	andi	'big man'
	giso[n]	[l]odi	'fat man'	giso[n]		'man'

These facts show the existence of two processes affecting coda nasals. One is a rule or filter that neutralizes the nasal phonemes in coda position, allowing only a coronal articulation if no process of assimilation takes place. The other one is a rule that spreads the place features of a following consonant to a nasal in a rhyme.

We will assume that nasals in a coda do not license a place node (in the sense of Goldsmith 1989). They either acquire a value by spreading from a following consonant in an onset or receive a default coronal specification. In this analysis, Nasal Neutralization consists of a filter prohibiting a nasal in a rhyme to bear its own distinctive specification for place, followed by the insertion of a default coronal specification in the structure of those rhyme nasals that fail to receive another specification by Nasal Assimilation:

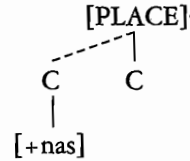
(28)

a. Nasal Neutralization



(A nasal in a rhyme cannot have a prespecified place value)

b. Nasal Assimilation



(A nasal receives its place features from a following consonant)

c. Default place: [coronal]

4.1.2. *Lateral assimilation and neutralization*

Before pause, a lateral is always realized as alveolar. Probably it is not appropriate to talk about neutralization of laterals in coda position, since, as we saw in section 1.2.4, arguably, [ʎ] is not an independent phoneme in Getxo Basque, which reduces the number of lateral phonemes to one, the alveolar lateral.

Laterals assimilate only to dentals, alveolars, prepalatals and palatals. Before a labial or velar, a lateral preserves its alveolar articulation:

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| (29) | asa[l] [β]arri | 'new peel' | asa[l'] [tʃ]iker | 'small peel' |
| | asa[l] [f]resku | 'fresh peel' | asa[ʎ] [j]ana | 'eaten peel' |
| | asa[l] [d]usti | 'all the skin' | asa[l] [ɣ]orri | 'red peel' |
| | asa[l] [n]aye | 'abundant peels' | | |

The assimilation of laterals is, thus, not as general as the assimilation of nasals. This finds an explanation in universal constraints on the articulation of laterals (a lateral must be produced with the front part of the tongue).

4.1.3. *Neutralization of rhotics*

The flap /r/ never occurs in a rhyme. There are alternations that show that this is due to a rule by which /r/ becomes /r̥/ in this position of the syllable. Morphemefinally both /r/ and /r̥/ are found. However, the underlying distinction only surfaces when the rhotic is followed by a vowel and is thus syllabified in onset position in morpheme concatenation:

- | | | | |
|------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| (30) | /plater-a/ | plate[r]a | 'the plate, abs sg' |
| | /tʃakuṛ-a/ | txaku[r̥]e | 'the dog, abs sg' |

If syllabified in a rhyme, that is, if followed by a consonant-initial morpheme or word-final, /r/ is neutralized with /r̥/:

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (31) | /plater/ | plate[r̥] | 'plate' |
| | /plater-tʃu/ | platé[r̥]txu | 'little plate' |
| | /tʃakuṛ/ | txaku[r̥] | 'dog' |
| | /tʃakuṛ-tʃu/ | txakú[r̥]txu | 'little dog' |

These examples show the existence of a rule that changes /r/ into /r̄/ in a syllable rhyme:

- (32) Rhotic Neutralization
 r → r̄
 |
 R
 (/r/ becomes /r̄/ in a rhyme)

This rule applies at the word-level, prior to the resyllabification of final consonants with word-initial vowels, since the rhotics are still neutralized in this context:

- (33) pla.te.[r̄] an.di 'big plate'
 txa.ku.[r̄] an.di 'big dog'
 /plater andi/ → pla.te.r̄. an.di → pla. te. r̄an. di

The neutralization of the rhotics is of a very different type than the neutralization of the nasals, since there is an underlying contrast between rhotic phonemes in final position that does not exist in the case of the nasals. Unlike Nasal Neutralization, Rhotic Neutralization is a word-level rule, but not a morpheme-level rule.

4.1.4. *Voice assimilation of /s/*

In a rhyme, the fricative /s/ is voiced before a voiced consonant and is realized as voiceless elsewhere (i.e. before voiceless consonants, before pause and also before a vowel across word boundaries, where it is resyllabified as onset):

- (34) e[z]ne 'milk'
 ju[z]gedu 'court, tribunal'
 buru[z] dakit 'I know by heart' (lit. 'with the head')
 arna[z] gogor 'strong breath'
 arna[z] luse 'long breath'

 a[s]to 'donkey'
 e[s]fórtzu 'effort'
 burúe[s] pentza 'to think with the head'
 arna[s] txarra 'bad breath'
 arna[s] andi 'big breath'

 burúe[s] 'with the head'
 bu.ru.[s] i.ki.si 'to learn by heart'

There is thus a rule assimilating /s/ in voice to a following voiced consonant:

- (35) /s/-Voicing
- $$\begin{array}{c} [+voice] \\ \swarrow \\ s \quad C \end{array}$$

4.1.5. *Voice neutralization of stops*

Stops are not allowed in the rhyme of word-internal syllables. Word-finally only a coronal and a velar stop are found. There is no opposition between voiced and voice-

less stops in final position. Word-final stops are realized as voiceless before pause and before vowels.

Word-final stops are frequently deleted before another consonant (see section 4.1.6). Another possible and very common pronunciation, however, is for the word-final stop not to be deleted, in which case it will be realized as voiced and continuant if the following segment is either voiced or continuant. Before a voiceless stop, undeleted final stops are not voiced, but are nevertheless realized as lax. The following examples show the different pronunciations of preconsonantal final stops:

(36) bat bákarrík	ba[ðβ]ákarrík ba[p]ákarrík ba[ʔp]ákarrík	'only one'
suk dusti	su[ʔð]usti su[t]usti su[ʔt]usti	'you-erg everything'
bat san	ba[ðs]an ba[s]an	'it was one'
bat naiko	ba[ðn]aiko ba[n]aiko	'one (is) enough'
bat plasan	ba[tp]lasan ba[p]lasan ba[ʔp]lasan	'one in the square'

The deletion process is studied in more detail in the following section. Here we concentrate only on the first pronunciation given for each example. This pronunciation results from the laxing of the stops in the weak coda position when followed by another consonantal articulation in a strong position, a phenomenon that is also known in Castilian Spanish (see, for instance Navarro Tomás 1977, Alonso 1945). These lax stops are realized as continuant and voiced, but complete voicing is impeded before a voiceless stop.

4.1.6. *Deletion of preconsonantal stops*

Stops are not found in word-internal rhymes. Word-finally, stops (/t/ and /k/, since /p/ and the voiced stops are excluded from word-final position) are frequently deleted when followed by a word-initial consonant. The examples in (37) illustrate sequences where the word-final stop is followed by another voiceless stop or affricate:

(37) stop + voiceless stop		
bat pásaten da	[bapásatendá]	'one passes'
es dot pentza	[estópentsá]	'(I) haven't thought'
es da(k)it pasa badau	[está pasaβáð au]	'(I) don't know if it has passed'
bat koxi	[bákoší]	'take one'
es dot kendu	[estókendú]	'(I) haven't taken away'
bat txístues	[batšístues]	'one with the flute'
il dot txarri	[ildotšarí]	'(I) have killed the pig'

orrek pentza	[oʔepentsá]	'that one thinks'
bákarrik persóne	[bákaʔipersóne]	'only the person'
nik tapa (dot)	[nitapá]	'I have covered'
bákarrik Tómas	[bákaʔitómas]	'only Tomas'
nik kendu (dot)	[nikendú]	'I have taken away'
orrek koxí (dau)	[oʔekoší]	'that has taken'
nik txori	[nitʃori]	'I (erg) the bird'
gisonak txarto	[gisonatʃaʔtó]	'the man (erg) badly'

If the word-initial consonant is a voiced stop /b, d, g/, it will normally be devoiced after a deleted stop (by an independent process examined in section 4.2.1):

(38) stop + voiced stop		
bat bákarrik	[bápakaʔík]	'only one'
bat bere es	[bapéres]	'not even one'
in dot bearra	[indópeaʔá]	'I have done the work'
es da(k)it ba	[estáipa]	'well, I don't know'
bat deko	[batekó]	'I have one'
in dot dana	[indótaná]	'I have done every thing'
surrut dusti	[suʔutustí]	'sip it all'
bat gero	[bakeró]	'one later'
es dot gure	[estókuré]	'I don't want'
surrut gíau	[suʔukíau]	'sip more'
nik bai	[nipái]	'I (erg) yes'
orrek bere	[oʔeperé]	'that (erg) too'
bákarrik bat	[bákaʔipát]	'only one'
nik dekot	[nitekót]	'I have'
orrek daki	[oʔetakí]	'that one knows'
nik gero	[nikeró]	'I (erg) later'
orrek gíau	[oʔekíau]	'that one (erg) more'
bákarrik gaus	[bákaʔikáus]	'(we) are alone'

Before a voiceless fricative, final stops also delete:

(39) stop + fricative		
bat falta da	[báfaltaðá]	'one is missing'
imin dot fírukes	[imindofírukés]	'I have put it with threads'
es da(k)it falla badau	[estáifaʎaβáðau]	'I don't know if there is a fault'
nik fírukes	[nifírukés]	'I (erg) with thread'
orrek fállaten	[oʔefáʎatén]	'that missing'
bákarrik fasíllau	[bákaʔifasíʎau]	'alone (is) easier'
bat súes	[basúes]	'one with you'
sartu dot sákutan	[saʔtuðosákutén]	'(I) put it in sacks'
surrut ságardau	[suʔusáʎaʔðáú]	'sip cider'
nik ser	[niséʔ]	'I (erg) what'
orrek sartu (dau)	[oʔesaʔtú]	'that has put it in'

bat Jósentzako	[baxósentzakó]	'one for Jose'
ikus dot jitánu	[ikuzðóxitánu]	'(I) have seen the gypsy'
surrut jinébre	[suʔúxinéβʔe]	'sip the gin'
nik jitánu	[nixitánu]	'I (erg) the gypsy'
orrek Jóseri	[oʔexóseri]	'that (erg) to Jose (dat)'
bákarrik jinébre	[bákaʔixinébre]	'only the gin'

The only voiced fricative that may occur following a word-final stop is the palatal [j] which results from the consonantization of /i/ in onset-initial position. In sequences where a final stop is followed by [j], the stop deletes, as in all other cases above and [j] is affricated. We will represent the resulting voiced palatal affricate as [j̥]:

(40) stop + voiced fricative

bat yan	[ba.ján]	'eat one'
es dot yósten	[esto.jósten]	'I don't sew'
es da(k)it yáusiko bada	[esta.j̥áusikoβaðá]	'I don't know if it will fall'
nik yaké	[ni.jaké]	'I (erg) the jacket'
orrek yosí	[oʔe.josí]	'that sew'
bákarrik yáten	[bákaʔi.játen]	'only eating'
gisonak yakin (dau)	[gisona.jakín]	'the man has known'

In other western Biscayan varieties such as Zeberio, *y* [j] is both affricated and devoiced in this context, changing also the point of articulation from palatal to pre-palatal and resulting in [tʃ̥]; e.g. /berak jan dau/ [beratʃ̥andau] 'he himself has eaten it' (see Etxebarria 1991). In Getxo, there is stop deletion and affrication in this context, as shown in (40), but [j] does not seem to devoice.

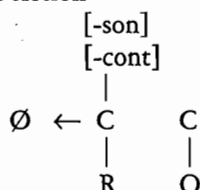
Finally, word-final stops also delete before sonorant consonants (which do not devoice):

(41) stop + sonorant consonant

bat mótzau	[bamótsau]	'one uglier'
es dot manéxaten	[estómanéxatén]	'I don't handle'
nik máye	[nimáje]	'I (erg) the table'
gisónak mótzau	[gisónamótsau]	'the men uglier'
imin dot nastáta	[imindónastáta]	'I put it mixed'
es da(k)it nor dan	[está.noʔðán]	'I don't know who he is'
nik neuk	[ninéuk]	'I myself (erg)'
bákarrik nau	[bákaʔináu]	'(I) am alone'
orrek nora	[oʔenorá]	'that (erg) where (adl)'
bat lar da	[balaʔðá]	'one is too much'
imin dot lisu	[imindólísú]	'I made it flat'
nik lélau	[nilélaɥ]	'I (erg) earlier'
orrek lar	[oʔeláʔ]	'that (erg) too much'
bákarrik lau	[bákaʔiláɥ]	'only four'
entzun dot rádion	[entsundoʔáðjon]	'I heard it on the radio'

To summarize, a word-final stop is deleted before any consonant. This can be represented as follows:

(42) Stop Deletion



Rule (42) expresses that a stop (nonsonorant noncontinuant segment) in a rhyme is deleted before another consonant in onset position.

There is an alternate pronunciation of the groups that we are considering in which a glottal stop is produced instead of the word-final consonant:

(43)	bat deko	[baʔ tekó]	'(he) has one'
	es da(k)it ba	[estáiʔ pa]	'well, I don't know'
	nik bóta dot	[níʔ pótað ót]	'I have thrown it away'
	orrek gasta dau	[oʔeʔ kastað áu]	'that one has spent it'

This pronunciation (which is also noted in Rollo 1925: 32 for the dialect of Marquina), can be understood as a process of partial deletion; that is, only the supralaryngeal features of the stop are deleted, but features such [-voice] and [-cont] which are not included in the supralaryngeal group remain, producing a glottal stop (see Hualde 1987).

4.1.7. Fricativization of preconsonantal affricates

Both affricate segments /ts/ and /tʃ/ are changed into [s] when placed immediately before another consonant in morphological or syntactic concatenation (voiced to [z] before a voiced consonant):

(44)	/aberats-'tʃu/	[aβerástʃu]	'wealthy, diminutive'
	/gaʔatʃ-'tʃu/	[gaʔástʃu]	'sour, diminutive'
	/gats barik/	[gazβarík]	'without salt'
	/gatʃ dau/	[gazð áu]	'it is difficult'

The fricativization of the affricates can be seen as an effect of the same process that deletes stops in a coda before another consonant (see Hualde 1991a, ch. 6). In the case of the affricates, their stop component is deleted and what remains is a fricative sibilant. In Getxo (and Zeberio, but not in other Guipuscoan, Navarrese, etc. dialects) the point of articulation of this fricative is then changed to that of /s/, to conform with restrictions in segment and syllable structure.

In Getxo, unlike most other dialects, however, a much more common option is to break these sequences of affricate + consonant by inserting an epenthetic vowel /a/. Compare the diminutives of the words in (45a) with those of the words in (45b). Whereas in (45a) the diminutive suffix *-txu* [-tʃu] is added directly to the stem, in

(45b), where the stems end in an affricate, an epenthetic [a] appears in the most common pronunciation:

(45)	Plain	Diminutive	
a.	gison	gisóntxu	'man'
	mutil	mutíltxu	'boy'
	txakur	txakúrtxu	'dog'
b.	aberatz	aberatzátxu	'wealthy'
	garratz	garratzátxu	'sour'
	iketx	iketzátxu	'coal'

The same process is observable in syntactic concatenation. Thus *iketza baltza* 'black coal' is more common than *iketx baltza* [ikezβaltsá] (see section 7.1).

4.1.8. Degemination

All sequences of two identical consonants are simplified (as are sequences of identical vowels, see section 4.3.2):

(46)	<i>asal luse</i>	[l]	'long skin'
	<i>gison noble</i>	[n]	'noble man'
	<i>senbet turiste</i>	[t]	'how many tourists'
	<i>badakar radio</i>	[r]	'he brings the radio'
	<i>arnas sakon</i>	[s]	'deep breath'

This includes sequences where the first consonant becomes identical to the second by assimilation:

(47)	<i>lagunen mosu</i>	[m]	'the kiss of the friend'
------	---------------------	-----	--------------------------

4.2. Other consonantal processes

4.2.1. Devoicing of stops

As was shown in section 4.1.6, word-initial voiced stops devoice after word-final stops (which are deleted). We repeat a few examples here:⁴

(47)	<i>bat bai</i>	[bapáj]	'one yes'
	<i>nik dekot</i>	[nitekót]	'I have'
	<i>bat gero</i>	[bakeró]	'one later'

After fricatives there is no devoicing, rather, the fricative becomes voiced (except for verb forms with the negative *es*, see section 7.2):

(48)	<i>ures betetu</i>	[urezβeterú]	'fill with water'
	<i>saldíes dator</i>	[saldíezð atóF]	'he's coming with the horse'
	<i>arnas gogor</i>	[aF nazʏoʏ óF]	'strong breath'

(4) In the dialects of Ondarroa (Rotaetxe 1978: 106-107) and Baztan (Salaburu 1984: 286-287), /b/ and /d/ are devoiced in this context, but /g/ is not. In Zeberio, the same results obtain as in Getxo (Etxebarria 1991: 262-269).

dana	'what he is'		
duñe	'what we have'	dakiñe	'what he knows'
dalakon	'because he is'		
dulekon	'because we have'	dakillekon	'because he knows'

Palatalization does not apply outside of the domain of the word when trigger and target are separated by a word boundary; that is, word-initial /n/, /l/ do not become palatals after word-final /i/:

(53)	saldi naiko	*saldi[n]aiko	'enough horses'
	mendi luse	*mendi[ʎ]use	'long mountain'

However, word-final /l/, /n/ which are preceded by /i/ do become palatals when they are resyllabified as onset of a following vowel-initial word:

(54)	min in	[mí:nin]	'to hurt'
	arin etor nas	[a.ri.ɲe.toɸ.nás]	'I came fast'
	mutil andi	[mu.ti.ʎan.dí]	'big boy'
	il árten	[i.ʎáɸ.ten]	'until dying'

Followed by a word-initial consonant, there is neither resyllabification nor Palatalization:

(55)	sein gure dosu	[séiŋgureðosú]	'which one do you want'
	agin betek	[aɣimbeték]	'a tooth'
	in dau	[indáɲ]	'he has done it'
	il san	[ilsán]	'he died'
	mutil bet	[mutilβét]	'a boy'

These facts posit an interesting problem about the ordering and domain of application of the Palatalization rule. The question is whether the rule applies in syntactic concatenation. The Palatalization rule has both a preceding and a following context. In the context /in##V/, /i##V/, where the triggering /i/ and the target nasal or lateral are both found in the same word and there is a following vowel across a word boundary, Palatalization applies, as shown in (54). However, if the context is /i##nV/, /i##lV/ there is no Palatalization. So, the rule seems to both apply and not apply at the phrasal level, depending on the distribution of boundaries. We will propose that Palatalization only applies lexically.

This process has all the characteristics of lexical rules, including the existence of lexical exceptions (see, for instance, Kaisse and Shaw 1985). The words in (56a) are examples of borrowings that do not undergo Palatalization. In addition, there is at least one word of native origin that also constitutes an exception to Palatalization, (56b):

(56)	a.	arrúina	'to ruin'	pepíno	'cucumber'
		klínika	'clinic'	abilidoso	'clever'
		gabardína	'raincoat'	ilusiño	'illusion'
		gasolína	'gasoline'	jubilasiño	'retirement'
		makinísta	'machine-driver'	famíli	'family'
		but mákiña	'machine'	milágru	'miracle'
		mineral	'mineral'		
	b.	isilik	'silent'		

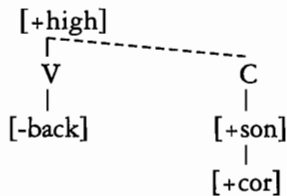
Borrowings ending in a palatalizable group (/in/, /il/) undergo Palatalization when followed by a vowel:

(57)	fusil	fusille	'rifle' (uninfl/abs sg)
	guárdasibil	guárdasibille	'Civil Guard' (uninfl/abs sg)
	fasil	fasille	'easy'
	automóbil	automóbille	'car'

Only morpheme-internal segments can constitute exceptions to Palatalization.

The analysis that we want to propose is, then, that Palatalization is a lexical rule, which can be informally formulated as in (58):

(58) Palatalization



(V = [-cons], C = [+cons])

The rule in (58) says that the feature [+high] spreads from a [-cons] segment that also bears the feature [-back] (i.e. /i/) to a following coronal sonorant coronal (i.e. /l/, /n/). Notice that in the rule no mention is made of a following environment or position within the syllable. As formulated Palatalization will affect nasals and laterals in a coda position (before pause or consonant). These effects will be corrected by the processes of Nasal and Lateral Assimilation and Neutralization, which apply postlexically and after the resyllabification of C.V groups (Low Vowel Assimilation (LVA), which applies in one of the examples will be considered in its relation with Palatalization in the next section).

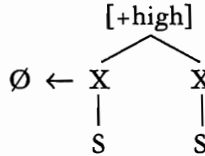
(59)	/agin/	/agin-a/	/agin baṙi/	/agin edeṙ-a/
Word level				
(LVA	_____	agine	_____	_____)
Palat.	agiṙ	agiṙe	agiṙ	agiṙ
Phrase level				
Resyllab.	_____	_____	_____	a.gi.ṙe.de.ṙa
N Assim	_____	_____	a.gim.ba.ṙi	_____
N Neutr	agin	_____	_____	_____
	[aṙin]	[aṙiṙe]	[aṙimbaṙi]	[aṙiṙeðeṙa]
	'tooth'	'the tooth,	'new tooth'	'the beautiful
		abs sg'		tooth, abs sg'

We noted in (50) that a front glide is deleted when it causes the palatalization of a following consonant. The deletion of the glide takes place obligatorily in word-internal contexts, but there is no deletion when Palatalization applies across word boundaries, as in the following phrases:

(60)	o(ra)in ori da	[o _i ŋoríð̥a]	'now, it is that'
	áin ósten	[á _i ŋósten]	'behind them'
	bein urten badot	[be _i ŋu ^h tembáð̥ot]	'if I left once'
	orain asi dire	[orá _i ŋasidiré]	'now they have started'

Glide Absorption must be a word-level rule, ordered after Palatalization. It can be formulated as follows:

(61) Glide Absorption



The rule in (61) says that when two segments belonging to different syllables are linked to the same feature [+high] (as a result of Palatalization), the first segment is deleted. The rule is blocked when the first segment is the nucleus of its syllable by structure preservation.

The relevant difference in examples where Glide Absorption applies, as in (62b) and examples where it does not apply, as in (62a) and (62c) is in the syllabification of the glide and the following palatal before postlexical resyllabification:

(62)	a. /oin/	[ó _i ŋ]	'foot'
	b. /oin-a/	[oŋé]	'the foot, abs sg'
	c. /oin andi/	[o _i ŋandí]	'big foot'

It thus seems crucial that Glide Absorption should apply in the word-level component of the Phonology, before postlexical resyllabification:

(63)	/oin/	/oin-a/	/oin andi/
Word level			
Syllabif.	o _i ŋ.	o _i ŋa.	o _i ŋ. an.di.
LVA	_____	o _i ŋe.	_____
Palat.	o _i ŋ.	o _i ŋe.	o _i ŋ. an.di.
G Absorpt.	_____	o _i ŋe.	_____
Phrase Level			
Resyllabif.	_____	_____	o _i ŋan.di
N Neutral.	o _i ŋ.	_____	_____
	[ó _i ŋ]	[oŋé]	[o _i ŋandí]

The palatalization of the coronal noncontinuant sonorant consonants /l/ and /n/ is a widespread process affecting most Basque varieties, although the particular conditions on the rule vary among varieties (see Hualde 1991a). In some dialects the rule affects a greater number of targets than in Getxo. The most extensive process of palatalization takes place in an area of eastern and central Biscay including the towns of Markina and Gernika. In this area, palatals may surface in a coda, before pause or another consonant. In addition, the rule has been simplified to include as targets all

noncontinuant coronals, both sonorants and obstruents. In addition to /l/ and /n/, Palatalization also affects /t/, and /d/ in those contexts where this segment is noncontinuant; that is after a nasal or lateral (in the sequences /ild/, /ind/). In Getxo, the coronal stops do not palatalize. Only in a handful of words is there evidence of a process of palatalization of /t/: [aṽtḗ] ~ [aṽtḗšé] 'father', [áṽtitḗ] ~ [áṽtḗšitḗšé] 'grandfather', [politḗše] 'pretty' from OSp. *polido* and [kotḗšeðú] 'pitiful' from Sp. *cuitado*. These isolated examples of palatalization of /t/ are simply to be treated either as cases of inter-dialectal borrowing or as remnants of an old process of affective palatalization that is still active in non-Biscayan dialects (see Hualde 1991a: 121-123).

A different process, generally with different conditions and with a different geographical distribution, is the palatalization of the continuant coronal /s/. That this is a historically independent process can be gathered from its occurrence in an area of Biscay, the Arratia-Zeberio region, where other segments do not palatalize. There is also evidence for the independence of /s/-Palatalization as a process in the system of rules of dialects such as that of Gernika where the noncontinuant coronals are also subject to palatalization (see Hualde 1991a:111). In Getxo, the palatalization of /s/ after /i/ is a phenomenon that seems to be spreading throughout the lexicon. A number of words present two possible pronunciations, either with [s] or with [š] after /i/:

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (64) | [pisú] ~ [pišú] | 'weight' (< Sp. peso) |
| | [iseṽ ḗí] ~ [išeṽ ḗí] | 'sweat' |
| | [tḗisḗ] ~ [tḗišḗ] | 'urine' |
| | [isilík] ~ [išilík] | 'silent' |
| | [isén] ~ [išén] | 'to be' |

Other lexical items, for which comparative evidence indicates the presence of an earlier /s/ have only one pronunciation, with [š]:

- | | | |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|
| (65) | [bišeṽ]St. B. bizar | 'beard' |
| | [elišeṽ]St. B. eliza | 'church' |
| | [gišáxo]St. B. gizajo | 'pitiful man' |

Still many (most) other words present a nonpalatalized [is] sequence: [bisí] 'to live', [bísjo] 'vice', [bisikléta] 'bicycle', [ikisí] 'to learn', [notisí] 'news', [lisú] 'flat', [isóts] 'frost', [májsu] 'teacher', [pisu] 'apartment', [bisíte] 'visit' [isén] 'name', [garisumá] 'Lent', [anís] 'anisettes', [aβisú] 'notice', etc. In addition, there are no alternations that could show the presence of an active rule of palatalization of /s/ in the synchronic phonology of the dialect. This is thus a process that may one day become generalized, eliminating all or almost all surface occurrences of [is] and giving rise to allophonic alternations in some cases. For the time being, though, the palatalization of /s/ cannot be regarded as part of the inventory of phonological rules of Getxo Basque.

4.2.3. Spirantization

The voiced obstruents /b,d,g/ present continuant and noncontinuant realizations, depending on the preceding environment. The distribution is the same as in Castilian Spanish (see, for instance, Navarro Tomás 1977, Mascaró 1984). That is, stops

are realized after pause and after a homorganic nasal or lateral. All three segments /b,d,g/ are thus realized as stops after any nasal, since nasals always agree in point of articulation with a following consonant (see section 4.1.1). But after a lateral, the results are not homogeneous for all three segments: /d/ is realized as a stop, but /b/ and /g/, which do not share a point of articulation with a preceding lateral (see section 4.1.2), are pronounced as continuants:

- (66) a. after pause
- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| [b]uru | 'head' |
| [d]ator | 'he is coming' |
| [g]ison | 'man' |
- b. after vowel or glide
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a[β]a[ð]e | 'priest' |
| la[ɣ]une [β]a[ð]ator | 'the friend is coming' |
| a[ð]a [ɣ]isona | 'this is the man' |
| oi[β]arri [β]et | 'a new bed' |
- c. after nasal
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| se[mb]et | 'how much' |
| giso[m] [b]arri | 'new man' |
| i[nd]er | 'strenght' |
| giso[n] [d]otore | 'elegant man' |
| a[ŋg]o | 'from there' |
| i[ŋg]irun | 'around' |
| giso[ŋ] [g]aste | 'young man' |
- c. after lateral
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a[lβ]oko | 'neighboring' |
| bi[lβ]o | 'Bilbao' |
| a[lɔ]e | 'side' |
| sá[lɣ]ai | 'on sale' |
| asal [β]arri | 'new skin' |
| asal [d]ústik | 'all skins' |
| asal [ɣ]orri | 'red skin' |
- d. after other consonants
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------|
| ju[zɣ]edu | 'court, tribunal' |
| be[ɸβ]a | 'word' |
| a[ɸð]i | 'sheep' |
| a[ɸɣ]i | 'light' |

Stops are not found in word-internal codas, and word-finally only voiceless stops are allowed (see section 3.2). But final stops may be realized as voiced in certain sequences of consonants (see section 4.1.5), in which case they will also surface as continuant:

- (67) stops in a coda
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| ba[ð] [β]ákarrik | 'only one' |
| su[ɣ] sartu | 'you put in' |

4.3. Processes affecting vowels

4.3.1. Low vowel assimilation

Most Biscayan as well as a number of Guipuscoan and Navarrese varieties possess a rule raising the low vowel /a/ to [e] after a high vocoid, with or without any intervening consonants. An informal formulation of the rule would be the following:

- (68) Low Vowel Assimilation

$$V \rightarrow [-\text{low}] / V \quad C_0 \text{ ______}$$

$$[+\text{high}]$$

The morphological domain of application as well as added phonological conditions vary greatly among varieties presenting a rule of this type (see Hualde 1991a: ch. 2). In Getxo, this rule of Low Vowel Assimilation only applies in some very restricted domains. A context where the rule applies is between the stem and the number markers, singular /-a/ and plural /-'a(k)/. Thus compare the absolutive plural forms in (69a), where the last vowel of the stem is nonhigh and those in (69b), where the last vowel of the stem is high and Low Vowel Assimilation applies:

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|
| (69) a. | /gison-'ak/ | gisónak | 'the men' |
| | /isots-'ak/ | isótzak | 'the frosts' |
| | /plater-'ak/ | platérak | 'the plates' |
| | /edeṙ-'ak/ | edérrak | 'the beautiful ones' |
| | /epel-'ak/ | epélak | 'the lukewarm ones' |
| | /sagaṙ-'ak/ | sagárrak | 'the apples' |
| | /asal-'ak/ | asálak | 'the skins' |
| b. | /tšakuṙ-'ak/ | txakúrrek | 'the dogs' |
| | /mutil-'ak/ | mutíllek | 'the boys' |

All the examples given are of consonant-final stems and thus present a consonant between trigger and target. With vowel-final stems, the effects of Low Vowel Assimilation cannot be observed, given a rule of vowel deletion, which deletes the number marker immediately after another vowel (see section 7.1).

Low Vowel Assimilation also affects other inflectional affixes, such as the adlative /-ra/ and the locative presuffixal number marker. Curiously the directional and destinative which seems to have the adlative as first component, do not show assimilation. Thus, compare the corresponding forms for *etze* 'house' and *mendi* 'mountain':

- | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|----------|-----------|---------|------------|-------------|
| (70) | adl sg | etzera | mendire | dir sg | eṙzerántza | mendirántza |
| | adl pl | étzetara | ménditera | dest sg | eṙzeraño | mendirano |

With other inflectional suffixes, the benefactive /-tsako/ and the comitative /-Cas/, the application of Low Vowel Assimilation is only optional:

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------|------------------|
| (71) | saldías ~ saldís | 'with the horse' |
| | saldíntzako ~ saldíntzeko | 'for the horse' |

Low Vowel Assimilation must be ordered before a process of palatalization-cum-glide-absorption, since this process causes the disappearance of glides which trigger Low Vowel Assimilation, as in the following examples (see section 4.2.2):

- (72) /oin-a/ [oɲe] 'the foot, abs sg' (cf. [oɲn] 'foot')
 /suin-a/ [suɲe] 'the son-in-law, abs sg' (cf. [suɲn] 'son-in-law')

The derivation of these words must be as follows:

(73)	/oin-a/	/suin-a/
Low Vowel Assimilation	e	e
Palatalization	ɲ	ɲ
	[oɲe]	[suɲe]

Were Palatalization to apply before, it would remove the trigger for Low Vowel Assimilation.

On the other hand, as argued in section 4.3.6, Low Vowel Assimilation must precede Mid Vowel Raising, since underlyingly mid vocoids that are raised to high by Mid Vowel Raising fail to trigger Low Vowel Assimilation, as in /oe-a/ *oya* 'the bed, abs sg' (cf. /goi-a/ *goye* 'the top, abs sg').

4.3.2. Shortening of long vowels

Two identical vocoids that become adjacent in morphological or syntactic concatenation are fused into one if both are unstressed. The following examples are from transcriptions of natural conversations:

- (74) iru urté → i.rur.té.
 'three years'
 gure etzé → gu.re.tzé.
 'our house'
 eskribeta auki áune → es.krí.be.taɥ.ki.áɥ.ne.
 'that he had in writing'
 égoten dire etzén → é.go.ten.di.re.tzén.
 'they are usually at home'

Fusion is much less likely to occur if one of the vowels is stressed:

- (75) nes.ká.as 'with the girl'
 be.yé.eɲtik 'because of the cow'
 e.tzé. es 'the house not'
 es.ne. é.ro.ten 'carrying milk'
 sá.bo.rre. é.ron. dos.ku.é 'they have taken our rubble'
 es.te.ko.te.lá. a.rré.glu.rik 'that I am beyond repair'

4.3.3. Postvocalic glide formation

Unstressed high vowels become glides in postvocalic position. The rule applies whether the first vowel is stressed or unstressed. This process is not morphologically restricted. Some morpheme-internal examples are given in (76). Additional examples can be found in section 1.2.5. In this section, both lexical and phrase-level stresses will be marked:

(76)	séj	'six'	ájta	'father'
	gójs	'morning'	kojpé	'grease'
	báj	'yes'	májsu	'teacher'
	láu	'four'	najkó	'enough'

Examples from natural recorded conversations illustrating the application of the process across word boundaries are given in (77):

- (77) otzá iten dáu → o.tzájten.dáu
 'it is cold'
 askó in daure → as.kójn.daure
 'they have done a lot'
 egune in baño lélaú → e.gu.nejn.ba.ño.lé.laú
 'before the day breaking'
 ánjela beré interina ibil sán → án.je.la.be.réjn.te.ri.najbi.l.sán
 'Angela also worked as a maid'
 áuskera in dáiten → áus.ke.rajn.dájten
 'so that they speak Basque'
 bedrátzi urté in nendusén → be.drá.tziur.téjnen.du.sén
 'I spent twenty years'
 entérru ixen sán → en.té.rrujxen.sán
 'it was the burial'

The rule does not normally apply to stressed high vocoids. There are few monomorphemic words with an accented postvocalic high vowel. The only examples seem to be borrowings, but they illustrate that stress on the high vocoid blocks gliding:

- (78) e.go.ís.te 'egotistic'
 re.ú.me 'rheumatism' (also réu.me, with stress shift)

The non-application of gliding to stressed postvocalic high vocoids is also illustrated in the following examples:

- (79) (e)ta. úmek an yáyo siren mítiñe. íten yóna
 'and the children were born there' 'having gone to a rally'
 eta. íbilten nintzén nire. úrtek
 'and I used to do' 'my years'
 koka. íten, sáborre. íten emeko. íngirun
 'making cok, making rubble' 'around here'

The process of diphthongization by gliding of postvocalic high vocoids can be formulated as follows:

- (80) Postvocalic Glide Formation
 V
 [+high] → [-syll] / V ____
 [-stress]

4.3.4. *Prevocalic glide formation*

In unstressed sequences where a high vowel immediately precedes another vowel, the high vowel can optionally glide, thus creating a diphthong. This is a fast speech rule which does not usually apply in slower styles. Normally, gliding can take place only if the high vowel itself and the following vowel are both unstressed. In the examples both lexical and phrasal stresses are marked, since both are relevant for the operation of the process of diphthongization. In the examples in (81), both vocoids involved are unstressed and Prevocalic Glide Formation can apply. As mentioned, this rule is only of optional application and, thus, pronunciations with a heterosyllabic sequence of vowels (hiatus) are also possible in these cases:

- (81) sal.di.a.ná ~ sal.dja.ná 'to the horse' (adlative)
 katu.a.ná ~ ka.tɥa.ná 'to the cat'
 i.ñú.rrí.a.ná ~ i.ñú.rrja.ná 'to the ant'
 gu.súr.ti.a.ná ~ gu.súr.tja.ná 'to the liar'
 pátu.a.ná ~ pá.tɥa.ná 'to the duck'

The following are examples from natural conversation illustrating this process in phrasal environments:

- (82) itxíosu apur betén → i.txí.o.sɥa.pur.be.tén
 'leave it for a little while'
 iru aístá → i.rɥaɨs.tá
 'three sisters'
 ari es sakon gústaten → a.rje.sa.kon.gús.ta.ten
 'he did not use to like it'
 ikusi orí → i.ku.sjo.rí
 'see that'
 iru abádek → i.rɥa.bá.dek
 'the three priests'
 ni es nas akórda → nje.na.sa.kór.da
 'I did not remember'

In the following examples, on the other hand, the high vocoid receives stress, and gliding is blocked. Only the pronunciation in hiatus is possible:

- (83) a. monomorphemic sequences kur.tzí.o 'crossroads'
 ma.ní.e 'mania' ba.lí.o (~ba.li.ó) 'to be worth'
 o.rí.o 'oil'
 b. across word-internal boundaries li.sú.ɥ 'flatter'
 sal.dí.es 'with the horse' in.der.tzú.ɥ 'stronger'
 ka.tú.es 'with the cat' gí.ɥ 'more'
 por.tú.es 'with the port' lo.dí.en 'fattest'
 gur.dí.es 'with the chariot' an.dí.en 'biggest'
 i.tu.rrí.es 'with the fountain' li.sú.en 'flattest'
 lodí.ɥ 'fatter' in.der.tzú.en 'strongest'
 andí.ɥ 'bigger'

c. across word boundaries	lu.rre.rí. e.mon. buél.te.
e.san. do.sú. i.se.na.	'turn the soil over'
'you have said the name'	dán.da.rres. de.kú. e.tzé.
i.mi.ñí. or.	'we have the house in ruins'
'put it there'	

The creation of a diphthong by gliding of a prevocalic high vowel is also blocked when stress falls on the second vocoid. In the following examples, the vowel following the high vocoid receives phrasal stress and, again, only a hiatus pronunciation is found:

(84) bá.xu.á <u>u</u>	'shorter'	bá.xu.én	'shortest'
jús.tu.á <u>u</u>	'tighter'	jús.tu.én	'tightest'
lo.tzá.ti.á <u>u</u>	'more timid'	lo.tzá.ti.én	'most timid'
bil.dúr.ti.á <u>u</u>	'more fearful'	bil.dúr.ti.én	'most fearful'

If these words are not phrase-final and, thus, do not receive phrasal stress on their last syllable, then they can undergo Prevocalic Gliding Formation:

(85) bá.x <u>u</u> a <u>u</u> dá	bá.x <u>u</u> e.na dá
'it is shorter'	'it is the shortest'
jús.t <u>u</u> a <u>u</u> dá	jús.t <u>u</u> e.na dá
'it is fairer'	'it is the fairest'
lo.tzá.t <u>u</u> a <u>u</u> dá	lo.tzá.t <u>u</u> e.na dá
'it is more timid'	'it is the most timid'
bil.dúr.t <u>u</u> a <u>u</u> dá	bil.dúr.t <u>u</u> e.na dá
'it is more fearful'	'it is the most fearful'

Some examples containing tautomorphic sequences with stress on the second vowel are given in (86):

(86) so.ri.ón 'happiness'	la.gun.tzi.ó 'help'
bi.ótz 'heart'	bali.ó ~ ba.lí.o 'to be worth'

The examples in (87) from natural conversation illustrate the same situation in syntactic concatenation:

(87) o.ri. és	gar.bi. á <u>u</u> .ki.te.ko
'not that'	'to have it clean'

The rule of gliding that we are examining can be given a formulation as in (88):

(88) Prevocalic Glide Formation (optional)
V
[+high] → [-syll] / ____ V
[-stress] [-stress]

In unstressed /iu/, /ui/ sequences both Prevocalic and Postvocalic Glide Formation could apply in principle. In these sequences, which of the two high vocoids is realized as a glide and which as a consonant is not clear; both pronunciations would seem to be possible:

This is parallel to the situation in Spanish (cf. *ley* [léj] 'law', *leyes* [lé.jes] 'laws' and *ley es* [lé.jes] ~ [léjes] 'law is').

