

RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS DE LA REVISTA

The origin and initial development of human language, Winfred P. Lehmann

Archeological discoveries concerning the spread of *Homo sapiens* from Africa about 50,000 years ago and genetic information on the peoples concerned have prompted investigation of the origin of modern language. Assuming on the basis of development of languages to Accusative/Ergative types from Active and earlier Class languages leads to the conclusion that the language of 20,000 years ago and earlier was comparable to current Class languages. Accordingly the language lacked transitivity. Sentences were made up of lexical elements comparable to the classifiers in current languages, typically with the form CVCV. Evidence for such a structure of the languages spoken 50,000 to 20,000 years ago may be sought through observation and analysis of current Class languages, as of Bushmen and groups with comparable culture.

La Gramática y la Biología en el género del español, Ignacio M. Roca

The present paper offers a full, integrated analysis of Spanish gender. The model that we arrive at is remarkably simple, and notably includes one perhaps a priori unexpected result. There are three components in Spanish gender: morpho-syntactic (gender proper), phonological (the materialisation of gender, mainly through the desinence), and semantic (the meaning of gender, if any). In popular (and sometimes expert) belief gender is primarily a reflection of sex. The paper shows that this belief is mistaken (the everyday feminine word [*la*] *persona* 'person [of either sex]' illustrates beautifully), as is the identification of sex in the language with sex in the world. In particular, a crucial distinction needs to be drawn between biological sex and semantic sex, only the latter being relevant to gender. Formally, a semantic feature [\pm FEMALE] encodes sex where relevant to language. Crucially, this feature fails to saturate the representations, both lexically and in the surface, and consequently many forms (mainly, albeit not only, of masculine gender) fail to carry a sex implication. Expressions like *los ciudadanos y las ciudadanas*, with

some currency in some quarters at present, are accordingly aberrant semantically, and usually also pragmatically.

Lingüística de corpus y análisis multidimensional: exploración de la variación en el corpus PUCV-2003, Giovanni Parodi

This paper explores linguistic and functional variation in the PUCV-2003 corpus (90 texts with 1,466,744 words). In order to describe a technical-scientific subcorpus, a multi-trait and multi-dimension analysis is carried out through the use of statistical tools.

The goals of this research are, in brief: (a) the identification of relevant and co-occurring linguistic patterns in the whole of the PUCV-2003 corpus, from a quantitative, empirical perspective; (b) a systematic comparison, on the basis of functional dimensions established through patterns of co-occurrence, of three *corpora* —a specialized technical-scientific one, a non-specialized written literary one, and a third non-specialized oral one of interviews—; (c) the identification of similarities and differences —in dimensional terms— between three specialized fields in the technical-scientific subcorpus.

El estudio de la «autocorrección» como procedimiento de análisis sintáctico y su aplicación a las lenguas de corpus, Eugenio R. Luján

Self-repair in conversation has been proved to be a non-chaotic, well structured phenomenon. It has also been shown that its analysis can provide very interesting syntactic information, given that it may help to render explicit the organization of syntactic patterns that the speakers of a language have themselves. This paper explores whether that kind of approach can also be applied to languages for which we only have a written corpus. Some procedures of repair, such as recycling a word or a phrase, are indeed not expected in a written text, but others do, especially those that involve using an overt expression to introduce the repairing segment, such as English *that is* or Spanish *o sea* or *es decir*.

In that frame, self-repair in ancient Greek is researched as a case study and repairing by the use of expressions such as λέγω δέ or τούτέστι, which are analysed from that perspective. Four main conclusions are reached: 1. self-repair *can* be studied in languages for which we only have a written corpus; 2. in that case, the study of self-repair is limited to those types that can be preserved in written language, which sometimes makes it difficult to tell apart repair from rephrasing; 3. self-repair, and especially self-repair involving change of syntactic framework, can be used to identify phrases different in structure but with the same functional value; and 4. the variations in the mechanisms of self-repair in different types of phrases

provide valuable evidence for the understanding of the syntactic relationship between the words in those phrases.

Una nueva explicación para la historia del instrumental predicativo ruso, Nerea Madariaga Pisano

In this paper, a new account is provided for the triggering and spreading of the Russian predicative instrumental case, putting together recent synchronic studies (the minimalist model of formal syntax) and traditional historical linguistics. It is proposed that, at the end of Proto-Slavic, the instrumental case could be used to mark nominal predicatives with specific verbs for functional reasons. The instrumental was reanalysed in Old Russian as the structural case of predication close to the 12th century, when there arose syntactic homophonies or even violations of the principle of Full Interpretation for the individuals that acquired the language, due to external changes in the input that they received. The main change was the increasing of the percentage of split NPs, given some previous syntactic conditions, as the lack of grammatical article, the progressive loss of the verb 'to be' in copulative sentences, the stylistic postposition of the adjective with respect to the noun, the existence of a lexical instrumental of «manner and comparison», and the loss of the «pro-drop» character.