

RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS CONTENIDOS EN ESTA REVISTA

Diferencias y semejanzas entre algunas exclamaciones en inglés medieval y en inglés moderno. Julia Fernández Cuesta

This article compares and contrasts exclamations which appear in the works of Chaucer, other playwrights of the Middle Ages, and Shakespeare. Blasphemous exclamations appear more frequently in medieval works because of religious censorship during Shakespeare's period. In contrast, the language of Shakespeare is rich in euphemisms to avoid using the name of God in a nonreligious context. Such devices are not found in earlier plays. This article shows some of the social factors which may have influenced the disappearance and emergence of exclamations and euphemisms in Modern English. Moreover, it discusses an absence of sexual swearing in both periods, possibly due to the freedom people had in expressing themselves when talking about sex.

La función del agua en los cuentos de El llano en llamas de Juan Rulfo. Ángel Sánchez-Escobar

This paper focuses on Rulfo's special treatment of the relationship between man and landscape in *El llano en llamas*. Water, tragically present or absent, has a determinant role in this relationship. It causes man to disintegrate into the landscape and become a modulation of the external reality. It also frustrates his attempt to escape from loneliness and death. Furthermore, symbolic, metaphoric, ironic, contrasting and evocative functions of water are analyzed.

There is no future for the man portrayed by Rulfo. Only the present exists. This is the reason for the profound sadness and tremendous fatalism of Rulfo's short stories.

Sintaxis oracional y construcción del texto en la prosa española del siglo de Oro. Rafael Cano Aguilar

For a better understanding of the evolution of sentence structure, the historical Syntax of Spanish should include those aspects of modern linguistics analysis such as Pragmatics, Text Linguistics or Discourse Analysis.

The analysis of old literary texts shows the influential relevance of Rhetoric. Applying the techniques mentioned above, the author of this paper studies several texts of the Spanish Golden Age in order to show how their syntax is not exactly 'natural'.

Sobre la inconclusión del De vulgari eloquentia y la reflexión poética en Dante. Nicolás Valdés

We think that Dante left the rhetorical treatise unfinished because, on one hand, he was conscious of having created a project extremely restrictive in forms and authors, with a progressive strenghtening of the criterion «tragical», and this when the point of departure was logically objective and, on the other hand, Dante was conscious, above all, about the fact, that his perspective of the «comical» in the essay would have clashed with the view of the same terme in the *Divina Commedia*. The *De vulgari* never was written because of the probable temporal coincidence which the ideas and the beginnig of the more important work. In the *Comedia* the biblical themes, usual since low latinity, which imposed a dignification of the *sermo humilis* and gave voice to the whole humanity, give way to the agglutinative and revolutionnry conception: a stylistic encyclopaedia in act.

A través del cuerpo. Metonimia y ensoñación. M^a Concepción Pérez y Pérez

This essay represents a work about the human body in its metonimic function starting out from the psico-sensorial perception of reality as a recreation of fictional writing. In this maner, the essay is focused on a specific corpus of analysis - the novels of G. Bernanos - dealing with its physical, metaphysical and ontological-existential dimension. In this sense, we consider the presence of the human body through three different levels wich in some aspects play the role of its totality, that is, hands, nose and shoes, representing the latter a whole thematic structure on wich the vision about «the sun of Satan» and its existence is built up.

Acerca de la interpretación en lingüística. Edith Le Bel

The problem of interpretation in linguistics implies asking a number of previous questions about the object, the scope and the methods of this science as far as interpretation is concerned. After reviewing the different linguistic approaches to this

subject, this paper sets forth the need for, and the limits of, formal analysis in the service of interpretation.

Algo sobre la biografía de Horacio y sus contradicciones. Bartolomé Segura Ramos

Even though the most interesting thing about authors is their works, scholars also wish to discover the persons behind the writings, and then contradictions necessarily appear. This applies to Horace, who wrote odes having a deep moral content and also erotic and bawdy ones. Contradiction between words and deeds is normal in human beings. Horace was aware of his own contradictions, as can be seen in *Satires II 22 ff.*: «In Rome you long for the country, and when you are there, voluble as you are, you praise the city as high as the stars».

La formación de palabras y la Vis Comica en la obra de Plauto. Carmen Arias Abellán

On the base of the study of the *-tilis, -silis* adjective derivation in Plautus's work, we'll try to study in detail the linguistic procedures which make the puns where the author uses that kind of derivation so efficient, and intend a new approach on the analysis of his comicity (usually studied from a literary point of view): that of his tongue on behalf of *uis comica*.