There is no consonantization of glides across a compound boundary either: *anárrabak* [a.ná.ja.ṛa.bák] 'brothers and sisters'. In this, compound boundaries show the same strong character as for other phonological rules.

Also as in Spanish, the resyllabification of glides is not automatic:

- (94) lélau akórda → lé.lau̯. a.kór.da bádau oráin → bá.da̯. o.ráin
'remember earlier' 'if there is now'

4.3.6. Raising and gliding of postvocalic mid vowels

The sequences [æ], [œ], [ao], [eo], where the second element is unstressed, are never found morpheme-internally. The reason for this is that there is a rule raising mid vowels in this position. Nevertheless, such sequences do occur underlyingly, at least in morpheme-final position. Consider the following examples:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| (95) | uninflected | absolute sg | |
| a. | botoj̥ | botoya | 'button' |
| | gastaj̥ | gastaya | 'cheese' |
| | erratoj̥ | erratoya | 'rat' |
| | kanpaj̥ | kanpaya | 'bell' |
| | oj̥ | oya | 'bed' |
| b. | yaj̥ | yaye | 'holiday' |
| | bej̥ | beye | 'cow' |
| | gaj̥ | gaye | 'call' |
| | sej̥ | seye | 'six' |
| | goj̥ | goye | 'top' |
| | úrdaĵ̥ | úrdaye | 'bacon' |
| | gaĵ̥ | gawe | 'night' |
| | laĵ̥ | lawe | 'four' |

On the surface all the uninflected forms in (95) end in a diphthong. However, when inflected for the absolute singular or other cases containing a low vowel, the stems in (a) trigger Low Vowel Assimilation and those in (b) do not. This can be accounted for if the stems in (a) end in a mid vowel, whereas those in (b) end in a high vowel. The surface identity between these endings is caused by a rule raising an unstressed mid vowel after another nonhigh vowel:

- (96) Mid Vowel Raising
 V V
 [-low] → [+high] / [-high] ____

Then both underlying high vowels and those derived by Mid Vowel Raising undergo gliding after a vowel by the rule of Postvocalic Glide Formation examined in section 4.3.3 and become fricatives if in an onset by the process of Consonantization examined in 4.3.5.

Since derived high vowels do not trigger Low Vowel Assimilation, this rule must be ordered before Mid Vowel Raising.

The derivations of [oj] / [oja] 'bed' and [goj] / [goje] 'top' are as follows:

(97)	/oe-a/	/goi-a/
Low Vowel Assimilation		goie
Mid Vowel Raising	oia	_____
Syllabification	o.ja	go.je
Consonantization	o.ja	go.je
	[ojá]	[gojé]

Mid Vowel Raising applies only morpheme-internally. It does not apply across word-boundaries or word-internal morphological boundaries:⁶

- (98) kókolo ederra [kó.ko.lo.e.ðe.ɾá], *[kó.ko.lojðe.ɾá] 'the big idiot'
 kókolo-en-a [kó.ko.lo.e.ná], *[kó.ko.lojná] 'the silliest one'

5. Syllabification

A number of the rules examined in the above sections make reference to the position of elements within the syllable. It is thus important to determine how syllables are built. The main challenge that the syllabification procedure finds in Getxo Basque is presented by the fact that some vocoids are syllabified as syllable nuclei in some contexts but as nonnuclei in others. It has been shown that glides are not underlyingly distinct from high vowels. Certain alternations have also led us to conclude that some surface nonsyllabic segments represent underlying mid vowels. This was concluded from the observation that only some stem-final glides appear to trigger Low Vowel Assimilation. Those which do, it was argued, represent underlyingly high vocoids, whereas those which do not are derived from mid vocoids. Our syllabification procedure must then account for the double behavior of mid and high vocoids as syllable peaks or margins.

We will consider underlyingly high vocoids first. Leaving aside for the moment the effects of the fast speech process of Prevocalic Glide Formation, high vocoids have the distribution illustrated in the following examples:

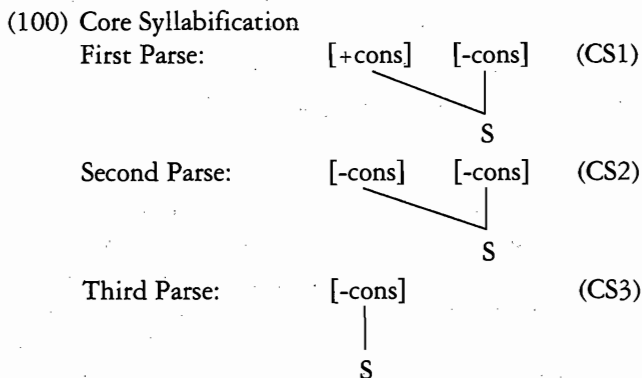
- | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------|
| (99) a. | i.tu.ɾri | 'fountain' | e.ɥn | 'a hundred' |
| | a.bi.a.da | 'speed' | su.ɥn | 'son-in-law' |
| | bi.or.tu | 'to twist' | c. go.ye | 'the top' |
| | b. goj | 'top' | ga.we | 'the night' |
| | ga.ɥ | 'night' | ya.yo | 'to be born' |

In the examples in (99a), high vocoids are syllable nuclei and are, thus, realized as vowels; in those in (99b) the high vocoids are realized as glides in the rhyme of the syllable; and in those in (99c) the underlying high vocoids are syllabified as on-

(6) This creates an ordering problem, since we have argued that Low Vowel Assimilation, which applies across certain inflectional boundaries is ordered before Mid Vowel Raising. The problem is solved if those same inflectional contexts are also in the domain of Mid Vowel Raising. Across these morphological boundaries the rule would simply lack possible inputs.

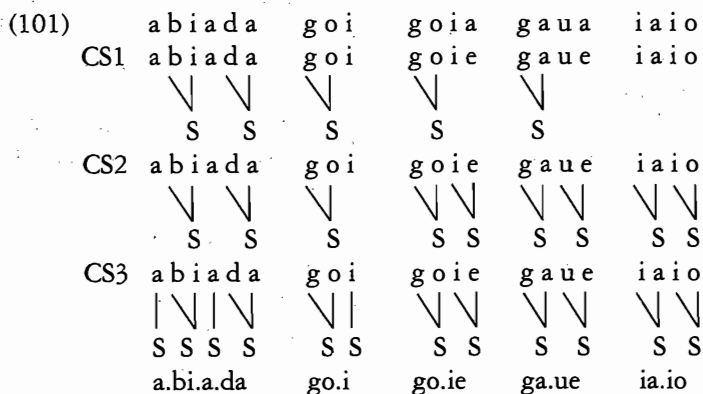
sets and surface as "hardened" glides. Syllabification is completely predictable in every case and thus does not need to be indicated in underlying representation.

We will adopt a syllabification procedure in which not all syllables are created at once. We want to propose that the first rule of syllabification takes a [-consonantal] segment and groups it into a syllable with a [+consonantal] segment to its left, as rhyme (nucleus) and onset, respectively. On the second parse, two adjacent [-consonantal] segments are joined in one syllable, the second one being the nucleus. Finally, onsetless syllables are created with [-consonantal] segments. This mechanism of formation of core syllables by successive parses is somewhat in the spirit of Dell and Elmedlaoui (1986), although there are important differences between the proposals:

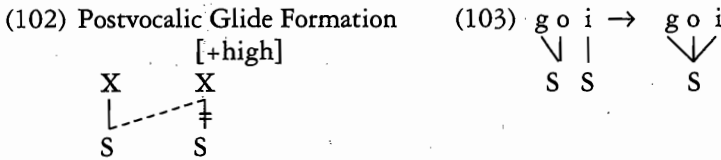


(vertical lines indicate syllable nuclei, S= syllable)

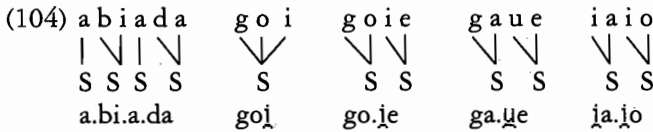
Consider the syllabification of the following words:



As regards syllabification, the application of all three parses of Core Syllabification to our examples produces correct surface results in all cases except for the word /goi/, which is parsed as bisyllabic but should have only one syllable. The correct syllabification is produced by application of a rule of Postvocalic Glide Formation, which now we can formulate as (102); this rule applies to /goi/ producing [goi] in (103):



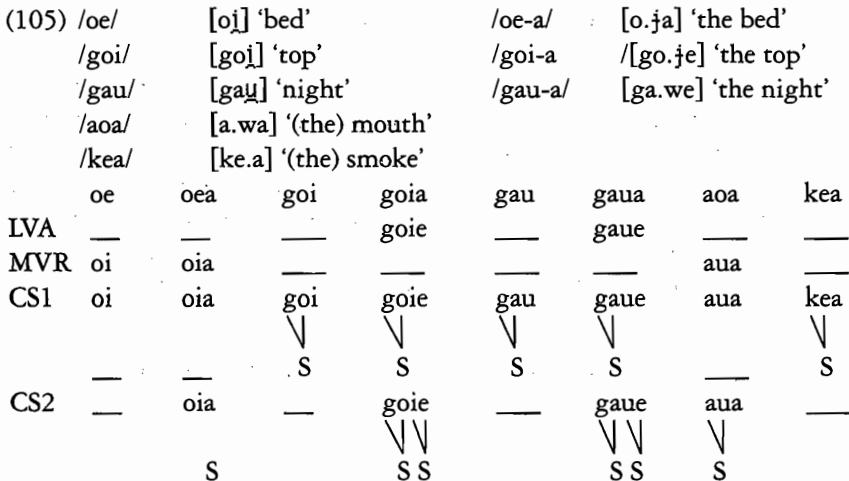
After this rule, the final syllabification of all our examples is as follows:



Glides in onset position are hardened to fricatives, giving surface forms: [aβiaðá] ‘speed’, [gói] ‘top’, [gojé] ‘the top’ [gawé] ‘the night’ and [jajó] ‘to be born’.

Postvocalic high vocoids must be adjoined to the preceding syllable before the moment at which phrase final stress is assigned. Otherwise incorrect results such as **fanfarroi* would be obtained phrase-finally, instead of correct *fanfarrói* ‘braggart’ (see section 6). As mentioned in section 1.2.5, there is a couple of borrowings such as *e.go.ís.te* that do not undergo Postvocalic Glide Formation. It is the presence of lexical stress on the high vocoid that blocks the process.

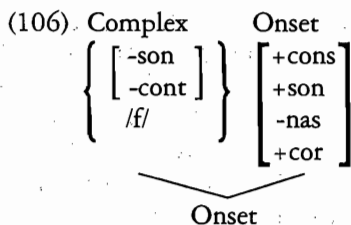
Turning now our attention to underlying mid vocoids that surface as glides or “hardened glides”, these segments are made [+high] by the rule of Mid Vowel Raising (see section 4.3.6). If this rule is ordered before the syllabification procedure, for which there does not seem to be any impediment, they can be treated just as high vocoids are by the rules of Core Syllabification. Mid Vowel Raising (MVR) must, in its turn, be preceded by Low Vowel Assimilation (LVA), as was shown in section 4.3.6. The different operations thus apply in the order given in the following derivations:



CS3	oi	oia	goi	goie	gau	gaue	aua	kea
		∨	∨	∨∨	∨	∨∨	∨	∨
	SS	S S	SS	S S	S S	S S	S S	S S
PGF	oi	—	goi	—	gau	—	—	—
	∨		∨		∨			
	S		S		S			
	oi	oia	goi	goie	gau	gaue	aua	kea
	∨	∨	∨	∨∨	∨	∨∨	∨	∨
	S	SS	S	S S	S	S S	S S	S S
	[oi]	[o.ʝa]	[goi]	[go.ʝe]	[gau]	[ga.we]	[a.wa]	[ke.a]

Aside from the phenomena that we have just examined, the rest of the syllabification procedure is rather straightforward. A couple of adjunction rules create complex onsets and codas. As in most languages, onsets take priority over codas; that is, when a segment could be syllabified either as an onset or as a coda without violating any restrictions on syllable structure, it will be syllabified in onset position.

It is possible to adjoin a segment to the left of a syllable formed by Core Syllabification, creating a complex onset only when the segment that occupies the onset position is a coronal liquid and the segment to its left is a stop or /f/, except that /d/ cannot be adjoined to /l/ (see section 2.1):



Filter: */dl/

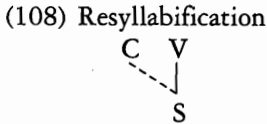
After Complex Onset, other operations adjoin segments to the right of the nucleus to form the permissible complex rhymes.

As we saw in sections 2.3 and 3.2, word-internal codas are subject to more restrictions than word-final codas. In a word-internal syllable, in addition to a possible glide adjoined by Postvocalic Glide Formation, only a few consonants may follow the nucleus in the rhyme: /N/, /l/, /ʃ/, /s/, where /N/ represents a nasal with the same point of articulation than the following segment. Assuming that phonemically this nasal is /n/ (or, alternatively, that coronal is the default point of articulation), the consonants that can occur in an internal coda are all coronal (or default) sonorants and/or continuants.

(107) Coda: Adjoin a coronal (or default place) segment bearing [+son] or [+cont] in the coda.

Word-finally, /k/ may be also adjoined and certain sequences of two coronals are also permitted (see section 3.2)

In addition to rules creating syllable structure, there is a rule of Resyllabification that moves a word-final consonant to the onset position of a following onsetless syllable:



The following examples illustrate the process of resyllabification across word boundaries:

- (109) es imiñi → e.si.mi.ñi 'do not put it'
gison andi → gi.so.nan.di 'big man'

As was mentioned in section 4.3.3, final glides, unlike final consonants, do not consistently resyllabify.

6. Stress assignment

6.1. Basic accentual facts

In Getxo Basque, as in other western dialects, there is a lexical distinction between accented and unaccented words. Unaccented words only receive stress at the phrase level by a rule that stresses the phrase-final syllable. All the words in the following examples are lexically unaccented:⁷

- (110) laguné 'the friend'
lagunerí 'to the friend'
lagun ederrá 'the beautiful friend'
gure lagun ederrá 'our beautiful friend'
gure lagun ederrarí 'to our beautiful friend'

Accented words, on the other hand, have fixed stress on a given (non-final) syllable. Words such as *lagúnék* 'the friends', *lagúneri* 'to the friends', *bélarri* 'ear' and *makílla* 'stick', in the following examples, are accented. In addition to their lexically determined stress, accented words may also bear phrase-final stress, as the examples show:

- (111) lagúnék 'the friends' bélarri ederrá 'the beautiful ear'
lagúnerí 'to the friends' egúski ederrá 'the beautiful sun'
bélarrí 'the ear'

The example *lagúnék* shows that the rule of phrase-final stress fails to apply if the phrase-final word has lexical stress on the penultimate syllable (i.e. we don't have **lagúnék*).

Underlying accent is a property of morphemes. A number of roots are accented on some (non-final) syllable. For instance, the roots /bélarri/ 'ear' and /báxu/ 'short' are accented on its first syllable; /egúski/ 'sun'⁸ is accented on its second syllable.

(7) For more extensive exemplification, cf. Bilbao (1991). A metrical analysis is given in Hualde (1991b).

(8) In this section, all forms will be written in orthographic representation, even when given within slanted lines.

A lexical accent may also be introduced by a suffix. Accentually marked suffixes are for the most part preaccenting; that is, they assign an accent to the preceding syllable. There are no morphemes accented on their last syllable⁹. A consequence of this is that monosyllabic suffixes can be preaccenting but not accented on its only syllable. All plural suffixes are preaccenting. A few nonplural inflectional suffixes also have this property. Quite a few derivational suffixes are also accentually marked underlyingly. In the following examples, the plural absolutive /-'ak/, the superlative /-'en/ and the ordinal /-'garren/ are preaccenting. In underlying representations, we will mark preaccentuation by an apostrophe preceding those morphemes that have this property. In the examples phrase-final stress is disregarded:

(112) /bélarri-a-ra/	bélarrire	'to the ear, adl'
/báxu-a-ri/	báxuri	'to the short one, dat'
/egúski-a-ra/	egúskire	'to the sun, adl'
/gison-'ak/	gisónak	'the men, abs'
/andi-'en-a/	andíena	'the biggest one, abs'
/saspí-'garren-a/	saspígarrena	'the seventh one, abs'

A great number of compounds also present lexical accent, generally on the last syllable of the first component, even if both components would be unaccented in isolation:

(113) /buru-andi/	burúandi	'big-headed'
/sagu-sarr-a/	sagúsarra	'the bat' (lit. 'old mouse')
/elis-ate/	elísate	'church door'

In words containing more than one accentually marked morpheme the first one (leftmost) of them determines the placement of surface stress (cf. also 148):

(114) /bélarri-'ak/	bélarrik	'the ears, abs'
/saspí-'garren-'ak/	saspígarrenak	'the seventh ones, abs'
/báxu-'en-'ak/	báxuenak	'the shortest ones, abs'
/sagu-(')sarr-'ak/	sagúsarrak	'the bats' ¹⁰

Only one underlying accent per word is allowed to surface, the leftmost one. As indicated above, on the other hand, accented words (those containing one or more accentually marked morpheme) may receive phrase-final stress on their last syllable in addition to a lexical stress on some other syllable. Thus the words in (114) will actually be pronounced with two stresses if phrase-final:

(115) bélarrik	'the ears, abs'
saspígarrenák	'the seventh ones, abs'
báxuenák	'the shortest ones, abs'

(9) A putative exception is *mái* 'table', which can be taken as underlyingly bisyllabic /mae/ or /mai/, cf. section 8.1.1.

(10) In this example, the accent that surfaces is the one introduced by the compound rule (cf. section 6.2).

The first stress in these examples is assigned at the word level, and corresponds to the leftmost lexical mark, as indicated. The second one is assigned at the phrase level. Thus, whereas only one lexical accent per word may surface, this is compatible with phrase-level stress on a different syllable of the same word. As was also mentioned, phrase-final stress only fails to apply if the phrase-final word is assigned penultimate stress by the lexical rule of stress-assignment. There is thus a prohibition against adjacent stresses, the application of the rule of Phrasal Stress is blocked when it would create such an ill-formed representation.

The two rules of stress assignment that have been illustrated can be summarized as follows:

- (116) a/ Lexical Stress: the first accentually marked morpheme in the word determines the placement of stress.
 b/ Phrasal Stress: the last syllable in the phrase receives stress.

6.2. The Compound Rule

Lexical accents may be a property of roots or suffixes, but are also assigned by rule in compounds:

- (117) Compound Rule: Assign an accent to the last syllable of the first member.
 e.g. *sagu-sar* → *sagú-sar* 'bat' (lit. 'old-mouse')

In a compound such as */bélarr-ondo/ bélarrondo* 'side of face', where the first member is accented, the Compound Rule will produce the representation */bélarr-ondo/*. But the accent introduced by the Compound Rule will not surface since the leftmost lexical accent wins out by the rule of Lexical Stress.

Not all compounds are accented according to the Compound Rule. A number of them are accented on the first syllable of the second member instead, and some others are unaccented. Nevertheless, in spite of presenting exceptions, the Compound Rule accounts for the pattern of most compounds and is a productive rule.

6.3. Stress retraction with vowel-final bases

Plural suffixes appear to be preaccenting when attached to consonantal-bases, as in the examples in (118a). With vowel-final bases, instead, some plural suffixes place the stress two syllables to their left, as in (118b):

- (118) a. consonant-final bases
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>/gison-'ak/</i> | <i>gisónak</i> | 'the men, abs/erg' |
| <i>/gison-'ari/</i> | <i>gisónari</i> | 'to the men, dat' |
| <i>/kuntzurrun-'ak/</i> | <i>kuntzurrunék</i> | 'the kidneys, abs/erg' |
| <i>/kuntzurrun-'ari/</i> | <i>kuntzurrunéri</i> | 'to the kidneys, dat' |
| <i>/kuntzurrun-'atan/</i> | <i>kuntzurrunétan</i> | 'in the kidneys' |
- b. vowel-final bases
- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>/etze-'ak/</i> | <i>étzek</i> | 'the houses, abs/erg' |
| <i>/etze-'ari/</i> | <i>étzeri</i> | 'to the houses, dat' |
| <i>/iturri-'ak/</i> | <i>itúrrik</i> | 'the fountains, abs/erg' |

/iturri-'ari/	itúrri	'to the fountains, dat'
/iturri-'atan/	itúrriten	'in the fountains'

In examples such as *étzeri*, *itúrri*, *itúrriten*, the stress does not fall on the final syllable of the base, but rather on the penultimate. This phenomenon, no doubt, must be connected to the deletion of the first suffixal vowel in these cases. What seems to be the case is that the deleted vowel transmits its prosodic property (preaccentuation) to the vowel that triggers the deletion. Indicating the preaccenting character of a vowel by capitalization, the process is as follows:¹¹

- (119) iturri-Ak → iturrIk → itúrrik 'the fountains, abs/erg'
iturri-Ari → iturrIri → itúrriri 'to the fountains, dat'

6.4. Preaccentuation

The future suffix /-''ko/ and the imperfective /-''tzen/, /-''ten/ place the stress two syllables to their left (this property is signaled by a double apostrophe preceding the morpheme in morphemic representations):

(120) perfective	future	imperfective	
kendu	kénduko	kénduten/kéntzen	'take away'
apurtu	apúrtuko	apúrtuten/ápurtzen	'break'
ikusi	ikúsiko/ikusko	ikúsiten/ikusten	'see'
ibilli	ibílliko/ibilko	ibílliten/ibiltzen	'walk'
egon	égongo	égoten	'be, stay'
emon	émongo	émoten	'give'
atara	atáraten	atáranko	'take out'

These suffixes can be taken as being both underlyingly preaccenting and, in addition, as being lexically marked as triggers of a rule of accent retraction. The combined action of these two properties will place stress two syllables before the suffix:

- (121) /apurtu-''ko/ apurtúko (by preaccentuation) → apúrtuko (by lexically conditioned retraction)

Rules of retraction are also found in other dialects of the western prosodic type, although the suffixes that trigger retraction vary considerably from dialect to dialect. In some dialects, plural suffixes have this property, giving rise to plural forms such as *gísonak* 'the men abs/erg' instead of *gísonak*.

As expected, if the base itself is accented, its accent prevails over that assigned by the suffix, since the rule of Lexical Stress determines that the leftmost accent mark wins out. Thus from an accented base such as /asár-ra-tu/ 'to get angry' we obtain *asárratuko*, *asárratuten*.

6.5. Deaccentuation

A few derivational suffixes appear to trigger the deletion of a lexical accent on the root:

(11) See Hualde (1991b) for a formal account of this phenomenon.

(122) txistu	'flute'	txistulari	'flautist'
aiskóra	'axe'	aiskolari	'lumberjack'
éuskera	'Basque lg'	euskaldun	'Basque speaker'
tónto	'stupid'	tontakeri	'stupid action'

This must be treated as a special case, where these suffixes, which are very few in number, are lexically marked as triggering deaccentuation.

6.6. Stress clash resolution

When the rules of Lexical Stress and Phrasal Stress would place stresses on two contiguous syllables, the second one of the two stresses is deleted. This rule applies both when the second of the two stresses is assigned by the Phrasal stress rule as in (123), and when the deleted second stress is lexically assigned, as in (124):¹²

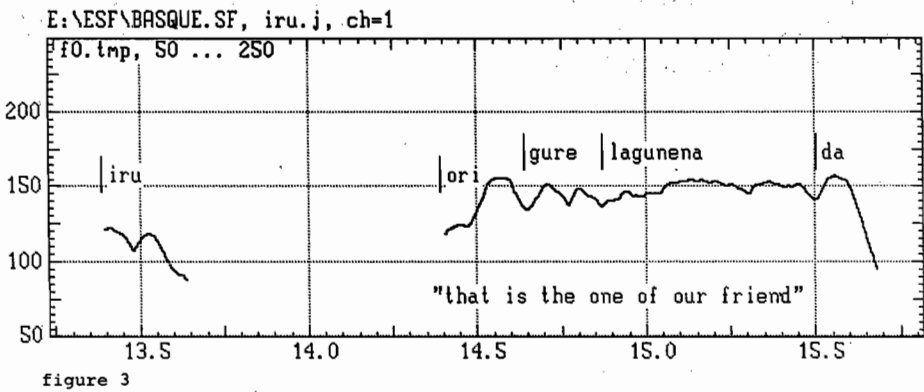
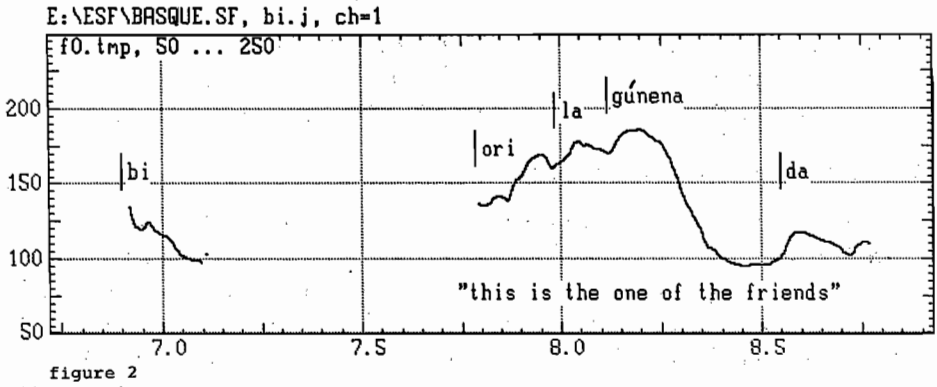
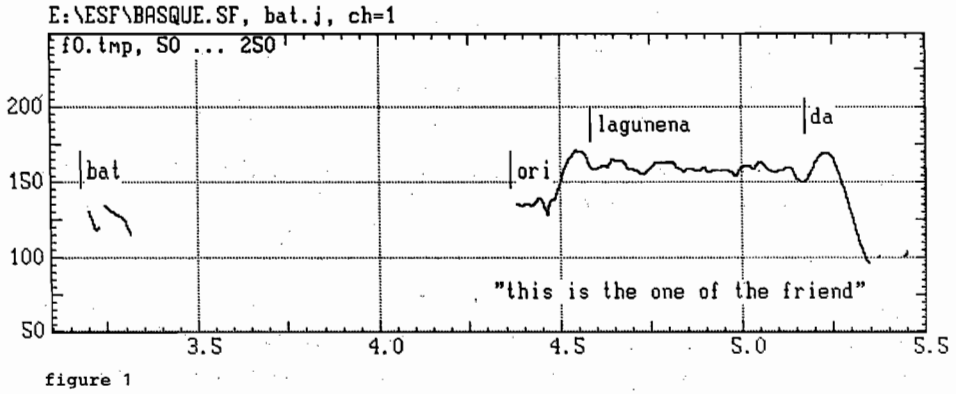
(123) /lagun-'ak/	Lexical Stress:	lagúnek
'the friends'	Phrasal Stress:	lagúnék
	Clash Resolution:	lagúnek
(124) /non bóta dosue/	Lexical Stress:	non bóta dosue
'where have you thrown	Phrasal Stress:	nón bóta dosué
it away?'	Clash Resolution:	nón bota dosué

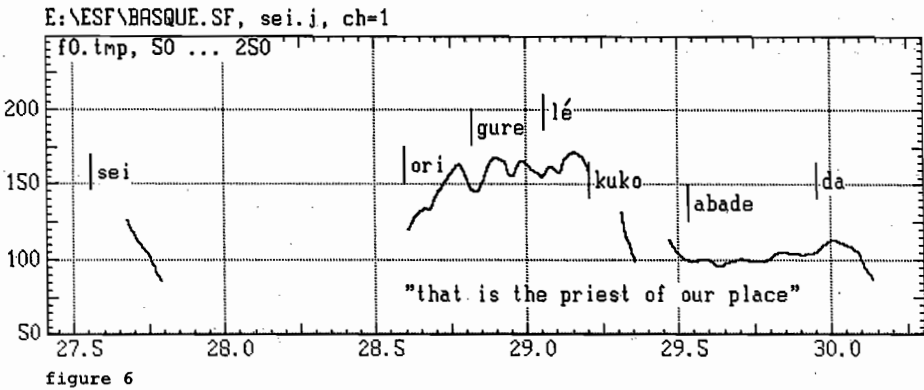
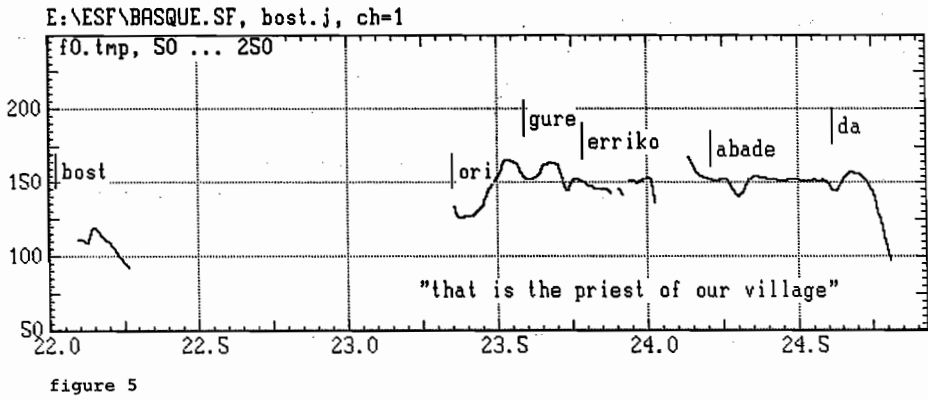
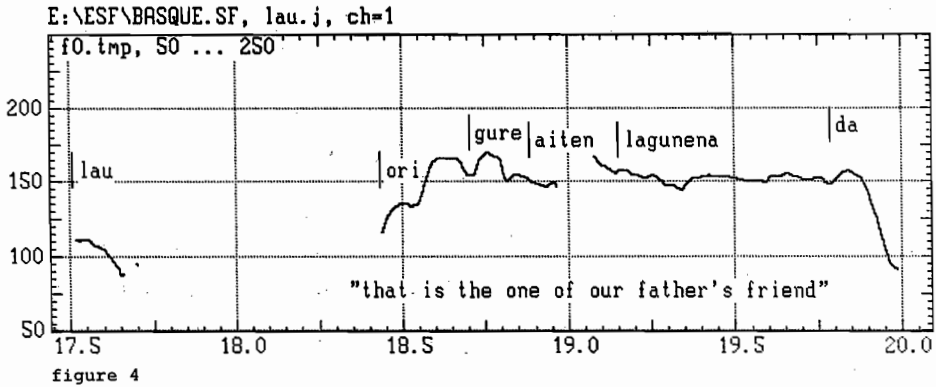
6.6. Phonetic correlates of stress

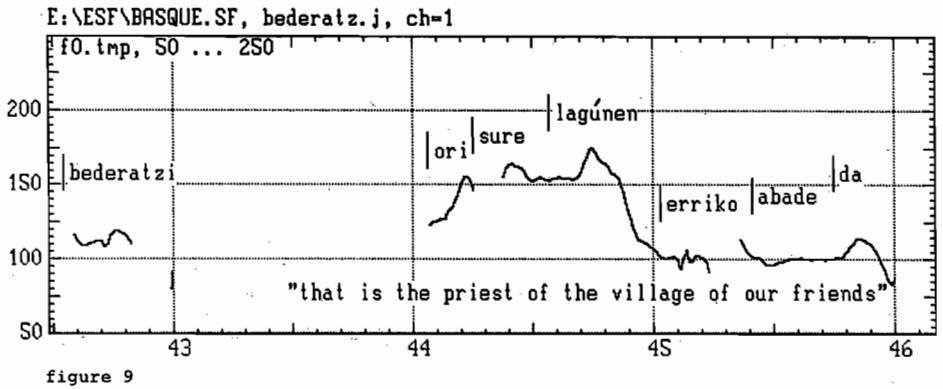
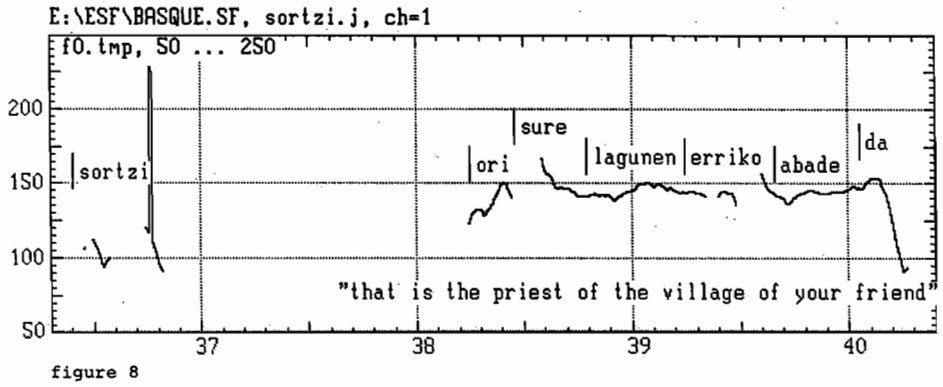
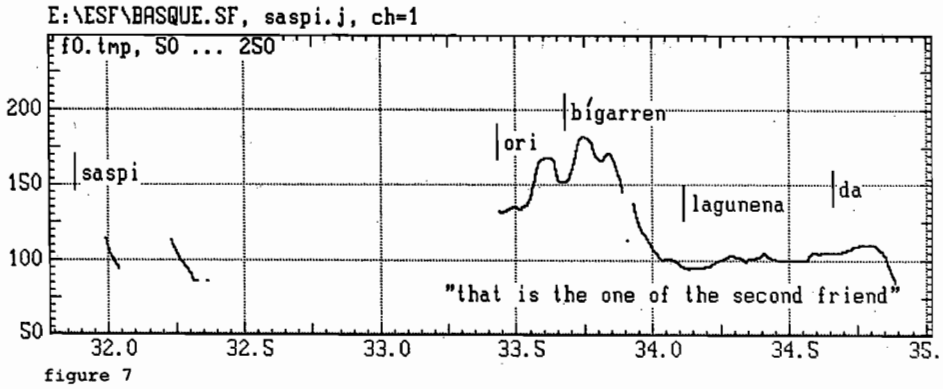
The main phonetic correlate of stress in Getxo Basque is pitch. Stressed syllables are associated with a High-Low contour. Whereas we are not in a position to maintain that there are not other physical correlates of stress such as duration or amplitude, pitch is a sufficient condition to determine the location of stressed syllables.

In the following figures, fundamental frequency (pitch) tracings are given for a number of utterances. In figures 2, 6, 7 and 9, the utterances contain accented words, respectively, *lagúnena*, *lékuko*, *bígarren* and *lagúnen*. These words present a marked rise and fall on the stressed syllable. These figures can be compared with 1, 3, 4, 5 and 8, which correspond to utterances containing only unaccented words and which present comparatively rather flat contours. In every figure the tonal effects of the phrasal-final stress can be observed as a rise and fall on the last syllable (the copula *da* 'is' in all the examples).

(12) See Bilbao (1991) for further exemplification.







