

ANUARIO DEL SEMINARIO DE FILOLOGÍA VASCA «JULIO DE URQUIJO»

International Journal of Basque Linguistics and Philology

LIII (1-2)

2019 [2021]



Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia
Diputación Foral de Gipuzkoa



Universidad del País Vasco
Euskal Herriko Unibertsitatea

Apodaka

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[First published, 1981, in *Homenaje a Odón de Apraiz / Odon de Apraizi omenaldia*, Vitoria-Gasteiz: Consejo de Cultura de Álava, 259-261. Repr., 1987, in *Palabras y Textos*, 183-185, UPV/EHU. Repr., 1988, in *Mitxelenaren Euskal Idazlan Guztiak*, VII, 111-114, Donostia: Euskal Editoreen Elkarte. Repr., 2011, in *Obras Completas*, IX, 375-378, Vitoria-Gasteiz: UPV/EHU & Gipuzkoako Foru Aundundia, ed. by Joseba A. Lakarra and Iñigo Ruiz Arzalluz. Translated by José Ignacio Hualde]¹

Wanting and needing to offer something in homage to my friend Odon de Apraiz, ardent promoter of the Basque language and insightful Bascologist, here is my brief contribution, which should serve, if not as a payment for the debts I owe him, at least as an acknowledgement of them. It seems to me that the topic, at least, is appropriate and even one that may please Odon, since, as we all know, he has often investigated the place names of his native Araba, obtaining very fruitful results from his research. Pressed for time as I am, here I will only offer a conjecture. We will have to leave for another occasion the proof that would be necessary for this conjecture to become a considered opinion. In other words, somebody else will have to present data that could serve to confirm or reject the hypothesis I present here.

¹ TN I have completed the references and gathered them at the end of the paper. Where I thought it would be useful, I have added information in square brackets. I want to thank Joyce Tolliver for stylistic corrections and Joseba Lakarra for his help in the interpretation of a couple of points.



Regarding its form, the name of the town or village of *Apodaka* does not create any particular problems. This form, spelled with a *c* instead of a *k* (*Apodacá*), appears for the first time in 1025, in the area known as *Divina*, in a very well-known document from the Monastery of San Millán de la Cogolla. The place name *Divina*, which is still alive with the ending *-viña*, would need to be explained, but so far very few people have dared to talk about it. Regarding now the name *Apodaka*, it does not seem that it has undergone any changes. That is the way it was in the 11th century and that it is the way it is now.

It could be suggested that *Apodaka* is not alone among our toponyms. In fact, there are several well-known place names ending in *-aka* (e.g. *Mundaká*), *-eka* (*Erko-reka*, which appears like that, even with those *k*'s, in the 11th century) and *-ika* (e.g. *Gernika*). The suffix, if it is a suffix, would be *-ka*, and the preceding vowel *-a*, *-e*, *-i*, would belong to the "root". Those "roots", to tell the truth, and if my opinion is worth something, are not of clear Basque origin; not by a long shot. What their origin is, however, I would not be able to say.

It can also be otherwise and, in fact, I would like to show that it can be otherwise. The river name *Cadagua* would seem to be *caput aquae* in Latin garb; that is, our *iturburu*; more precisely, the exact match of the form *urburu*, which Duvoisin apparently included in his dictionary.² I don't know who first proposed this etymology; Jaime Oliver Asín³ mentioned it to me in conversation and that was the first time I had heard it. In any case, it does not matter, since it seems to be correct. Among other things, the form is not purely hypothetical. We find *in caput aqua* (sic) in 800 (the same year Charlemagne was purportedly crowned), in the Mena Valley, in the Cartulary of San Millán, in Serrano's (1930: 2) edition.