Aspectos de la personalidad de Rufino José Cuervo. Fernando Rodríguez-Izquierdo y Gavala

In Rufino José Cuervo's life can be underlined his autodidactic education, his scientific preference for the German Philology, as well as his total linguistic dedication to the Spanish speaking world.

In his linguistic conception, Cuervo seems to start from a basis quite similar to Schleicher's thus considering language as a natural organism. The idealistic trend, however, is equally evident in Cuervo's writings, where Humboldt's doctrine also appears. Cuervo is, in this way, an outstanding author, able to conciliate both the positivist and the idealistic visions of language.

Concerning the *Real Academia Española de la Lengua*, Cuervo is a strenuous defender of the Academic Dictionary; although he never gives preference to the «authority» criterium over the «serious research of linguistic facts» criterium. So, his attitude is usually critical towards the academical decisions.

Finally, Cuervo's ideas about the problem of the unity of the Spanish language facing the future, are examined. There was an interesting evolution in Cuervo's thinking, which is reflected in his way of writing the *Apuntaciones críticas sobre el lenguaje bogotano*.

Notas lingüísticas sobre la Comedia Thebaida. Manuel Ariza

The Comedia Tehebaida is an anonymous work of the end of the 15th century or the beginning of the 16th. In my study I analyze some phonetic changes which could be due to the andalusian origin of the author; I also analyze some syntactic, lexical and stylistic phenomena in the work.

La perspectiva pragmática del texto autobiográfico. Cuando el diario se convierte en autobiografía: Sibilla Aleramo. Mercedes Arriaga Flórez

Sibilla Aleramo's memories in most part have the typical features of an autobiography.

The pragmatic analysis of the text points out her open nature: stating the reasons for writing, she starts a dialogue with her readers, whom the work is addressed to. The autobiographic «*MOI*» tries, by evidence and apology, to show her coherence and identity, through comparative, repetitive, final and descriptive effects. The result is a «self-portrait» addressed not only to future generations, but also to her contemporaries.

Un episodio en la recepción del Quijote. Luis Gómez Canseco

The objective of «Un episodio en la recepción del *Quijote*» is to situate an 1896 edition of *Don Quijote*, published by the Salesianas Press, with respect to the reception of *Don Quijote* in the 19th Century. The determination of criteria of the editor will also be scrutinized. The editor failed to include 18 chapters of the first part, 6 chapters of the second part and various fragments throughout the entire novel while composing his edition. In general, we can say that the missing episodes can be classified in five levels: 1) idealized episodes of love and fortune, and pastoralism; 2) comic episodes including elements of rustic and noble characters; 3) uncultured jargon; 4) poetry; and 5) many references of Dulcinea. The principal intention of the editor is clearly moral. By the self-declaration found in the preface, it is understood that he is preparing a text appropriate for young readers and students of the Salesianas Schools. This moral characterization is one of the outstanding criteria of the conception of *Don Quijote* during the 19th Century.

Brenes y Guadajoz: nombres de lugar sevillanos de filiación mozárabe. Stefan Ruhs-taller

A contribution to the investigation of the Sevillian Pre-Arab romance dialect offering new data about Mozarab lexis and phonetics. The linguistic material examined are two place-names that appear repeatedly throughout Western Andalusia.

‘*Abd al-Karīm Gallāb y la literatura política en el Magreb contemporáneo*. Juan Antonio Pacheco Paniagua

This article is a brief account of Abd al-Karim Gallab's views on the future of the Maghreb and the role of its intellectuals, in considering that Gallab is not just an observer, but a participant and his Muslim values and political behavior put him in touch with the very nature of the contemporary challenges in Morocco.

Starting from this background, the author shows that, unlike in Europe, where State formation was the product of socioeconomic forces associated with capitalist development, the Magreb has experienced the emergence of a single force, that is, the intellectual groups influenced by their education in Europe and their experience as students in the West.

This is indeed the major finding and an important contribution to contemporary maghrebi literature, refining the concept of State and opening windows for analysis of social change in the contemporary Maghreb.