7. Restricted morphophonological processes

7.1. Number marker deletion and its morphological consequences

In Getxo and a small surrounding area, the inflected forms of vowel-final nominal stems lack the number vowel marker that precedes case endings with consonant-final stems. Compare, for instance the absolutive and dative singular of /gison/ 'man' and /baso/ 'forest' (for extensive exemplification see section 8.1):

(125) uninflected	gison	baso
abs sg	gisona	baso
dat sg	gisonari	basori

This phonologically motivated process is restricted to vowel sequences where the second element is a number marker, singular /-a/ or plural /-'a(k)/. The rule can be given the following formulation:

(126) Number Marker Deletion
V
[number] → Ø / V ____

This morphologically-conditioned phonological rule has brought about very important changes in the morphosyntax of the dialect. One consequence has been the almost complete loss of the indefinite number. Most other Basque dialects, besides a plural and a singular, have an indefinite number that is used with numerals and other quantifiers, among other uses, as in the following examples from the standard dialect: *zenbat gizon?* 'how many men?', *hiru gizon* 'three men, abs', *hiru gizoni* 'to three men, dat') (as opposed to the plural *hiru gizonak* 'the three men', *hiru gizonen* 'to the three men'). For the most part, singular and indefinite differ in that singular forms carry the singular determiner /-a/ and indefinite forms do not. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the rule of Number Marker Deletion would make this morphological distinction opaque in the case of vowel-final stems. To see this, it will help to examine the situation in a not very different dialect such as that of Gernika, which in the relevant respects illustrates the situation that would obtain in Getxo before the acquisition of the rule of Number Marker Deletion. Consider thus the following partial declensional paradigms for *baso* 'forest', *gixon* 'man' and *lagun* 'friend', showing singular and indefinite forms in the dialect of Gernika:

(127) Gernika					
a.		singular		indefinite	
	abs	/baso-a/	basoa	/baso/	baso
	erg	/baso-a-k/	basoak	/baso-k/	basok
	dat	/baso-a-ri/	basoari	/baso-ri/	basori
	gen	/baso-a-n/	basoan	/baso-n/	bason
	abs	/gixon-a/	gixona	/gixon/	gixon
	erg	/gixon-a-k/	gixonak	/gixon-k/	gixonek
	dat	/gixon-a-ri/	gixonari	/gixon-ri/	gixoneri
	gen	/gixon-a-n/	gixonan	/gixon-n/	gixonen

abs	/lagun-a/	lagune	/lagun/	lagun
erg	/lagun-a-k/	lagunek	/lagun-k/	lagunek
dat	/lagun-a-ri/	laguneri	/lagun-ri/	laguneri
gen	/lagun-a-n/	lagunen	/lagun-n/	lagunen

In this dialect, vowel-final stems such as *baso* show that the same case endings are used in the singular and the indefinite, with the difference that in the singular a number marker /-a/ is attached first, whereas in the indefinite the case endings attach directly to the stem. The consonant-final form *gixon*, shows that an epenthetic vowel /e/ is inserted in the indefinite to avoid clashes of two consonants. In *lagun*, which is consonant-final and has a high vowel in its last syllable, the rule of Low Vowel Assimilation (see section 4.3.1) obliterates the distinction between singular and indefinite forms in all cases shown but the absolutive, since both /-a/ representing the singular morpheme and the epenthetic vowel of indefinite forms are realized as [e] here. In spite of this neutralization with bases like *lagun*, the phonological distinction between singular and indefinite forms is apparent in a sufficiently large number of forms to allow for a clear opposition between the two morphological categories.

Suppose that the dialect acquires a rule such as Number Marker Deletion, simplifying vowel sequences in certain morphological environments. The resulting paradigm would be the following:

(128) Gernika + Number Marker Deletion (reconstructed)

a.		singular		indefinite	
	abs	/baso-a/	baso	/baso/	baso
	erg	/baso-a-k/	basok	/baso-k/	basok
	dat	/baso-a-ri/	basori	/baso-ri/	basori
	gen	/baso-a-n/	bason	/baso-n/	bason
	abs	/gixon-a/	gixona	/gixon/	gixon
	erg	/gixon-a-k/	gixonak	/gixon-k/	gixonek
	dat	/gixon-a-ri/	gixonari	/gixon-ri/	gixoneri
	gen	/gixon-a-n/	gixonan	/gixon-n/	gixonen
	abs	/lagun-a/	lagune	/lagun/	lagun
	erg	/lagun-a-k/	lagunek	/lagun-k/	lagunek
	dat	/lagun-a-ri/	laguneri	/lagun-ri/	laguneri
	gen	/lagun-a-n/	lagunen	/lagun-n/	lagunen

As shown, Number Marker Deletion would cause a merger between singular and indefinite forms with vowel-final bases such as *baso*. When this is added to the already existing homophony in the case of consonant-final bases with a high vowel in the last syllable such as *lagun*, the net result is that only consonant-final bases have different singular and indefinite forms in the absolutive, and only consonant-final bases with a nonhigh vowel on the last syllable do now have different surface forms for the singular and the indefinite in other cases. This very limited surface contrast was not enough to maintain the two categories distinct in Getxo and the almost

complete disappearance of the indefinite paradigm ensued. Distinct singular and indefinite forms are used only in the absolutive (and locative cases) and this only for consonant-final stems. In the restructured paradigm, the vowel [e], which in the earlier system could be either epenthetic or a surface manifestation of /a/ raised by Low Vowel Raising, is always interpreted in the latter fashion:

(129) Getxo

a.	singular/indefinite		indefinite	
abs	/baso-a/	baso		
erg	/baso-a-k/	basok		
dat	/baso-a-ri/	basori		
gen	/baso-a-n/	bason		
abs	/gison-a/	gisona	/gison/	gison
erg	/gison-a-k/	gisonak		
dat	/gison-a-ri/	gisonari		
gen	/gison-a-n/	gisonan		
abs	/lagun-a/	lagune	/lagun/	lagun
erg	/lagun-a-k/	lagunek		
dat	/lagun-a-ri/	laguneri		
gen	/lagun-a-n/	lagunen		

Even the remaining opposition in the absolutive of consonant-final stems (*gison* vs. *gisona*) is not consistently made, and originally singular forms are used sometimes when the indefinite would be required in other dialects. For this reason all forms on the left column in (129), including *gisona* and *lagune* have been labeled as singular/indefinite.

Another important consequence of the acquisition of the rule of Number Marking Deletion has been the partial blurring of the distinction between uninflected forms and absolutive singular forms.

In Basque, only the last word in the noun phrase is inflected for number and case. All other words in the noun phrase are always uninflected. Thus we have, for instance (examples in the standard language), *mendia* 'the mountain, abs', *mendiari* 'to the mountain, dat', but *mendi gorria* 'the red mountain, abs' (not **mendia gorria*), *mendi gorriari* 'to the red mountain, dat'. In the dialect of Getxo, given Number Marker Deletion, the corresponding forms are *mendi* 'the mountain, abs', *mendiri* 'to the mountain, dat', *mendi gorri* 'the red mountain', *mendi gorriari* 'to the red mountain'. That is, uninflected and absolutive singular forms are identical with vowel-final bases. The difference is still maintained with consonant-final bases, as in *gisona* 'the man, abs', *gison gorri* 'the red man, abs', *gison ederra* 'the handsome man, abs', *gison ederrari* 'to the handsome man, dat', etc. However, the homophony between uninflected and absolutive singular in the case of vowel-final stems has served as triggering element for the beginning of a process of undistinction with consonant-final stems. Especially with monosyllabic stems, forms such as *lur gorri* and *lurre gorri* 'red land', *giltz baltza* and *giltze baltza* 'black key' are now found in seemingly free variation. Some originally consonant-final forms may also have become vowel-final by reinterpret-

ing the singular number marker as part of the stem. To a lesser extent, the same variation is found with longer stems, but not with all and factors such as the nature of the final consonant seem to play a role. Thus, whereas both *txakur baltza* and *txakurre baltza* 'black dog' are heard, **gisona baltza* 'black man' is still impossible.¹³

7.2. Processes affecting the negative particle

The negative particle *es* triggers a couple of special processes. In conjugated verbal forms, stops are devoiced after *es* (optionally but frequently):

(130) <i>es bada</i>	[espáð̥a]	'if it is not'
<i>es dator</i>	[estató̥r̥]	'he is not coming'
<i>es dot</i>	[estót̥]	'I do not have'
<i>es da(k)it</i>	[estḁ́it̥]	'I do not know'
<i>es gara</i>	[eskaɾḁ́]	'we are not'
<i>es goas</i>	[eskoás̥]	'we are not going'

This devoicing never takes place in other /s/+ stop sequences. As shown in section 4.1.4, in these sequences the assimilation in voice is in the opposite direction, /s/ being voiced to [z] before a voiced consonant; e.g.: *arnas gogorra* [aɾ̥naz̥oɾ̥oɾ̥ḁ́], not **[aɾ̥naskoɾ̥oɾ̥ḁ́]* 'strong breath'; *saldies dator* [saldiez̥ð̥ató̥r̥], not **[saldíestató̥r̥]* 'he is coming with a horse'.

Nevertheless, the devoicing process after /s/ must have had a wider domain of application at some earlier time, as can be gathered from certain verb forms. The first person absolutive and dative suffix in inflected verb forms must have been originally /-gu/, which can still be postulated in an abstract morphophonemic analysis, identical to the first person plural pronoun *gu* 'we'. This form appears, for instance, in /d-a-kar-gu/ *dakargu* 'we are bringing'. Between vowels the /g/ of this suffix has been lost in all cases; e.g.: /d-a-ro-gu/ *daru* 'we are carrying it, cf. /d-a-ro-su/ *darosu* 'you are carrying it'. Interestingly for our present discussion, this consonant is devoiced after /s/, as in the auxiliary form *dosku* 'he V's it to us'.

The particle *es* can also optionally assimilate like the other /s/-final items; e.g. *es bada* [ezβað̥ḁ́] 'if it is not'; *es dator* [ezð̥ató̥r̥] 'he is not coming', etc.

Another peculiar property of the negation *es* is that its /s/ deletes before a sonorant-initial conjugated verbal form:

(131) <i>es lauke</i>	[elauk̥é]	'he would not have'
<i>es nabil</i>	[enaβ̥í̥l̥]	'I am not walking'

This process is also optional but frequent.

(13) A similar process of vowel deletion is found in Ondarroa (and, as an optional rule, in other towns of the same area). In this case, this sound change has not had consequences as drastic as in Getxo. This is because, in Ondarroa, other rules operate in vowel sequences before the deletion of the second vowel. This has kept uninflected and singular forms distinct for the most part. Thus singular absolutive /etxe-a/ *etxi* 'the house' (through *etxie*, found in Markina, etc) is distinguished from uninflected or indefinite absolutive *etxe* 'house' (see Rotaetxe 1978, Hualde 1991a), whereas in Getxo both forms are *etxe*.

7.3. Deletion processes in verbal groups

In sequences involving a future participle ending in /-ko/ and an auxiliary starting with /do-/, the intervocalic /d/ is lost and the two vowels are fused. This is an optional fast-speech phenomenon:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (132) sártuko dot → sártukot | 'I will put it in' |
| érreko dosu → érrekosu | 'you will burn it' |
| ésango dostesu → ésangostesu | 'you will say to me' |
| ikúsiko dosue → ikúsikosue | 'you-pl will see' |
| émongo dotzét → émongotzet | 'I will give it to him' |
| íngo dot → íngot | 'I will do it' |
| ímingo dotzut → ímingotzut | 'I will put it to you' |

There is no deletion of the intervocalic /d/ if the following vowel is other than /o/:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (133) sártuko dau → not *sártukoau | 'he will put it in' |
| ésango du → not *ésangou | 'we will say' |
| ikúsiko daude → not *ikúsikoau | 'they will see' |

Neither is there deletion of /d/ when, although in the appropriate phonological context, the main verb is not a future participle:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (134) yóko dot → yókot | 'I will hit' |
| But: yo dot → not *yot | 'I hit' |
| íyoko dosu → íyokosu | 'you will grind' |
| But: iyo dosu → not *iyosu | 'you have ground' |

The final /n/ of nonconjugated verbal forms is frequently lost in intervocalic position:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (135) íten auden → íteauden | 'they used to do it' |
| págaten in austesen → págateiaustesen | 'they used to pay them to me' |
| ímiten auden → ímiteauden | 'they put it' |
| esan autzen → esautzen | 'he told me' |
| emon íostésu → emóiostesu | 'give it to me!' |
| yan ísu → yáisu | 'eat it!' |

The final nasal of the imperfective suffix /-ten/ can also be deleted before /g/, but not before other consonants:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (136) émoten gauntzen → émotegauntzen | 'we gave it to him' |
| yóten gintzen → yótegintzen | 'we went, used to go' |
| ékarten gendun → ékartegendun | 'we brought it, used to bring' |
| But: yóten siren → not *yótesiren | 'they went, used to go' |
| ésaten daude → not *ésatedaude | 'they say' |
| émoten badaust → not *émotebadaust | 'if he gives it to me' |

The final nasal of perfective forms is not lost in this context:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (137) yon gintzen → not *yogintzen | 'we went' |
| esan gendun → not *esagendun | 'we said' |

Perfective participles which take the ending /-i/ may optionally lose this vowel in the formation of the future participle. This only applies regularly to roots whose final consonant is /-n/ or /-l/. Among those roots ending in /-s/, /-r/ or /-F/, some do and some do not undergo this process in an idiosyncratic manner. Whether the /-i/ is deleted or not has consequences for the placement of the stress. Roots ending in a different consonant or in a group of consonants do not lose the /-i/ participial ending:

(138)	perfective	future	
a.	imiñi	imíñiko/ímingo	'to put'
	ibilli	ibílliko/íbilko	'to walk'
	erosi	erósiko/érosko	'to buy'
	ikusi	ikúsiko/íkusko	'to see'
	ekarri	ekárriko/ékarko	'to bring'
But:	iyerri	iyérriko/*íyerko	'to notice'
	yarri	yárriko	'to sit down'
	yesarri	yesárriko	'to sit down'
	bisi	bísiko	'to live'
	asi	ásiko	'to begin'
	ausi	áusiko	'to break'
	yáusi	yáusiko	'to fall'
	egosi	egósiko	'to boil'
	yosi	yósiko	'to sew'
b.	busti	bústiko/*bústko	'to get wet'
	iriki	iríkiko/*írikko	'to boil'
	auki	áukiko	'to have'
	ebagi	ebágiko	'to cut'
	itxi	ítxiko	'to close'

In the cases in (b), the nonapplication of /-i/ deletion clearly has to do with syllable structure.

Those verbs that lose the ending /-i/ in the future participle also lose this ending optionally when followed by an auxiliary:

(139)	ikusi dau → ikus dau	'he has seen'
	erosi dau → eros dau	'he has bought'
	ekarri du → ekar du	'we have brought'
But:	iyerri dau → not *íyer dau	'he has noticed'
	egosi dau → not *egos dau	'he has boiled'

Some verbal forms show that an /F̄s/ sequence is simplified by loss of the rhotic, as in the following examples with the verbs *ekarri* /e-kaF̄-i/ 'to bring' and *etorri* /e-toF̄-i/ 'to come':

(140)	/d-a-kaF̄-s/	dakas	'he is bringing them'
cf.	/d-a-kaF̄/	dakar	'he is bringing it'
	/d-a-kaF̄-su/	dakasu	'you are bringing it'

cf. /d-aka \bar{F} -gu/	dakargu	'we are bringing it'
/d-a-to \bar{F} -s/	datos	'they are coming'
cf. /d-a-to \bar{F} /	dator	'he is coming'
ekarr(i)(\bar{i})su	ekásu	'bring it!'

7.4. Postnasal voicing

In a few morphological constructions there is a rule that voices a stop after a nasal. This rule affects the initial stop of the declensional locative suffixes /-ko/ 'of' and /-'ti(k)/ 'from' in adverbial formations. Compare the examples with nasal-final stems in (141a) with those in (141b):

(141) a.	lengo	'of before'	léndik	'from before'
	ango	'of there'	ándik	'from there'
	nongo	'of where'	nóndik	'from where'
	emengo	'of here'	eméndik	'from here'
b.	gaurko	'of today'	gáurtik	'from today'
	bierko	'of tomorrow'	biértik	'from tomorrow'
	atzoko	'of yesterday'	atzótik	'from yesterday'
	orko	'of there'	órtik	'from there'

With nouns ending in a nasal, the rule of voicing does not apply and there is vowel epenthesis before the suffix, as with any other consonant-final stems (or, rather, the singular determiner is inserted, cf. section 7.1):¹⁴

(142)	kuntzurruneke	kuntzurrunétik	'of/from the kidney'
	Iruneko	Irunétik	'of/from Irun'
	sagarrako	sagarrátik	'of/from the apple'
	asalako	asalátik	'of/from the skin'
	Urduliseko	Urdulisétik	'of/from Urduliz'

In verbal morphology, the future marker /-'ko/ shows voicing after nasal-final stems. The participial adjective forming /-'ta/, on the other hand, is not a target for voicing, even though it starts with a voiceless stop:

(143)	future	part. adj.	
a.	émongo	emónta	'to give'
	yóngo	yónta	'to go'
	yángo	yánta	'to eat'
	íngo	ínte	'to do'
b.	ílko	ílte	'to die'
	ibílliko, íbilko	ibillíte, ibílte	'to walk'

The perfective suffix /-tu/ presents voicing both after nasals and after laterals: *kendu* 'take away', *galdu* 'lose', *konpondu* 'repair' (cf. *esetu* 'know', *sartu* 'come/bring in').

(14) In other dialects and Standard Basque, nasal and lateral-final proper nouns also trigger the rule of voicing: *Irungo* 'of Irun', *Irundik* 'from Irun', *Madrilgo* 'of Madrid', *Madrildik* 'from Madrid'.

7.5. Bound stem formation rules

In Basque, there are a number of phonological rules that apply exclusively in the derivation of bound stems from free nominal stems (see Hualde 1991a, ch. 3). These bound stems must be followed by other stems in subcompounds or by derivational suffixes. The process of bound stem formation and the rules involved in it are found throughout the Basque domain. This, however, has generally ceased to be a productive process. In Getxo, the sound changes involved in bound stem formation are observable only in a limited number of compounds and derived words. We will exemplify the phonological changes involved separately.

Across all Basque dialects, stems may undergo one of two major modifications in becoming bound stems: a/ bisyllabic stems ending in a nonhigh vowel change this vowel to [a]; b/ stems containing more than two syllables or ending in a high vowel, suffer deletion of the last vowel.

The first of these two processes, the lowering of mid vowels in bisyllabic stems is found in examples such as the following:

(144)	arto	'corn'	artabúru	'ear of corn'
			artatxóri	'sparrow', lit. 'corn bird'
	ollo	'hen'	óllasko	'young chicken'
	lasto	'hay'	lastátegi	'barn'
	tónto	'stupid'	tontakeri	'stupid action'

Lowering is not observable if the second morpheme starts with a vowel, since the first vowel in the sequence will be deleted by another rule in vowel sequences:

(145)	etze	'house'	étzondo	'side of house' (ondo 'side')
			étzalde	'side of house' (alde 'side')
			étzoste	'back of house' (oste 'back')
	ote	'furze'	otábar	'branch of furze' (abar 'branch')
	ollo	'hen'	óllar	'rooster' (ar 'male')
	baso	'forest'	báserri	'farm'

As mentioned, items of three or more syllables or ending in a high vowel lose their final vowel in the bound stem form, both before a vowel and before a consonant. In addition, the now stem-final consonant may undergo some modification. In particular, /r/ (but not /ʀ/) becomes /l/ and oral stops become /t/ in this environment. In the following examples the stem is separated from the suffix for clarity:

(146)	bélarri	'ear'	bélarri-ondo	'ear-side'
	iturri	'fountain'	iturri-ondo	'fountain-side'
	éuskera	'Basque lg'	euskal-dun	'Basque speaker'
	érdera	'foreign lg'	erdal-dun	'foreigner'
	gari	'wheat'	gal-tzu	'wheat straw'
	afari	'supper'	afál-ordu	'supper time'
	báskari	'dinner'	báskal-oste	'after dinner'
	idi	'ox'	ít-aurre	'front of yoke'
	sagu	'mouse'	sat-or	'mole'

A rather anomalous change is found in *giselen* 'a measure of land', from *gison* 'man' and *lan* 'work'. This word is *gizalan* in other dialects.

In some complex words there is an intervening epenthetic consonant, as in *sutón-do* 'fire-side' from *su* 'fire' and *ondo* 'side, near'. The epenthetic /k/ of words such as *áurrekalde* 'front side' and *átzekalde* 'back side', from *áurre* 'front', *átze* 'back' and *alde* 'side' seems to indicate that the origin of these words must be in the phrases *áurreko alde* 'side of front' and *átzeko alde* 'side of back'.

8. Elements of morphology

8.1. Nominal inflection

In Basque, only the last word in the noun phrase is inflected for number and case. This implies that nominal inflectional suffixes can be attached not only to nouns, but also to adjectives and other postnominal modifiers (and to nominalized verbs):

- (147) *sagarr-ari* 'to the apple'
 apple-dat sg
sagar ederr-ari 'to the beautiful apple'
 apple beautiful-dat sg
sagar eder asko-ri 'to many beautiful apples'

In the following sections, nonlocative and locative inflectional suffixes will be presented separately, since they constitute two distinct subparadigms.

8.1.1. Nonlocative inflectional suffixes

A partial declensional paradigm of the noun *gison* 'man' is given in (148). In Getxo Basque there are two complete number paradigms, singular and plural:¹⁵

(148)	singular	plural
absolutive	<i>gisona</i>	<i>gisónak</i>
ergative	<i>gisonak</i>	<i>gisónak</i>
dative	<i>gisonari</i>	<i>gisónari</i>
genitive	<i>gisonan</i>	<i>gisónan</i>
benefactive	<i>gisonántzako</i>	<i>gisónantzako</i>
comitative	<i>gisoná(g)as</i>	<i>gisónakas</i>
partitive	<i>gisonik</i>	

It can be observed that most forms are segmentally identical in the singular and the plural, differing only in accentuation. All plural suffixes are preaccenting, placing the stress on the last syllable of the base. In addition, the benefactive suffix /-*tzako*/, which is added to the genitive, and the comitative /-*(g)as*/, which is added to the absolutive, are also preaccenting. Other suffixes are unaccented. As was mentioned in section 6, words containing only unaccented morphemes are only subject to a rule of phrase-final stress. The nonlocative inflectional suffixes are, thus, the following:

(15) Declensional paradigms for a great number of Biscayan Basque varieties are found in Gaminde (1988). Paradigms for Getxo are also offered in Santxo (1985) and Bibao (1991), and for the neighboring town of Sopela in Rojo (1985).

(149)	singular	plural	
absolutive	/-a/	/-'ak/	
ergative	/-ak/	/-'ak/	
dative	/-ari/	/-'ari/	
genitive	/-an/	/-'an/	
benefactive	/-'tzako/		(added to genitive forms)
comitative	/-'gas/		(added to absolutive forms)
partitive	/-(r)ik/		

In the comitative singular some speakers present variation between forms such as *gisonáas* and *gisonágas*. Other speakers only produce forms without the velar consonant. But there are reasons to postulate the presence of an initial consonant in this suffix even for speakers who never pronounce it, as will be argued below.

The partitive shows allomorphy, being realized as [-rik] after a vowel and as [-ik] after a consonant (or there is a rule restricted to this suffix deleting its initial /r/ after a consonant).

It is possible to further decompose the absolutive, ergative, dative and genitive markers into a number morpheme and a case morpheme. The number morpheme would be /-a/ for the singular and would have two allomorphs in the plural, both preaccenting, /-'ak/ in the absolutive and /-'a/ in all other cases. The case markers would then be identical in the singular and the plural: absolutive /-Ø/ (zero morpheme), ergative /-k/, dative /-ri/ and genitive /-n/:

(150)	singular	plural
absolutive	/-a-Ø/	/-'ak-Ø/
ergative	/-a-k/	/-'a-k/
dative	/-a-ri/	/-'a-ri/
genitive	/-a-n/	/-'a-n/

Alternatively, the plural marker can be taken to be /-'a/ also for the absolutive and then the absolutive marker itself would present allomorphy: zero in the singular but /-k/ in the plural. It is not easy to decide between these two analyses.¹⁶

As was mentioned in section 7.1, in Getxo, unlike in most other Basque dialects, there is no distinct indefinite paradigm for nonlocative cases, except for a marginal opposition in the absolutive of consonant-final stems. Thus we find singular forms in nonlocative cases with numerals and other quantifiers, which in other dialects and the standard language require the indefinite: *ainbet gizon* (but sporadically also *ainbet gisona*) 'so many men, abs' (St. *hainbat gizon*), *amabost gizonari* 'to fifteen men, dat' (St. *hamabost gizoni*, opposed to singular *gizonari* 'to the man', cf. section 7.1).

The plural proximate, which is found in the standard and other western Basque varieties has also been lost in Getxo. Remnants appear only in a few fossilized expressions such as *súok* 'you-pl, abs/erg'.

Inflected words whose stem has a high vowel in its last syllable show the operation of a rule raising the low vowel /a/ to [e] in this context (Low Vowel Assimila-

(16) A third analysis in which the plural is marked as /-'ak/ throughout the paradigm, its consonant being deleted before another consonant, e.g. plural+dative /-'ak-ri/ → /-'ari/, seems excessively abstract.

tion, cf. section 4.3.1). This phenomenon can be observed in the paradigm of the word *lagun* 'friend':

(151)		singular	plural
	absolutive	lagune	lagúnek
	ergative	lagunek	lagúnek
	dative	laguneri	lagúneri
	genitive	lagunen	lagúnen
	benefactive	lagunéntzako	lagúnentzako
	comitative	laguné(g)as	lagúnekas
	partitive	lagunik	

The genitive suffixes can be followed by other inflectional suffixes thus giving rise to a sort of superdeclension. Examples are given of forms containing a genitive suffix followed by a dative suffix:

(152)	/gison-an-ari/	gisonanari	'to the one of the man'
	sg sg		
	/gison-an-'ari/	gisonánari	'to the ones of the man'
	sg pl		
	/gison-'an-ari/	gisónanari	'to the one of the men'
	pl sg		
	/gison-'an-'ari/	gisónanari	'to the ones of the men'
	pl pl		

As was mentioned in section 7.1, one of the most prominent characteristics of the variety of Getxo and neighboring areas, when compared with other Basque dialects, is that it has undergone a process of vowel sequence simplification by deletion of the second vowel in the sequence. This process operates in vowel sequences created by the addition of vowel-initial inflectional suffixes to vowel-final stems. This is illustrated with the words *etxe* 'house' and *baso* 'forest':

(153)		singular	plural
	absolutive	etxe	étzek
	ergative	etzek	étzek
	dative	etzeri	étzeri
	genitive	etzen	étzen
	benefactive	etzentzako	étzentzako
	comitative	etzé(g)as	étzekas
	partitive	etzerik	
	absolutive	baso	bások
	ergative	basok	bások
	dative	basori	básori
	genitive	bason	báson
	benefactive	basóntzako	básontzako
	comitative	basó(g)as	básokas
	partitive	basorik	

It can be seen that all vowel-initial suffixes lose that vowel after vowel-final stems. Surface forms can be derived by a rule of vowel deletion from underlying representations where the shape of the different suffixes is as given in (149) above, as in the following examples:

(154) /etze-a/	etze	'the house, abs'
/etze-a-k/	etzek	'the house, erg'
/etze-a-ri/	etzeri	'to the house, dat'

The only vowel sequence appears in comitative forms such as *etzéas*, *basóas*. This exception is explained if we postulate the presence of an initial consonant in this suffix. Vowel deletion does not take place in this case, because there is no sequence of two vowels but rather a VCV sequence, where the consonant is /g/ for some speakers who present alternative pronunciations such as *etzégas*, and a purely empty segment for others (/etze-a-'Cas/ *etzéas*).

It should be noticed that, with vowel-final bases, in the plural the stress does not fall on the last syllable of the stem, as in forms with consonant-final stems, but rather on the penultimate of the stem. The effect is still that the plural forms present the stress retracted one syllable with respect to the singular. This point is discussed in section 6.3.

Stems ending in a high vowel present as only additional fact the application of the rule of Low Vowel Assimilation. This rule applies only optionally in the benefactive and the comitative, as illustrated in the following paradigms with *iturri* 'fountain', *buru* 'head' and the accented item *bélarri* 'ear':

(155)	singular	plural
absolute	iturri	itúrrik
ergative	iturrik	itúrrik
dative	iturri	itúrriri
genitive	iturri	itúrrin
benefactive	iturri ⁿ tzeko iturri ⁿ tzako	itúrrintzeko itúrrintzako
comitative	iturriés iturriás	itúrrikes itúrrikas
partitive	iturririk	
absolute	buru	búruk
ergative	buruk	búruk
dative	bururi	búruri
genitive	burun	búrun
benefactive	buru ⁿ tzeko buru ⁿ tzako	búruntzeko búruntzako
comitative	burués buruás	búrukés búrukás
partitive	bururik	
absolute	bélarri	bélarrik
ergative	bélarrik	bélarrik

dative	bélarri	bélarri
genitive	bélarri	bélarri
benefactive	bélarrintzeko	bélarrintzeko
	bélarrintzako	bélarrintzako
comitative	bélarri	bélarri
	bélarri	bélarri
partitive	bélarri	bélarri

Stems ending in a low vowel fall into two groups, depending on whether or not the stem-final vowel is raised to [e] in the singular. A word like *alaba* 'daughter' undergoes this process, but *neska* 'girl' does not for some speakers:

(156)	singular	plural
absolute	alabe	alábak
ergative	alabek	alábak
dative	alaberi	alábari
genitive	alaben	alában
benefactive	alabéntzako	alábantzako
comitative	alabéas	alábakas
partitive	alabarik	
absolute	neska	néskak
ergative	neskak	néskak
dative	neskari	néskari
genitive	neskán	néskan
benefactive	neskántzako	néskantzako
comitative	neskáas	néskakas
partitive	neskarik	

All Biscayan varieties have a morphologically conditioned rule raising stem-final /a/ in the singular (Singular Low Vowel Raising); i.e. /alaba-a/ *alabea*. The form *alabea* is found in Arratia, for instance. Other derivations that suppose an intermediate form *alabea* are *alabia* (Lekeitio), *alabie* (Gernika), *alabi* (Ondarroa), which show the application of further phonological rules. In Getxo, we would indeed expect forms such as *alabe*, if the rule of Singular Low Vowel Raising applies before Vowel Deletion: /alaba-a/ → /alabea/ → *alabe*. Singular Low Vowel Raising constitutes a rather opaque process in Getxo, since its trigger does not appear on the surface. This added to the generalization that vowel final words are for the most part identical in their uninflected form and in the absolute singular seems to have triggered the blocking of the rule in words such as *neska*. The expected evolution would be for Singular Low Vowel Raising to be finally lost from the phonology of the dialect, all stems ending in /a/ either behaving like *neska* or shifting to the /e/-final class.

Finally, glide-final stems must be considered. All stems ending in a glide in their surface uninflected form do not show the same behavior. It is enough to show the absolute singular form together with the uninflected stems:

(157)	uninflected	absolute sing	
a.	oi	oya	'bed'
	patroi	patroya	'patron, boss'
	milloi	milloya	'million'
	kanpai	kanpaya	'bell'
	gastai	gastaya	'cheese'
	edoi	edoya	'cloud'
	erratoi	erratoya	'rat'
b.	goi	goye	'top'
	yai	yaye	'holiday'
	gai	gaye	'call'
	sei	seye	'six'
	bei	beye	'cow'
	úrdai	úrdaye	'ham'
	gau	gawe	'night'
	lau	lawe	'four'
	lei	leye	'frost'
c.	mái	máye, máya	'table'
d.	ardau	ardau	'wine'
	ságardau	ságardau	'cider'
	makállau	makállau	'cod'
	sárrau	sárrau	'older'
e.	anai	anaje [anaxe]	'brother'

As was shown in section 4.3.6, the examples in (a) underlyingly end in a mid vowel whereas those in (b) end in a high vowel. Comparative evidence shows that this is indeed the historical reason for the dissimilar behavior of these two groups of items. Thus, in the standard dialect the corresponding forms for *oi* 'bed' and *goi* 'top' are, respectively, *obe* and *goi*. The words *patroi* 'patron, boss', *milloi* 'million' and *erratoi* 'rat' exemplify a rather large group of words of Romance origin whose source ends in /-on/ and ended in /-one/ in earlier times; that is, these forms derive historically from *patrone* (modern Spanish *patrón*), *milione* (*millón*), *ratone* (*ratón*), etc, with loss of an intervocalic nasal by a rule that was once widespread in Basque. Forms such as *patroe* are still found in some dialects.

The word *mai* 'table' shows an inconsistent behavior, falling optionally into one or the other group. For comparative reasons it should belong to the group in (b).

If stems ending in a surface glide in fact end in a mid or high vowel, as was shown in section 4.3.6, then it must be explained why they appear with a final vowel in the absolute singular, given that stems ending in a vowel such as *etze* 'house' or *iturri* 'fountain' undergo Vowel Deletion in their inflected forms. The explanation has to be that Glide Formation (and Consonantization) (see 4.3.6 for the formalization of these rules) are ordered before Vowel Deletion:

(158)		/patroe-a/	/etse-a/
	Mid Vowel Raising	patroi-a	_____
	Syllabification	pa.tro.ia	e.tse.a
	Consonantization	patroja	_____
	Vowel Deletion	_____	etse
		[patroja]	[etse]
		patroya	etze

Thus, for the purpose of their inflectional behavior with respect to Vowel Deletion, the words in (157a-c) behave as consonant-final.

The words in (d), on the other hand, show the same behavior as vowel-final stems. A possible representation that would account for this exceptional behavior would be to provide these items with an empty consonant between the two final vocoids, i.e. /árdaCu/¹⁷. The comparative suffix *-au* (*-ago* in St. Basque) also patterns in this manner.

Finally, in the unique case of *anai/anaje* 'brother', final [x] can be postulated, since this sound is otherwise never found word-finally. This word can also simply be listed in the lexicon as presenting two allomorphs, /anai/ when uninflected and /anax-/ before inflectional suffixes, since it represents a totally exceptional case.

8.1.2. Locative cases

The locative cases constitute a different subparadigm in Getxo, as in all Basque varieties. In this subset, indefinite forms are formally distinguished from the singular and the plural:

(159) locative cases

(inesive: 'at, in'; adlative: 'to' (place); ablative: 'from'; genitive locative: 'of' (place); destinative: 'up to'; directional: 'towards')

ister 'leg'

	singular	plural	indefinite
inesive	isterran	istérratan	isterratan
adlative	isterrara	istérratara	isterratara
ablative	isterráti(k)	istérratati(k)	isterratáti(k)
genitive	isterrako	istérratako	isterratako
destinative	isterraraño	istérrataraño	isterrataraño
	isterráraño		
directional	isterrarántza	istérratarantza	isterratarántza
	isterrárantza		

etze 'house'

inesive	etzen	étzetan	etzetan
adlative	etzera	étzetara	etzetara
ablative	etzéti(k)	étzetati(k)	etzetáti(k)
genitive	etzeko	étzetako	etzetako
destinative	etzeraño	étzeteraño	etzeteraño
	etzéraño		
directional	etzerántza	étzetarantza	etzetarántza

(17) A form **ardano* must indeed be postulated for Proto-Basque (cf. Michelena 1985).

iturri 'fountain'			
inesive	iturrin	itúrriten	iturriten
adlative	iturrire	itúrritera	iturritera
ablative	iturriti(k)	itúrriteti(k)	iturritéti(k)
genitive	iturriko	itúrriteko	iturriteko
destinative	iturriraño	itúrriteraño	iturriteraño
	iturriráño		
directional	iturrirántza	itúrriterantza	iturriterántza
	iturrirantzza		
bélarri 'ear'			
inesive	bélarin	bélarriten	bélarriten
adlative	bélarrire	bélarritera	bélarritera
ablative	bélarriti(k)	bélarriteti(k)	bélarriteti(k)
genitive	bélarriko	bélarriteko	bélarriteko
destinative	bélarriraño	bélarriteraño	bélarriteraño
directional	bélarrirantzza		

It must be pointed out that, even though there is a separate locative indefinite paradigm, the indefinite forms are not consistently used in the contexts where they can appear, but alternate with singular forms; e.g.: *sénbet menditara* or *sénbet mendire* 'to how many mountains' (St. *zenbat menditara*), *áinbet etzetako* or *áinbet etzeko* 'of so many houses' (St. *hainbat etzetako*).

In the standard and most other dialects, except for the inesive /-an/, all other locative case markers are consonant-initial: adlative /-ra/, ablative /-'tik/ genitive locative /-ko/. These suffixes are added directly to the base in the singular, whereas in the plural and indefinite there is an intervening number marker. In Getxo, on the other hand, it appears that the most straightforward analysis is to postulate that a morpheme /a/ (the singular marker) intervenes between the stem and locative case suffixes in the singular:

(160)	singular locative suffixes			
inesive	/-a-n/	ablative	/-a-'ti(k)/	
adlative	/-a-ra/	genitive	/-a-ko/	

In this analysis, the locative forms of a word such as *ister* 'leg', which ends in a consonant preceded by a nonhigh vowel, are directly obtained:

(161)	/isterr-a-n/	isterran	/isterr-a-'tik/	isterrátik
	/isterr-a-ra/	isterrara	/isterr-a-ko/	isterrako

In a word like *kuntzurrun* 'kidney', Low Vowel Assimilation will apply to the pre-final singular suffix:

(162)	/kuntzurrun-a-n/	kuntzurrunen	/kuntzurrun-a-'tik/	kuntzurrunétik
	/kuntzurrun-a-ra/	kuntzurrunera	/kuntzurrun-a-ko/	kuntzurruneko

If the stem ends in a vowel, Vowel Deletion will apply to simplify the sequence, deleting the singular marker /a/:

(163)	/baso-a-n/	bason	/baso-a-'tik/	basótik
	/baso-a-ra/	basora	/baso-a-ko/	basoko

As mentioned, in most other dialects, locative case suffixes are added directly to the stem in the singular. Thus in the standard we find, for instance, adlative forms such as *baso-ra*, *mendi-ra*, *izterr-era* and *kuntzurrun-era*. The last two examples show epenthesis of the unmarked vowel [e] to break a consonant cluster. Assuming that this represents the original situation, in Getxo there has been a reanalysis. This reanalysis has been triggered by the opacity created by the rule of Vowel Deletion. Given the rule of Vowel Deletion, a suffix-initial vowel goes undetected with vowel-final stems. That is, we expect the same outcome from /baso-ra/ and from /baso-a-ra/. The difference should appear with consonant-final stems. From underlying /isterr-ra/ and /kuntzurrun-ra/ we would expect *isterrera* and *kuntzurrunera*, with epenthesis of [e] in both cases. Now, the fact is that in Getxo we find *isterrara*, instead, with a low vowel immediately after the base, which is not the epenthetic vowel in the language. This is the fact that shows that there has been a reinterpretation of underlying representations as containing a sequence /-a-ra/. This reinterpretation has been favored by the additional uncertainty about the underlying quality of a vowel [e] in forms with a high vowel in the last syllable of the stem and ending in a consonant. Both /kuntzurrun-ra/ and /kuntzurrun-a-ra/ are possible underlying representations for *kuntzurrunera*. Eventually, the epenthetic vowel in these forms was interpreted as part of the underlying representation and an alternation [e] after high vowels and [a] after other vowels was introduced, showing now the presence of an underlying /a/. In this way, the structure of singular locative forms has been made more like that of non-locative forms.