In Sardinian, the month of September is given a similar name: *cabudanni* < *caput anni*, just like *buruila* 'September' [*buru* 'head' + (*h*)*il* 'month'] in certain Basque dialects. With much certainty the reason for this name is not that it has ever been the first or last month of the year, but, rather, the month when the rent is due [after the August harvest]. On the other hand, in Basque *urtarrila* 'January' is *urteberri hila* 'new year month', as the people of Eibar already understood in the 18th century (Múgica 1908).⁴

The core of the hypothesis, since I have stated it only partially, would be the following: *Apodaka*, in its origin, is nothing but *caput aquae*. Better and more precisely, its origin is *caput aquae* modernized, dressed in Romance, something like **capo de aqua*.

² TN The word *iturburu* is a compound of *iturri* 'spring, source' and *buru* 'head'. The word *urburu* is *ur* 'water' + *buru* 'head', and thus identical in its composition to Latin *caput aquae*. Michelena's reference to Duvoisin's dictionary is somewhat cryptic because this work was never published, but Azkue used the manuscript to compile his own dictionary (Azkue 1905-1906), see OEH under *urburu*. I am grateful to J. Lakarra for clarifying this point for me.

³ TN Member of the Spanish Academy of History and author of a number of works on toponyms and etymology, among other linguistic, historical and literary topics.

⁴ TN In the town ordinances of Eibar for the years 1754-1758 published by Múgica (1908: 733) we find *urtebarrico ylian, ceina baitta ustarrilian* 'in the month of New Year; that is, in January'. An improved critical edition of this text can now be found in Zuloaga (2018).

This hypothesis has, however, a couple of weak points. One of them is related to the sounds. The loss of the initial consonant is not really too surprising: we need only think of (*h*)*abia* ‘nest’ [< Latin *cavea*], the Zaraitzu form *ua* ‘cradle’ [< Spanish *cuna*] or *orapillo* ‘knot’ [which alternates with *korapillo*], among many others. What is surprising, continuing this train of thought, is not to find **-akua*, or rather, **-akoa*, at the end. But I don’t know, on the other hand, what Latin *qu* could have become in Basque when it was inside of a word.

Perhaps one could take another path to avoid that difficulty. It is clear where the stress-accent was in the Romance word, since its effects show it. As always happens in such cases, the second component bears the stress, so that the first member is weakened (cf. *Castil de Peones*, *Pancorbo*, *Rubena*, *Tordesillas*, *Torquemada*, *Villodrigo*, etc.). Consequently, in Romance, the hypothesized form **cápo de áqua* became **cap d’áqua*, then **cab d’áqua* and finally *Cadáqua*. In Basque, instead, the accent could have been on the first component, for instance, on the second syllable, **(k)apódak(u)a*, with a weaker second element, which could explain the deletion of a non-syllabic [w]. About this, however, there is no certainty.

The second weakness of the hypothesis is perhaps harder to overcome. In a place called ‘spring, water source’, one could expect that there would in fact be springs. In order to verify if there is such a thing in Apodaka, I have recourse only to a map published by the Government of Araba in 1964, in addition to Madoz’s dictionary. It is clear that Apodaka is on the banks of the Zalla river, but also that the river comes from much further away. Nevertheless, there is also a creek whose source is within the borders of Apodaka. It is hard to tell, however, if this creek is of sufficient importance to have given rise to such a name; it does not look as if it is a very big creek.

But even if that were not enough, there is yet another river or creek that goes directly to the Zadorra river and that originates in a place around Apodaka, where it is called *Iturrizabaleta* ‘wide springs’. Since this creek is about ten kilometers long, perhaps at some point its source had a certain renown.

I do not want to pretend to know more than I do or to make excuses. I still haven’t forgotten what happened to me with the place name *Morea*, which is found with particular frequency in Navarre. I explained that, not so long ago, the name *Morea* was simply a common noun, *morea* [with the definite article *-a*] (Michelena 1969). Instead of stopping there, however, I wanted to go further, wishing to explain the meaning of the present-day place name and the older common noun. However, and of singular importance, I had never seen any place called *Morea*, just as I have never seen Apodaka, which I am discussing here. First, Oroz Arizcuren [1971] and later, and most significantly, Iraburu Mathieu (1972) —who has gathered precise details about some places that he has not seen personally— have shown me that those *moreas* are swamps or marshes. Therefore, I would do better to explore the places, instead of examining old papers.⁵

⁵ TN In his 1969 article Michelena proposed to relate the toponym *Morea* to the Ibero-Romance word of pre-Latin origin *morena* ‘stone pile’, but it turns out that all the various places in Navarre called (*La*) *Morea* are actually marshes. Basque **more* thus appears to correspond rather more exactly in form and meaning to Germanic **mora-* (Old English *mor*) ‘swamp, moor, morass’. On the other hand, Apodaka, the topic of this paper, does seem to be home to some remarkable springs.