El árabe en la Vergleichende Grammatik de Franz Bopp. Ingrid Bejarano Escanilla

1991 marks the 200th anniversary of the birth of Franz Bopp, the father of comparative linguistics, who was an orientalist and had a good knowledge of Arabic. In his *Vergleichende Grammatik*, an admirable work of scientific research, it is possible to investigate the use he made of some peculiarities in the Semitic languages in order to compare them with others in the Indo-European ones. Without entering into an in-depth discussion and appraisal of Bopp's conclusions concerning the grammatical problems of the Semitic languages in general and Arabic in particular as treated in the *Vergleichende Grammatik*, the aim of this article is to provide a faithful translation while trying to assure, as far as possible, the author's ideas and line of thought.

Lengua e Historia. La contribución de la lingüística al conocimiento de las épocas anteriores a la Reconquista en Alcalá de Guadaíra. María Dolores Gordón Peral

Our study consists in a linguistic analysis of all the place names of a certain area of the Province of Seville (Municipal District of Alcalá de Guadaíra) containing valuable data for both History and Archaeology: on the one hand, toponymes which belong to pre-castillian linguistic strata (Spanish, Spanish-Arab dialect, Mozárabe, Latin and Pre-Roman languages), and on the other hand, place names providing clues for archaeological digs.

La gran ciudad en las Berlin-Gedichte de Georg Heym. Realidad y visión. Manuel Maldonado Alemán

Georg Heym is considered to be the expressionist poet of the big city par excellence. His most brilliant poems are dedicated to it. The so called *Berlin-Gedichte*, a series of eight sonnets in which the story-line is Berlin, are a good example of a first phase of his poetic work. In it the German poet will start shaping his personal urban poetry. The poetic subject in this series is an anonymous observer who, putting on a distant and impartial perspective, shows -as opposed to telling- the facts which present themselves under a visual form. However, Heym deliberately avoids a simple reproduction of reality: his observer is, by selecting and characterizing the facts observed, conferring upon them a subjective feeling. In this way, the poetic subject both shows reality and gives evidence of it, making clear its personal feelings.

Naturaleza y poesía en Sandro Penna. Carmelo Vera Saura

The anthropomorphic metaphor, that is, the animation of the elements of Nature, which is always positive, is one of the crucial aspects of Sandro Penna's poetry. This anthropomorphization was already present as a typical aspect of the poetry of some of the *crepuscolari* poets, such as Govoni, who saw the world as a domestic entity, and it is connected to the living experience of love, which acquires an emotional dimension through euphoria. But the real anthropomorphic iconography crystallizes itself in the primeval and archetypal elements of water or of light (the sun) which are connected to the object of desire, the *fanciullo* (child). Both the former (which is always present in the boy the poet loves, reaching a love eliphany, together with a feeling of euphoria) and the latter (the substance of which nourishes and preserves the youth, also connected to a feeling of euphoria) constitute the epiphany of love, even if it has a sublimating, euphemistic and narcissist meaning. This connection of the object of desire with primitive elements involves a striving to overcome time through the integration of a renewed *natura naturans*, in which the lovers are reincarnated and to which the dense repetitions of Penna's poetry are addressed.

La poesía de la voz (Andrea Zanzotto de Dietro il paesaggio a Idioma). Graziella Spampinato

Zanzotto uses literature to test the vitality of language. Literature thus becomes the test of the reality of consciousness, which proves its vitality through language. In the poem *Fuisse* (1957) «*the good folk with no dialect*» are simply dead folk. Zanzotto's poetry strives towards the language in its most vital essence, the human voice. Zanzotto's last poetic work, the trilogy composed of *Il galateo in bosco*, *Fosfeni* and *Idioma*, draws its strength from a variety of voices, both in dialect and in the national idiom, in a poliphony of individual styles. The trilogy is a construction only in the more

mobile sense; in his three books the poetic work of a decade has converged independently from its chronological order. Each book corresponds to a focus of meaning: the *fabula* of individual and collective history (*Il galateo in bosco*); the almost mystical hallucination of everyday life (*Fosfeni*); and the specific nature of language which connects us to our neighbours (*Idioma*). This uncertain paradise of everyday life closes this latest chapter of Zanzotto's *oeuvre*.

«*Mein Lesebuch*»: un nuevo tipo de antología literaria. Fernando Magallanes

The theme of the article is a study of a series published in Germany from the mid-1970s onwards. The series consists of anthologies by a variety of authors compiled by the writers themselves according to their own subjective criteria. Various issues related to aspects of literary theory are covered in the article: for example, the extent to which the characteristics of the texts comprising the series lead us to regard them as a new type of anthology; whether the elements, both from the point of view of the content and the point of view of the way in which they have been put together, can be regarded as belonging to the genre of autobiography; and, finally, the value or use which such texts may have. At the same time we have endeavoured not to lose sight of the place that works of this type occupy in the historico-literary context of latter-day Germany.