The destinative and directional appear to be formed on the adlative, but there are some accentual complications. Both of these forms present two accentual patterns. In one of its accentuations, the destinative can be analyzed as an ending /-ño/ which is added to the adlative. In the other pattern it appears that /-'raño/ constitutes a single preaccenting suffix. Similarly, the directional appears as preaccenting /-'ntza/, added to the adlative or as a preaccenting bisyllabic /-'rantza/:

(164)	destinative /-a-ra-ño/, /-a-'raño/	directional /-a-ra-'ntza/, /-a-'rantza/
-------	------------------------------------	---

Plural locative forms carry a preaccenting suffix /-'ata/ before the case markers. Similarly, the indefinite forms bear an unaccented suffix /-ata/:

(165)	plural	indefinite
inesive	/-'ata-n/	/-ata-n/
adlative	/-'ata-ra/	/-ata-ra/
ablative	/-'ata-'ti(k)/	/-ata-'ti(k)/
genitive	/-'ata-ko/	/-ata-ko/
destinative	/-'ata-ra-ño/	/-ata-ra-ño/
directional	/-'ata-ra-ntz/	/-ata-ra-ntz/

The vowels of these suffixes are subject to the effects of Low Vowel Assimilation, as in /kuntzurrun-'ata-ra/ *kuntzurrunetara* 'to the kidneys'. The second vowel of the suffix can also undergo the rule, when the first one is eliminated by Vowel Deletion, as in /iturri-'ata-ra/ *iturritera* 'to the fountains'.

Like the nonlocative genitive, the locative genitive can be followed by other inflectional suffixes:

(166) /isterr-a-ko-a-ri/	isterrakori	'to the one of the leg'
/isterr-a-ko-'a-ri/	isterrákori	'to the ones of the leg'
/isterr-'ata-ko-a-ri/	istérratakori	'to the one of the legs'
/isterr-'ata-ko-a-'ri/	istérratakori	'to the ones of the legs'
/mendi-a-ko-a-ri/	mendikori	'to the one of the mountain'
/mendi-a-ko-'a-ri/	mendíkori	'to the ones of the mountain'
/mendi-'ata-ko-a-ri/	ménditekori	'to the one of the mountains'
/mendi-'ata-ko-'a-ri/	ménditekori	'to the ones of the mountains'

Locative case suffixes are restricted in principle to inanimate bases. For animates there are distinct adlative and ablative inflections. The ablative animate forms are not common:

(167) animate locative cases

gison 'man'

adlative

gisonana

gisónakana

ablative

gisonatárik

gisónatarik

lagun 'friend'

adlative

laguneana

lagúnekana

ablative

lagunetárik

lagúnetarik

neska 'girl'

adlative

neskana

néskakana

ablative

neskatárik

néskatarik

abade 'priest'

adlative

abadeana

abádekana

ablative

abadetárik

abádetarik

For the adlative animate, we can postulate an underlying form /-Cana/, where C is an empty consonant. Comparative evidence points to an original form /-gana/, but the value of the consonant is not synchronically recoverable in the system of Getxo. This suffix is attached to absolutive singular and plural forms:

(168) /gison-a-Cana/ → /gisonaana/ → gisonana 'to the man' (with shortening of the unstressed /aa/ sequence)

/gison-'ak-Cana/ → gisónakana 'to the men'

/lagun-a-Cana/ → /laguneCana/ → laguneana 'to the friend'

/lagun-'ak-Cana/ → /lagúnekCana/ → lagúnekana 'to the friends'

The ablative animate suffix is /-tárik/, which attaches to singular forms bearing /-a/ and plural forms bearing /-'a/ (or /-'ak/ in a more abstract analysis, with automatic deletion of the first consonant in the sequence /kt/):

(169) /gison-a-tárik/	gisonatárik	'from the man'
/gison-'a-tárik	gisónatarik	'from the men'
/lagun-a-tárik/	lagunetárik	'from the friend'
/lagun-'a-tárik/	lagúnetarik	'from the friends'
/abade-a-tárik/	abadetárik	'from the priest'
/abade-'a-tárik/	abádetarik	'from the priests'

8.2. Verbal inflection

There are only a handful of verbs that possess synthetic forms. Leaving these aside, the different tenses consist of a participial form of the main verb and an auxiliary that is inflected for tense and agreement with ergative, absolutive and dative complements:

(170) a.	erosi dau	'he has bought it'
	erosi eun	'he bought it'
b.	érosten dau	'he buys it'
	érosten eun	'he used to buy it/he was buying it'
c.	erósiko dau	'he will buy it'
	erósiko eun	'he would buy it'

8.2.1. Nonfinite forms

As shown above, there are three nonfinite or participial forms that, together with an auxiliary, enter in the formation of verb units. These are the perfective (170a), the imperfective (170b) and the future participle (170c). Of these, the perfective participle is the morphologically simplest one.

A great number of perfective participles have an ending *-iu* (*-du* after a nasal or lateral). Smaller groups end in *-i* or *-n*. Some do not have any identifiable ending:

(171) Perfective participles

- a. /-tu/ (*-du* after nasal or lateral): apurtu 'break', artu 'take', sartu 'take/bring into', galdu 'lose', kendu 'take away', konpondu 'repair', postu 'become happy', epeldu 'become mild', asárratu 'get angry'
- b. /-i/: erosi 'buy', egosi 'boil', ibilli 'walk', ekarri 'bring', etorri 'come', bisi 'live', ikusi 'see', imiñi 'put', asi 'begin', yosi 'sew', yesarri 'sit'
- c. /-n/: egon 'be, stay', emon 'give', yon 'go', esan 'say', entzun 'hear', érein 'cause/sow', éron 'take', yan 'eat', in 'do/make'
- d. No suffix: yo 'hit', erre 'burn', il 'die/kill', bóta 'throw', goberná 'take care', auménta 'mention', akórda 'remember', akonséja 'advise'

The imperfective participle takes the suffixes /-'tzen/, /-'ten/. Verbs whose perfective ends in /-tu/ can either add /-'ten/ to the perfective or /-'tzen/ directly to the

stem (perfective minus /-tu/), (172a). Verbs whose perfective ends in /-i/ take /-ten/ which is added either to the perfective form or to the stem, provided that the resulting sequence is well formed (and with other idiosyncratic exceptions to the deletion of /-i/), (172b). Verbs whose perfective ends in /-n/ lose this final consonant and add /-ten/, (172c). Verbs without a suffix in the perfective add /ten/, (172d) (for the accentual effects of the imperfective suffix, see section 6.4):

(172)	perfective	imperfective	
a.	apurtu	apúrtuten/ápurtzen	'break'
	galdu	gálduten/gáltzen	'lose'
b.	ikusi	ikúsiten/íkusten	'see'
	ekarri	ekárriten/ékarten	'bring'
c.	emon	émoten	'give'
	esan	ésaten	'say'
d.	gobérna	gobérnaten	'take care'
	yo	yóten	'hit'

To form the future participle the suffix /-ko/ (-go after a nasal) is added to the perfective. As in the imperfective, some verbs whose perfective ends in /-i/ optionally lose this vowel:

(173)	perfective	future	
a.	apurtu	apúrtuko	'break'
	galdu	gálduko	'lose'
b.	ikusi	ikúsiko/íkusko	'see'
	ekarri	ekárriko/ékarko	'bring'
c.	emon	émongo	'give'
	esan	ésango	'say'
d.	gobérna	gobérnako	'take care'
	yo	yóko	'hit'

Besides the three participial forms examined, there are other forms which are not used together with an auxiliary to define tenses. One is the nominalizer /-te/ which creates forms that can receive nominal inflection. This suffix appears to be related to the imperfective /-ten/, assigning an accent two syllables to its left, and having the same conditions for attachment to a verbal base:

(174)	perfective	verbal noun	
a.	apurtu	apúrtute	'break'
	galdu	gáldute	'lose'
b.	ikusi	ikúsute/íkuste	'see'
	ekarri	ekárrute/ékarte	'bring'
c.	emon	émote	'give'
	esan	ésate	'say'
d.	gobérna	gobérnate	'take care'
	yo	yóte	'hit'

As mentioned, verbal nouns take nominal inflection; e.g. *apürtutek* 'the breaking, erg', *ésateri* 'to the saying, dat'.

There is a suffix /-ta/ (-te after a high vowel) which forms past participial adjectives. This suffix, which is preaccenting but not prepreaccenting, is added to the perfective (with possible deletion of final /-i/):

(175)	perfective	past participle adjective	
a.	apurtu	apürtúte	'break'
	galdu	galdúte	'lose'
b.	ikusi	ikusíte/ikúste	'see'
	ekarri	ekarríte/ekárta	'bring'
c.	emon	emónata	'give'
	esan	esánta	'say'
d.	gobérna	gobérnata	'take care'
	yo	yóta	'hit'

8.2.2. Finite forms

In Basque there are different auxiliaries for intransitive and transitive verbs. As was mentioned, auxiliary forms are inflected for tense and show agreement with absolutive, ergative and dative arguments. The intransitive auxiliary also functions as copula. In addition to the auxiliaries, only a few verbs possess conjugated or synthetic forms. We will examine first the morphology of the copula/intransitive auxiliary and intransitive synthetic verbs, and then the transitive auxiliary and other transitive verbs.¹⁸

The basic form of the copula/intransitive auxiliary shows agreement only with an absolutive argument (its subject). In Getxo, there are complete paradigms only for four tenses (present indicative, imperfective past indicative, conditional and present subjunctive), for another tense, (the potential) only third person forms are currently used. In order to show the morphological paradigms more clearly, second person singular forms are given after the first person plural. As in many European languages, the second person plural became a singular form of respect. Subsequently a new second person plural was developed (marked as 2"). The old second person singular, which remains as a familiar second person form in many dialects, has been completely lost in Getxo:¹⁹

(176) *ixen* 'copula/intransitive auxiliary': monovalent (absolutive) forms

a. present indicative	b. past indicative	
1. nas 'I am'	1. nitzen 'I was'	
3. da 's/he, it is'	3. san 's/he, it was'	
1'. gara 'we are'	1'. gintzen/gintzesen 'we were'	
2'. sara 'you are'	2'. sintzen/sintzesen 'you were'	
2". sare 'you-pl are'	2". sintzen/sintzesen 'you-pl were'	
3'. dire(s) 'they are'	3'. siren 'they were'	

(18) Only the most usual forms are presented here. For a more complete presentation of verbal morphology in the neighboring and very similar (sub)varieties of Leioa and Butroe, the reader is referred to Gaminde (1989, 1982). For the original varieties of the Bilbao area, see Gaminde (1987). Yrizar (1981) contains verbal paradigms for all dialects, subdialects and recognized varieties of Basque.

(19) The translations correspond to the meanings of the forms when they are used as a copula.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| c. conditional | d. present subjunctive |
| 1. nestike 'I would be' | 1. naiten 'I be' |
| 3. lestike 's/he, it would be' | 3. daiten 's/he, it be' |
| 1'. gentikes 'we would be' | 1'. gaitesen 'we be' |
| 2'. sentikes 'you would be' | 2'. saitesen 'you be' |
| 2". sentikes 'you-pl would be' | 2". saitesen 'you-pl be' |
| 3'. lestikes 'they would be' | 3'. daitesen 'they be' |
| e. imperative | e. potential |
| 2'. sates 'be!' | 3. lei/leite 's/he, it could be' |
| 2". satese 'be! (you-pl)' | 3'. leis/leites 'they could be' |

In addition, *ixen* has bivalent (absolutive/dative) forms in the present indicative and past indicative with a third person (singular or plural) absolutive argument. In the following examples, the number correspond to the person and number of the dative argument:

(177) *ixen*: bivalent (absolutive/ dative) forms

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. present indicative | |
| absolutive: 3rd sg | 3rd pl |
| ('s/he/it is to me, to him...') | ('they are to me, to him ...') |
| 1. dat/dast/yat | dates/dastes /yates |
| 3. dako/yako | dakos/yakos |
| 1'. daku/dasku/yaku | dakus/daskus/yakus |
| 2'. datzu/yatzu | darzus/yatzus |
| 2". datzue/yatzue | dartzues/yatzues |
| 3'. dake/yake | dakes/yakes |
| b. past indicative | |
| ('s/he/it was to me, to him...') | ('they were to me, to him...') |
| 1. yaten/ikiten | yatesen/ikitesen |
| 3. yakon/ikion | yakosen/ikiosen |
| 1'. yakun/ikiun | yakusen/ikiusen |
| 2'. yatzun/ikisun | yatzusen/ikisusen |
| 2". yatzuen/ikisuen | yatzuesen/ikisuesen |
| 3'. yaken/ikien | yakesen/ikiesen |

Besides the copula/intransitive auxiliary, four other intransitive verbs possess synthetic forms: *egon* 'to stay, to be' (cf. Sp. *estar*), *yon* 'to go', *etorri* 'to come' and *ibilli* 'to walk'. These verbs have only present indicative synthetic forms:

(178) Synthetic intransitive verbs (present tense, monovalent)

- | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|--------|------------|---------|
| | egon | yon | etorri | ibilli | ixen |
| 1. | nau | noa | nator | nabil | nas |
| 3. | dau | doa | dator | dabil | da |
| 1'. | gaus | goas | gatos | gabiltzes | gara |
| 2'. | saus | soas | satos | sabiltzes | sara |
| 2". | sause | soase | satose | sabiltzese | sare |
| 3. | daus | doas | datos | dabiltzes | dire(s) |

With the verb *yon* 'to go' some synthetic bivalent forms are commonly used; e.g.: *doako* 'he goes to him', *doatzu* 'he goes to you', *doatzus* 'they go to you'.

The transitive auxiliary has bivalent (ergative/absolutive) and trivalent (ergative/absolutive/dative) forms. By far the most usual forms are those in which the absolutive (i.e. the direct object) is a third person. In (179), bivalent ergative/3. absolutive forms of the transitive auxiliary are given. The forms on the left column are those used with a third person singular direct object and those on the right column correspond to a third person plural direct object (e.g. *ikusi dot* 'I have seen him/her/it'; *ikusi doas* 'I have seen them'):

(179) transitive auxiliary: bivalent forms (ergative/3. absolutive)

	abs = 3sg	abs = 3pl		
a.	present indicative		b.	past indicative
1.	dot	doas	1.	nendun nendusen
3.	dau	dau/daitus	3.	eun/aun eusen/ausen
1'.	du	dus	1'.	gendun gendusen
2'.	dosu	dosus	2'.	sendun sendusen
2''.	dosue	dosues	2''.	senduen sendusen
3'.	daude	daudes/daitues	3'.	euen/auden eusen/audesen
c.	conditional		d.	present subjunctive
1.	nauke	naukes	3/3'.	daien daien
3.	lauke	laukes	e.	imperative ²⁰
1'.	gaunke	gaunkes	2'.	ísu ísus
2'.	saunke	saunkes	2''.	ísue ísues
2''.	saunke	saunkes	e.	potential
3'.	lauke	laukes	1.	nei
			3.	lei leis

Most bivalent forms for first and second person direct objects have been lost in Getxo and trivalent forms are used instead in this function. Nevertheless, a few originally bivalent (present indicative) forms are still used, as in the following examples:

(180)	ikusi satudes	'I have seen you'	ikusi nosu	'you have seen me'
	ikusi satus	'he has seen you'	ikusi gaitus	'he has seen us'

In (181) present and past trivalent forms of the transitive auxiliary are given. The direct object (absolutive) is always a third person (singular or plurals). Columns are organized by subject person and rows by indirect object. For each indirect object the first line corresponds to a singular third person direct object and the second line to a plural third person direct object (e.g. *emon daust* 'he has given it to me'; *emon dautes* 'he has given them to me'):

(20) Imperative forms optionally appear without the initial /i-/ after some main verbs, including all verbs ending in /-tu/; e.g.: *apurtúsu* 'break it!', *kendúsu* 'take it away', *bótasu* 'throw it away!', *errésu* 'burn it', *erábilsu* 'use it!'.

(181)

a. transitive auxiliary: trivalent non-past forms

	I	he	we	you	you-pl	they
to me		daust		dostesu	dostesue	dauste
		daustes		dostesus	dostesues	daustes
to him	dotzet	dotzo	dotzu	dotzesu	dotzesue	dautze
	dotzetes	dotzos	dotzus	dotzesus	dotzesues	dautzes
to us		dosku		doskusu	doskusue	doskue
		doskus		doskusus	doskusues	doskues
to you	dotzut	dotzu	dotzu			dotzue
	dotzutes	dotzus	dotzus			dotzues
to you-pl	dotzuet	dotzue	dotzu			dotzue
	dotzuetes	dotzues	dotzus			dotzues
to them	dotzet	dotzo	dotzu	dotzesu	dotzesue	dautze
	dotzetes	dotzos	dotzus	dotzesus	dotzesues	dautzes

b. transitive auxiliary: trivalent past forms

	I	he	we	you	you-pl	they
1. austen				sausten	sausten	austen
	austesen			saustesen	saustesen	austesen
3. nautzen	autzen	gauntzen		sauntzen	sauntzen	autzen
	nautzesen	autzesen	gauntzesen	sauntzesen	sauntzesen	autzesen
1'. .		auskun		auskusun	auskusuen	askusen
		auskusen		auskususen	auskususen	auskusen
2'. .	nautzun	autzun	gauntzun			autzuen
	nautzusen	autzusen	gauntzusen			autzusen
2". .	nautzuen	autzuen	gauntzuen			autzuen
	nautzusen	autzusen	gautzusen			autzusen
3'. .	nautzen	autzen	gauntzen	sauntzen	sauntzen	autzen
	nautzesen	autzesen	gauntzesen	sauntzesen	sauntzesen	autzesen

Imperative trivalent forms are shown in (182). For each subject (second person singular or second person plural), the left column forms are those for a singular third person direct object and those on the right column correspond to a plural third person direct object (e.g. *emon íostesu* 'give it to me', *emon íostesus* 'give them to me', *emon íostesue* 'give it to me, you-pl'):

(182) trivalent imperative forms

	you-sg		you-pl	
to me	íostesu	íostesus	íostesue	íostesues
to him	íotzesu	íotzesus	íotzesue	íotzesues
to us	íoskusu	íoskusus	íoskusue	íoskusues
to them	íotzesu	íotzesus	íotzesue	íotzesues

The transitive verbs *ekarri* 'to bring', *éron* 'to take, to carry', *yakin* 'to know', *auki* 'to have' and *esan* 'to say' have synthetic bivalent present indicative forms, for third

person singular (left column) and third person plural (right column) direct objects. The forms of the verb *esan* are actually built on a different radical /-ino/:

(183)	ekarri	éron	auki
1.	dakart - dakartes	darot- darotas	dekot - dekoas
3.	dakar - dakas	daró - daros	deko - dekos
1'.	dakargu - dakargus	daru - darus	deku - dekus
2'.	dakasu - dakasus	darosu - darosus	dekosu - dekosus
2'.	dakasue - dakasues	darosue - darosues	dekosue - dekosues
3'.	dakarre - dakarres	daraude -daraudes (or dáraude, -s)	dauke - daukes
	yakin	esan /-ino/	
1.	dakit - dakites	diñot - diñotes	
3.	daki - dakis	diño - diños	
1'.	dakiu - dakius	diñu - diñus	
2'.	dakisus - dakisus	diñosu - diñosus	
2'.	dakisue - dakisues	diñosue - diñosues	
3'.	dakie - dakies	díñaude - díñaudes	

Some trivalent forms of these verbs are also used; e.g.: *dakartzut* 'I am bringing it to you', *darostesu* 'you are carrying it to me', *diñotzut* 'I am saying it to you', *diñostesu* 'you are saying it to me'.

8.3. Derivation

8.3.1. Noun-forming suffixes

A number of suffixes derive nouns from other nouns:

(184)

-dun (deaccenting) 'having, possessor'

ume	'child'	umedun	'having children'
diru	'money'	dirudun	'having money'
éuskera	'Basque'	euskaldun	'Basque speaker'
érdera	'Spanish'	erdaldun	'Spanish speaker'
esne	'milk'	esnedun	'milkman'
iketx	'coal'	iketxadun	'coal seller'
ogi	'bread'	ogidun	'baker'
erru	'fault'	errudun	'guilty'

-dun ~ '-dun

bixer	'beard'	bixerdun	
		bixérdun	'bearded'
fede	'faith'	fededun	
		fedédun	'believer'

-(l)ari (deaccenting) 'one who has N as a profession, occupation'			
yántza	'dance'	yantzari	'dancer'
aiskóra	'ax'	aiskolari	'lumber jack'
txístu	'flute'	txistulari	'flautist'
bérso	'verse'	bersolari	'verse-singer'
dénda	'store'	dendari	'store clerk'
errota	'mill'	errotari	'miller'
pelóta	'ball'	pelotari	'ball player'
-'tze 'name of profession or position'			
abade	'priest'	abadétze	'priesthood'
alkate	'mayor'	alkatétze	'mayorship'
máisu	'teacher'	máisutze	'teacher's job'
soldadu	'soldier'	soldadútze	'military service'
-kada (or -káda) (deaccenting) 'blow; heap'			
esku	'hand'	eskukada	'blow with the hand'
arri	'stone'	arrikada	'blow with a stone'
pálu	'stick'	palukada	'blow with a stick'
pátata	'potato'	patatada	'heap of potatoes'
tómate	'tomato'	tomatada	'heap of tomatoes'
pála	'shovel'	palakada	'shovelfull'
bultzetu	'to push'	bultzekada	'pushing'
gurdi	'chariot'	gurtada	'chariotfull'
biortu	'twist'	biurkada	'twisting'
		ostikeda	'kick'
-'(t)ar 'inhabitant, member of a group'			
Getxo		getxótar	'Getxoan'
Biskai	'Biscay'	bískaitar	'Biscayan'
gu	'we'	gútar	'one of us'
kánpo	'outside'	kánpotar	'outsider'
-'ki 'piece'			
txarri	'pig'	txarríki	'pork'
saspi	'seven'	saspíki	'premature baby'
-'do 'despective'			
uger	'rust'	ugérdo	'rusty, dirty'
saskel	'dirt'	saskéldo	'dirty'

Diminutive-forming suffixes create nouns from other nouns. There is one productive diminutive suffix *-txu* which, in principle attaches to any noun or adjective. In addition, there are some other restricted diminutive suffixes that are used with a few nouns:

(185)

-'txu			
txakur	'dog'	txakúrtxu	'little dog'
gison	'man'	gisóntxu	'little man'
líbru	'book'	líbrutxu	'little book'

-to	neska	'girl'	neskáto	'little girl'
	txarri	'pig'	txarrító	'piggy'
-ko	mutil	'boy'	mutílko	'little boy'
-kílllo	asto	'donkey'	astokílllo	'little donkey'
-tilla	neska	'girl'	neskátilla	'little girl'

The following suffixes derive nouns mostly from verbs or adjectives, although in some examples also from other nouns:

(186)

-t)asun 'quality'	argi	'light, clear'	argitasun	'clarity'
	illun	'dark'	illuntasun	'darkness'
	gogor	'hard'	gogortasun	'hardness'
	busti	'wet'	bustitasun	'dampness'
	larri	'uneasy'	larritasun	'uneasiness'
	lodi	'fat'	loditasun	'fatness'
	loi	'dirt'	loitasun	'dirtiness'
	sakon	'deep'	sakontasun	'depth'
	pos	'happiness'	postasun	'happiness'
	osatu	'to heal'	osasun	'health'
-keri (deaccenting) 'negative quality or act'	txarri	'pig'	txarrikeri	'piggish act'
	asto	'donkey'	astokeri	'exaggeration'
	ume	'child'	umekeri	'childish act'
	iñusénte	'innocent'	iñusentekeri	'innocent act'
	kócolo	'dummy'	kokolokeri	'dumb act'
	barrabas	'evil person'	barrabaskeri	'evil act'
	oker	'twisted'	okerkeri	'twisted act'
	sorgin	'witch'	sorginkeri	'witchcraft'
	tónto	'silly'	tontakeri	'silly act'
-(k)era 'manner'	ibilli	'to walk'	ibílkera	'way of walking'
	asi	'to begin'	asíkera	'beginning'
	sakon	'deep'	sakónera	'depth'
	berba	'word'	berbákera	'way of talking'
	bisi	'to live'	bisíkera	'way of living'
	esan	'to say'	esákera	'expression'

-kúntze 'action'			
asarre	'angry'	asarrakúntze	'anger'
-kune 'abstract noun'			
berba	'word'	berbakune	'language'
-tari 'profession, occupation'			
agindu	'command'	aginteri	'boss'
-'ari 'deverbal'			
edan	'to drink'	édari	'drink'
yan	'to eat'	yánari	'food'
gúre	'to want'	gurári	'desire'
gose	'hunger'	gósari	'breakfast'
		báskari	'lunch, dinner'
		afari	'supper' ²¹
-'ngo 'part of egg'			
gorri	'red'	gorríngo	'yolk'
suri	'white'	suríngo	'white of egg'

8.3.2. Adjective-forming suffixes

There is a group of completely productive suffixes that can attach to any adjective to form other adjectives. This group includes the superlative *-en*, the comparative *-au*, and the 'excessive' *-egi*:

(187)

-en 'superlative, most'			
gaste	'young'	gastéen	'youngest'
sar	'old'	sárren	'oldest'
andi	'big'	andíen	'biggest'
-au 'comparative, more'			
gaste	'young'	gastéau	'younger'
sar	'old'	sárrau	'older'
andi	'big'	andíau	'bigger'
-egi 'excessive, too'			
gaste	'young'	gastéegi	'too young'
sar	'old'	sárregi	'too old'
andi	'big'	andíegi	'too big'

Adjectives can be derived from nouns by means of a number of suffixes:

-ti (deaccenting) 'characterized by'			
bárre	'laughter'	barréti	'jolly'
baso	'forest'	basáti	'wild'
berba	'word'	berbáti	'talkative'
bildur	'fear'	bildúrti	'fearful'

(21) This is the only unaccented example with this suffix.

esker	'left'	eskérti	'left-handed'
gusur	'lie'	gusúrri	'liar'
kaka	'excrement'	kakáti	'pooper'
lotza	'shame'	lotzáti	'shy'
moko	'mucus'	mokóti	'full of mucus'
negar	'cry'	negátti	'weeper'
txise	'urine'	txiséti	's.o. who urinates a lot'
-tzu 'having'			
inder	'strength'	indertzuz	'strong'
laño	'fog'	lañotzu	'foggy'
-garri 'worth of, causing'			
lotza	'shame'	lotzagarri	'shameful'
pena	'pain'	penagarri	'painful'
-'sto (deaccenting) 'characterized by, derogatory'			
sápak	'matted hair'	sapásto	'dishevelled'
sorri	'louse'	şorrísto	'lousy'
koipe	'grease'	koipésto	'greasy'
péka	'freckle'	pekásto	'freckly'
-gin			
beaz	'work'	beazgin	'hardworker'

Ordinal adjectives are formed by attaching -'garren to cardinal numbers:

(188)

-'garren 'ordinal'

bi	'two'	bigarren	'second'
saspi	'seven'	saspigarren	'seventh'

Some adjectives are derived from verbs:

(189)

-tun 'big V-er'

yan	'to eat'	yatun	'big eater'
berba (in)	'to speak'	berbatun	'talkative'
ikisi	'to learn'	ikastun	'studious' ²²
yakin	'to know'	yakitun	'learned'

8.3.3. Verb-forming suffixes

A very productive suffix is -tu (-du after nasal or lateral), which attaches to nouns and adjective to form perfective participles. The following are only a few examples of a much longer list:

(22) The form *ikisi* historically derives from *ikasi*, general in Basque. By Low Vowel Assimilation *ikasi* > *ikisi* and then by raising of the mid vowel between the two identical high vowels, *ikisi* (cf. Gaminde 1982).

(190)

-tu

aberats	'rich'	aberastu	'to become wealthy'
afari	'supper'	afaldu	'to have supper'
alkar	'together'	alkartu	'to get together'
andi	'big'	anditu	'to become/make big'
apur	'bit'	apurtu	'break into pieces'
argi	'light'	argitu	'to light'
arro	'proud'	arrotu	'to become proud'
baltz	'black'	baltzitu	'to become/make black'
bardin	'same'	bardindu	'to become/make the same'
berde	'green'	berdetu	'to become green'
bero	'hot'	berotu	'to heat'
bat	'one'	batu	'to bring together'
bigun	'soft'	bigundu	'to soften'
lodi	'fat'	loditu	'to fatten'
luse	'long'	lusetu	'to lengthen'
garbi	'clean'	garbitu	'to clean'
gogor	'hard'	gogortu	'to harden'
gison	'man'	gisondu	'to become a man'
lagun	'friend'	lagundu	'to help'
moskor	'drunkness'	moskortu	'to get drunk'
obe	'better'	obetu	'to better'
lotza	'shame'	lotzatu	'to ashamed'
laño	'fog'	lañotu	'to become foggy'
sabal	'wide'	sabaldu	'to widen'
sorrotz	'sharp'	sorrostu	'to sharpen'

Perfective participles conveying the notion of movement to a place are formed by adding /-tu/ to the adlative form of the noun:

(191)

-ratu

albo	'side'	alboratu	'to put aside'
áurre	'front'	áurreratu	'to advance'
barru	'inside'	barruretu	'to take inside'
kóntu	'attention'	kónturetu	'to realize'

8.3.4. Adverb-forming suffixes

There is a suffix *-to* which forms adverbs from adjectives:

(192)

-to 'adverbializer'

eder	'beautiful'	ederto	'beautifully'
on	'good'	ondo	'well'
txar	'bad'	txarto	'badly'

obe	'better'	obeto	'better'
polite	'pretty'	politto	'with care'

This suffix is not productive. For instance, it is not possible to make adverbs from *illun* 'dark' or *busti* 'wet' by suffixation of *-to*: **illundo* 'darkly', **bustito* 'wetly'. Most adjectives can be used as adverbs without any suffixation.

A few other suffixes create adverbs from nouns or verbs:

(193)

-ka 'by means of'

agin	'tooth'	agínke	'biting'
bárre	'laughter'	bárreka	'laughing'
buélta	'turn'	buéltaka	'turning'
bóta	'to throw'	bótaka	'vomiting'

-tan

berba	'word'	berbatan	'talking'
bróma	'joke'	brómatan	'joking'
égi	'truth'	égiten	'truthfully'
ikera	'scare'	ikeratan	'trembling'
txiker	'small'	txikerratan	'in young age'
txísipa	'spark'	txispatan	'sparking' ²³
lapur	'thief'	lapurretan	'stealing'

-ro

barri	'new'	barriro	'again'
egun	'day'	egunero	'every day'
geldi	'slow'	geldiro	'slowly'

8.3.5. Prefixation

Prefixes are not common in Basque. Some pairs of verbs show the existence of and old causative prefix *e-ra-*, which is no longer productive:

(194) ibilli	'to walk'	erábilli	'to use'
ikisi	'to learn'	erákatzi	'to teach'
ikusi	'to see'	erákutzi	'to show'
in	'to do'	érein	'to cause'
yon	'to go'	éron	'to take'

The old prefix can be taken to be simply /*ra-*/, inserted immediately before the stem: **e-bil-ile-ra-bil-i*, **e-kas-ile-ra-kas-i*, **e-kus-ile-ra-kus-i*, *e-gi-n/le-ra-gi-n*, **e-oa-n/le-ra-oa-n*, etc. The initial vowel *e-* in these nonfinite forms belongs to the same paradigm as the *a-* that appears in pre-stem position in the present. e.g.: *d-a-bil* 'we is walking', etc.

Nowadays productive causatives are formed with *érein* 'to cause', following another verb (see section 8.4.2).

(23) In this example (but not in others) the suffix /-tan/ behaves as deaccenting.

A prefix that is moderately productive is the borrowed negative *des-*. The also negative but native *es* 'no' appears only in few examples such as *esúsen* 'nickname' from *usen* 'name'.

8.4. Compounding

8.4.1. Compound nouns

8.4.1.1. Noun+Noun compounds

Compound nouns consisting of two nouns are very frequent formations. These can be classified in co-compounds, where both elements are in a coordinate relation; sub-compounds, where the head is the second element; and exocentric compounds, in which neither member is the head of the compound, but, rather the compound has a different referent from those of the components.

(195) N+N cocompounds

anái-arrabak	'siblings' (anai 'brother' + arraba 'sister')
andrá-gisonak	'married couple' (andra 'woman' + gison 'man')
aité-amak	'parents' (aita 'father' + ama 'mother')
seméalabak	'children' (seme 'son' + alaba 'daughter')

(196) N+N subcompounds

artatxori	'sparrow' (arto 'corn' + txori 'bird')
artabúru	'corn ear' (arto 'corn' + buru 'head')
báserrri	'farm' (baso 'forest' + erri 'village')
afálordu	'supper time' (afari 'supper' + ordu 'hour')
afáloste	'after supper' (afari 'supper' + óste 'after')
báskaloste	'after dinner' (báskari 'dinner' + óste 'after')
bárregure	'urge to laugh' (bárre 'laughter' + gúre 'desire')
negárgure	'urge to cry' (negar 'cry' + gúre 'desire')
belármeta	'pile of grass' (belar 'grass' + meta 'pile')
bisímodu	'way of life' (bisi 'life' + modu 'manner')
elísate	'church door' (elixa 'church' + ate 'door')
elísaurre	'church front' (elixa 'church' + áurre 'front')
étzate	'house door' (etze 'house' + ate 'door')
étzaurre	'house front' (etze 'house' + áurre 'front')
étzatze	'house back' (etze 'house' + átze 'back')
étzondo	'side of house' (etze 'house' + ondo 'side')
étzoste	'house back' (etze 'house' + óste 'behind')
gautxóri	'night bird' (gau 'night' + txori 'bird')
idipróbak	'ox competition' (idi 'ox' + proba 'test')
kanpántorre	'belltower' (kanpai 'bell' + torre 'tower')
kartáyoko	'card game' (karta 'card' + yoko 'set')
lúrsalla	'plot' (lur 'land' + salla 'lot')
mátzondo	'grape vine' (matz 'grape' + ondo 'side')
mendiálde	'mountains' (mendi 'mountain' + alde 'side')
mokósapi	'handkerchief' (moko 'mucus' + sapi 'cloth')

odóloste	'blood sausage' (odol 'blood' + óste 'after')
probaléku	'arena' (proba 'test' + léku 'place')
ságardau	'cider' (sagar 'apple' + ardau 'wine')
táloburni	'grill' (tálo 'cornbread' + burni 'iron')
yayégun	'holiday' (yai 'festival' + egun 'day')

(197) N+N exocentric compounds

artósati	'lazy bum' (arto 'corn' + sati 'piece')
artabúru	'idiot' (arto 'corn' + buru 'head')
aitasúlo	'dad's kid' (aita 'father' + sulo 'hole')
amasúlo	'mom's kid' (ama 'mother' + sulo 'hole')
aitabítxi	'godfather' (aita 'father' + bitxi 'adornment')
amabítxi	'godmother' (ama 'mother' + bitxi 'adornment')
bélarrodoko	'blow on face' (bélarri 'ear' + ondoko 'next, gen. loc')
umémoko	'snot-nosed kid' (ume 'child' + moko 'mucus')

8.4.1.2. Noun+adjective compounds

(198) N+A subcompounds

aitxésantu	'Pope' (aita 'father' + santu 'saint')
aitágurea	'Our Father' (aita 'father' + gure 'our')
atzósar	'old woman' (atzo 'old woman' + sar 'old')
mutílsar	'old bachelor' (mutil 'boy' + sar 'old')
neskásar	'spinster' (neska 'girl' + sar 'old')
ikólatza	'type of fig' (iko 'fig' + latz 'rough')
pipérgorri	'red pepper' (piper 'pepper' + gorri 'red')

(199) N+A exocentric compounds

burúandi	'big headed' (buru 'head' + andi 'big')
burúbako	'mindless' (buru 'head' + bako 'without')
burúgogor	'stubborn' (buru 'head' + gogor 'hard')
domúsantu	'Halloween' (domu '?' + sántu 'holly') ²⁴

8.4.1.3. Verb+noun subcompounds

Among the noun subcompounds consisting of two nouns given above in (196), there are several whose first component could ambiguously be a verb. In addition there are some examples that clearly show that the first member of a compound noun can be a verb:

(200) V+N subcompounds

yakíngure	'curiosity' (yakin 'to know' + gúre 'desire')
yátordu	'eating time' (yan 'eat' + ordu 'hour')

8.4.2. Compound verbs

A great number of compound verbs are formed with *in* 'to do, make' preceded by a noun in its uninflected form:

(24) Very likely from *omnium sanctorum* crossed with *dominus* (Agud and Tovar 1990).

(201) áurre in	'confront' (áurre 'front')	ló in	'to sleep'
áusi in	'to bark' (áusi 'bark')	negár in	'to cry'
baráu in	'to fast' (barau 'fast')	otói in	'to pray'
baké in	'to make peace'	pútz in	'to blow'
bárre in	'to laugh'	sáltu in	'to jump'
beár in	'to work'	síntz in	'to blow one's nose'
lán in	'to work'	sokorrú in	'to scold'
bidé in	'to travel' (bide 'road')	txístu in	'to whistle'
estorbú in	'to get on the way'	yarámon in	'to pay attention'
kóntu in	'to calculate'		

In some cases, the noun is inflected in the absolutive singular or plural:

(202) txis(é) in	'to urinate'
usiñé in	'to smell'
txéra(k) in	'to caress'
sópak in	'to dip' e.g. bread in milk (sópak 'soup')

Some compounds with *in* 'to do, make' take an adverb in *-ka* or a noun in the inesive or instrumental/comitative:

(203) agarrádan in	'to fight' (agarráda 'fight', Sp.)
bótaka in	'to vomit' (bótaka 'throwing')
egás in	'to fly' (egas 'flying')
errietá(n) in	'to scold'
ítaurren in	'to lead the oxen' (ítaurren 'in front of oxen')
lapurretán in	'to steal'
txarrapáka in	'to pinch'

There are also compound verbal expressions with other verbs:

(204) áurre artu	'to take the lead'
barau áusi	'to have breakfast' (barau 'fast' + ausi 'break')
biajén yon	'to travel' (biaje 'trip' + yon 'go')
tíro bóta	'to shoot'
txálok yo	'to applaud'
burús ikisi	'to learn by heart'

Compound causative verbs are formed with *érein*, as in *yan érein* 'to make eat', *etorri érein* 'to make come'.

9. Vocabulary

Nouns and adjectives are listed both in their uninflected and absolutive singular forms when these two are not identical. Verbs are listed by their perfective participle.

Words not provided with an accent mark are unaccented and receive stress on their final syllable when phrase-final.