But, somebody may ask, isn't it surprising to find a place name of Latin or Romance origin so far North? I don't think so, since it seems that other names of the same origin are also found very far to the North. Time will tell, but even before Time speaks, it is clear, in my opinion, that the interaction or struggle between the languages has known great ups and downs in our territory, both in Araba and elsewhere.

Those who know, know and those who don't know, don't know. As Odon knows very well, I am one of those who don't know. The light, that light that used to come from the East, perhaps now will come to us from the West. Let the Americans enlighten us, then.⁶

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⁶ TN It is difficult to know how to interpret this final paragraph. J. Lakarra suggests to me that it might have been an inside joke between Michelena and Odon Apraiz. By publishing this English translation, this American-based translator hopes to reflect and more broadly scatter the light on Basque toponymy that Michelena shed in this contribution, so that it may reach a wider audience.

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Lanak euskarri elektronikoa (DOC(X), ODT edo RTF formatuetan) bidaliko dira; bestalde, PDF bertsio bat ere bidal daiteke. Artxibo elektronikoko guztiak aldizkariaren argitalpen koordinatzaileari (Ricardo Gómez) igorriko zaizkio asju@ehu.eus helbidera.

2. Originaltasuna eta plagioa

Egileek ziur egon behar dute bidali duten lana erabat originala dela; alegia, ez duela plagio ez autoplagio arrastorik. Plagio deritzogu egileak inoren lana berea balitz bezala aurkezteari, horren barnean dagoelarik besteen esaldi, kontzeptu eta ideien iturriak behar bezala aipatu gabe ematea. Autoplagio deritzogu norberaren lana behin eta berriz berrerabiltzeari jatorrizko iturria aipatu gabe.

Egileei gaztigitzen zaie beren eskuizkribuetan plagioa ote dagoen azter litekeela *Similarity Check* softwarea erabiliz.

3. Ebaluazio eta argitaratze prozesuak

*ASJU*k kidekoen ebaluazio sistema (*peer review*) erabiltzen du. Aldizkarira igorritako artikulua kanpoko bi ebaluatzaile anonimoki aztertuko dituzte eta, haien txostenak kontuan izanik, aldizkariaren idazkaritzak lana argitaratu ala ez erabakiko du. Artikulua onartzekotan, egileei oztupo, akats edo aldabeharren zerrenda ere emango zaie.

Egileek artikulua lehendabiziko inprenta probak PDF formatuan jasoko dituzte, eta adierazitako epean zuzenduta itzuli beharko dizkiote argitalpen koordinatzaileari.

Egileei *ASJU*ko zerbakiaren ale bana eta lanaren separata elektronikoa bana (PDF formatuan) emango zaizkie; egileek paperezko separatak nahi izanez gero, kostu prezioan agin ditzakete.

4. Originalaren formatua

Ez da inongo murrizketarik artikuluen luzeraz, baina ez lukete izan behar berez behar baino gehiago; lanek zehatzak eta argiak beharko dute izan.

Originalen hasieran egilearen/egileen kideak (unibertsitatea, ikergunea edo erakundea), helbidea (saila, fakultatea, unibertsitatea, kalea, posta-kodea, hiria / etxe helbidea), telefonoa eta helbide elektronikoa ezarriko dira, baita ORCID kodea ere, nahi izanez gero. Horrekin batera 10-20 lerroko laburpena eta izenburuaren itzulpena ere erantsiko dira ingelesez eta beste laburpen bat artikulua hizkuntzan (ingelesez ez bada); halaber, hizkuntza bakoitzean gehienez sei hitz gako emango dira.