La persistencia classicista en la poesía decimonónica: Las «coronas» a Manuel José Quintana (1855). Marta Palenque

This article analyzes the persistence of neoclassicism in nineteenth-century poetry through two poetic collections gathered on the occasion of the coronation as a poet of Manuel José Quintana, in 1855. The extensive list of authors which both collections total enables us to see how the writers that later on would choose (or initiate, like in the case of Pongilioni, Dacarrete, Viedma, etc.) new expressive tendencies, such as the «becquerian», remain in this time stuck to this anachronic taste, that may be understood as a poetic fashion, assimilated both by the authors and the receiving public.

Introducción a una poética bajtiniana de Ernesto Sabato. Carmen Espejo Cala

Sabato's novelesque universe may be seen in the light of Bajtin's grotesque realism theory. The so called carnival philosophy and the subversion of social customs, main features in this literary trend, are obvious in *Sobre héroes y tumbas* and *Ahabbón el exterminador*. It may also be possible to view Sabato's narrative devices through Bajtin's narratology. Terms such as poliphoy, intertextuality and dialogism are applied to Sabato's works in this paper.

Nuevos textos olvidados de Pedro Salinas en su estancia sevillana. José María Barrera López

Pedro Salinas, a major writer of the Generation of 27, was born in Madrid, on november 1891. This year (1991), we celebrate his first Centenary. He was Chairman of the Department of Spanish Literature in the University of Seville from 1918 to 1930. He also taught Spanish Language and Literature at the Escuela Central de Idiomas and Universidad Central de Madrid from 1928 to the Civil War.

Nuevos Textos olvidados intends to discover new aspects of his personality, like the myth of Segismundo or the novel of Marcel Proust.

Salinas' works are varied (they include Poetry, Fiction, Drama, Essay), but these forgotten texts never have been studied. He published some of them in *Indice* (1921), famous magazine edited by Juan Ramón Jiménez, and *La Gaceta Literaria* (1930), headed by the vanguardist Giménez Caballero.

Tópico, Tema y Rema: la estructura informativa en los titulares periodísticos. Esperanza Rocío Alcaide Lara

This paper is about the structure «Topic - Theme - Rheme», that usually appears in some languages like Chinese, Japanese, etc., but is not so common in Spanish, for example.

In this article, we study how this structure is used in a special case in Spanish: The journalistic headlines, that show a peculiar informative structure. A example of the instances we are discussing is «Huelva: Huelga de pescadores». This type of construction is not found so clearly in other levels of language (oral or written).

In order to clarify the question, we revise some concepts like «Topic», «Rheme», «Theme», «Subject», «new and old information», etc. and the points of view of some linguists about those items.

Tolstoi y A. Machado: «A un olmo seco». Máximo Brioso Sánchez. Manuel Bernal Rodríguez

The tree motif as a symbol of human life is very ancient. Hence, the poem «Al olmo viejo» by Antonio Machado may be an echo of great variety of influences. However, we would even go as far as to say that none of the models adduced by the critics is incontrovertibly worth any consideration. The main goal of this paper is to suggest that this basic source is a passage of Tolstoy's *War and Peace*, which, surprisingly, has received no attention so far.

El área léxica de la edad en las ciudades de Sevilla y Méjico D. F. Julia Laguillo Cadenas

The object of this article is to describe the uses and semantic values that a speaker of Seville and Mexico D. F. belonging to the popular level, gives to the terms that designate the lexical area of the age.

In surveys drawn from Documentary Sources the cases of similarity between the linguistic norm and the semantic values used are verified, as are those with evident discrepancy, both of them having been analyzed from a sociological viewpoint.

As to the relation between Mexican and Sevillian norm, some contrasting cases can be found: the use of different terms (the Spanish-American words in Mexico, for instance), and the particular use of some terms in unknown contexts by the norm of the other town. On the other hand, there are some cases of total agreement between the lexical uses in both towns, which show the influence of the Sevillian norm in the Mexican one.

The article conclusions reveal the importance of personal appraisals as much as the influence of the various sociological circumstances on the speakers when it comes to choosing their terms in this very subjective area: the lexical area employed to designate the age of people.