Abbreviations:

(N.) Noun	(Num.) Number
(Adj.) Adjective	(Af.) Affix
(Adv.) Adverb	(Excl.) Exclamation
(V.) Verb	(Onom.) Onomatopoeic word
(Pro.) Pronoun	(esp.) Especially
(Conj.) Conjunction	(coll.) Colloquial
(Q.) Wh-word	

A

a: (Pro.) that (over there) / aquel, aquella, aquello.

abade: (N.) priest / cura.

abadétze: (N.) priesthood / oficio de cura.

abárka, abárke: (N.) a type of shoe / abarca.

abarkéta, abarkéte: (N.) espadrille / alpargata.

abe: (N.) beam / viga.

abendu: (N.) December / diciembre.

aberastu: (V.) to become rich / enriquecer(se).

aberatz, aberatza: (Adj.) rich, wealthy / rico, adinerado.

aberi: (N.) damage / avería.

abiada, abiade: (N.) speed / velocidad.

abilidade: (N.) skill / habilidad.

abilidoso: (Adj.) skillful / hábil.

abioi, abioya: (N.) airplane / avión.

abísa: (V.) to warn / avisar.

abísu or abisu: (N.) warning, call / aviso, llamada.

adar, adarra: (N.) horn / cuerno.

adi: (Adv.) paying attention / atento, mirando.

afaldu: (V.) to have supper / cenar.

afálordu: (N.) supper time / hora de cenar.

afáloste or afalóste: (N.) after supper / postcena, sobremesa de la cena.

afari: (N.) supper / cena.

agarradan: (Adv.) fighting / peleándose.

agarradán in: (V.) to fight / pelear.

agertu: (V.) to appear, to show up / aparecer.

agin, agiñe: (N.) tooth / diente.

agindu: (V.) to give orders / mandar, ordenar.

agindu (N.) order, command / mandato, orden.

agínke in: (V.) to bite / morder.

aginteri: (N.) chief, boss, authority / jefe, mandatario.

ágin or agirin: (Adv.) showing, in plain view / a la vista; "ágin darosu diru" your money is in plain view / llevas el dinero a la vista.

agostu: (N.) August / agosto.

aguánta: (V.) to hold, to support / aguantar, soportar.

agur, agurre: (N.) greeting, goodbye / adiós.

agure: (N.) old man / anciano.

áik or árik: (Pro.) those (over there) / aquellos, -as.

áiko!: (Excl.) expression of surprise / exclamación de sorpresa; "áiko! esetz diño orain!" well!, now he says no / ¡vaya!, ahora dice que no!

áin: (Adv.) so / tan.

ainbésté: (Adv.) so much, so many / tanto.

áinber: (Adv.) many / muchos.

áire: (N.) air / aire.

aista, aiste; or *aixta,-e:* (N.) woman's sister / hermana de mujer.

aítabíxi: (N.) godfather / padrino.

Aitáguera: (N.) Our Father / Padrenuestro.

aítasúlo: (Adj.) daddy's boy or girl / niño, -a apegado a su padre.

aite or aixe: (N.) father / padre.

aité-amak or aixé-amak: (N.) parents / padres (padre y madre).

áitite or áitixixe: (N.) grandfather / abuelo.

aitu: (V.) 1. to understand, 2. to look / 1. entender, 2. mirar.

Aitxésantu or Aitxésantu: (N.) Pope, Holy Father / Papa, Padre Santo.

ajéntzi: (N.) agency / agencia.

akabu: (N.) end / final, término.

akabuko: (Adj.) last / último.

akabun: (Adv.) at the end, finally / al final.

akába: (V.) to finish / acabar, terminar.

akonséja: (V.) to advise / aconsejar.

akórda: (V.) to remember / acordarse.

- akórdu* or *akordu*: (N.) idea, thought / ocurrencia, idea; "úmek estauke akordu onik" children do not have good ideas / los niños no tienen ideas buenas.
- akostúnbra*: (V.) to get used to / acostumbrarse.
- akúllu*: (N.) goad / aguijada, vara para azuzar al ganado.
- al* (V.) to be able / poder; "ekásu al dósune eta gáriko itxi" bring whatever you can, and leave the rest / trae lo que puedas y deja lo demás.
- al, ala*: (N.) power / poder.
- alaba, alabe*: (N.) daughter / hija.
- alargun, alargune*: (N.) widow(er) / viudo, -a.
- ala*: (Conj.) or / o.
- ala* or *ela*: (Adv.) perhaps / acaso; "belu da ela?" is it late perhaps? / ¿es tarde o qué?.
- álan*: (Adv.) thus, in that manner / así, de esa manera; "álanxe in ber dá" it must be done like that / así hay que hacerlo.
- álbate*: (N.) side door / puerta lateral del caserío, o puerta grande de la cuadra.
- albo*: (N.) side / costado.
- alboratu*: (V.) to take aside / apartar, echar a un lado.
- aldatz, aldatza*: (N.) slope / cuesta, pendiente.
- alde*: (N.) side / lado.
- aldeanu*: (N.) farmer / aldeano, labrador.
- alden; aldera*: (Adv.) compared with / en comparación; "Anton nire alden nagósi da" Anton is old compared with me / Antón es viejo comparado conmigo.
- álegin, álegiñe* or *alegin, alegiñe*: (N.) effort / esfuerzo.
- alégre*: (Adj.) happy / alegre.
- alegría, alegrié*: (N.) happiness / alegría.
- alégra*: (V.) to become or render happy / alegrar(se).
- álik eta*: (Conj.) as (much) as possible / lo más posible.
- alkartu*: (V.) to get together, to gather / juntar(se).
- alkate*: (N.) mayor / alcalde.
- alkatérze*: (N.) mayoralship / alcaldía, puesto de alcalde.
- alkatxófa, -e*: (N.) artichoke / alcachofa.
- alkar*: (Pro.) each other / el uno al otro, mutuamente.
- alkóndara, alkóndare*: (N.) shirt / camisa.
- alogera, alogere*: (N.) salary / sueldo.
- alogeren*: (Adv.) on a salary / a sueldo; "solon bear íten yótenintzen alogeren" I used to work on the fields for day wages / yo solía ir a trabajar a las huertas a sueldo.
- alper, alperra*: (Adj.) lazy / vago, holgazán.
- alperrik*: (Adv.) in vain / en vano.
- alrebes*: (Adv.) backwards, upside down / al revés.
- altar, altara*: (N.) altar / altar.
- altza*: (V.) to lift, to raise, to rise, to get up / levantar(se).
- ama*: (N.) mother / madre.
- amábako* or *amabako*: (Adj.) orphan of mother / huérfano de madre.
- Amábirjiñe* or *Amabirjiñe*: (N.) the Virgin Mary / la Santa Virgen.
- amabúxi*: (N.) godmother / madrina.
- ámama*: (N.) grandmother / abuela.
- amántal, amántala* or *améntal, -a*: (N.) apron / delantal.
- amar, amarreko*: (Num.) ten, group of ten / diez, decena.
- amasúlo*: (Adj.) mommy's son or daughter / hijo, -a pegado a su madre.
- amárra*: (V.) to tie / atar, amarrar.
- amáta*: (V.) to extinguish, to put off the light / apagar.
- amen*: amen / amén (al final de la oración).
- ames, amesa*: (N.) dream / sueño, ensoñación.
- amesatán in*: (V.) to dream / soñar.
- anai, anaje; or anaje, anaje*: (N.) male's brother / hermano de varón.
- andí*: (Adj.) big / grande.
- anditu*: (V.) to make or become big / agrandar.
- andra, andre*: (N.) 1. woman, lady, 2. wife / 1. señora, mujer, 2. mujer, esposa.
- andramári(k)*: (N.) Saint Mary's festivities / Andramaris, fiestas de la Virgen de Getxo.
- andrá-gisonak*: (N.) married couple / matrimonio, pareja.
- angeru*: (N.) angel / ángel.
- animáli*: (N.) animal / animal.
- ánumu*: (N.) courage / ánimo.

- anis, anise*: (N.) anisette / anís.
ánima: (V.) to encourage / animar.
anka, anke: (N.) leg / pierna, pata.
anteóju(k): (N.) eye glasses / antejo(s), gafas.
antipátiku: (Adj.) disagreeable, antipathetic / antipático.
antoju: (N.) priggishness / melindre, reparo, asco.
antxóa, antxóe: (N.) anchovy / anchoa.
antz, antza: (N.) aspect, appearance / aspecto.
ántzar, ántzarra: (N.) goose / ganso.
antzeko: (Adj.) similar / semejante, parecido.
ap!: (Excl.) brrr (expression of cold) / exclamación de frío; "ap! otz iten dau emen barrun." It is cold in here / ¡uf! hace frío aquí dentro.
aparátu: (N.) apparatus, device / aparato, artilugio.
apárka: (V.) to park / aparcar.
apárta: (V.) to put aside / apartar.
apárte: (Adv.) apart, aside / aparte.
ápatxe!: (Excl.) sit down (baby talk) / siéntate (lenguaje infantil); "¡a, ápatxe emen!" come on, sit down here! / venga, siéntate aquí.
ápatxe in: (V.) to sit down (baby talk) / sentarse (lenguaje infantil).
apellidu: (N.) family name / apellido.
april: (N.) April / abril.
aprobétxa: (V.) to take advantage / aprovechar.
apropos or *aporpos*: (Adv.) on purpose / a propósito, adrede.
apur, apurre: (N.) a little bit / un poco, una pizca.
apurreri or *anpurreri*: (N.) 1. remaining bits, 2. crumb / 1. despojo, 2. miga de pan.
apurtu: (V.) to break / romper.
ar, arra: (N.) worm / gusano
ar, arra: (Adj.) male / macho.
ára!: (Excl.) expression of surprise, pointing expression / expresión de sorpresa, o exclamación para señalar; "ára nóndi datórrren!" look where (s)he is coming! / ¡míra por dónde viene!
aragi: (N.) meat / carne.
árbol, árbola: (N.) tree / árbol.
ardatz, ardatza: (N.) axis / eje.
ardau: (N.) wine / vino.
ardi: (N.) 1. sheep, 2. flea / 1. oveja, 2. pulga.
ardure: (N.) responsibility / responsabilidad.
arduretu: (V.) to take charge or responsibility / responsabilizarse, encargarse.
area: (N.) sand / arena.
áren: (Adv.) old partitive, still used in some expressions / forma del partitivo antigua; "esteko urik áren" (s)he does not have any water / no le queda agua.
aretx, aretxa: (N.) oak / roble.
argal, argala: (Adj.) lean, skinny / delgado.
argi: (N.) light, luz 2. (Adj.) light, clear / claro.
argisari: (N.) wax / cera.
argitu: (V.) 1. to light, 2. to clarify / 1. iluminar, 2. aclarar.
árik eta: (Conj.) up to, until / hasta.
arime: (N.) soul / alma.
arin, ariñe: (Adj.) 1. fast, quick, 2. light / 1. rápido, 2. ligero.
arin: (Adv.) quickly / rápidamente.
árku or *arku*: (N.) arch / arco.
arkúpe: (N.) porch, arcade / soportal.
arma: (V.) to assemble / armar, montar.
armósa: (V.) to have breakfast / desayunar.
armosu: (N.) breakfast / desayuno.
arnas, arnasa: (N.) breath / aliento, respiración.
aro: (N.) weather / tiempo atmosférico, ambiente; "aro ona dau perretxíkok bílle yóteko." it's good weather to go looking for mushrooms / hace un buen día para ir a buscar setas.
arpegi or *aurpegi*: (N.) face / cara.
arraba, arrabe: (N.) male's sister / hermana de varón.
arrain, arrañe: (N.) fish / pez, pescado.
arrakáda, arrakáde; or *arrakada, -e*: (N.) earring / pendiente, arracada.
arránke: (N.) will (volition) / viveza, voluntad; "onek esteko arránkerik." this one does not have any will / éste no tiene voluntad.
arráska: (V.) to scratch / rascar.
arrastáka: (Adv.) dragging / arrastrando.
arrásti: (N.) evening / tarde.

- arrastion*: good evening / buenas tardes (saludo).
- arrástra*: (V.) to drag / arrastrar.
- árre!*: (Excl.) giddyup! / ¡jarre!
- arrégla*: (V.) to repair, to fix / arreglar.
- arri*: (N.) 1. stone, rock, 2. sink, 3. hail / 1. piedra, 2. fregadera, 3. pedrisco.
- arriña*: (V.) to get close, to approach / arri-mar(se), acercar(se).
- arro*: (Adj.) proud, vain / orgulloso.
- arros, arrosa*: (N.) rice / arroz.
- arrotu*: (V.) to become proud or vain / enorgullecerse.
- artabúru* or *artaburu*: (N.) 1. ear of corn, 2. idiot / 1. borona, 2. inconsciente, palurdo.
- artapítxi*: (N.) acorn / bellota.
- artatxóri* or *artatxori*: (N.) sparrow / gorrión.
- árte*: (N.) 1. evergreen oak, 2. art / 1. encina, 2. arte.
- árten*; or *arten*: (Adv.) between / entre.
- artes*: (Adv.) directly, straightforwardly / directamente.
- artésa*: (N.) trough / artesa.
- artésa* or *artestu*: (V.) to straighten up / enderezar.
- artési(k)* or *ártesi(k)*: (N.) scissors / tijera(s).
- artista, artíste*: (N.) artist / artista.
- arto*: (N.) 1. corn, 2. corn cake / 1. maíz, 2. talo, torta de maíz.
- artósati* or *artosati*: (N.) 1. corn cake piece, 2. careless, slovenly / 1. trozo de torta de maíz, 2. descuidado, calzonazos.
- artu*: (V.) to take / tomar, coger.
- asa, ase*: (N.) cabbage / col, berza.
- asal, asala*: (N.) skin / pellejo, piel.
- asarre*: (Adv.) angry / enfadado.
- asarrakúntze*: (N.) anger / enfado.
- ásau*: (Adv.) far / lejos.
- asi*: (V.) 1. to begin, 2. to grow (intr.), 3. to grow, to raise (trans.) / 1. empezar 2. crecer 3. criar, cultivar.
- asi*: (N.) seed / semilla.
- asíkera, asíkere* or *asíkera, -e*: (N.) beginning / comienzo.
- askéneko*: (Adj.) last, final / último.
- asko*: (Adj.) much, many / mucho.
- askora, askóre*: (N.) ax / hacha.
- askotan*: (Adj.) often / frecuentemente.
- askúre* or *askure*: (N.) itching / picor.
- asmo*: (N.) will, intention / intención, voluntad.
- aspaldi(n)*: (Adv.) long ago / hace mucho.
- aspaldiko*: (Adj.) of long ago / de hace mucho.
- áspi* or *aspi*: (N.) bottom / parte de debajo.
- aspildúre* or *aspildure*: (N.) hem, cuff / dobladillo.
- aspíra, aspíre*: (N.) trough / artesa.
- aste*: (N.) week / semana.
- astero*: (Adv.) every week / cada semana.
- astélen, astélena*: (N.) Monday / lunes.
- Astesántu*: (N.) Holy Week / Semana Santa.
- asti*: (N.) free time / tiempo libre.
- astiro*: (Adv.) slowly / despacio.
- asto*: (N.) donkey / burro.
- astokeri*: (N.) stupid or exaggerated action / burrada, salvajada.
- astokillo*: (Adj.) little donkey, burro / borrico, borriquillo.
- astul, astule*: (N.) cough/ tos.
- astun, astune*: (Adj.) heavy / pesado.
- asúkre*: (N.) sugar / azúcar.
- asul, asule*: (Adj.) blue / azul.
- asun, asune*: (N.) nettle / ortiga.
- asur, asurre*: (N.) bone / hueso.
- asústa*: (V.) to frighten, to get frightened / asustar(se).
- atabal, atabala*: (N.) kettledrum / atabal, tipo de tambor.
- atara*: (V.) to take out / sacar.
- atáka*: (V.) to attack / atacar.
- ate*: (N.) door / puerta.
- áterpe*: (N.) refuge / cobijo (especialmente en la lluvia).
- aterri*: (Adj.) clear skies / (tiempo) escampado.
- atertu*: (V.) to clear up after the rain / escampar.
- atrápa*: (V.) to trap, to catch / atrapar.
- atun, atune*: (N.) tuna / atún.
- atx, atxa*: (N.) rock / roca.
- atxiñe*: (Adv.) in olden times / antaño.
- atxiñeko*: (Adj.) of olden times / de antaño.
- atxur, atxurre*: (N.) hoe / azada.
- atxúrtxu*: (N.) small hoe / azada pequeña.
- atz, atza*: (N.) stench / hedor, mal olor.
- atzámar, atzámarra*: (N.) finger, toe / dedo.

átze: (N.) back / parte trasera.
átzekálde or *átzekalde*: (N.) backside / parte, lado trasero.
átzera: (Adv.) again / otra vez, de nuevo.
átzeratu: (V.) to delay, to get delayed / atrasar(se).
átzes: (Adv.) backwards, towards the back / hacia atrás.
atzo: (Adv.) yesterday / ayer.
atzósar, *atzósarra*: (N.) old woman / vieja, anciana.
atzotu: (V.) to age (a woman) / envejecer una mujer, hacerse vieja.
au: (Pro.) this / este, esta, esto.
aua: (N.) mouth / boca.
ae: (N.) mother in law / suegra.
auki or *euki*: (V.) to have, to contain, to hold / tener, contener.
auli: (N.) fly / mosca.
auménta: (V.) to mention / mencionar; "estaust eser auménta alaben gánera" he has not mentioned anything to me about his daughter / no me ha mencionado nada sobre su hija.
áupa or *éupa* or *éup*: (Excl.) Howdy! go! / aupa, exclamación de saludo o ánimo.
auri: (N.) rain / lluvia.
áurre: (N.) front / parte delantera.
áurre artu: (V.) to take the lead, to surpass / tomar delantera.
áurre in: (V.) to confront / hacer frente.
áurrekálde; or *áurrekalde*: (N.) front part / parte, lado delantero.
áurreko: (Adj.) of before (temporal or spacial) / 1. lo de delante 2. lo pasado, lo de antes.
áurreratu: (V.) to advance / adelantar(se).
aurten: (Adv.) this present year / este año.
áusi: (N.) bark (of dog) / ladrido.
áusi in: (V.) to bark / ladrar.
ausi: (V.) romper.
áuskera, *áuskere* or *éuskera*, *-e*: (N.) Basque language / lengua vasca, vascuence.
auso: (N.) neighborhood / vecindario, barrio.
ausoko: (N.) neighbor / vecino.
auspo: (N.) bellows / fuelle.
áuto: (N.) car / auto, automóvil.
autobus, *autobuse*: (N.) bus / autobús.
automóbil, *automóville*: (N.) car / automóvil.

autónu: (N.) September / septiembre.
autz, *autze*: (N.) dust / polvo.
áutzi: (Excl.) here, take it! / toma; "áutzi, emen dekосу diru" here! here is your money / toma, aquí tienes el dinero.
axe: (N.) wind / viento; *lurreko axe*: south wind (lit. land wind) / viento sur (viento de tierra adentro); *itxasoko axe*: north wind (lit. sea wind) / viento del norte, viento marino.
áyes: (Adv.) apparently, it seems / según he oído; "Márin alabe dau eskónduteko, áyes" it seems that Mary's daughter is about to get married / la hija de Mari está para casarse, según he oído.
ayuntaméntu or *ayuntamiéntu*: (N.) City Hall / ayuntamiento.

B

ba: (Conj.) well, discourse marker / pues, partícula discursiva; "órdu da, ba!" well, it's about time! / ¡ya es hora, pues!; "ba, estáit nora yón dan" well, I don't know where he has gone / pues no sé a dónde ha ido.
ba-: (Af.) prefix that marks a synthetic verb form as focus / prefijo con verbos sintéticos como elemento inquirido; "badatór esnedune" the milkman is coming / ya viene el lechero.
bá-: (Af.) verb prefix in conditional sentences and in indirect questions / prefijo en condicionales e interrogativas indirectas; "esnedune bádator..." if the milkman comes... / si viene el lechero...
baba, *babe*: (N.) fava bean / haba.
bádaespadan: (Adv.) just in case / por si acaso.
bae: (N.) sieve / cedazo, criba.
bagille: (N.) June / junio.
bagoi, *bagoya*: (N.) wagon / vagón.
bai: (Adv.) yes / sí.
bajamar, *bajamara*: (N.) low tide / bajamar.
bákarrik: (Adv.) only / solamente, sólo.
bake: (N.) peace / paz.
baketu: (V.) to pacify / pacificar.
baké in: (Adtz) to make peace / hacer las paces.

- bakotx*, *bakotxa*: (Pro.) each, each one / cada (uno).
- balda*, *balde*: (N.) shelf/ balda, anaquel, estante.
- balde*: (N.) pail, bucket / balde, cubo.
- baliénte*: (Adj.) courageous / valiente, atrevido; "áupa baliénte, etorri amátxues" come on, big boy, come to mommy! / ¡venga valiente, ven con tu madre!
- balío* or *balio*: (V.) to be worth, to cost / valer, costar.
- balío* or *balio*: (N.) value / valor, costo.
- balioko*: (Adj.) valuable, worthy / valioso.
- bálkoi*, *bálkoya* or *balkoya*: (N.) balcony / balcón.
- baloi*, *baloya*: (N.) ball / balón.
- balore*: (N.) value / valor.
- baltz*, *baltza*: (N.) black / negro.
- baltzakin*, *baltzakiñe*: (Adj.) swarthy, dark haired or dark skinned / moreno.
- baltzitu*: (V.) to blacken / ennegrecer.
- banandu*: (V.) to distribute / repartir.
- bana*: (Adv.) one for each / uno a cada uno.
- banan*: (Adv.) one by one / de uno en uno.
- bandéra*, *bandére*: (N.) flag / bandera.
- bandidu* or *bandidu*: (N.) bandit / bandido.
- bánku*; or *banku*: (N.) 1. bank, 2. bench / banco.
- bañeru*: (N.) life guard / bañero (socorrista, vigilante de playa).
- baño* or *baño*: (Conj.) 1. than, 2. but / 1. conj. comparativa, 2. sino; "au luséau da ori baño" this is longer than that / éste es más largo que ése; "ori estot nik esan, berak baño" I didn't say that, he did / eso no lo he dicho yo, sino él; "estus atara lau piper baño" we didn't get but four peppers / no hemos cosechado sino cuatro pimientos.
- bañu* or *bañu*: (N.) bath / baño.
- barau* or *barane*: (N.) fast / ayuno.
- baraurik*: (Adv.) on an empty stomach / en ayunas.
- baráu in*: (V.) to fast / ayunar.
- baráu-ausi*: (V.) to have breakfast / desayunar.
- baráu-auste*: (N.) breakfast / desayuno.
- barberu*: (N.) barber / barbero.
- bardin*, *bardiñe*: (Adj.) same / igual.
- bardindu*: (V.) 1. to make equal, to equalize, 2. to level / 1. igualar, 2. nivelar, igualar.
- bardin*: (Adv.) likewise / igualmente.
- barik*: (Adv.) without / sin.
- bariku*: (N.) Friday / viernes.
- bárku* or *barku*: (N.) boat, ship / barco.
- barrabas*, *barrabasa*: (Adj.) mischievous, naughty / malvado, malandrín, barrabás (esp. con niños); "etorri ona, ume barrabasa!" come here, naughty boy! / ¡ven aquí, demonio de crío!
- barrabaskeri*: (Adj.) mischief / barrabasada, travesura.
- bárre*: (N.) laughter / risa.
- bárre in*: (V.) to laugh / reír.
- bárregure* or *barrégure*: (N.) urge to laugh / ganas de reír.
- bárreka*: (Adv.) laughing / riendo.
- barréi*: (Adj.) cheerful / risueño, que ríe mucho.
- barri*: (Adj.) new / nuevo.
- barriro*: (Adv.) again / de nuevo, otra vez.
- barris*: (Adv.) again / de nuevo, otra vez.
- barristu*: (V.) to renew / renovar.
- barru*: (N.) inside / parte de dentro.
- barrúnta*: (V.) to notice, to surmise / notar, barruntar.
- barruretu*: (V.) to penetrate, to go or take inside / adentrar(se).
- bart*: (Adv.) last night / anoche.
- basa*, *base*: (N.) mud, clay / barro.
- basáti*: (Adj.) wild, savage / salvaje.
- basatz*, *basatza*: (N.) mud / barro.
- báserrri* or *basérrri*: (N.) farm / caserío.
- báserritar* or *basérritar*: (N.) farmer / casero.
- basi*: (N.) sauce / salsa.
- basí in*: (V.) to dip bread in sauce / untar (el pan en la salsa).
- báskaldu*: (V.) to have dinner (midday meal) / comer (al mediodía), almorzar.
- báskaloste* or *baskáloste* or *baskalóste*: (N.) after dinner / sobremesa.
- báskari*: (N.) dinner (midday meal) / comida del mediodía, almuerzo.
- baso*: (N.) forest / bosque, monte.
- bastar*, *bastarre*: (N.) corner / rincón.
- bastertu*: (V.) to corner / arrinconar.
- básu*: (N.) drinking glass / vaso.

- bat*: (Num.) one / uno.
batálla, batálle: (N.) battle / batalla.
batalloi, batalloya: (N.) battalion / batallón.
batel, batela: (N.) type of boat / batel (tipo de embarcación).
bateko: (N) one, ace / uno, as.
batera: (Adv.) all together / juntos, a una.
batu: (V.) to gather, to unite / unir, reunir.
bátzuk: (Pro.) some / algunos.
bautísa: (V.) to baptize / bautizar.
baxa: (V.) to lower / bajar.
baya: (Conj.) but / pero.
bayetz, bayetza: (N.) assent, consent / el sí, afirmación.
be, bea: (N.) bottom, lower part / parte de abajo.
bear, bearra: (N.) 1. need, 2. work / 1. necesidad 2. trabajo.
beár in: (V.) to work / trabajar.
beargin, beargiñe: (Adj.) hard working / trabajador, hacendoso.
Beárrri: (N.) downtown (district in Getxo) / zona de Sta. María de Getxo.
bedar, bedarra: (N.) grass / hierba.
bedeinketu: (V.) to bless / bendecir.
bégar: (N.) calf / ternero.
begi: (N.) eye / ojo.
begíre egon: (V.) to wait / esperar.
bei, beye or bai, baye: (N.) cow / vaca.
bein: (Adv.) once / una vez.
beingon: (Adv.) right away, immediately / en seguida, al momento.
bekíki: (N.) forehead / frente (parte superior del rostro).
belármeta, belármete: (N.) pile of grass / montón de hierba.
bélarri: (N.) ear / oreja.
bélarrondoko: (N.) slap in the face / bofetada.
belaun, belaune; or belun, belune: (N.) knee / rodilla.
belauniko: (Adv.) kneeling / de rodillas.
belu: (Adv.) late / tarde.
Bénta, Bénte: (N.) name of a bar in Getxo / "Bar la Venta" establecimiento popular en Getxo.
bentaja, bentaje: (N.) advantage / ventaja.
bentána, bentáne: (N.) window / ventana.
berákatz, berákatza: (N.) garlic / ajo.
berandu: (Adv.) late / tarde.
bera: (Pro.) he, she, it / él, ella, ello (mismo).
berba, berbe: (N.) word / palabra.
berbákera, -e: (N.) language, way of speaking / modo de hablar, lenguaje.
berbako: (Adj.) honest / honesto, de palabra.
berbakune: (N.) language / lenguaje.
berbatan: (Adv.) talking / hablando.
berbáti: (Adj.) talkative / hablador, parlanchín.
berbátun, berbátune; or berbatun, -e: (Adj.) talkative, communicative / comunicativo, hablador.
berbeta, -e: (N.) language, way of speaking / lenguaje, habla.
berde: (Adj.) green / verde.
berdel, berdela: (N.) type of fish / verdel (tipo de pescado).
berdetu: (V.) to make or become green / enverdecer(se).
bere, beré bai, bébai: (Adv.) also / también.
béres: (Adv.) nor, neither / tampoco.
bero: (Adj.) hot / caliente.
berotu: (V.) to heat / calentar(se).
berso or berso: (N.) verse, poem / verso, poema.
bersolari: (N.) verse-singer / versolari, versificador improvisado.
berton, bertan: (Adv.) right here, right there / aquí, ahí, allí mismo.
berun, berune: (N.) lead (metal) / plomo.
besegu: (N.) sea bream (type of fish) / besugo (tipo de pescado).
bépera(k): (N.) vespers / vísperas.
béste: (Pro.) other, another / otro.
béstekálde or béstekalde: (N.) other side / (el) otro lado.
bete: (Adj.) full / lleno, completo.
beterik: (Adj.) full, filled up / lleno.
betetu or betatu: (V.) to fill / llenar.
beti: (Adv.) always / siempre.
bi: (Num.) two / dos; "gison bi" two men / dos hombres.
biaje: (N.) trip / viaje.
biajén yon: (V.) to travel / viajar, ir de viaje.
biberoi, biberoya: (N.) baby bottle / biberón.
Bíblia, Bíblie: (N.) Bible / Biblia.
bide: (N.) path, way, road, route / camino, ruta.
bidé in: (V.) to travel / viajar.

- bider*: (N.) time, occasion / vez, ocasión; "iru bider" three times / tres veces.
- bidoi, bidoya*: (N.) barrel / bidón.
- bier*: (Adv.) tomorrow / mañana, el día de mañana.
- bigun, bigune*: (N.) soft / blando.
- bigundu*: (V.) to soften / ablandar.
- biko*: (N.) the number two / el dos.
- bikotx, bikotxa*: (N.) twin / gemelo.
- bildur, bildurre*: (N.) fear / miedo.
- bildúrri*: (Adj.) fearful / miedoso.
- bille*: (Adv.) looking for / buscando, en busca; "bille ibil nas baya estot óñetakorik topa" I have been looking for them, but I haven't found any shoes / he andado buscando pero no he encontrado ningún zapato.
- billusik* or *billuntzik*: (Adv.) naked / desnudo.
- billustu*: (V.) to strip, undress / desnudar(se).
- biñen-biñen* or *bien-bien*: (Adv.) two by two / de dos en dos.
- biortu*: (V.) to twist / doblar, torcer.
- biotz, biotza*: (N.) heart / corazón.
- biribil, biribile*; or *biribil, -lle*: 1. (N) circle, 2. (Adj) round / 1. (N.) círculo 2. (Adj.) redondo.
- birráitite*: (N.) great-grandfather / bisabuelo.
- birrámama*: (N.) great-grandmother / bisabuela.
- birriten*: (Adv.) twice / dos veces.
- birrótza, birrótxe*: (N.) spinster / solterona.
- bisñera, -e*: (N.) way of life / modo de vida.
- bisikléta, bisikléte*: (N.) bicycle / bicicleta.
- bisimodu* or *bisimodu*: (N.) way of life / modo de vida.
- bísio*: (N.) vice, whim, craving / vicio, capricho.
- bisirik*: (Adv.) alive / vivo.
- bisíta, bisíte*: (N.) visit / visita.
- bisítze*: (N.) life, living / vida.
- bisi*: (V.) to live / vivir
- bisi*: (Adj.) live / vivo, encendido.
- Bískai, Bískaya*: (N.) Biscay (a Basque province) / Vizcaya, Bizkaia.
- bískaitar, bískaitarra*; or *bískáitarra*: (Adj.) Biscayan / vizcaíno.
- bískayera, bískayere*; or *biskáyera, -e*: (N.) Biscayan dialect / dialecto vizcaíno.
- biskor, biskorra*: (Adj.) live, quick / vivo, espabilado.
- biskortu*: (V.) to perk up, to rouse / espabilar(se).
- bista, biste*: (N.) sight, vision, view, vista / vista.
- bistu*: (V.) to light / encender.
- bítarte*: (N.) intermediary, interlude / intermediario (temporal o espacial).
- bítxi*: (N.) decoration, toy / adorno, jugueteito.
- bitz, bitze*: (N.) foam / espuma.
- biurkáda, biurkåde*; or *biurkada, -e*: (N.) twist / torcedura.
- bixer, bixerra*: (N.) beard / barba.
- bixérdun, bixérdune*; or *bixerdun, -e*: (Adj.) bearded / barbudo.
- blúsa, blúse*; or *blusa, -e*: (N.) blouse / blusa.
- bóda, bóde*: (N.) wedding / boda.
- bolandéra, bolandére*: (N.) type of firecracker / volandera, cohete festivo.
- boltza, boltze*: (N.) purse, bag / bolsa, bolso.
- boníto*: (N.) bonito (type of fish) / bonito (pescado).
- borondate*: (N.) will / voluntad.
- bos, bosa*: (N.) voice / voz.
- bost*: (Num.) five / cinco.
- bosteko*: (N.) number five / el cinco
- bóta*: (V.) to throw (away) / echar, lanzar, tirar.
- bota, bote*; or *bóta, -e*: (N.) 1. winebag, 2. boot / 1. bota de vino, 2. bota, calzado.
- bótaka in*: (V.) to vomit / vomitar.
- bóte*: (N.) boat / bote (tipo de embarcación).
- botíka, botíke*: (N.) medicine / medicina.
- botílla, botílle*: (N.) bottle / botella.
- botoi, botoya*: (N.) button / botón.
- bótu*: (N.) vote / voto.
- bróma, bróme*: (N.) joke / broma.
- brómatan*: (Adv.) jokingly / en broma.
- buéltá, buélte*: (N.) turn / vuelta.
- buéltaka*: (Adv.) rolling / a vueltas.
- buler, bulerra*: (N.) chest, breast / pecho.
- bultzekáda, bultzekáde*; or *bultzekada, -e*: (N.) push / empujón.
- bultzekadé emon*: (V.) to push / empujar.
- burni*: (N.) iron / hierro.
- burnisko*: (Adj.) of iron / de hierro.
- buru*: (N.) 1. head, 2. tip / 1. cabeza 2. cabo.

burúandi or *buruandi*: (Adj.) big-headed / cabezón, cabezudo.
burúbako or *burubako*: (Adj.) irresponsible / inconsciente, irresponsable.
burúgogor, *burúgogorra*: (Adj.) thick-headed, stubborn / cabezadura, terco.
burúkortz, *burúkortza*: (N.) pin / alfiler.
burus: (Adv.) by heart / de memoria.
buskentz, *buskentza*: (N.) blood sausage / morcilla.
busten, *bustena*: (N.) tail / rabo, cola.
busterrri: (N.) yoke / yugo.
bustertu: (V.) to yoke / poner el yugo.
busti: (V.) to (get) wet / mojar(se).

D

dak: (Onom.) sudden action / acción repentina; "dak! beingon esetu nendun" I knew who he was right away / ¡zas! le conocí al momento.
damu: (N.) repentance / arrepentimiento.
damutu: (V.) to repent / arrepentirse.
danbolin, *danboliñe*: (N.) type of drum / tambolín (tambor típico vasco).
dándarres: (Adv.) hanging, dangling / colgando.
debośni: (N.) devotion / devoción.
dedika: (V.) to dedicate, to devote oneself / dedicar(se).
defendw: (V.) 1. to defend; 2. to manage / defender(se); "ni gitxies defenduten nas" I manage with little / yo me arreglo con poco.
demóniño or *demoniño*: 1. (N.) devil, demon, 2. (Excl.) hell, heck / 1.(N.) demonio, diablo, 2.(Excl.) demontre, demonios, "se demoniño!" what the heck! / ¡qué demonios!
demóntres: (Excl.) heck, hell / demontre(s); "non demóntres itxi dot ba?" where the heck can I have left it? / ¿dónde demontre lo habré dejado?
dénda, *dénde*: (N.) store, shop / tienda.
dendarri: (N.) store clerk / tendero.
dénpora, *dénpore*: (N.) 1. time, 2. weather / tiempo.
dentista, *dentíste*: (N.) dentist / dentista.
derétxo: (N.) 1. Law, 2. right(s) / derecho.
derrigor: (Adv.) perforce, necessarily / de rigor, forzosamente.
desafío or *desafio*: (N.) challenge / desafío.
desaparesidu: (V.) disappear / desaparecer.
desárma: (V.) disarm / desarmar.
desasárratu: (V.) to stop being angry, to calm down / quitarse el enfado.
deséa: (V.) to desire / desear.
desgásta: (V.) to worn away / desgastar.
desilusiño: (N.) disillusionment / desilusión.
desisiño: (N.) decision / decisión.
deskárga: (V.) to unload / descargar.
deskonfiántza, *deskonfiántze*: (N.) mistrust / desconfianza.
deskonsóla: (V.) to lose heart, to grieve / desconsolar(se).
deskóntu or *deskontu*: (N.) discount / descuento.
desmónta: (V.) to dismount / desmontar.
desnibel, *desnibela*: (N.) unevenness, gradient / desnivel.
desnibéla: (V.) to make uneven / desnivelar.
desobediénte: (Adj.) disobedient / desobediente.
desordéna: (V.) to disarrange, to make a mess / desordenar.
desoséga: (V.) to make or become uneasy / desasosegar(se), intranquilizar(se).
despedu: (V.) 1. to bid farewell, 2. to dismiss / despedir(se).
destínu or *desinu*: (N.) destination / destino.
dibórsia: (V.) to divorce, to get a divorce / divorciarse.
dibórsio: (N.) divorce / divorcio.
diferénte: (Adj.) different / diferente.
difúntu or *difuntu*: (Adj.) defunct / difunto.
dijestiño: (N.) digestion / digestión.
diputasiño: (N.) deputation, provincial government / diputación.
diru: (N.) money / dinero.
disgústu: (N.) displeasure, annoyance / disgusto.
dismúla: (V.) dissimulate / disimular.
disípulu: (N.) disciple / discípulo.
dísku: (N.) disc, record / disco.
diskúlpa, *diskúlpe*: (N.) apology / disculpa.
diskusiño: (N.) discussion / discusión.
diskutidu: (V.) to debate / discutir.

ditadüre or *ditadure*: (N.) dictatorship / dictadura.

dítxo: (N.) saying / dicho, refrán.

dobla: (V.) to bend / doblar, torcer.

dóble: (Adv.) double / doble.

dokuméntu: (N.) document / documento.

doméka, *doméke*: (N.) Sunday / domingo.

domína: (V.) to dominate, to master / dominar.