Aurkeztu baino lehen zuzen bedi ahalik eta hobekien originala, hutsak gutxitzeko.

Eskuizkribua honako arauoi jarraiki aurkeztuko da:

- Testu nagusian 1,5 lerroartea erabiliko da, eta marjina guztietan 2,5 cm utziko dira.
- Artikuluaren atal eta azpiatal guztiak zenbaki arabiarrez eta hierarkikoki zenbakituko dira: 1., 1.1., 1.1.1., 1.2., 1.2.1., 2., etab. (ez erabili 0. atalik).
- Orrialdeak eta oin-oharrak segidako zerrendan zenbakituko dira. Hala ere, hasierako oharrik balego (proiektuak, esker onak, etab.), haren oin-oharren erreferentziak artikulua izenburuaren ondanoan joan beharko luke, izartxo batez markatua.
- Oin-oharren deiak puntuazio-marken ondoren kokatuko dira, ez lehenago.

- Hiru lerrotik gorako aipuak paragrafo berezian joango dira, ezkerrean 1 cm koskatuta, hasiera eta amaiera komatxorik gabe, letra biribilean; aipu laburragoak ere biribilean, testuan bertan eta komatxo bikoitzen artean (“ ” edo « »).
- Aipu baten barruan testua kendu dela adierazteko kortxete arteko etenpuntuak erabiliko dira: [...].
- Argazki, lauki, mapa, grafiko, taula, irudi, etab. emanaz gero, izan bitez kalitaterik handienekoak, gardentasunik gal ez dezaten. Horiak guztiak zerbaituko dira eta ezagutzeko oin-perpaua laburra erantsiko zaie, testuan ere nontsu jarri nahi diren argiro markaturik.
- Irudi, mapa eta abarretako zerbakiak eta izenburuak haien azpian kokatuko dira, tauletakoak izan ezik; azken hauek taularen gainean agertuko dira.
- Komatxo bakunak (‘ ’) adierak edo hitz solteen itzulpenak emateko baliatuko dira.
- Adibideak zerbakitu egingo dira: (1), (2) a, (2) b, etab.; testuan aipatzerakoan egin bedi era hone-tan: (2a), (2b), (2a, b), (4d-h), etab.
- Letra-tamaina hauek erabiliko dira: 12 testu nagusian; 11 bibliografian, adibideetan eta irudi, taula eta abarren izenburuetan; 10 aipu luzeetan eta oin-oharretan.
- Metalinguistikoki erabilitako edota artikulua idazteko erabili den hizkuntzaz beste bateko hitzak le-ttra etzanean ezarriko dira.
- Etzanez idatzitako hitz edo esaldi baten ondoren puntuazioa letrakera biribilean idatziko da; orobat testu etzana inguratzan duten parentesi edo kortxeteak letrakera biribilean idatziko dira.
- Mendeak letra larri txikietan idatziko dira.
- Letra lodiak eta azpimarratuak ahal den gutxien erabiliko dira.

5. Bibliografia eta aipuak

Aipuatarako erabil bedi egile-urte sistema, eta urte bereko egile baten lan bat baino gehiago aipatu bada, letra bat (a, b, c, etab.) jarraituko dio urteari; egileak puntu eta komaren bidez bereiziko dira, eta egile beraren erreferentziak, aldiz, koma baten bidez: adib. (Campbell 2020: 35-38), (ikus Azkue 1923-25; Lacombe 1924; Mitxelena 1950a-b, 1981), (cf. Berro *et al.* 2014).

Liburuek izenburu eta azpi-izenburuaren artean puntuazioa ikurrik ez badute, erabil bedi puntu bat, ez bi puntu.

