

Busto, Bernabé, probably first half of 16th c., exact dates and places of birth and death unknown; Spanish philologist living at the court of Emperor Charles V, translator of D. → Erasmus' *Institutio principis christiani*.

B.'s main work is the *Introductiones grammaticas: breues i compendiosas*. This is a Latin grammar written in Spanish with the aim of helping beginning students with comprehension. Regarding word class, he follows A. → Nebrija's Latin tradition and classifies adverbs, prepositions, interjections and conjunctions as non declinable words. He wrote two more very simple books (*Arte, Cartilla*), whose main interest lies in the information they give about the pronunciation of 16th-century Spanish. His *Arte para enseñar a leer y escribir*, written mainly in order to teach the child Felipe II how to read, starts with vowels, then with consonants, and finally syllables. 'Once the lad knows how to make up syllables and spell them, only then he will be able to start reading' ["Solo después que el muchacho sepa componer las sílabas y deletrearlas podrá comenzar a leer"] (*Arte*), and he should start with Spanish before Latin. Given the practical nature of this *Arte*, which follows the characteristic phonetism of the 16th century, it plays a small role in orthographic debates of that time (see Martínez Alcalde 1999, "Introducción"), although there is an interesting pedagogical concern for adapting the teaching of reading and writing to the maturing process of the child. Thus, B. advises 'not to tell the child the name of the letter until he sees it and gets to know its shape' ["nunca al niño se diga el nombre de la letra hasta que la vea y conozca la figura"], or 'not to show him many letters at the beginning, rather just a few and the most common in use' ["no le propongan muchas figuras de letras a los principios sino pocas, y estas sean las más comunes que andan en uso"]. According to B., the learning process for reading in a child should take place between three and seven years old.

(1533): *Introductiones grammaticas: breues i compendiosas*, Salamanca (copies: Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid, sign. R-2444; British Museum, sign. 12941.a.25 (1), see Catalogue, vol. 4, col. 1065). (Undated, probably also 1533): *Arte para aprender a leer y escreuir perfectamente en romance y latín*, no place of publ. (1542): *Cartilla y arte breue y bien compendioso para enseñar a deletrear y leer perfectamente y con mucha facilidad y con todas o las mas abreuaturas que se pudieron hallar*, no place of publ. (repr. in: *Biblioteca histórica de la filología castellana* del Conde de la Viñaza, Madrid, 1893; repr. in: Martínez Alcalde, M. J., ed., *Textos clásicos sobre la historia de la ortografía castellana*, Madrid, 1999, CDRom).

ALONSO, A. (1955–69): *De la pronunciación medieval a la moderna en español, ultimado y dispuesto para*

la imprenta por R. Lapesa, 2 vols., Madrid (vol. I, repr. 1976, comments on B.'s phonetic observations). CONDE DE LA VIÑAZA (1893): *Biblioteca histórica de la Filología Castellana*, Madrid (contains, in addition to an extract of the *Introductiones* and the *Cartilla*, a complete ed. of the *Arte para aprender a leer y escreuir*). DOUGLASS, R. TH. (1965): *The Evolution of Sp. Orthography from 1475 to 1726*, Ann Arbor, MI. ESPARZA TORRES, M. A. (2000): "Frühe gramm. Beschreibungen des Sp.", in: Auroux (2000–2006), ch. 103. ESTEVE SERRANO, A. (1982): *Estudios de teoría ortográfica del español*, Murcia. LOPE BLANCH, J. M. (1979): *El concepto de oración en la lingüística española*, México (53: analysis of B.'s definition of the sentence). MARTÍNEZ ALCALDE, M. J. (1999): "Introducción" to *Textos clásicos sobre la historia de la ortografía castellana*, Madrid. MARTÍNEZ DE SOUSA, J. (1991): *Reforma de la ortografía española*, Madrid. TOLLIS, F. (1971): "L'ortographe du castillan d'après Villena et Lebrija", *RFE* 54, 53–106.

Manuel Martí