Domúsantu (*egune*) or *Domusantu*: (N.) All Saints' Day / día de Todos los Santos.

donasiño: (N.) donation / donativo, donación.

doséna, *doséne*: (N.) dozen / docena.

dotore: (Adj.) elegant / elegante.

dorriñe: (N.) doctrine / doctrina, catequesis.

dróga, *dróge*: (N.) drug / droga.

dude: (N.) doubt / duda.

dudén egon: (V.) to doubt / dudar.

dútxa, *dútxe*: (N.) shower / ducha.

E

ebagi: (V.) to cut / cortar.

ebanjélio: (N.) Gospel / Evangelio.

ebanjelísta, *ebanjelíste*: (N.) evangelist / evangelista.

edan: (V.) to drink / beber.

edáde: (N.) age / edad.

edádeko or *edadeko*: (Adj.) of old age / viejo, anciano.

édari: (N.) drink / bebida.

edatun, *edatune*: (Adj.) drinker / bebedor.

eder, *ederra*: (Adj.) beautiful / hermoso.

ederto: (Adv.) very well, excellent / muy bien.

edifisio: (N.) building / edificio.

edo: (Conj.) 1. or, 2. or so, or such / 1. o, 2. o así; "au edo ori" this or that / éste o ése; "emóiostesus amar edo" give me ten or so / dame diez o así.

edoi, *edoya*; or *idoi*, *idoya*: (N.) cloud / nube.

edonor: (Pro.) who(m)ever / quienquiera.

edosein: (Pro.) whichever / cualquier.

edur, *edurre*: (N.) snow / nieve.

edúrre: (N.) snow-fall / nevada.

efétu: (N.) effect / efecto.

egarri: (N.) thirst / sed.

egás in: (V.) to fly / volar.

egas: (Adv.) flying / volando.

égi: (N.) truth / verdad.

égiten: (Adv.) truthfully / de verdad.

égo: (N.) wing / ala.

egoísta, *egoíste*: (Adj.) egotistic / egoísta.

egon (or *eon*, or *on*): (V.) to stay, to be / estar.

egosi: (V.) to cook, to boil / cocer.

éguen, *égueña*: (N.) Thursday / jueves.

egun, *egune*: (N.) day / día.

egunon: good morning / buenos días.

egunero: (Adv.) every day / diariamente.

egunes: (Adv.) by day / de día.

egur, *egurre*: (N.) wood, timber / madera, leña.

egúski: (N.) sun / sol.

egústien, *egústena*: (N.) Wednesday / miércoles.

ekarri: (V.) to bring / traer.

ekipáje: (N.) baggage, luggage / equipaje.

ekípo: (N.) team / equipo.

ekin: (V.) to insist / insistir, dedicarse.

eldu: (V.) to arrive / llegar.

eleju: (V.) to choose / elegir.

eleméntu: (N.) 1. element, 2. active, mischievous person / 2. elemento

-eles: (Af.) subordinating suffix 1. modal, 2. causal / 1. sufijo subordinante 1. modal, 2. causal; "au íngo du suk gure dósules" / we will do this as you want / haremos esto como tú quieras; "beti belu datórreles, yon iten dakos dústik" since he always arrives late, everyone leaves before he gets there / como siempre viene tarde, se le marchan todos.

eletrisidade: (N.) electricity / electricidad.

elgorri: (N.) measles / sarampión.

elísate: (N.) church door / puerta de la iglesia.

elísaurre: (N.) space in front of the church / anteiglesia.

elixa or *elixe*: (N.) church / iglesia.

eme: (Adj.) female / hembra.

emog: (V.) to give / dar.

-en: (Af.) subordinating suffix in relative clauses and indirect questions / sufijo subordinante en oraciones relativas e interrogativas indirectas; "or datórren gígona" the man who is coming there / el hombre que viene ahí; "estait nor dató-

- rrren" I don't know who is coming / no sé quién viene.
- enbidi*: (N.) envy / envidia.
- énbra, énbre*: (N.) woman / mujer.
- énda, énde*: (N.) race / raza, casta.
- endréda* or *enréda*: (V.) to make a mess, to tangle / liar, enredar.
- endrédo*: (N.) mess, tangle / lío.
- endrédon ibilli*: (V.) to embroil / enredar.
- éne!*: (Excl.) expression of surprise / exclamación de sorpresa; "éne! esetz diño orain!" I'll be darned, now he says no / ¡ahi va! ahora dice que no!
- ené bada, ái ene bada!*: (Excl.) expression that indicates tiredness / suspiro, expresión de cansancio.
- enerako*: (Af.) for when, suffix in time adverbial clauses / para cuando, sufijo subordinante temporal; "úsaba datórrenerako lísto egon" Be ready for when the boss comes / estad listos para cuando venga el dueño.
- enerarten*: (Af.) until, suffix in time adverbial clauses / hasta que, sufijo subordinante temporal; "úsaba datórrenerarten óngo gara emen" we will be here until the boss comes / estaremos aquí hasta que venga el dueño.
- enéri*: (Af.) since, suffix in time adverbial clauses / desde que, sufijo subordinante temporal; "yon síreneti estus ikusi" we haven't seen them since they left / no los hemos visto desde que se fueron.
- engáñu* or *engañu*: (N.) deceit, fraud / engaño, timo.
- engaña*: (V.) to deceive / engañar, timar.
- enik*: (Af.) that, suffix in object clauses of a negative main verb / sufijo subordinante de completivas usado cuando la oración principal es negativa; "aite datorrenik estauste esan" they haven't told me that father is coming / no me han dicho que vaya a venir el padre.
- enkargadu*: (N.) person in charge, foreman / persona encargada, capataz.
- enkárgu* or *enkargu*: (N.) commission / encargo.
- enpátxu* or *enpatxu*: (N.) indigestion / empacho.
- enpleadu*: (N.) employee / empleado.
- ensalada, ensalade*: (N.) salad / ensalada.
- enséña*: (V.) to show / enseñar.
- entenu*: (V.) to understand / entender.
- entérra*: (V.) to bury / enterrar.
- entérru*: (N.) burial / entierro.
- entréga*: (V.) to deliver / entregar.
- entretína*: (V.) to entertain, to be entertained / entretener(se).
- entzun*: (V.) to hear / oír.
- epel, epela*: (Adj.) mild, lukewarm, temperate / templado.
- epeldu*: (V.) to make lukewarm, to temper / templar.
- eper, epera*: (N.) partridge / perdiz.
- eperdi*: (N.) buttocks / trasero, culo.
- éra* or *ére*: (N.) manner, way / modo, manera.
- erábilli*: (V.) to use / usar.
- erákatzi*: (V.) to teach / enseñar.
- erákutzi*: (V.) to show / mostrar, enseñar.
- érara*: (Adv.) in the manner of / al modo; "beran érrara íngo dau" he will do it in his own way / lo hará a su modo.
- erdaldun, erdaldune*: (Adj.) Spanish speaker / castellanoparlante.
- éndera, érdere*: (N.) Spanish language / lengua castellana.
- erdi*: (N.) half / medio.
- erdibana*: (Adv.) half for each / mitad cada uno.
- érdu*: (Excl.) come! / ¡ven!
- érein*: (V.) 1. to sow, 2. to cause, to make s.o. to do s.t. 3. to mix / 1. sembrar 2. obligar, hacer, 3. revolver "yan érein in dotzo umeri" he made the child eat it / se lo ha hecho comer al crío; "morokille érein érein in ber dosu" you have to mix the cornmeal well / hay que revolver bien el moroquil.
- erle*: (N.) bee / abeja.
- erloju*: (N.) clock, watch / reloj.
- ermíta, ermíte*; or *ermíta, -e*: (N.) hermitage / ermita.
- ernégata*: (Adj.) angry / enfadado, disgustado.
- ernéga érein*: (V.) to anger / enfadar; "es ernéga érein señeri gero!" don't make the child angry / no le hagas rabiar al niño.
- éron*: (V.) to carry, to take / llevar.

- érontzi* or *erontzi*: (V.) to undress / quitar(se) o cambiar(se) la ropa.
- erosi*: (V.) to buy / comprar.
- erramínta*, *erramínte*: (N.) tool / herramienta.
- errámu* or *erramu*: (N.) bunch / ramo.
- erran*, *errana*: (N.) daughter-in-law / nuera.
- errápe*: (N.) udder / ubre.
- errasoi*, *errasoya*: (N.) reason / razón.
- erratoi*, *erratoya*: (N.) rat, mouse / rata, ratón.
- erre*: (V.) to burn, to get burned / quemar(se).
- (*er*)*rebísa*: (V.) to revise, to review / revisar.
- erregálu*: (N.) present, gift / regalo.
- errege*: (N.) king / rey.
- erregíña*, *erregíñe*; or *erregíña*, *-e*: (N.) queen / reina.
- erréka*, *erréke*: (N.) river, creek / río, riachuelo.
- errekadu*: (N.) commission, errand / recado.
- (*er*)*rekláma*: (V.) to complain / reclamar.
- (*er*)*relijiño*: (N.) religion / religión.
- (*er*)*relijioso*: (Adj.) religious / religioso.
- (*er*)*remáte*: (N.) finishing stroke / remate.
- (*er*)*remáta*: (V.) to give the finishing stroke / rematar.
- (*er*)*remédio*: (N.) solution, remedy / remedio.
- erren*, *errena*: (Adj.) lame / cojo.
- (*er*)*rénta*, *errénte*: (N.) rent / renta.
- (*er*)*repúblika*, (*er*)*repúblike*: (N.) republic (esp. the Spanish Rep.) / república.
- erresa*: (V.) to pray / rezar.
- (*er*)*resáka*, (*er*)*resáke*: (N.) surge, undertow / resaca, mar de fondo.
- (*er*)*resibiméntu*: (N.) reception / recibimiento.
- (*er*)*respétu* or (*er*)*respetu*: (N.) respect / respeto.
- errésu*: (N.) prayer / rezo.
- (*er*)*resultadu*: (N.) result / resultado.
- (*er*)*retíro*: (N.) retirement / retiro, jubilación.
- (*er*)*retíra*: (V.) to retire / retirar(se), jubilar(se).
- erretrátu*: (N.) photo / foto.
- (*er*)*reúma*, (*er*)*reúme*: (N.) rheumatism / reuma.
- erri*: (N.) 1. village, 2. community, people, 3. country / 1. pueblo, 2. comunidad, gente, pueblo, 3. país.
- errieta*, *errieta*, *-e*: (N.) scold / bronca.
- errietá(n) in*: (V.) to scold / chillar, echar la bronca.
- (*er*)*romeri*: (N.) religious festival / romería.
- erropa*, *errope*: (N.) clothing / ropa.
- errosáriu*: (N.) rosary / rosario.
- errota*, *errote*: (N.) mill / molino.
- errotari*: (N.) miller / molinero.
- erru*: (N.) fault / culpa.
- errúbako* or *errubako*: (Adj.) innocent / caren-te de culpa.
- (*er*)*rúbio*: (Adj.) blond / rubio.
- errudun*, *errudune*: (Adj.) culpable, blame-worthy, guilty / culpable.
- es*: (Adv.) no / no.
- es*, *esa*: (N.) negation, denial / negación
- esákera*, *esákera*, *-e*: (N.) 1. saying, 2. proverb / dicho, refrán.
- esaneke*: (Adj.) obedient / obediente.
- esan*: (V.) to say / decir.
- eser*: (Pro.) something / algo.
- eserbéres* or *esebéres*: (Pro.) nothing / nada.
- esetu* or *isetu*: (V.) to know, to become familiar / conocer.
- esetuko*: (Adj.) familiar, known / conocido.
- esetz*, *esetza*: (N.) no / que no; "esetz diño" (s)he says no / dice que no.
- esfórtzu*: (N.) effort / esfuerzo.
- esin*, *esíne*: (N.) impossibility / el no poder.
- esik*: (Conj.) except / menos, salvo: "dústik yon dire su esik" everybody left except you / se han ido todos menos tú.
- eskándalu*: (N.) 1. scandal 2. tumult / escándalo.
- eskápa*: (V.) to escape / escapar(se).
- eskas*, *eskasa*: (Adj.) of little value / de poco valor.
- eskatíma*: (V.) to tighten one's belt / escatimar.
- eskatu*: (N.) to ask / pedir.
- eskegi*: (V.) to hang / colgar.
- eskeke*: (N.) beggar / mendigo.
- eskéla*, *eskéle*: (N.) notice of death or burial / esquela.
- esker*, *eskerra*: (N.) 1. left side or hand 2. gratitude / 1. izquierda 2. agradecimiento.
- eskérti*: (Adj.) left handed / zurdo.
- eskertu*: (V.) to thank / agradecer.

eské ibilli: (V.) to beg (sp. for money) / mendigar.

eskéron, eskéronen, eskérokonen: (Conj.) subordinating particle of conditional sentences / partícula subordinante condicional: "be-lu eldu eskéron estau se iñik" there's nothing to do if one arrives late / si se llega tarde no hay nada que hacer.

eskillára, eskilláre: (N.) stairs, staircase / escalera.

eskíña, eskíñe: (N.) corner / esquina.

esklábu: (N.) slave / esclavo.

eskóba, eskóbe: (N.) broom / escoba.

eskoi, eskoya: (N.) right side or hand / (mano) derecha.

eskóla, eskóle: (N.) school / escuela.

eskondu: (V.) to marry / casar(se).

eskopéta, eskopéte: (N.) shotgun / escopeta.

eskribu: (V.) to write / escribir.

eskritora, eskritore: (N.) writer / escritor.

eskritúre or *eskriture*: (N.) 1. document, certificate of property (sp. of a house) 2. writing style / 1. escritura, documento de propiedad 2. escritura, estilo.

esku: (N.) hand / mano.

eskulan, eskulana: (N.) handcraft / trabajo manual.

eskutu: (Adj.) hidden / escondido.

eskútur: (N.) wrist / muñeca de la mano.

esne: (N.) milk / leche.

esnedun, esnedune: (N.) milkman / lechero.

esnegáne: (N.) cream (lit. milk top) / nata de la leche.

esnesópak: (N.) (a bowl of) milk with bread pieces (traditional for breakfast) / sopas de leche, (tazón de) leche con trozos de pan.

espabere: (Conj.) otherwise / sino, de otro modo.

espána, espáne: (N.) lip / labio.

espártin, espártiñe: (N.) espadrille / alpargata.

espata, espate: (N.) sword / espada.

espatadántza, espatadántze; or *espatadantzza, -e*: (N.) sword dance / danza de las espadas.

esperántza, esperántze: (N.) hope / esperanza.

esperientzi: (N.) experience / experiencia.

espía: (V.) to spy / espíar.

espía, espíe: (N.) spy / espía.

espíllu or *ispíllu*: (N.) mirror / espejo.

espíritu: (N.) spirit, soul / espíritu.

esplíka: (V.) to explain / explicar.

espłóta: (V.) 1. to exploit 2. to explode / explotar.

espónja, espónje: (N.) sponge / esponja.

estárta, estárte: (N.) track / estrada, camino vecinal.

estasiño: (N.) station / estación (de parada).

este: (N.) intestine / intestino.

esti: (N.) honey / miel.

estíma: (V.) to appreciate / agradecer, estimar.

estorbu: (N.) hindrance, nuisance / estorbo.

estorbú in: (V.) to hinder, to obstruct / estorbar.

estu: (Adj.) 1. narrow 2. tight / 1. estrecho 2. apretado.

estúdia: (V.) to study / estudiar.

estudiánte: (N.) student / estudiante.

estutu: (V.) 1. to narrow 2. to tighten / 1. estrechar 2. apretar.

esúsen: (N.) nickname / sobrenombre, apodo.

eta, ta: (Conj.) 1. and, link word 2. causal particle / 1. y, cópula 2. partícula causal; "au eta ori." this and that / esto y eso; "posik daus, yaye da eta" they are happy, since it is a holiday / están contentos porque es fiesta.

ete: (Part.) particle expressing doubt / partícula de duda; "nora yon ete da?" where could (s)he have gone? / ¿a dónde habrá ido?.

etorri: (V.) to come / venir.

étzalde: (N.) farmstead / caserío (la casa y las tierras).

étzate: (N.) house door / puerta de la casa.

étzatze: (N.) back part of a house / parte de detrás de la casa.

étzaurre: (N.) front part of a house / parte de delante de la casa.

etze: (N.) house / casa.

etzeko gison, etzeko gisona: (N.) head of the household (male) / hombre de la casa.

etzeko: (N.) member of the household / (persona) de casa, familiar.

etzekoandra, etzekoandre: (N.) housewife / ama de casa.

etzépe: (N.) shelter provided by house / al cobijo de la casa.

étzondo or *etzóndo*: (N.) side of a house / parte de al lado de la casa.

étzoste: (N.) back of house / parte de detrás de la casa.

euskaldun, euskaldune; or *auskaldun, -e*: (Adj.) Basque (speaker) / vasco, vascohablante.
éuskera, éuskere; or *áuskera, -e*: (N.) Euskara, the Basque language / euskara, lengua vasca.

F

fábrica, fábricke: (N.) factory / fábrica.

fálta, fálte: (N.) lack, scarcity / falta, escasez.

fálta or *falta*: (V.) to lack / faltar, escasear.

fama, fame: (N.) fame, reputation / fama.

famili: (N.) family / familia.

famoso: (Adj.) famous / famoso.

fanátiku: (Adj.) fanatic / fanático.

fandángo or *fandango*: (N.) fandango (type of dance) / fandango (tipo de danza).

fanéka, fanéke: (N.) pout (a type of fish) / faneca (tipo de pescado).

fanfarroi, fanfarroya: (Adj.) braggart / vanidoso, fanfarrón.

fáro: (N.) lighthouse / faro.

fasil, fasille: (Adj.) easy / fácil.

fede: (N.) faith / fé.

fedébako or *fedebako*: (Adj.) non-Christian, infidel / carente de fe, no creyente.

fededun, fededune; or *fedédune*: (Adj.) Christian, faithful / creyente.

fia: (V.) to trust / fiar(se).

fin, fiñe: (Adj.) 1. thin, 2. industrious / 1. fino, delgado, 2. laborioso; "neskáto fiñé da orí" that one is an industrious girl / ésa es una chica laboriosa.

firmáda, firmáde; or *firmada, -e*: (N.) signature / firma.

fírrín-farran: (Adv.) thoughtlessly, in an irresponsible manner (often about spending money) / sin pensar, inconscientemente (frecuente acerca de gastar el dinero): "fírrínfarran gasta daude dana" they have wasted all their money / han gastado todo sin pensar.

fíru: (N.) thread / hilo.

flota: (V.) to float / flotar.

formal, formala: (Adj.) well mannered / formal, de buenos modales.

formaldu: (V.) to improve manners / formalizar(se), asentar(se).

fraka, frake: (N.) trousers / pantalón.

freskotu: (V.) to cool down (the weather) / refrescar (el tiempo).

fresku: (Adj.) cool (temperature) / fresco.

freskure: (N.) coolness / frescor.

friju or *priju*: (V.) to fry / freír.

frontoi, frontoya: (N.) handball court / frontón.

fruta, frute: (N.) fruit / fruta.

frutu: (N.) result / fruto, resultado.

fúbol or *fúbola*: (N.) football (soccer) / fútbol.

fundaméntu: (N.) 1. basis, reason 2. good behavior (of children) / fuste, fundamento.

fusil, fusille: (N.) rifle / fusil.

fusila: (V.) to execute by shooting / fusilar.

G

gabardína, gabardíne: (N.) trenchcoat / gabardina.

gabárra, gabárrre: (N.) barge, gabbard / gabarra.

gabon: good evening, good night / buenas noches.

gabónsar, gabónsarra; or *gabonsarra*: (N.) New Year's Eve / nochevieja.

gabon, gabónak: (N.) Christmas / Navidad(es).

gai, gaye; or *gei, geye*: (N.) call / llamada.

gaisto: (Adj.) wicked / malvado.

gaistokeri: (N.) wicked act / acto malvado.

gaitu, or *geitu*: (V.) to call / llamar.

galdu: (V.) to lose / perder.

galérna, galérne: (N.) stormy wind / galerna (viento de tormenta).

galtzu: (N.) hay from wheat / paja (de trigo).

gána, gáne: (N.) desire, urge / gana.

ganadu: (N.) cattle / ganado.

gáne: (N.) part of above, top / (parte de) encima.

gánera: (Adv.) besides / encima, además.

gángil, gángille: (Adj.) idler / gandul.

gánora, gánore; or *ganóra, -e*: (N.) basis, reason, care / fuste, fundamento.

- gánorabako*, or *ganórabako*, or *ganorabáko*: (Adj.) careless person / persona sin fuste.
- ganoso*: (Adv.) with enjoyment (esp. for eating) / a gusto (esp. al comer); "ganoso yan dus índabak" We really enjoyed the beans / hemos comido a gusto las alubias.
- garagar*, *garagarra*: (N.) barley / cebada.
- garandu*: (V.) to shake out the grain of cereals / desgranar.
- garbántzu*: (N.) chickpea / garbanzo.
- garbi*: (Adj.) clean / limpio.
- garbiduri*: (N.) cleansing / limpieza (acción de limpiar).
- garbitasun*, *garbitasune*: (N.) cleanness / limpieza.
- garbitu*: (Adj.) 1. to clean 2. (coll.) to kill / 1. limpiar 2. (col.) matar.
- gari*: (N.) wheat / trigo.
- gáriko*: (Adj.) remainder / restante; "ónek pátatak emen sabaldu eta gárikok sákuten sártuko dus" let's spread out these potatoes here and put the rest into sacks / extended estas patatas aquí y el resto las metemos en sacos.
- garisume*: (N.) Lent / cuarema.
- garnu*: (N.) urine / orina.
- garo*: (N.) grain / grano.
- garratz*, *garratza*: (Adj.) bitter / amargo.
- garri*: (N.) waist / cintura.
- garríko*: (N.) traditional type of belt / tipo de cinto.
- gas*, *gasa*: (N.) gas / gas.
- gasi*: (Adj.) salty / salado.
- gasitu*: (V.) to salt / salar.
- gasolina*, *gasolíne*: (N.) gasoline / gasolina.
- gasta*: (V.) to spend, consume / gastar.
- gastai*, *gastaya*: (N.) cheese / queso.
- gaste*: (Adj.) young / joven.
- gastélu*: (N.) castle / castillo.
- gástu* or *gastu*: (N.) expense / gasto.
- gatx*, *gatxa*: (Adj.) difficult / difícil.
- gatz*, *gatza*: (N.) salt / sal.
- gau*, *gaue*; or *geu*, *geue*: (N.) night / noche.
- gauerdi*: (N.) midnight / medianoche.
- gaur*: (Adv.) today / hoy.
- gausa*, *gause*: (N.) thing / cosa.
- gautxori* or *gautxóri*: (Adj.) night owl / ave nocturna, transnochador.
- gáyes*, or *géyes*: (Adv.) calling / llamando.
- geldi*: (Adv.) still / quieto.
- geldiro*: (Adv.) slowly / despacio.
- gelditu*: (V.) to stay / quedar(se), parar.
- gélto* or *geldo*: (Adj.) 1. slow 2. spiritless person / 1. lento 2. persona sin viveza.
- gerixe*: (N.) shadow / sombra.
- gero*: 1. (Adv.) later, in the future 2. (Excl.) expression of admonition / 1. después 2. (Excl.) expresión de advertencia: "niri es ólaurik esan, gero" watch it, don't tell me anything like that any more / cuidado, a mí no me digas esas cosas, ¿eh?.
- gerra*, *gerre*: (N.) war / guerra.
- gexo*: (N.) 1. sick 2. sickness / 1. enfermo 2. enfermedad.
- gexorik*: (Adv.) sick / enfermo.
- gexotasun*, *gexotasune*: (N.) sickness / enfermedad.
- géyen*: (Adv.) most (in quantity) / más (superlativo de cantidad).
- gíau*: (Adv.) more / más (comparativo).
- gibel*, *gibela*: (N.) liver / hígado.
- giltz*, *giltze*: (N.) key / llave.
- gipúskera*, *gipúskere*: (N.) Guipuscoan Basque / euskara o vascuence guipuzcoano.
- Gipúskua*: (N.) Guipuscoa / Guipuzcoa.
- giputz*, *giputze*: (Adj.) Guipuscoan / guipuzcoano.
- girten*, *girtena*: (N.) handle / mango.
- giselen*, *giselena*: (N.) day's work of a laborer (a measure of land and work) / peonada (medida de trabajo y terreno).
- gison*, *gisona*: (N.) man / hombre.
- gisondu*: (N.) to become adult (male) / hacerse hombre.
- gitárra*, *gitárre*: (N.) guitar / guitarra.
- gitxi*: (Adv.) a few, a little / poco.
- gitxitu*: (V.) to lessen / aminorar.
- gixájo*: (Adj.) good-natured / bonachón.
- gobernu*: (N.) government / gobierno.
- gobérna*: (V.) to look after / cuidar; "orrek konéjuk badekos, baya estaki ondo gobérnaten" that one has some rabbits but he doesn't know how to take care of them properly / ése tiene conejos, pero no los sabe cuidar.
- gogor*, *gogorra*: (Adj.) hard / duro.

- gogortasun, gogortasune*: (N.) hardness / dureza.
- gogortu*: (V.) to harden / endurecer.
- goi, goye*: (N.) upper part / parte de arriba.
- goibel, goibela*: (Adj.) dark, cloudy sky / nublado, oscuro.
- goikálde*: (N.) upper side / parte de arriba.
- gois, goxe*: (N.) morning / mañana (comienzo del día).
- goitibéra, goitibére*: (N.) go-cart / goitibera (artilugio rodante que construyen los chavales).
- golde*: (N.) plow / arado.
- golpe*: (N.) hit / golpe.
- góna, góne*: (N.) skirt / falda.
- gor, gorra*: (Adj.) deaf / sordo.
- gorábera* or *górabera*: (Adv.) more or less / más o menos; "lau doséna ekar doas, gitxi górabera" I've brought four dozen, more or less / he traído cuatro docenas, más o menos.
- gorántzi(k)* or *gorántzi(k)*: (N.) regards / recuerdos.
- goratu* or *góratu*: (V.) to praise, to cheer / ensalzar, vitorear.
- gorde*: 1. (V.) to keep 2. (Adj.) hidden / 1. guardar 2. (Adj.) guardado, escondido.
- gordin, gordiñe*: (Adj.) raw / crudo.
- gordinik*: (Adv.) raw / crudo.
- gorotz, gorotza*; or *gorotza, gorotze*: (N.) animal excrement, manure / excremento de animales.
- gorputz, gorputze*: (N.) body / cuerpo.
- gorri*: (Adj.) red / rojo.
- gorringo*: (N.) yolk / yema de huevo.
- gorritu*: (V.) to become red / enrojecer.
- gorroto*: (N.) anger, rage / rabia, ira.
- górta, górtte*: (N.) stable / cuadra.
- gortu*: (Adj.) to become deaf / ensordecer(se).
- gosaldu*: (V.) to breakfast / desayunar.
- gósari* or *gosari*: (N.) breakfast / desayuno.
- gose*: (N.) hunger, appetite / hambre, apetito.
- gosetu*: (V.) to become hungry / dar hambre, abrirse el apetito.
- goso*: (Adj.) exquisite / rico, sabroso.
- goxéra, goxére*: (N.) morning / mañana (comienzo del día).
- goxérik*: (Adv.) from the early morning / de mañana; "goxérik yon dire solon bear íten" they went to work the land in the early morning / han ido de mañana a trabajar en la huerta.
- goxeti*: (Adv.) early / temprano.
- Goyérrri*: (N.) a zone of St. Mary of Getxo / zona de Sta. María de Getxo.
- grádu* or *gradu*: (N.) degree (of temperature) / grado (de temperatura).
- grásik* or *grasik*: (Adv.) thanks that... , fortunately / gracias a que..., ménos mal que...: "grasik auririk estaule in" fortunately it hasn't rained / menos mal que no ha llovido.
- grasi*: (N.) 1. good taste 2. humor / gracia.
- grasibako* or *grasibáko*: (Adj.) 1. tasteless 2. dull / sin gracia, soso.
- gris, grise*: (Adj.) grey / gris.
- guárdia, guárdie*: (N.) guard, policeman / guardia.
- guárdisibil, guárdisibile*; or *guardisibile*: (N.) civil guard (a variety of Spanish police) / guardiacivil.
- gurári*: (N.) desire / deseo.
- gurdi*: (N.) cart / carro.
- gúre*: (N., V.) desire / querer, deseo; "úmek ólgete gúre deure" children just want to play / los niños quieren jugar.
- gurtada, gurtade*: (N.) cartful / carretada.
- gusta*: (V.) to like / gustar.
- gusti* or *dusti*: (Adj.) all, everything / todo.
- gústu* or *gustu*: (N.) taste / gusto.
- gústuko* or *gustuko*: (Adj.) appealing / agradable, del gusto.
- gusur, gusurre*: (N.) lie / mentira.
- gusúrri*: (Adj.) liar / mentiroso.
- gútar, gútarra*: (Adj.) one of us, one of the clan / de los nuestros.

I

- ía*: (Conj.) particle of indirect questions / partícula de las interrogativas indirectas "pregúnta daust ía eméti ondo bádoa Sopolarántza" (s)he asked me if this is the right way to Sopelana / me ha preguntado si va bien por aquí a Sopelana.
- ía, ía ba*: (Excl.) used when starting an activity / hala pues, expresión usada al emprender una acción; "ía ba, goásen

berrara óstabere" all right, let's go back to work / hala pues, volvamos al trabajo.

ibílkera, or *ibílkera*, -e: (N.) walking style / modo de andar.

ibilli: (V.) to walk / andar.

idéa: (N.) 1. idea 2. ability, gift / 1. idea 2. buen estilo, gusto; "ño, idéa deko onek neskak pínateko." well, this girl has a gift for painting / vaya, esta chica tiene buen gusto para pintar.

ider, *iderra*: (N.) pea / guisante.

idi: (N.) ox / buey.

idipróba(k) or *idiproba(k)*: (N.) ox competition / pruebas de bueyes.

idun, *idune*: (N.) throat / cuello.

igiri: (V.) to open / abrir.

ikástola, *ikástole*: (N.) ikastola, Basque school / ikastola, escuela vasca.

ikastun, *ikastune*: (Adj.) studious / estudioso, aplicado.

ikera, *ikere*: (N.) 1. shaking 2. scare / 1. temblor 2. susto.

ikeratan: (Adv.) shaking, trembling / temblando.

ikératu: (V.) to become frightened / asustar(se).

iketx, *iketza*: (N.) coal / carbón.

iketxadun, *iketxadune*: (N.) coal or charcoal seller / carbonero, vendedor de carbón.

ikisi: (V.) to learn / aprender.

iko: (N.) fig / higo.

ikólatza, *ikólatze*: (N.) a variety of fig / tipo de higo.

ikúrriñ(a), *ikúrriñe*: (N.) Basque flag / Iku- rriña, bandera vasca.

ikusi or *ukusi*: (V.) to see / ver.

ikutu or *ukutu*: (V.) to touch / tocar.

ille: (N.) month / mes.

illero: (Adv.) monthly / cada mes, mensualmente.

illebete: (N.) month / mes.

illén, *illéna*: (N.) Monday / lunes.

illoba, *illobe*; or *lloba*, -e: (N.) 1. nephew, niece 2. grandchild / 1. sobrino, -a 2. nieto, -a.

illun, *illune*: (Adj.) dark / oscuro.

illúnde: (N.) dusk / anochecer.

illundu: (V.) to grow dark / oscurecer.

ilusiño: (N.) hope / ilusión.

imiñi: (V.) to put / poner.

in: (V.) to do, to make / hacer.

indaba, *indabe*: (N.) bean / alubia.

inder, *inderra*: (N.) strength / fuerza.

indertz: (Adj.) strong / fuerte.

indesiño: (N.) injection / inyección.

ingiru: (N.) area / área, alrededor.

iñon: (Pro.) somewhere / en algún lugar.

iñor: (Pro.) somebody / alguien.

iños: (Pro.) sometime / alguna vez.

inpernu or *infernu*: (N.) hell / infierno.

inpórta: (V.) 1. to care about 2. to matter / importar; "esta inpórta ori" that doesn't matter / eso no importa.

inportánte: (Adj.) 1. important 2. proud, conceited / 1. important 2. orgulloso, engreído.

inportántzi: (N.) importance / importancia.

inpresión: (N.) impression / impresión.

interes, *interes*: (N.) interest / interés.

interesánte: (Adj.) interesting / interesante.

intxor, *intxorra*; or *intxorre*: (N.) walnut / nuez.

intxorsaltza, *intxorsaltze*; or *intxorsáltza*, -e: (N.) a type of sauce made with walnuts / salsa de nueces.

iñusénte: (Adj.) silly / tonto.

iñuséntekeri or *iñusentekeri*: (N.) silly action / tontería.

iñúrri: (N.) ant / hormiga.

irebasi: (V.) 1. to win 2. to earn / ganar.

iretargi: (N.) moon / luna; *iretargi bete*: full moon / luna llena.

iríbiotu: (V.) to stir / batir.

iríki: (V.) to boil / hervir.

irribarre: (N.) smile / sonrisa.

iru, *iruko*: (Num.) number three / tres, el tres.

iruntzi: (V.) to swallow / tragar.

iséra, *isére*; or *ixéra*, -e: (N.) sheet / sábana.

iserditu: (V.) to become wet with sweat / mojar(se) de sudor.

isildu: (V.) to shut up / callar(se).

isilik, or *ixilik* (*int. ixíxilik*): (Adv.) quiet, in silence / callando.

isostu: (V.) to freeze / helar.

isotz, *isotza*: (N.) 1. ice 2. frost / 1. hielo 2. helada.

ispíllu or *espíllu*: (N.) mirror / espejo.

ister, isterra: (N.) leg / pierna.
ítaurre: (N.) front of yoke / (parte de) delante de los bueyes.
ítaurren in: (V.) to lead the oxen / guiar a los bueyes; "txikerratan itaurren in ber íxeten gendun solon lagúnduteko" when we were children we had to lead the oxen to help work the land / de pequeños solíamos tener que guiar a los bueyes para ayudar en la huerta.
ito: (V.) to drown / ahogar(se).
itúrri: (N.) bottle stopper / tapón de botella.
iturri: (N.) fountain / fuente.
itxaso: (N.) sea / mar.
itxédon: (V.) to wait / esperar.
itxi: (V.) 1. to let 2. to leave (trans.) / dejar.
itxúre: (N.) appearance / aspecto.
itxun: (V.) to lie down / tumbar(se).
itzel, itzela: (Adj.) huge, enormous / enorme.
itzelesko: (Adj.) enormous / enorme, asombroso.
itzu: (Adj.) blind / ciego.
ixen or isen: (V.) to be / ser.
ixeko or iseko: (N.) aunt / tía.
ixerdi bóta: (V.) to sweat / sudar.
ixerdi or iserdi: (N.) sweat / sudor.
ixertu: (V.) to wake up / despertarse.
ixi: (V.) to close / cerrar.
iyen: (V.) to go up / subir.
iyerri: (V.) to notice / notar.
iyes: (Adv.) last year / el año pasado.
iyo: (V.) to grind / moler.

J

Jainko: (N.) God / Dios.
jaun, jaune: (N.) sir / señor.
Jaungoiko or Jangoiko: (N.) God / Dios (señor de las alturas).
jénero: (N.) 1. merchandise 2. produce of the earth / 1. mercancía 2. fruto del campo; "jénero naye érotegundun plasara sál-tzen" we used to carry abundant merchandise to sell at the fair / solíamos llevar abundante mercancía para venderla en la feria; "aurten estu koxi jénero askorik" this year we haven't reaped much from the land / este año no hemos recogido gran cosa (del huerto).

jénte: (N.) people / gente.
jerse: (N.) sweater / jersey.
jitánu: (N.) gypsy / gitano.
jota, jote: (N.) jota (a type of dance) / jota (baile).
jubilasiño: (N.) retirement / jubilación.
jubila: (V.) to retire / jubilar(se).
júnta, júnte: (N.) comission / junta.
jusgedu: (N.) court / juzgado.
justisi or justisi: (N.) justice / justicia.
jústu or justu: 1. (Adj.) just 2. (Adv.) barely, tightly / 1. justo 2. (Adv.) con justeza, apretadamente; "jústu-jústu sartu da" it barely fit / ha entrado por poco.

K

kadéra, kadére: (N.) 1. table leg 2. hip / 1. pata de mesa 2. cadera.
káfe: (N.) coffee / café.
kafekolétxe: (N.) coffee with milk / café con leche.
kaja, kaje: (N.) box / caja.
kaka: (N.) shit, excrement / caca, excremento.
kakálarri or kakalarri: 1. (N.) need to defecate 2. (Adj.) (coll.) impatient / 1. necesidad de defecar 2. impaciente, cagaprisas; "esates kakálarri ixen, itxédoisu apur beten" don't be so impatient, wait just a second / no seas cagaprisas, espera un momento.
kakánarru or kakanarru: (Adj.) dwarfish / canajo.
kakánaste or kakanaste: (N.) mess / jaleo, embrollo.
kakárraldo or kakarraldo: 1. (N.) beetle 2. (Adj.) dwarfish / 1. escarabajo 2. canajo.
kakáti: (Adj.) shitter / cagón.
kako: (N.) hoe with two prongs / azada de dos puntas.
kalábase, kalábase: (N.) pumpkin / calabaza.
kalabasin, kalabasiño: (N.) squash / calabacín.
kale: (N.) street / calle.
kalentúre or kalentura, -e: (N.) fever / calentura, fiebre.
kalidade: (N.) quality / calidad.
kális or kálisa, kálise: (N.) chalice / cáliz.