Aproximación a un estudio sociolingüístico del habla de Ceuta. Teresa-G. Sibón Macarro

A bridge territory between two continents (European and African) has been the selected space for our sociolinguistic analysis. We decided to concentrate on that community of speakers because it has always been an obligatory place of transit for different people and culture, societies and traditions for several ages.

Mixing among peoples is analogous to that among cultures. So, we can appreciate a very peculiar communicate variety. We have begun with a description about geographical, political and human context. After this localization we asked *ceuti people*, ten questions in two different questionnaires. In the first one we noticed how people considered their language on speech; and, in the second one, we could appreciate their conscience as speakers. Besides these questions, they gave information about their age, sex, studies or word, where he/she lived. According to the statistics, we appreciated the main different degrees of conscience of their own language, depending on the generation they belonged to.

Dinamicidad en la poesía de Jules Supervielle. De la metáfora a la metamorfosis. María Lourdes Carriedo López

The portraits of women that J. L. published in different newspapers are analyzed in this article. There are broadly four types: bourgeois, adventurers, prostitutes and

perverse women who appear one and again in the world of this decadent writer who definitely prefers the marginal world to that of the fashionable *salons*.

La oda XV de Bacquílides. Técnica compositiva y notas de lectura. Antonio Villarrubia

This article offers a detailed reading of Bacchylides' Ode XV, whose subject is the embassy of Odysseus and Menelaus to Troy - where these Greek envoys are hospitably received by Antenor- in order to demand the restitution of Helen. It analyses the whole structure and the epic myth of the poem and concludes that this song may be classified as a dithyramb and not as a hymn.

Semblanza de Ṭâhâ Ḥusayn. Clara M^a Thomas de Antonio

To commemorate the centenary of Ṭâhâ Ḥusayn's birth (1889-1973), we present a biographical sketch of this prominent Egyptian writer, outlining the vicissitudes of his plentiful life, his familiar, social, cultural and political environment, his vast and worthwhile output and his reforming role in the field of Egyptian education and culture.

Ṭâhâ Ḥusayn becomes blind at early age. Follows studies in Egypt (Al-Azhar, Egyptian University) and France (Montpellier, Paris). At his return to El Cairo, is appointed as University professor, and later, as Faculty Dean. He contributes to the press and gives speeches in the Arab world and abroad. Participates in politics and culminates his career as Minister of Education. In spite of that intensive activity and his political difficulties, leaves behind him a great quantity of books and articles.

All that uphold Ṭâhâ Ḥusayn's magnitude. His tenacity, his genius and his intellectual capacity allowed him to overcome his early blindness and to become a symbol of «the patient victory of light over darkness».

El simbolismo del vuelo en la Divina Commedia. Leonardo Varela Bravo

This study concerns the possibility of anagogic reading of one the most important symbols of the *Commedia*: the visionary flight of the poet in the celestial heights. The anagogic interpretation, as Dante conceived it, refers to an experience non verbal that is the basis of the poetic expression as well as the allegoric and prosaic «digressions of philosophy», encompassing the rest of the levels of interpretation and could be for this reason the suitable perspective in order to discover the intrinsic unity of the *Commedia*, overcoming old arguments between philosophic allegorisms and poetic literalism. The experience that the symbol embodies is poetic experience as well as knowledge.

It would be, according to this criteria, a search for the unity of the *Commedia* through a study of the elements symbolised, conceived as a global experience -physical, psychic and *mental* (in the Augustinian sense)- and not simply as a rational experience (the truth of the concept) or as an esthetic experience (the beauty of form). The symbol in the

Commedia is something more than a simple allegory, its meaning is not a figurative abstraction, but the nucleus of poetic and philosophic expression.

Actualidad del mensaje de «El Español» de Blanco White. Eduardo Varela Bravo

J. Blanco White died 150 years ago. In this article we examine how modern, democratic Spain has solved some basic problems which he had already pointed out in *El Español*, a journal he published in London during the years 1810-1814.

We find four points that are especially relevant in Blanco's thought. First, the need for a moderate monarchy, similar to the British one, in which the role of the crown and the sovereignty of the people are balanced. Second, the need of establishing relations on an equal basis between Spain and the Latin American colonies. Third, the necessity of spreading literacy and education so that the political system should be accepted by people of all classes. Finally, his call for tolerance: in Spain there must be room for people of all types of beliefs. These ideas seem to have finally rooted in present-day Spain.