Bibliografia ere 1,5 lerroartea erabiliz idatziko da, eta honako formatu honi atxikiko zaio:

- Arcocha-Scarcia, Aurélie & Joseba A. Lakarra. 2019. Aspectos de la gramatización antigua de la lengua vasca. Humanismo, reformismo e imprenta (1545-1596). *Lengas. Revue de sociolinguistique* 86. <https://doi.org/10.4000/lengas.4115> (2020/02/14).
- Arriolabengoa, Julen. 2006. *Ibarguen-Cachopin kronika. Edizioa eta azterketa*. Gasteiz: UPV/EHUKo doktorego tesia.
- Berro, Ane, Beatriz Fernández & Itziar Orbeago. 2017. Euskara Bariazioan / Basque in Variation (BiV): lehen urratsak. *FLV* 123. 7-28.
- Campbell, Lyle. 2018. How many language families are there in the world? *ASJU* 52(1/2). 133-152. <https://doi.org/10.1387/asju.20195> (= Joseba A. Lakarra & Blanca Urgell (arg.), *Studia Philologica et Diachronica in honorem Joakin Gorrotxategi. Vasconica et Aquitania*. Gasteiz: UPV/EHU).
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- Lafon, René. 1943. *Le système du verbe basque au XVII^e siècle*. Bordele: Delmas (Berrargit. faksim. Baiona & Donostia: Elkar, 1980).

- Larramendi, Manuel. 1729. *El imposible vencido. Arte de la lengua bascongada*. Salamanca: Antonio Joseph Villagordo Alcaraz (Berrargit. faksim. Donostia: Hordago, 1979).
- Mitxelena, Koldo. 1950a. De etimología vasca. *Emerita* 18. 193-203 (Berrargit. OC 8, 675-683).
- Mitxelena, Koldo. 1950b. La aspiración intervocálica. *BAP* 6. 443-459 (Berrargit. OC 7, 3-20).
- Mitxelena, Koldo. 1981. Lengua común y dialectos vascos. *ASJU* 15. 291-313 (Berrargit. OC 7, 517-544).
- Mitxelena, Koldo. 2011. *Obras completas (ASJUren Gehigarriak 54-68)*, 15 lib. Donostia & Gasteiz: “Julio Urkixo” Euskal Filologi Mintegia, Gipuzkoako Foru Aldundia & UPV/EHU (Joseba A. Lakarra & Iñigo Ruiz Arzalluzen argit.).
- Pons Rodríguez, Lola, Eva Bravo García, Blanca Garrido Martín & Álvaro Octavio de Toledo. 2014. La edición de textos de quejas: propuestas preliminares en torno a un corpus histórico-discursivo. *Scriptum digital* 3. 183-200. <http://scriptumdigital.org> (2014/10/23).
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- Sarasola, Ibon. 1986. Larramendiren eraginaz eta. *ASJU* 20(1). 203-216.
- Trask, R. L. 2008. *Etymological dictionary of Basque*. Sussex: University of Sussex. Edited for web publication by Max W. Wheeler. <http://www.sussex.ac.uk/english/documents/lxwp23-08-edb.pdf> (2014/10/19).

Bibliografía-zerrendan soilik artikuluan aipatutako lanak sartuko dira. Lan bat lehenengo argitalpenaren arabera aipatzen ez bada, zehatz bedi zein argitalpen erabili den eta, aukeran, gehi bitez gainerako edizioak erreferentziaren amaieran, parentesi artean. Orobat eman bitez amaieran eta parentesi artean itzulpenei dagozkienak edo bestelako informazio osagarria.

Bibliografía-laburduretarako erabili bedi *ASJU*ren webgunean argitaratutako laburdura gomendatuen zerrenda. Beharrezkoa balitz, egileak besterik ere erabili ahalko luke, betiere esangura lehendabiziko agerraldian edo artikulua hasierako oin-ohar batean azaldurik.

6. Bestelakoak

Ohar hauetan zehazten ez diren arazoetarako, jarrai bekio *Unified style sheet for linguistics* gidalerroetan ezarritakoari: https://www.linguisticsociety.org/files/style-sheet_0.pdf.

ANUARIO DEL SEMINARIO DE FILOLOGÍA VASCA

"JULIO DE URQUIJO"

International Journal of Basque Linguistics and Philology

ASJU LIII (1/2), 2019 [2021]

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