- kalkulu*: (N.) calculation / cálculo.
kalkúla: (V.) to calculate / calcular.
kalte: (N.) damage, harm / perjuicio.
kaltegarri: (Adj.) harmful / perjudicial.
káltzerdi: (N.) stocking / media.
kaltzetin, kaltzetiñe: (N.) shock / calcetín.
kámara, kámare: (N.) spare room / camarote.
kamiño: (N.) path / sendero.
kamioi, kamioya: (N.) truck / camión.
kanal, kanala: (N.) channel / canal.
kambio or *kanbio*: (N.) change / cambio.
kanbia or *kanbia*: (V.) to exchange / cambiar.
kandéla, kandéle: (N.) candle / candela, vela.
kanéla, kanéle: (N.) cinnamon / canela.
kankárro: (N.) any metallic container of good size / recipiente metálico de tamaño.
kanpai, kanpaya: (N.) bell / campana.
kanpántorre or *kanpantorre*: (N.) bell tower / campanario.
kánpo: (N.) outside, exterior, abroad / afuera, exterior, tierra extranjera.
kanposantu, or *kanpósantu*, or *kanposántu*, or *kanposantu*: (N.) cemetery / cementerio.
kánpotar, kánpotarra: (Adj.) foreign, foreigner / foráneo, extranjero.
kanta: (V.) to sing / cantar.
kantidade: (N.) quantity / cantidad.
kántiku: (N.) song / cántico.
kantiñe: (N.) milk can / cantina para la leche.
kántu or *kantu*: (N.) song / canto, canción.
kantzza: (V.) to become tired / cansar(se).
kantzagárrri or *kantzagarri*: (Adj.) tiresome person / pesado, pelma.
kantzántzio or *kantzánsio*: (N.) tiredness / cansancio.
kañábera, kañábere; or *kañabere*: (N.) cane / caña.
kañoi, kañoa: (N.) cannon / cañón.
kapas, kapasa: (Adj.) able / capaz.
kapilla, kapille: (N.) chapel / capilla.
kapitan, kapitana: (N.) captain / capitán.
karamélu: (N.) candy, sweet / caramelo
kare: (N.) lime / cal.
kárga, -e or *karga, -e*: (N.) load / carga.
karga: (V.) to load / cargar.
kargaméntu: (N.) 1. load, cargo 2. excessive load / 1. cargamento 2. carga exagerada; "a se kargaméntu imin dotzesúen asto gixájori!" that is quite a load that you put on the poor donkey / vaya cargamento que le habéis puesto encima al pobre burro.
kárgu or *kargu*: (N.) charge, responsibility / cargo, responsabilidad.
kargutu: (V.) to realize / darse cuenta.
karidade: (N.) charity / caridad.
karnabal, karnabala: (N.) carnival / carnaval.
kárria or *karradéran*: (Adv.) running / corriendo; "karradéran etor da." (s)he came running / ha venido corriendo.
karrámarro or *karramárrro*: (N.) crab / cangrejo.
karréra, karrére; or *karrera, -e*: (N.) race (sp. cyclist) / carrera (esp. ciclista).
karretéra, karretére: (N.) road / carretera.
karta, karte: (N.) letter / carta.
kartáyoko or *kartayoko*: (N.) card game / juego de cartas.
kartel, kartela: (N.) notice, sign / cartel.
kartéru or *karteru*: (N.) postman / cartero.
Kártzel, Kártzela: (N.) jail / cárcel.
kárttoi, kárttoya or *kartoi, -a*: (N.) cardboard / cartón.
karu: (Adj.) expensive / caro.
kásik: (Adv.) almost, nearly / casi.
kasiñu or *kasiño*: (N.) mind, attention / caso, atención; "esan dotzet baya, estaust kasiñuripéres in" I told him/her but (s)he didn't pay any attention at all / ya se lo he dicho, pero no me ha hecho caso.
káskagarra: (N.) hail, hailstorm / granizo.
kastáin, kastáñe: (N.) chestnut / castaña.
kásu or *kasu*: (N.) 1. matter, case 2. attention, mind / 1. caso, asunto 2. caso, atención.
kasualidade: (N.) coincidence / casualidad.
kate: (N.) chain / cadena.
kategori: (N.) category / categoría.
kategoriko: (Adj.) of good quality, of high class (freq. with irony) / de categoría (frecuentemente con ironía): "ño, kategoriko sonbréru imin dotzesue astori" well, the donkey's got quite an elegant hat / vaya, le habéis puesto un sombrero de categoría al burro.
katillu: (N.) large bowl / tazón.
katu: (N.) cat / gato.
kea: (N.) smoke / humo.
kendu: (V.) to take off / quitar(se).

- keríspe*: (N.) shade, shadow / sombra.
keríxa, keríxe or *kerixe*: (N.) cherry / cereza.
kexa or *keja*: (V.) to complain / quejar(se).
kiltínkoton: (Adv.) so-so / así-así, mal que bien; "ama ondo dau baya aite kilínkoton dabil" our mom is fine, but our father just so-so / nuestra madre está bien pero nuestro padre sólo más o menos bien.
kílo: (N.) kilogram / kilogramo.
kilómetro: (N.) kilometer / kilómetro
kinke: (N.) oil lamp / quinqué.
kinpúlla, kinpúlle; or *kunpúlla, -e*: (N.) onion / cebolla.
kiña: (V.) to provoke / pinchar, provocar.
kíñu: (N.) gesture / gesto.
kiríkille(k): (N.) tickling / cosquillas.
kiríkillek in: (V.) to tickle / hacer cosquillas.
kiskeldu: (V.) to toast, to roast / tostar, chamuscar.
kisketa, kiskete: (N.) lock / cerrojo.
kiskilla, kiskille: (N.) a type of shrimp / quisquilla (tipo de marisco).
kitu!: (Excl.) enough! / basta, se acabó; "ordu bi gíau eta kitu" two hours more and it'll be enough / dos horas más y se acabó.
klaru: (Adj.) clear, light / claro.
klínika, klínike: (N.) clinic, hospital / clínica, hospital.
kobra: (V.) to get paid / cobrar.
koipe: (N.) grease / manteca, grasa.
koipésto: (Adj.) person of filthy appearance (lit. greasy) / persona sucia (lit. grasiento).
koipetu: (V.) to grease / cubrir de grasa.
koipetzu: (Adj.) greasy / graso.
koitxedu: (Adj.) good natured / bonachón.
koka: (N.) coke, a type of charcoal / coca, residuo de carbón transportado por el mar a la playa.
kókolo or *kokólo*: (Adj.) stupid / tonto.
kókolokeri or *kokólokeri* or *kokolokeri*: (Adj.) stupid action / tontería.
koliflor, koliflora: (N.) cauliflower / coliflor.
kolko: (N.) space between the shirt and chest / seno, espacio entre camisa y pecho.
kollára, kolláre: (N.) spoon / cuchara.
kolore: (N.) colour / color.
- koltxoi, koltxoya*: (N.) mattress / colchón.
komeniéntzi: (N.) convenience / conveniencia.
komeni: (V.) to be to someone's advantage / convenir(le) a uno.
koménta: (V.) to comment / comentar.
komisari: (N.) police station / comisaría.
komunidade: (N.) community / comunidad.
komuniño: (N.) communion / comunión.
komúlga: (V.) to take communion / comulgar.
konbensidu: (V.) to convince / convencer.
konbentu: (N.) convent / convento.
konbérsa: (V.) to chat / conversar.
konbersasiño: (N.) conversation / conversación.
kondéna: (V.) to condemn / condenar.
kondéna, kondéne: (N.) sentence, condemnation / condena.
kondisiño: (N.) 1. condition 2. situation / 1. condición 2. situación.
konéju: (N.) rabbit / conejo.
konfesiño: (N.) confession / confesión.
konfésa: (V.) to confess / confesar.
konfiántza, konfiántze: (N.) trust / confianza.
konfórme: (Adj.) in agreement / conforme.
konfórma: (V.) to accept, to agree / conformar(se).
konosiméntu: (N.) 1. consciousness 2. intention, malice (esp. of children) / 1. conocimiento, consciencia 2. consciencia, malicia (esp. de los niños) "konosiméntu barik in dau" (s)he did it without meaning to / lo ha hecho sin conocimiento.
konparasiño: (N.) comparison / comparación.
konpasiño: (N.) compassion / compasión.
konpára: (V.) to compare / comparar.
konplika: (V.) to complicate / complicar.
konplikasiño: (N.) complication / complicación.
konpondu: (V.) to fix / arreglar.
konposture: (N.) repair / arreglo, reparación.
konpromisu: (N.) compromise / compromiso.
konsegidu: (V.) to obtain, to reach / conseguir.
konséju or *conseju*: (N.) advice / consejo.
konsidéntzi: (N.) coincidence / coincidencia, casualidad.
konsóla: (V.) to console, to comfort / consolar.

konsolasiño: (N.) consolation, comfort / consolación.
konsúlta: (Af.) to consult / consultar.
konta: (V.) to count / contar.
kóntra: (Adv.) 1. against, opposing 2. (to lean) against, on / 1. contra (oponiéndose) 2. contra (apoyándose).
kontráste: (N.) contrast / contraste.
kontrátu or *kontratu*: (N.) contract / contrato.
kontráta: (V.) to hire / contratar.
kontrol, *kontrola*: (N.) control / control.
kontróla: (V.) to control / controlar.
kóntu: (N.) 1. care, attention / cuidado, atención; “kóntu auki ber da oingo gástekas” one has to be careful with today’s young people / hay que tener cuidado con los jóvenes de ahora 2. tale, story 3. bill / 2. cuento 3. cuenta, recibo.
kónturetu: (V.) to notice, to realize / darse cuenta.
kóntus: (Adv.) with care / con cuidado.
kontzéntzi or *kontzentzi*: (N.) conscience / conciencia.
koñak, *koñaka*: (N.) cognac / coñac.
koñeta or *koñete*: (N.) sister in law / cuñada.
koñetu: (N.) brother in law / cuñado.
kópa, -e or *kopa*, -e: (N.) cup, wineglass / copa.
kopía or *kopia*: (V.) to copy / copiar.
kópla, *kóple*: (N.) unjustified complaint, trifle (esp. of children) / pamplina, queja injustificada (esp. infantil) “yáisu ori ólantxe kóplakas asi barik” eat that right now and quit whining / cóme eso ahora mismo y no empieces con pamplinas.
kopléro: (Adj.) complainer / quejica.
korbata, *korbáte*; or *korbate*: (N.) necktie / corbata.
kordel, *kordela*: (N.) rope / cuerda.
koroa: (N.) crown / corona.
korréa, *korrée*: (N.) good disposition, will, energy / disposición, ganas, energía; “korréa auki ber da solon bear íteko” you need some energy to work the land / hay que echarle ganas para trabajar en la huerta.
korredor, *korredora*: (N.) racer (sp. cyclist) / corredor (esp. ciclista).
korriente: (N.) 1. electricity 2. current, run-

ning air 3. (Adj.) regular, ordinary / 1. electricidad 2. corriente de aire 3. (Adj.) normal, corriente.
kortíña, *kortíñe*: (N.) curtain / cortina.
kórtxo: (N.) cork / corcho.
kóru or *koru*: (N.) choir / coro.
kosta: (V.) to cost / costar.
kostu: (N.) cost / costo.
kostúnbre: (N.) custom, way / costumbre.
kótxe: (N.) auto, car / coche, automóvil.
koxi or *koxu*: (V.) to take / coger.
kóxu or *kóju*, or *koju*: (Adj.) lame / cojo.
kóntu in, or *kóntu atara*: (V.) to realize, to calculate / sacar cuentas; “kóntu atara, sénbet kóstaten dan oin bisítze” just realize how expensive life is nowadays / haz cuentas, cuánto cuesta ahora la vida.
kristel, *kristela*: (N.) glass / cristal.
kritíka: (V.) to criticize / criticar.
kuádradu or *kuadradu*: (N., Adj.) square form / cuadrado.
kuádru: (N.) painting / cuadro.
kuartel, *kuartela*: (N.) quarter, barracks / cuartel.
kúku: (N.) cuckoo / cuco, cuclillo.
kúku in: (V.) to hide (child lang.) / esconderse (leng. infantil).
kuléro: (N.) breeches / culero, braga.
kunplu: (V.) to satisfy (an obligation) / cumplir.
kuntzurrun, *kuntzurrun*: (N.) kidney / riñón.
kupoi, *kupoya*: (N.) coupon / cupón.
kurioso: 1. (Adj.) nosy 2. (Adv.) tidy, neat / 1. curioso, persona entrometida 2. aseado, ordenado; “kurioso-kurioso itxi gero errope, edonon bóta barik” leave your clothes in a neat way, and not scattered around / después deja la ropa bien ordenada, y no tirada por ahí.
kurtze: (N.) cross / cruz.
kurtzio or *kurtzio*: (N.) crossroads / cruce.
kútxa, *kútxe*: (N.) box, chest / caja, arcón.

L

-la: (Af.) 1. subordinating suffix of complementives / sufijo subordinante de complementivas: “belu dala ta segidun datorrela diño” (s)he says that it is late and is

- coming right away / dice que es tarde y que viene en seguida 2. it conveys a temporal or modal meaning when attached to synthetic verbs / significado temporal o modal con verbos sintéticos: "gortara nóala yáusi nas" I fell down on my way to the stable / me he caído al ir a la cuadra.
- laba, labe*: (N.) oven / horno.
- labadéro*: (N.) washing place, artificial pond or pit where women used to wash the clothes / lavadero, estanque artificial donde se lavaba la ropa antaño.
- labán in*: (V.) to slide / resbalar.
- labrastada, labrastade*: (N.) slipping / resbalón.
- labrásta*: (V.) to slide / resbalar.
- labur, laburre*: (Adj.) short / corto.
- lagun, lagune*: (N.) friend / amigo, -a.
- lagundu*: (V.) to help / ayudar.
- laguntasiño*: (N.) help / ayuda.
- laguntzio*: (N.) help / ayuda.
- láiatu*: (V.) to till the soil with "laia"s (a type of labouring tool) / voltear la tierra con layas.
- lako, -lakon*: (Af.) because; particle of causal subordinate sentences / porque; partícula subordinante causal: "larri daus amak sokorru íngo dáurtzelakon" they are worried because their mother is going to yell at them / están preocupados porque les va a chillar su madre.
- lan, lana*: (N.) work / trabajo.
- lán in*: (V.) to work / trabajar.
- lánda, lánde*: (N.) field, meadow / campo, prado.
- lándara, lándare*: (N.) plant / planta.
- langille* or *langille*: (N.) worker / trabajador.
- lantzén-beiñen*: (Adv.) once in a while / de vez en cuando.
- laño*: (N.) fog, mist / niebla.
- lañotu*: (V.) to become foggy / caer la niebla.
- lañotzu*: (Adj.) foggy, misty / nublado, con niebla.
- lápa, lápe*: (N.) a type of mollusk / lapa (tipo de molusco).
- lapíko*: (N.) stewing pan, crock / cazuela, olla.
- lapíkoko*: (N.) stew / cocido.
- lápótzara, lápótzare*: (N.) a type of basket / cierto tipo de cesto.
- lapur, lapurre*: (N.) thief / ladrón.
- lapurreta, lapurreta, -e*: (N.) theft / robo.
- lapurretán in*: (V.) to steal / robar.
- lar*: (Adv.) too much, excessive / demasiado.
- lárregi*: (Adv.) too much, excessive / demasiado.
- larri*: (Adv., Adj.) uneasy, worried, nervous / inquieto, preocupado, nervioso.
- larritasun, larritasune*: (N.) uneasiness / inquietud.
- larritu*: (V.) to worry / inquietarse.
- lasai*: (Adv., Adj.) relaxed / tranquilo.
- lasaitasun, lasaitasune*: (N.) tranquility / tranquilidad.
- lasaitu*: (V.) to relax / tranquilizar(se).
- lasatu* or *laxatu*: (V.) to loosen / aflojar.
- lastan, lastana*: (Adj.) dear / querido.
- laster*: (Adv.) soon / en breve, en seguida.
- lástime*: (N.) affliction / pena, lástima; "lástime emon dotzo seme etzéti yótek" she felt sorry that her son had left home / le ha dado pena que se le fuera de casa su hijo.
- lasto*: (N.) straw / paja.
- lata, late*: (N.) can / lata.
- latin, latiñe*: (N.) Latin / latín.
- latiñé yakín*: (V.) to know a lot (lit. to know Latin) / saber mucho (lit. saber latín): "oiñ úmek latiñe dakie" now kids know a lot / ahora los críos saben mucho.
- latoi, latoya*: (N.) brass / latón.
- lau, lauko*: (Num.) four, a group of four / cuatro, el cuatro.
- láuren*: (Adv.) quarter / cuarto (medida).
- laxu*: (Adj.) loose / flojo.
- lebatz, lebarza*: (N.) hake (a type of fish) / merluza.
- ledu* or *leidu*: (V.) to read / leer.
- lege*: (N.) law / ley.
- lei, leye*: (N.) frost / helada, escarcha.
- leitu*: (V.) to freeze / helar (el tiempo).
- léku*: (N.) place / lugar.
- len*: (Adv.) before / antes.
- lénengo* or *lélengo*: (Adj.) first / primero.
- légusu*: (N.) male cousin / primo.
- légusuñe*: (N.) female cousin / prima.
- léntek*: (N.) glasses / lentes, gafas.

lentéja, lentéje: (N.) lentil / lenteja.
lepo: (N.) shoulder, upper back / hombro, parte superior de la espalda.
leporatu: (V.) to blame, to put a load on someone / culpar, echar una carga al hombre.
les: (Adv.) likewise / como.
lesiño: (N.) 1. lesson 2. class / 1. lección 2. clase.
lesiñok artu: (V.) to take lessons / tomar lecciones.
lesiñok emon: (V.) to give lessons, to teach / enseñar (lit. dar lecciones).
létra, létre: (N.) letter, character / letra.
letúre or leture: (N.) reading / lectura.
libra: (V.) to free / librar(se).
libre: (Adj.) free / libre.
libru or liburu: (N.) book / libro.
limoi, limoya: (N.) lemon / limón.
limósna, limósne: (N.) alms / limosna.
lísto: (Excl.) ready; esp. when ending an activity / listo, esp. al término de una acción; "lísto! badau ínte" that's that, it's done / listo, ya está hecho. 2. (Adj.) smart 3. (Adj.) ready / 2. (Adj.) listo, agudo 3. (Adj.) dispuesto.
lisu: (Adj.) flat / liso, llano.
lítro: (N.) liter / litro.
lo, loa: (N.) sleep / (el) sueño.
ló in: (V.) to sleep / dormir.
loák artu: (V.) to fall asleep / dormirse (lit. coger(le) a uno el sueño).
lodi: (Adj.) fat / gordo, grueso.
loditasun, loditasune: (N.) fatness / gordura, grosor.
loditu: (V.) to gain weight / engordar, engrosar.
logúre or logure: (N.) sleepiness / sueño, ganas de dormir.
loi, loye: 1. (N.) dirt / suciedad 2. (Adj.) dirty / sucio.
loitasun, loitasune: (N.) dirtiness / suciedad.
loitu: (V.) to become dirty / ensuciar(se).
lóló(k) in: (V.) to sleep / dormir (lenguaje infantil).
lotan: (Adv.) asleep / dormido.
loteri: (N.) lottery / lotería.
lotu: (V.) to stop / parar(se), quedar(se).
lotza: (N.) shame / vergüenza.

lotzábako or lotzabako: (Adj.) shameless / desvergonzado.
lotzagarri: (Adj.) shameful / (acción o cosa) vergonzoso, -a.
lotzáti: (Adj.) timid, shy / vergonzoso, tímido.
lotzatu: (V.) to feel shy, embarrassed / avergonzar(se).
lúju: (N.) luxury / lujo.
luma, lume: (N.) feather / pluma.
lur, lurre: (N.) 1. earth 2. land / tierra.
lúrsalla, lúrsalle: (N.) piece of land (for farming) / trozo de terreno.
luse: (Adj.) long / largo.
lúsera or lúsera, -e: (N.) length / largura.
lusetu: (V.) to lengthen / alargar.
lútu or lutu: (N.) mourning / luto.

M

madávi: (N.) pear / pera (fruto).
madáriketu or madariketú: (Adj.) damned / maldito.
maéstra, maéstre: (N.) female teacher / maestra.
maéstretze: (N.) school teacher (female) / trabajo de maestra.
magúrio: (N.) a type of sea snail / magurio, caracolillo.
mai, máye or máya: (N.) table / mesa.
máisu: (N.) teacher / maestro.
máisutze: (N.) school teacher (male) / trabajo de maestro.
maite: (Adj.) dear / querido, amado.
májo: (Adv.) very well, great / muy bien; "májo sause or egúskiten" you guys seem to be doing great sunbathing there / qué bien estáis ahí al sol.
makal: (Adv.) weak, sick / débil, enfermo.
makaldu: (V.) to debilitate / debilitarse, enfermar.
makállau: (N.) codfish / bacalao.
makil, makílle: (N.) stick, wooden bar / palo, vara.
makinísta, makiníste: (N.) engine runner, machinist / maquinista.
mákiña, mákiñe: (N.) machine / máquina.
mákiña bat: (Adv.) plenty, a lot / mucho, abundante.

- makur, makurre:* (Adj.) hunched over / encorvado.
- makurtu:* (V.) to squat / agacharse, encorvarse.
- malisi:* (N.) malice / malicia.
- maléta, maléte:* (N.) suitcase / maleta.
- mallúki:* (N.) strawberry / fresa.
- mámarro:* (N.) insect / insecto, bicho.
- mami:* (N.) crumb / miga, sustancia.
- mamurtu:* (V.) to chew / mascar.
- mando:* (N.) mule / mulo.
- manéju or maneju:* (N.) use / uso.
- maréja:* (V.) 1. to handle, to use 2. to manage. 1. manejar 2. arreglarse
- manía, maníe:* (N.) vice, habit / manía.
- mánku or manku:* (Adj.) maimed, one-handed / manco.
- mánta, mánite:* (N.) blanket / manta.
- maña, máñe:* (N.) children's whining / maña, lloriqueo.
- mañoso or mañoso:* (Adj.) whiner, crybaby / mañoso, llorón.
- maréa, marée:* (N.) tide / marea.
- marmita, marmite:* (N.) pot, boiler / marmita.
- marmitáko:* (N.) a type of stew / marmitako (tipo de cocido).
- marraskillo:* (N.) snail / caracol.
- marroi, marroya:* (Adj.) brown / marrón.
- marti:* (N.) March / marzo.
- martillu:* (N.) hammer / martillo.
- martitzen, martitzena:* (N.) Tuesday / martes.
- mártxa, mártxe:* (N.) speed, pace / marcha, paso.
- maspása, maspáse:* (N.) raisin / uva pasa.
- material, materiala:* (N.) material / material.
- matralla, matrálle:* (N.) cheek / mejilla.
- matrállagin, matrálлагiñe:* (N.) molar teeth / muela.
- matrimonio:* (N.) married couple / matrimonio, pareja.
- matz, matza:* (N.) grape / uva.
- mátzondo:* (N.) vine / vid.
- mayetz, mayetza:* (N.) May / mayo.
- me, meá:* (Adj.) narrow / estrecho.
- medída, medide:* (N.) measure / medida.
- medikaméntu:* (N.) medicine / medicamento.
- médiku:* (N.) doctor / médico.
- mekániku:* (N.) mechanic / mecánico.
- méko:* (Adj.) weakling / débilucho, carente de energía.
- memori:* (N.) memory / memoria.
- mendi:* (N.) mountain / monte.
- mendiálde:* (N.) mountain area / montañas, zona montañosa.
- meresi:* (V.) to deserve / merecer.
- meresiméntu:* (N.) merit / merecido, merecimiento.
- meriéndá, meriénde:* (N.) snack, light meal of the late afternoon / merienda.
- méritu:* (N.) merit, value / mérito.
- merkadu:* (N.) market / mercado.
- merke:* (Adj.) cheap / barato.
- merketu:* (V.) to cheapen / abaratar.
- mesa, mese:* (N.) Mass / misa.
- mesede:* (N.) favour / favor.
- mesedes:* (Adv.) please / por favor.
- metal, metala:* (N.) metal / metal.
- metáliku:* (Adj.) metallic / metálico.
- métru or métru:* (N.) meter / metro.
- milágru:* (N.) miracle / milagro.
- mille, milleko:* (Num.) thousand, group of thousand / mil, millar.
- mímo:* (N.) whining, children's complaining / mimo, lloriqueo.
- mimóti:* (Adj.) soft, spoiled / mimoso/a.
- min, miñe:* (N.) pain / dolor.
- mína, míne:* (N.) mine / mina.
- mineral, minerala:* (N.) mineral / mineral.
- miñ emon, in, artu:* (V.) to (get) hurt / hacer(se) daño.
- miñe:* (N.) tongue / lengua.
- miséri or miseri:* (N.) misery / miseria.
- misiño:* (N.) mission / misión.
- miskíñu:* (N.) picky (esp. with food) / melindroso.
- móda, móde:* (N.) fashion / moda.
- modérnu or modernu:* (Adj.) modern / moderno.
- módu:* (N.) way, manner / modo, manera.
- mogidu:* (V.) to move / mover(se).
- moiméntu:* (N.) movement / movimiento.
- mojojoi, mojojoya:* (N.) variety of mussel / mejillón.
- moko:* (N.) 1. beak of a bird 2. mucous / 1. pico de ave / 2. moco.
- mokólo:* (N.) chocolate (child talk) / chocolate (leng. infantil).

mokósapi or *mokosapi*: (N.) handkerchief / pañuelo.
mokóti: (Adj.) snivelly / mocoso.
momentu: (N.) moment / momento.
monagillu: (N.) acolyte / monaguillo.
mónja, mónje: (N.) nun / monja.
móradu or *moradu*: (Adj.) purple / morado.
morénu or *morenu*: (Adj.) brown, tanned / moreno.
morokil, morokille: (N.) sauce made with milk and corn flour / moroquil (alimento hecho con leche y harina de maíz).
morroi, morroya: (N.) 1. servant 2. guy, fellow / 1. criado 2. tipo, individuo.
morrósko: (Adj.) strong young male / morrosko, fortachón.
moskor, moskorra: (N.) drunkenness / borrachera.
moskórti: (Adj.) drunk person / borracho.
moskortu: (V.) to become drunk / emborrachar(se).
mostarzeko: (N.) slap in the face or the mouth / plastazo, golpe en el morro.
mosto: (N.) lips, face / morro.
mostoloi, mostoloye: (Adj.) dirty-lips, dirty faced (esp. said to children) / morro-sucio (esp. a los niños.); "érdu ona garbítuteko, mostoloi!" come here and let me clean you, dirty faced / ven aquí para que te limpie, morro-sucio.
mosu: (N.) kiss / beso.
móta, móte: (N.) type, class / clase, tipo.
motíbu: (N.) reason, motivation / motivo.
motor, motorra: (N.) 1. motorbike / motocicleta 2. engine / motor.
motorísta, motoríste: (N.) motorbike rider / motorista.
motz, motza: (Adj.) ugly / feo.
múda, múde: (N.) underclothes / muda, ropa interior.
muda: (V.) to change clothes / mudar(se) la ropa.
múlta, mülte: (N.) fine / multa.
multiplíka: (V.) to multiply / multiplicar.
multiplikasiño: (N.) multiplication / multiplicación.
muna, mune: (N.) mound / montículo.
mundu: (N.) world / mundo.
munisipal, munisipala: 1. (N.) city police (in-

dividual) 2. (Adj.) municipal, belonging to the city / 1. guardia municipal 2. (Adj.) municipal, perteneciente al ayuntamiento.
muru: (N.) wall / muro.
mus, muse: (N.) mus, a card game / juego de mus.
músike: (N.) music / música.
mustur, musturre: (N.) lips / morro.
musturreko: (N.) slap in the face or mouth / golpe en el morro.
mutil, mutille: (N.) boy, young male / chico, joven.
mutílko: (N.) boy / chaval.
mutilsar, mutilsarra; or *mutilsar, mutilsarra*: (N.) old bachelor / solterón.
mutu: (Adj.) dumb, mute / mudo.

N

nabéga: (V.) to navigate / navegar.
nábo: (N.) turnip / nabo.
nagi: (N.) lazyness / pereza.
nagitu: (V.) to become lazy / emperezar(se).
nagósi or *nagosi*: 1. (N.) boss, chief 2. (Adj.) elder / 1. jefe 2. (Adj.) mayor; "bera da nagósi anájen árten" he is the oldest of the brothers / él es el mayor de los hermanos.
nai: (Conj.) or, also / o bien; "danatárik deku, sagárrak nai madárik nai... danatárik" we've got everything: apples, also pears also... everything / tenemos de todo: manzanas, o bien peras, o bien... de todo.
naiko: (Adv.) enough / suficiente.
naránja, naránje: (N.) orange / naranja.
narras: (Adv.) dragging / arrastrando.
narru: (N.) skin / piel.
nasional, nasonala: (N.) "national" (one faction of the Spanish Civil War) / nacional (bando de la Guerra Civil).
nasta: (V.) to mix / mezclar.
náste: (N.) 1. mixture 2. mess / 1. mezcla 2. lífo.
násteborráste: (N.) mess / lífo, jaleo.
natural, naturala: (Adj.) natural / natural.
naye: (Adv.) abundant / abundante; "auri na-

ye bóta dau" it rained abundantly / *ha llovido abundantemente.*
neba, nebe: (N.) brother (of female) / hermano (de mujer).
nebárrabak or *nebarrábak:* (N.) siblings (lit. brothers and sisters) / hermanos (lit. hermanos y hermanas.)
negar, negarra: (N.) cry / llanto.
negár in: (V.) to cry / llorar.
negárgure or *negargure:* (N.) desire to cry / ganas de llorar.
negárti: (Adj.) cry-baby, whiner / llorón.
negósio: (N.) business / negocio.
negu: (N.) winter / invierno.
nekatu: (V.) to become tired / cansar(se).
nerbio: (N.) nerve / nervio.
nerbioso: (Adj.) nervous / nervioso.
neska or *neske:* (N.) girl / muchacha, chica.
neskásar, neskásarra; or *neskasar, neskasarra:* (N.) spinster / solterona.
neskátilla, neskátille: (N.) little girl / niña.
neskátu: (N.) little girl / niña.
nibel, nibela: (N.) level / nivel.
nibéla: (V.) to level / nivelar.
nóhle: (Adj.) honest / noble, sincero.
nóintzeko or *nóintzako:* (Q.) for who / para quién.
nok: (Q.) who (erg.) / quién (erg.).
non: (Q.) where (ines.) / en dónde.
nóndi(k): (Q.) from where (abl.) / desde dónde.
nónok: (Q.) someone (erg.) / alguien (erg.).
nónon: (Q.) somewhere (ines.) en algún sitio.
nónor: (Pfo.) someone (abs.) / alguien.
nónora: (Pfo.) to somewhere (adl.) / a algún sitio.
noñe or *noñena:* (Q.) of whom (pos.) / de quién.
noperak: (Pfo.) one, oneself (erg.) / cada cual, uno mismo (erg.).
nor: (Q.) who (abs.) / quién (nom.).
nora: (Q.) where (adl.) / a dónde.
nóraño: (Q.) up to where (adl.) / hasta dónde.
norbera: (Pfo.) one, oneself (abs.) / cada cual, uno mismo (abs.).
norri: (Q.) to whom (dat.) / a quién.
normal, normala: (Adj.) normal / normal.
nórtzuke: (Q.) who (abs. pl.) / quiénes.
nórtzun: (Q.) whose (abs. pl.) / de quiénes.

nórtzuntzeko: (Q.) for whom (abs. pl.) / para quiénes.
nórtzuri: (Q.) to whom (dat. pl.) / a quiénes.
nos: (Q.) when / cuándo.
nosko: (Q.) by when / para cuándo.
nósonos or *nónos:* (Adv.) sometime / alguna vez.
nástik: (Q.) since when / desde cuándo.
notari: (N.) notary's office / notaría.
notísi or *notisi:* (N.) piece of news / noticia.
noxén bein or *noxipein:* (Adv.) from time to time / de vez en cuando.
númeru: (N.) number / número.

Ñ

ño: (Excl.) expression of amazement / expresión de asombro; "ño, pátata naye atara daure aurten órrek" crumbs! they got a truly good potato crop this year / caramba este año esos han cosechado mucha patata.

O

oba: (Adj.) better / mejor.
obediénte: (Adj.) obedient / obediente.
obedu: (V.) to obey / obedecer.
obeto: (Adv.) better / mejor.
obetu: (V.) to improve / mejorar.
obligasiño: (N.) obligation / obligación.
oblíga: (V.) to oblige / obligar.
obra, óbrea: (N.) 1. action 2. construction work(s) / 1. acción 2. obra, trabajos de construcción.
odol, odola: (N.) blood / sangre.
odoldu: (V.) to stain with blood / ensangrentar.
odóloste: (N.) blood sausage / morcilla.
offíio: (N.) job, profession / oficio, profesión.
ogerleko or *ogeierleko:* (N.) five peseta coin / duro (moneda de cinco pesetas).
ogi: (N.) bread / pan.
ogidun, ogidune: (N.) baker / panadero.
oi, oya: (N.) bed / cama.
oip, oñe: (N.) foot / pie.
okasiño: (N.) 1. occasion, event 2. burial / 1. ocasión 2. entierro.
okel, okela: (N.) meat / carne.

- oker, okerra:* (Adj.) wicked, cunning / malo, malvado.
- okéran, okéрана:* (N.) plum / ciruela.
- okerkeri:* (N.) mischievous deed / trastada.
- okertu:* (V.) to bend / torcer, doblar.
- okortz, okorza:* (N.) chin / barbillas.
- okúpa:* (V.) to occupy / ocupar.
- ola, ola:* (N.) wooden board / madera, tabla.
- ólan:* (Adv.) in this way / así, de esta manera; "ólantxe in ber da" one has to do it this way / así hay que hacerlo.
- olasko:* (Adj.) wooden / de madera.
- oleatu or olatu:* (N.) sea wave / ola.
- olga:* (V.) to play games / jugar.
- ólgeta, -e:* (N.) playing, game / juego, jugueteo.
- ólgetan ibilli; or ólgaten ibilli:* (Adj.) to play games / jugar, jugar a jugar.
- óllar, óllarra:* (N.) rooster / gallo.
- óllasko:* (N.) chicken / pollo.
- ollo:* (N.) hen / gallina.
- on, ona:* (N.) good / bueno.
- ondákin, ondákine; or ondakiñe:* (N.) leftovers, remains / sobra, despojo.
- óndiño:* (Adv.) still, yet / aún, todavía.
- óndiño garren:* (Adv.) still, yet / aún, todavía.
- ondo:* (Adv.) well / bien.
- ónegin:* enjoy it / que aproveche.
- ónék:* (Pro.) these (abs.) / estos, -as (Nom.).
- onen:* (Adv.) in good faith / por las buenas.
- ónaspi:* (N.) sole of the foot / planta del pie.
- oñes:* (Adv.) on foot / a pie.
- óñetako:* (N.) shoe / calzado.
- óñutzik or óñuntzik:* (Adv.) barefoot / descalzo.
- opetzu or opetzi:* (V.) to offer / ofrecer.
- opimiño:* (N.) opinion / opinión.
- orain or oin:* (Adv.) now / ahora.
- oraintxe or ointxe:* (Adv.) right now / ahora mismo.
- órden:* (N.) order, arrangement / orden, disposición.
- ordéna:* (V.) to arrange, to put in order / poner en orden.
- órdu:* (N.) hour / hora.
- ordúrik:* (Adv.) since then / desde entonces.
- ordun:* (Adv.) then / entonces.
- orgúllo:* (N.) pride / orgullo.
- orgullóso or orgulloso:* (Adj.) proud / orgulloso, arrogante.
- ori:* (Pro.) that (abs.) / ese, -a; -o.
- orío:* (N.) oil / aceite.
- orrasí:* (N.) comb / peine.
- orrastu:* (V.) to comb / peinar(se).
- orri:* (N.) leaf / hoja.
- órrek:* (Pro.) these (abs.) / esos, -as.
- órrotz, órrotza:* (N.) needle / aguja.
- ortúari:* (N.) vegetables / hortalizas.
- osaba, osabé:* (N.) uncle / tío.
- osále:* (N.) pig food / comida para los cerdos.
- osasan, osasune:* (N.) health / salud.
- osatu:* (V.) to heal / curar(se).
- osesiño:* (N.) obsession / obsesión.
- oso:* (Adj.) whole, complete / entero.
- osorik:* (Adv.) fully, entirely / entero.
- osotu:* (V.) to complete / completar.
- óspa!:* (Excl.) away! get out! / fuera! ; "óspa eméti dánok, bear in ber dot eta" get out everybody! I have to work / fuera de aquí todos, que tengo que trabajar.
- óspa in:* (V.) to get away / largarse.
- ospital, ospitala:* (N.) hospital / hospital.
- óstabere:* (Adv.) again / otra vez, de nuevo.
- ostántzen or ostantzen:* (Conj.) otherwise / si no, de otro modo.
- óste:* (N.) 1. back side 2. hangover / 1. parte trasera 2. resaca del alcohol.
- osten:* (Adv.) otherwise / si no, de otra manera.
- óstera:* (Conj.) however / sin embargo, por el contrario.
- ostikáde, or ostikade; or ostikeda:* (N.) kick / patada.
- ostu:* (V.) 1. to hide 2. to steal / 1. esconder(se) 2. robar.
- otábar, otábarra:* (N.) furze branch / rama de argoma.
- ote:* (N.) furze (bush) / argoma.
- otz, otza:* (N., Adj.) cold / frío.
- otzákillik or otzakillik:* (Adv.) freezing cold / con mucho frío (tiritando) (lit. muerto de frío).
- otzára, otzáre:* (N.) basket / cesto.
- otzitu:* (V.) to cool / enfriar.

P

- paëlla, paëlle*: (N.) paella (dish made with rice) / paella.
- paga*: (V.) to pay / pagar.
- pago*: (N.) beech tree / haya.
- págu*: (N.) payment / pago.
- pala, pale*; or *pále*: (N.) shovel / pala.
- palakáda, palakáde*: (N.) shovelful / palada.
- pálu*: (N.) stick / palo.
- palukáda, palukáde*: (N.) blow with a stick / palazo, golpe dado con un palo.
- pañélu*: (N.) handkerchief / pañuelo.
- pápau* or *papáu*: 1. (Adj.) silly 2. (N.) ghost, boogie man / 1. atontado 2. fantasma, coco.
- papel, papela*: (N.) paper / papel.
- parada, parade*: (N.) 1. stop, action of stopping 2. station / 1. parada, acción de parar 2. estación.
- paráje*: (N.) place, area / lugar, zona; "paráje ederran dekosue etze gero e?" your house is really in a beautiful area, isn't it? / sí que tenéis la casa en una zona hermosa.
- paraje*: (Adv.) close, near / cerca.
- pare*: (N.) pair / par.
- paréja, paréje*: (N.) 1. couple 2. pair / pareja.
- pareko*: (Adj.) comparable, similar / comparable, del mismo nivel.
- parkasiño*: (N.) forgiveness / perdón.
- parkatu*: (V.) to forgive / perdonar.
- parránda, parránde*: (N.) partying / parranda, juerga.
- parrandista, parrandíste*: (Adj.) one who has the habit of partying / parrandista, juerguista.
- parróki*: (N.) parish church / parroquia.
- párroku*: (N.) priest / párroco.
- partes*: (Adv.) on behalf of / de parte de; "gó-rantzik ixekon partes" best wishes on behalf of your aunt / recuerdos de parte de vuestra tía.
- pasa*: (V.) to pass / pasar.
- paséa*: (V.) to take a walk / pasear.
- pasentzi*: (N.) patience / paciencia.
- paséo*: (N.) walk, stroll / paseo.
- pasko*: (N.) Easter / Pascua.
- pastel, pastela*: (N.) pie, cake / pastel.
- pastor(e), pastore*: (N.) shepherd / pastor.
- pásu* or *pasu*: (N.) 1. step / paso 2. pass, passage / paso, pasaje.
- pátata, pátate*: (N.) potato / patata.
- patatáda, patatáde*; or *patatada, -e*: (N.) potato dish in sauce / patatada, patatas en salsa.
- patroi, patroya*: (N.) boss / patrón.
- pátu*: (N.) duck / pato.
- pá emon*: (V.) to kiss (baby talk) / besar (lenguaje infantil).
- pega*: (V.) to stick / pegar.
- péka, péke*: (N.) freckle, speck / peca.
- pekásto*: (Adj.) freckly / pecoso.
- pekatu*: (N.) sin / pecado
- peligroso*: (Adj.) dangerous / peligroso.
- pelígru*: (N.) danger / peligro.
- pelíkula, pelíkule*: (N.) film, movie / película.
- pelóta, pelóte*: (N.) ball / pelota.
- pelotari*: (N.) handball player / pelotari, jugador de pelota.
- pena, pene*: (N.) affliction, grief / pena.
- pensiño*: (N.) 1. annuity 2. boarding house / pensión.
- pentzáméntu*: (N.) thought / pensamiento.
- pentza*: (V.) to think / pensar.
- pentzu*: (N.) fodder / pienso.
- peoi, peoya*: (N.) unskilled worker / peón.
- pepíno*: (N.) cucumber / pepino.
- perejil, perejille*: (N.) parsley / perejil.
- periódiku*: (N.) newspaper / periódico, diario.
- perkal, perkala*: (N.) type of people (coll.) / tipo de gente (coloquial); "esétuten dot nik emeko perkala" I know well what sort of people hang around here / bien sé yo qué tipo de gente hay aquí.
- perretxíko*: (N.) mushroom / seta.
- persébe*: (N.) barnacle / percebe.
- persóna, persóne*: (N.) person / persona.
- peséta, peséte*: (N.) peseta (Spanish currency) / peseta.
- pika*: (V.) to sting, to bite (an insect) / picar, aguijonear.
- piku*: (N.) -some (used with numbers) / pico; "larogetapiku urte dekos arek ya" (s)he is already eighty-some years old / aquél(la) tiene ya ochenta y pico años
- pillo*: (N.) pile / pila, montón.
- pillotu*: (V.) to pile up / apilar, amontonar.
- pilótu*: (N.) pilot / piloto.

- pinta*: (V.) to paint / pintar.
pintor, pintora, -e: (N.) painter / pintor.
pintura, pintura: (N.) painting / pintura.
piñu: (N.) pine / pino.
pípa, pípe; or *pipe*: (N.) pipe / pipa.
piper, piperra: (N.) pepper / pimiento.
pipégorri or *pipégorri*: (N.) red pepper / pimiento rojo.
pisa: (V.) to weigh / pesar.
písti: (N.) beast, wild animal / bestia, animal salvaje.
pistóla, pistóle: (N.) pistol / pistola.
pisu or *pixu*: (N.) weight / peso.
písu or *písu*: (N.) flat, apartment / piso.
plan, plana: (N.) plan / plan.
planta: (V.) to stop, to stay / plantarse, quedarse; "an planta da eser in barik" there s/he stayed, doing nothing / allí se ha quedado sin hacer nada).
plasa, plase: (N.) 1. town square 2. market, fair / 1. plaza 2. mercado, feria.
plastadako: (N.) slap in the face / bofetada.
plástiku: (N.) plastic / plástico.
plásu or *plasu*: (N.) 1. term 2. installment / plazo.
plater, platera: (N.) plate / plato.
pláya, pláye: (N.) beach / playa.
plausr: (onom.) noise produced when something falls down / ruido de caerse algo o alguien.
plega: (V.) to fold / plegar.
polísi or *polisi*: (N.) police / policía.
polire or *politxe*: (Adj.) pretty / bonito.
polítika, polítike: (N.) politics / política.
polítiku: (N.) politician / político.
polito or *politxo*: (Adv.) neatly, carefully / bonitamente, cuidadosamente.
porroi, porroya: (N.) a type of wine bottle / porrón.
porru: (N.) leek / puerro.
portal, portala: (N.) entrance, porch / portal.
pórtiku: (N.) portico / pórtico.
pórtu or *portu*: (N.) port / puerto.
pos, posa: (N.) joy / alegría.
posik: (Adv.) happily / contento.
postasun, postasune: (N.) joy / alegría.
postu: (V.) 1. to become happy, or to make someone happy 2. to inflate / 1. alegrar(se) 2. inflar.
póstu or *postu*: (N.) post / puesto.
potólo: (Adj.) plump / potolo, gordito.
potxólo: (Adj.) chubby, plump / regordete, simpaticón.
praille or *fraille*: (N.) monk / fraile.
pralle: (N.) monk / fraile.
pregoi, pregoya: (N.) public proclamation, common cry / pregón.
pregóna: (V.) to proclaim / pregonar.
pregúnta: (V.) to ask / preguntar.
pregúnta, pregúnte: (N.) question / pregunta.
presidénste: (N.) president / presidente.
presidéntzi: (N.) presidency / presidencia.
presión: (N.) pressure / presión.
presío or *presio*: (N.) price / precio.
préso: (N.) prisoner / preso.
presr: (Adv.) ready / dispuesto.
probáda, probáde: (N.) try, test / prueba.
probadero: (N.) field for ox competitions / probadero, pista para pruebas de bueyes.
probaléku: (N.) field for ox competitions / probadero, pista para pruebas de bueyes.
proba: (V.) to try, to test / probar.
probétxu or *probetxu*: (N.) profit / provecho.
probíntzi or *probintzi*: (N.) province / provincia.
probléma, probléme: (N.) problem / problema.
propiedade: (N.) property / propiedad.
prosesión: (N.) procession / procesión.
protésta: (V.) to complain, to protest / quejarse, protestar.
protésta, protéste: (N.) complaint, protest / protesta.
públiku: (N.) public / público.
púlpitu: (N.) pulpit / púlpito.
púlsu: (N.) pulse / pulso.
púnta, púnte: (N.) end, tip / punta.
púntu or *puntu*: (N.) point, dot / punto.
púntu in: (V.) to knit / hacer punto.
púpu: (N.) sore, pain, owie (child language) / dolor, daño (lenguaje infantil).
púpu in: (V.) to hurt (oneself) (baby talk) / hacer(se) daño (lenguaje infantil).
purgá: (V.) to purge / purgar.
púrگا, púrge: (N.) purge / purga.
putz, putze: (N.) blowing, blast / soplido.
pútx in: (V.) to blow / soplar.
puxíka, puxike: (N.) bladder (esp. inflated pig bladder that certain traditional para-

de characters use to hit) / vejiga (esp.)
vejiga de cerdo hinchada con la que los
cabezudos pegan.

R

rádio: (N.) radio / radio.
raru: (Adj.) strange / raro, extraño.
reglaméntu: (N.) regulations / reglamento.
repartu: (V.) to distribute / repartir.
resibidu: (V.) to receive / recibir.
respondu: (V.) to answer / responder, contestar.
respuesta, respueste: (N.) answer / respuesta.
resulta: (V.) to result / resultar.
reuniño: (N.) reunion, meeting / reunión.

S

sabai, sabaya: (N.) ceiling / techo.
sabal, sabala: (Adj.) wide / ancho.
sabaldu: (V.) 1. to open 2. to widen / 1. abrir
2. anchar.
sabálera, -e: (N.) width / anchura.
sábalik: (Adv.) open / abierto.
sábor, sáborre: (N.) driftwood / madera de
deriva
sagar, sagarra: (N.) apple / manzana.
ságardau: (N.) cider / sidra.
sági or sagi: (N.) wine skin / pellejo (de vi-
no).
sagradu: (Adj.) sacred / sagrado.
sagu: (N.) mouse / ratón.
sagúsar, sagúsarra; or *sagusarra:* (N.) bat /
murciélago.
sáke: (N.) 1. serve (sports) 2. good appetite /
1. saque (en el juego) 2. apetito.
sakel, sakela: (N.) pocket / bolsillo.
sakon, sakona: (N.) deep / profundo.
sakondu: (V.) to deepen / profundizar.
sakónera, -e: (N.) depth / profundidad.
sakontasun, sakontasune: (N.) depth / profun-
didad.
sakraméntu or sakramentu: (N.) sacrament /
sacramento.
sakrifisio or sakrifisio: (N.) sacrifice / sacrifi-
cio.
sakristi: (N.) sacristy, vestry / sacristía.
sáku or saku: (N.) sack / saco.
salba: (V.) to save, rescue / salvar.
salbasíño: (N.) rescue, salvatiön / salvación.
salda, salde: (N.) broth / caldo.
saldi: (N.) horse / caballo.
saldu: (V.) to sell / vender.
sálgar: (Adv.) for sale / en venta.
sálla, sälle: (N.) piece of working land / ta-
rea, trozo de terreno.
sálta: (V.) to jump / saltar.
sáltu or saltu: (N.) jump / saltö.
sáltu in: (V.) to jump / saltar.
saltza, saltze: (N.) sauce / salsa.
sama, same: (N.) throat / garganta.
sána, sáne: (N.) vein / vena.
sanaória, sanaórie: (N.) carrot / zanahoria.
sáno: (Adv.) hard / fuerte, duramente; “sáno
in ber da putz puxíke póstuteko” you
have to blow hard in order to inflate the
puxika (pig bladder) / hay que soplar
fuerte para inflar la vejiga).
sántu: (N.) 1. picture, illustration 2. saint /
1. dibujo, ilustración 2. santo.
sápa(k): (N.) entangled hair / greñas.
sapabúru or sapaburu: (N.) tadpole / renacuajo.
sapaldu: (V.) to step on / pisar.
sapásto: (N.) dishevelled / greñoso.
sapata: (N.) shoe / zapato.
sapatéru or sapateru: (N.) shoemaker / zapate-
ro.
sapátu: (N.) Saturday / sábado.
sapi: (N.) rag, tatter / trapo.
sapi!: (Excl.) interjection used to drive cats
away / voz para espantar a los gatos.
sapo: (N.) toad / sapo.
sar, sarra: (Adj.) old / viejo.
sarata, sarate: (N.) noise / ruido.
sardíña, sardíñe: (N.) sardine / sardina.
sare: (N.) net / red.
sargori: (N.) sultry weather / bochorno.
sari: (N.) prize / premio.
sarrántza, sarrántze: (N.) type of brush used
on horses and cattle / cepillo para el ga-
nado.
sarratu: 1. (V.) to close 2. (Adj.) closed / 1.
(V.) cerrar 2. (Adj.) cerrado.
sarri: (Adv.) often / frecuentemente.
sarriten: (Adv.) often / frecuentemente.
sarten, sartená: (N.) frying pan / sartén.
sarteneko: (N.) fried food (esp. pork) / frito,
fritanga.

sartu: (V.) 1. to come in, enter 2. to put in, insert 3. to become old / 1. entrar 2. meter 3. envejecer.

sasi: (N.) blackberry bush / zarza.

sasitarte or *sasitarte*: (N.) blackberry bush / zarzal.

saskel, *saskela*: (Adj.) untidy, filthy person / sucio, asqueroso.

salkéldo: (Adj.) untidy, filthy person / persona sucia.

saskilleri: (N.) nastiness, filth / porquería.

sásoi, *sásoya*: (N.) time, era / época, sazón.

sasondu: (V.) to season / sazonar.

saspi, *saspiko*: (Num.) seven, group of seven / siete, el siete.

saspíki: (Adj.) 1. premature baby 2. impatient / 1. sietemesino, niño prematuro 2. impaciente.

satarveru: (N.) scarecrow / espantapájaros.

satitu: (V.) to cut into pieces / partir, trocear.

sator, *satorra*: (N.) mole / topo.

satx, *satxa*: (N.) manure / abono, estiércol.

se: 1. (Q.) what 2. (Conj.) so that, since / 1. qué 2. pues; nexo de carácter causal; "enas súokas yóngo, se óndiño bearra dekot íteko" I'm not going with you, since I still have work to do / no voy a ir con vosotros, que todavía tengo trabajo que hacer.

segidun: (Adv.) immediately / en seguida.

seguru: (Adj.) 1. for sure 2. safe / seguro.

segurun bere: (Adv.) apparently / según parece; "segurun bere yon in ber ixen dau, se errénte estau págaten ixen" it appears that he had to leave because he didn't pay the rent / según parece se ha tenido que marchar porque no pagaba la renta.

segu or *segidu*: (V.) to continue / seguir.

sei, *seie*, *seiko*: (Num.) six / seis, el seis.

sein: (Q.) which / cuál.

sein, *señe*: (N.) baby, child / niño, -a pequeño, bebé.

seintzuk: (Q.) which (pl.) / cuáles.

seitarrik: (Q.) why / por qué.

seiti or *seitik*: (Q.) why / por qué.

sekor, *sekorra*: (N.) young bull / novillo.

sekrétu or *seketu*: (N.) secret / secreto.

sekule: (Adv.) ever / alguna vez; "estait séku-

le bere etor báda" I wonder if (s)he ever came at all / no sé si habrá venido alguna vez .

sekuleko: (Adj.) huge / grandísimo, enorme.

selador, *seladora*: (N.) merchandise inspector / celador, tipo de controlador de mercancías de antaño.

sélan: (Q.) how / cómo, de qué manera.

sélau: (Q.) what kind / cómo, de qué tipo.

selébra: (V.) to celebrate / celebrar.

séllu: (N.) stamp / sello.

seme: (N.) son / hijo.

seméalabak or *semealábak*: (N.) children, offspring (lit. sons-and-daughters) / hijos (lit. hijos e hijas).

sémbet or *sémbest*: (Q.) how many / cuánto(s).

sentélla, *sentélle*: (N.) expression of disgust / expresión de disgusto; "se apur beten ta se sentélla barrabasa!... sóas nire áurreti" what the devil do you mean a little bit longer... get moving! / qué un poco ni qué demonios. *sentidu*: 1. (N.) sense 2. (Adj.) sensitive, susceptible 3. (V.) to sense, to notice / 1. (N.) sentido 2. (Adj.) sensible, susceptible 3. (V.) sentir, notar.

sentiméntu: (N.) sentiment, feeling / sentimiento.

sentzumbáko or *sentzumbako*: (N.) unconscious, irresponsible / inconsciente, irresponsable.

señal, *señala*: (N.) signal, sign / señal.

señále: (N.) 1. signal, sign 2. indication, proof / 1. señal 2. signo, muestra; "ori kontéstá dotzu? señále berak bere estáki- lle" that's what she told you? That's proof that she doesn't know either / te ha contestado eso? eso es señal de que ella tampoco sabe.

señála: (V.) to point / señalar.

seóser: (Pro.) something / algo.

sepára: (V.) to separate / separar.

sepultúre or *sepulture*: (N.) sepulture / sepultura.

sera: (N.) well..., umm... / esto...; "in ber dósune da, sera... ganadu atara kánpora" and you also have to... umm... take out the cattle / lo que tienes que hacer es,... esto... sacar el ganado afuera.

- serbésa, serbése:* (N.) beer / cerveza.
serbitzo or serbitzio: (N.) service (sp. military) / servicio (esp. militar).
serio: (Adj.) serious / serio.
sermoi, sermoya: (N.) sermon / sermón.
serra, serre: (N.) 1. saw 2. sickle / 1. sierra 2. hoz.
seru: (N.) 1. sky 2. heaven / cielo.
sesel, seselle: (N.) February / febrero.
sesen, sesena: (N.) bull / toro.
sesiño: (N.) session / sesión.
setako, setarako: (Q.) what for / para qué.
setan: (Q.) what for / a qué, para qué.
siesta, siéste or siesta,-e: (N.) siesta, nap / siesta.
sigárrro: (N.) cigarette / cigarro.
sigor, sigorra: (N.) punishment / castigo.
sigortu: (V.) to punish / castigar.
sikéte or sikéta: (N.) drought / sequía.
siketru: (V.) to dry (up/out) / secar(se).
sikru: (Adj.) dry / seco.
sindikáto: (N.) labour union (in Getxo, esp. the former farmer's union building) / sindicato (en Getxo, el antiguo sindicato de labradores).
síne: (N.) cinema / cine.
sintzo: (Adj.) sincere / sincero, honrado.
siñestu: (V.) to believe / creer.
siñu: (N.) 1. signal 2. grimace / 1. señal 2. mueca.
siptí-sapa: (nom.) moving quickly / ligero, sin parar; "ála, siptísapa yon, belu da ta" okay, go quickly, or you'll be late / vete ligero, que es tarde.
sirkru: (N.) circus / circo.
sitz, sitze: (N.) moth / polilla.
síntz in: (V.) to blow one's nose / sonarse la nariz.
siñu(k) in: (V.) 1. to make signals 2. to make grimaces / 1. hacer señas 2. hacer muecas.
sóbran: (Adv.) in excess / de sobra.
sobra: (V.) to exceed / sobrar.
soka, soke: (N.) rope / cuerda, soga.
sokátire or sokatire: (N.) tug of war / competición de tiro de cuerda.
sokorru: (N.) scream / grito.
sokorrú in: (V.) 1. to scream 2. to scold / 1. gritar 2. reprender, regañar.
sokorrúke: (Adv.) screaming / gritando.
soldadátse: (N.) military service / servicio militar.
soldadu: (N.) soldier / soldado.
soldadútze: (N.) military service / servicio militar.
soldata, soldate: (N.) salary / sueldo.
solo: (N.) orchard / huerto.
solta: (V.) to release / soltar.
soñeko: (N.) clothing / vestimenta.
soñen: (Adv.) (to carry) on / (llevar) encima, puesto.
sopa, sope: (N.) soup / sopa.
sópak in: (V.) to soak bread in milk / mojar el pan en la leche.
sór aukí: (V.) to owe / deber, endeudar; "es-tekotzet sor eser bere nik orreri" I don't owe anything to that person / yo no le debo nada a ése.
sor, sorra: (N.) debt / deuda.
sorangil, sorangille: (N.) small lizard / lagartija.
sorbalda, sorbalde: (N.) back, shoulders / espalda.
sorgin, sorgiñe: (N.) 1. witch 2. nasty woman / bruja.
sorginkerí: (N.) 1. nasty action (of a female) 2. witchcraft / brujería.
sorion, soriona: (N.) congratulations, good luck / enhorabuena, felicitación.
soro: (Adj.) mad, insane / loco.
sorotu: (V.) to become insane / enloquecer(se).
sorri: (N.) louse / piojo.
sorrísto: (Adj.) lousy / piojoso, asqueroso.
sorrostu: (V.) to sharpen / afilar.
sorrotz, sorrotza: (Adj.) sharp / agudo, puntia-gudo.
soru: (N.) leather / cuero.
sorusko: (Adj.) (made of) leather / de cuero.
soségu or sosegu: (N.) tranquility / tranquilidad.
soséga: (V.) to calm, to relax / tranquilizar(se).
sostenu: (V.) to hold (up), to maintain / sostener, aguantar.
sotána, sotáne: (N.) cassock / sotana.
sotz, sorza: (N.) toothpick / palillo.
su, sube: (N.) fire / fuego.

subéte, or *suéte*, or *súte*: (N.) kitchen / cocina.
subi: (N.) bridge / puente.
suerte: (N.) luck / suerte.
sufriméntu or *sufrimentu*: (N.) suffering / sufrimiento.
sufriu: (V.) to suffer / sufrir.
suge: (N.) snake / serpiente.
suin, *suñe*: (N.) son-in-law / yerno.
sujéta: (V.) to hold, to support / sujetar.
súkuk in: (V.) to soak bread in milk / mojar el pan en la leche (lit. hacer sopas).
sulo: (N.) hole / agujero.
sulotu: (V.) to pierce, to perforate / agujerear.
súnde: (N.) stink / hedor.
sur, *surre*: 1. (N.) nose 2. (Adj.) bright, smart / 1. (N.) nariz 2. (Adj.) vivo, atento.
súrdo: (Adj.) left-handed / zurdo.
surri: (Adj.) white / blanco.
suríngo: (N.) white of an egg / clara del huevo.
surritu: (V.) to peel / pelar.
surrut: (Adv.) sipping (sip by sip) / sorbiendo, a tragos; "surrut edan dau sope" (s)he drank the soup sip by sip / se ha bebido la sopa.
surrutada, *surrutade*: (N.) swig of liquid / trago.
surte: (N.) bonfire / hoguera.
sustantzi: (N.) dependability / sustancia, fuste.
sútondo or *sutóndo*: (N.) fireside / lugar junto al fuego.
sútunik: (Adv.) standing / en pie.

T

tabérna, *tabérne*, or *táberna*, *-e*: (N.) tavern / taberna.
takoi, *takoya*: (N.) heel / tacón.
talde: (N.) group / grupo.
tálo: (N.) corncake / talo, torta de maíz.
táloburni or *talóburni*: (N.) metallic plate on which talo is cooked / plancha metálica sobre la que se calienta el talo.
támañu or *tamáñu*: (N.) size / tamaño.
tanbolin, *tanboliñe*: (N.) a type of drum / tambolín, tipo de tambor.
tanbor, *tanborra*: (N.) drum / tambor.

tánda, *tánde*; *tandáde* or *tandade*: (N.) set, group / tanda, grupo.
tánke: (N.) tank / tánque, recipiente de metal.
tántu or *tantu*: (N.) point, score / tanto, punto.
tapa, *tape*; or *tápe*: (N.) lid, cover / tapa.
tapa: (V.) to cover / tapar, cubrir.
tapoi, *tapóya*: (N.) stopper, cover / tapón.
tarda: (V.) to delay / tardar.
tárte: (N.) interval / intermedio (v. bitarte).
tárteka: (Adv.) by intervals / a intervalos.
tela, *tele*: (N.) cloth / tela.
televisión: (N.) television / televisión.
teléfono or *telefonu*: (N.) telephone / teléfono.
télla, *télle*; or *tálle*: (N.) roof tile / teja.
tellaru or *talletu*: (N.) roof / tejado.
téma, *téme*: (N.) 1. topic 2. same old story, constantly repeated topic / 1. tema 2. motivo de repetición.
temperátüre or *temperatura*: (N.) temperature / temperatura.
tenpla: (V.) to warm up (weather) / templar (el tiempo).
tenpladu: (Adj.) relaxed person / persona relajada.
ténple: (N.) 1. mood, disposition 2. tranquility / 1. humor, disposición 2. temple, tranquilidad.
tensiño: (N.) tension / tensión.
tentasiño: (N.) temptation / tentación.
tenta: (V.) to tempt / tentar.
terkedade: (N.) stubbornness / cabezonería.
térko: (Adj.) stubborn / terco.
tertúlia, *tertúlie*: (N.) conversation, tertulia / tertulia.
testaméntu: (N.) testament / testamento.
testígu or *testigu*: (N.) witness / testigo.
tía: (N.) aunt / tía.
tínta, *tínte*: (N.) ink / tinta.
tío: (N.) uncle / tío.
típi-tápa: (onom.) walking with short steps / a pasos pequeños; "típi-tápa yon dires agurétxu bíek" the two little old men left with short steps / ya se han ido los dos viejitos a su pasito.
tirada, *tirade*: (N.) shot, try / tirada, intento.
tiretu: (V.) to pull / tirar, estirar.
tíro: (N.) shot / tiro.

- tíro bóta*: (N.) to shoot / disparar.
titéra, titére: (N.) thimble / dedal.
titi: (N.) nipple, breast (esp. child talk) / pezón, pecho (esp. lenguaje infantil).
tóka: (V.) to have good luck / tocar, caer en suerte.
tóldo or *toldo*: (N.) awning / toldo.
tomatáda, tomatáde; or *tomatada, -e*: (N.) tomato sauce dish / tomate en salsa.
tómate or *tomáte*: (N.) tomato / tomate.
tontakeri: (N.) foolish action or thing / tontería.
tónto: (N.) fool / tonto.
topa: (V.) to find / encontrar.
toréa: (V.) 1. to fight bulls 2. to pull someone's leg / 1. torear 2. tomar el pelo.
toréru or *toreru*: (N.) bullfighter / torero.
torménta, torménte: (N.) storm / tormenta.
torpe: (Adj.) clumsy / torpe.
torre: (N.) tower / torre.
tortilla, tortille: (N.) tortilla, omelet / tortilla.
total, totala: (N.) total, result / total, resultado.
tradisiño: (N.) tradition / tradición.
tráfiku: (N.) traffic / tráfico.
traga: (V.) to swallow / tragar.
trágu: (N.) swig of liquid / trago.
tranbi: (N.) tramway / tranvía.
trankil, trankille or *trankilo*: (Adj.) calm, relaxed / tranquilo.
tránsitu: (N.) traffic / tránsito, tráfico.
trapaseri: (N.) utensil, thing / trasto, cacharro.
trápu or *trapu*: (N.) rag, tatter / trapo.
trástu or *trastu*: (N.) utensil, thing / trasto.
trátu or *tratu*: (N.) treatment / trato.
traítú in: (N.) to make an agreement / hacer un trato.
tren, trena: (N.) train / tren.
tréta, tréte: (N.) whining / lloriqueo.
trínpi-tránpa: (Onom.) with long steps / a pasos grandes; "trínpi-tránpa pasa siren soldáduk eméti Galearántza" the soldiers marched through here to The Galea / a grandes pasos pasaron por aquí los soldados hacia La Galea).
trípa, tripe: (N.) stomach, belly / tripa.
triste: (Adj.) sad / triste.
tristesá, tristese: (N.) sadness / tristeza.
tristetu: (V.) to become sad / entristecer(se).
trónpa, trónpe: (N.) spinning top / trompo.
troñu: (N.) knot / nudo.
trópa, trópe: (N.) troop / tropa.
tropésa: (V.) 1. to stumble 2. to bump into someone / 1. tropezar 2. encontrar; "Júlies tropésa gara" we bumped into Juli / nos hemos encontrado con Juli.
trugui, truguya; or *trugoya*: (N.) thunder / trueno.
túnda, túnde: (N.) a beating / tunda, paliza.
túnel, túnela: (N.) tunnel / túnel.
turísta, turíste: (N.) tourist / turista.
turroi, turroya: (N.) nougat, almond paste / turrón.
txábola, txábole; or *txabóle*: (N.) hut, cottage / chabola, cabaña.
txakolin, txakoliñe: (N.) a variety of wine / chacolí, tipo de vino.
txakur, txakurre: (N.) dog / perro.
txal, txala: (N.) calf / ternero.
txalet or *txaleta; txaleta*: (N.) big detached house / chalet.
txálo: (N.) 1. clap / aplauso 2. slap / bofetada.
txamárra, txamárrre: (N.) coat / chamarra, chaquetón.
txanpan, txanpana: (N.) champagne / champán.
txapa, txape; or *txápa, -e*: (N.) 1. metallic plate 2. fire stove / chapa.
txapárrro: (Adj.) chubby / chaparro, persona de cuerpo rechoncho.
txapel, txapela: (N.) 1. beret 2. hat / 1. boina 2. sombrero.
txapin, txapiñe: (N.) woolen sock / chapín, calcetín de lana.
txar, txarra: (Adj.) bad / malo.
txarrapáka: (Adv.) scratching / arañando.
txarrapáka in: (V.) to scratch / arañar.
txarri: (N.) pig / cerdo.
txarriki: (N.) pork / carne de cerdo.
txarrito: (Adj.) little pig, untidy person (esp. children) / cerdito, persona sucia (esp. niños).
txarto: (Adv.) badly / mal, de mala manera.
txálok yo: (V.) to clap / aplaudir.
txásta: (V.) to taste / probar.
txéra(k) in: (V.) to caress / acariciar.

txétxe: (N.) baby (child talk) / niño pequeño, bebé (lenguaje infantil).
txiker, txikerra: (Adj.) small / pequeño.
txikertu: (V.) to cut into pieces / partir, trocear.
txikéto: (N.) a glassful of wine / chiquito, vaso de vino.
txiko: (N.) shoulder / hombro; "atxurre txikon dótela" with the hoe on his/her shoulder/ con la azada al hombro.
txilin, txiliñe: (N.) small bell / campanilla.
tximur, tximurre: (N., Adj.) wrinkle(d) / arruga(do).
tximurtu: (V.) to wrinkle / arrugar.
txipiroi, txipiroya: (N.) small squid / chipirón, calamar.
txiréne: (Adj.) witty / (persona) insólita y graciosa.
txirípa, txirípe: (N.) coincidence (coll.) / casualidad.
txírla, txírle: (N.) type of clam / chirla (molusco).
txírlora, txírlora; or *txírlora*, -e: (N.) wood shavings / viruta de madera.
txirpillóta, txirpillôte: (N.) butterfly / mariposa.
txirrin, txirriñe: (N.) calling bell / timbre.
txis(é) in: (V.) to urinate / orinar, mear.
txis, txise; or *txixe*: (N.) urine / orina.
txisélarri: (N.) need to urinate / ganas de orinar.
txiséti: (Adj.) inclined to pee excessively / meón.
txísipa, txíspe: (N.) spark / chispa.
txispatan: (Adv.) quickly, like a flash / a toda prisa, echando chispas; "txispatan yon da bear in ber dala entzun dáunen" he left like a flash when he heard he had to work / se ha ido echando chispas cuando ha oído que tenía que trabajar.
txistoso: (Adj.) funny, humorous / chistoso.
txístu: (N.) 1. Basque flute 2. whistle / 1. flauta típica vasca 2. silbido.
txístu in: (V.) to whistle / silbar.
txistulari: (N.) txistu player / chistulari, tocador de chistu.
txita, txite: (N.) chick, little chicken / pollito.
txitxárrro: (N.) horse-mackerel (fish) / chicharro (pescado).

txitxipóso: (N.) stagnant water / agua estancada.
txori: (N.) bird / pájaro.
txorísó: (N.) type of pork sausage / chorizo.
txorro: (N.) jet of water, tap / chorro, grifo.
txotxólo: (Adj.) silly, ingenuous person / persona simple, tontillo.
txube: (N.) saliva / saliva.
txúlo: (Adj.) stuck-up, conceited / engreído, chulo.

U

ude: (N.) summer / verano.
udébarri or *udebarri*: (N.) spring / primavera.
ugaráyo: (N.) frog / rana.
uger: (Adv.) swimming / nadando.
ugér in: (V.) to swim / nadar.
uger, ugerra: (N.) 1. rust 2. dirt, filth / 1. herrumbre, óxido 2. suciedad.
ugérdo: (Adj.) nasty, filthy person / sucio, marrano.
ugertu: (V.) to rust / oxidar.
úkondo: (N.) elbow / codo.
ukutu: (V.) to touch / tocar.
ule: (N.) hair / pelo.
ulébako or *ulebako*: (Adj.) bald / calvo.
ulertu: (V.) to understand / entender.
ume: (N.) child, kid / crío/a, criatura.
umémoko or *umemoko*: (N.) a child who wants to act older than he or she is / mocoso, criaño, que quiere hacerse pasar por mayor.
umore: (N.) mood / humor, disposición.
untze: (N.) nail / clavo.
ur, ure: (N.) water / agua.
úrdai, úrdaye: (N.) bacon / tocino.
urre: (N.) gold / oro.
urregorri: (N.) gold / oro.
úrrengo: (Adj.) next / siguiente, próximo.
urrieta: (N.) October / octubre.
urtarril, urtarrille: (N.) January / enero.
urte: (N.) year / año.
urtebarri: (N.) New Year / año nuevo.
urten: (V.) to exit / salir.
urtero: (Adv.) every year, yearly / cada año, anualmente.
urtu: (V.) to melt / derretir(se).
urun, urune: (N.) flour / harina.

- úsaba*: (N.) owner / dueño, -a.
usa: (V.) 1. to use, utilize 2. to familiarize, to become accustomed / 1. usar, utilizar 2. acostumbrar(se); "usáta egon gintzen ordun láyaten" then we were used to working the land with "layas" / entonces estábamos acostumbrados a layar los campos.
usen, usena; or *isen, isena*: (N.) name / nombre.
usin, usiñe: (N.) smell / olor.
usiñe bóta: (V.) to smell (intr.) / oler (intr.).
usiñe in: (V.) to smell (trans.) / oler (trans.).
usker, uskerra: (N.) fart / pedo, ventosidad.
ustel, ustela: (Adj.) rotten / podrido.
usteldu: (V.) to rot / pudrir(se).
utz, utze: (Adj.) 1. empty, 2. (Adv.) thoroughly, completely, 3. (N.) zero / 1. (Adj.) vacío, 2. (Adv.) del todo, 3. (N.) cero; "kókolo utze da" (s)he is a complete fool / es tonto del todo.
utzik: (Adv.) empty / vacío.
utzitu: (V.) to empty / vaciar.

Y

- yabon*: (V.) to take care of, to look after / cuidar, guardar.
yai, yaye: (N.) holiday, celebration / fiesta.
yaka, yake: (N.) jacket / chaqueta.
yakin: (V.) to know / saber.
yakingure or *yakingure*: (N.) curiosity, desire to know / curiosidad, deseo de saber.
yakitun, yakitune: (Adj.) wise person, learned person / sabio.
yan: (V.) to eat / comer.
yánari: (N.) food / comida, alimento.
yántza, yántze: (N.) dance / danza, baile.
yántzan in: (V.) to dance / bailar.
- yantzari*: (N.) dancer (esp. of Basque dances) / bailarín (esp. de danzas vascas).
yantzi: (V.) to dress (oneself) / vestir(se).
yarámon: (N.) attention / caso, atención.
yarámon in: (V.) to pay attention / hacer caso, prestar atención.
yarri: (V.) to put, to sit / colocar(se), sentar(se).
yáskera, -e; or *yaskéra, -e*: (N.) fashion in clothes / modo de vestir.
yásteko: (N.) dress / vestido.
yatáldi: (N.) meal, time spent eating / comida (tiempo pasado comiendo).
yáteko: (N.) food / comida, alimento.
yátordu or *yatórdu*: (N.) meal time / hora de comida.
yatun, yatune: (Adj.) of healthy appetite / de buen apetito.
yau: (N.) owner / dueño, -a.
yáusi: (V.) to fall / caer(se).
yayégun, yayégune; or *yayegun, -e*: (N.) holiday / día de fiesta.
yáyo or *yayo*: (V.) to be born / nacer.
yeltzo: (N.) plaster, gypsum / yeso.
yesarri: (V.) to sit down / sentar(se).
yo: (V.) to hit / golpear.
yokatu: (V.) 1. to gamble 2. to play / jugar(se).
yoko: (N.) 1. game 2. gambling / juego.
yokón in: (V.) to gamble / jugar (esp. con apuesta de por medio).
yolas, yolasa: (N.) party, dancing / fiesta, baile.
yon: (V.) to go / ir, marchar.
yorran: (Adv.) weeding / escardando.
yórratu or *yorratu*: (V.) to weed / escardar.
yosi: (V.) to sew / coser.
yoskille or *yoskille*: (N.) seamstress / costurera.
yústuri: (N.) lightning / rayo.

References

- Agud, M. and Tovar, A., 1990, "Materiales para un diccionario etimológico de la lengua vasca (VIII)". *ASJU* 24.2: 615-668.
 Alonso, D., 1945, "Una ley fonológica del español: variabilidad de las consonantes en la tensión y distensión de la sílaba". *Hispanic Review* 13: 91-101.
 Bilbao, X., 1991, "Getxoko euskararen azentuaz". Univ. of Iowa, ms.
 Dell, F. and Elmedlaoui, M., 1988, "Syllabic consonants and syllabification in Imdlawn Tashlhiyt Berber". *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics* 7: 105-130.
 Estornés Lasa, J., 1968, *Erronkari'ko uskara*. San Sebastián: Auñamendi.

- Etxebarria, J. M., 1991, *Zeberio baraneko euskararen ikerketa etno-linguistikoa*. Zornotza (Euba): IKA.
- Gaminde, I., 1982, "Butroiko euskara". *FLV* 40: 403-460.
- , 1987, "Bilboko euskara aztertzeo materialak". *FLV* 50: 207-250.
- , 1988, *Ahozko bizkaieraz*. Bilbao: Ekekei.
- , 1989, *Leioako euskararen gramatikaz*. Bilbao: Ekekei.
- Goldsmith, J., 1989, *Autosegmental and metrical phonology*. Oxford and Cambridge, Mass.: Balckwell.
- Hualde, J. I., 1987, "On Basque affricates". *Proceedings of the West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics* 6: 77-89.
- , 1991a, *Basque Phonology*. London and New York: Routledge.
- , 1991b, "The prosodic system of the Basque dialect of Getxo: A metrical analysis". Univ. of Illinois, ms.
- Kaisse, E. and Shaw, P., 1985, "On the theory of Lexical Phonology". *Phonology Yearbook* 2: 1-30.
- Michelena, L., 1985, *Fonética histórica vasca*, 3rd ed. San Sebastián: Diputación de Guipúzcoa.
- Mascaró, J., 1984, "Continuant Spreading in Basque, Catalan, and Spanish". In Aronoff, M. and R. Oehrle, eds., *Language Sound Structure*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- Navarro Tomás, T., 1977, *Manual de pronunciación española*, 19th ed. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.
- Rojo, K., 1985, "Sopelako euskera". ms.
- Rollo, W., 1925, *The Basque dialect of Marquina*. Amsterdam: H.J. Paris.
- Rotaetxe, K., 1978, *Estudio estructural del euskara de Ondárroa*. Durango: L. Zugaza.
- Salaburu, P., 1984, *Arau fonologikoak: Hizkuntz teoria eta Baztango euskalkia*. Bilbao: Universidad del País Vasco.
- Santxo Uriarte, J., 1985, "Getxoko euskera". ms.
- Yrizar, P. de, 1981, *Contribución a la dialectología de la lengua vasca*. 2 vol. Donostia-San Sebastián: Caja de Ahorros Provincial de Guipúzcoa.