

RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS
DE LA REVISTA

La lengua española en los Estados Unidos: avanza a la vez que retrocede, John M. Lipski.

The author analyses the condition of the Spanish language in the United States at the present time. With this aim, he describes the current panorama of the Spanish-speaking communities, the linguistic displacement phenomena, the characteristics of the *Spanglish*, the loan words and loan translations from English into Spanish, the code changes, the Spanish semi-speakers in the United States, the characteristics of the Spanish as a second language and the «Junk Spanish». The results of this analysis are contradictory, since they indicate simultaneously the displacement and linguistic erosion of the Spanish, but the growth of the Spanish-speaking population and the use of the Spanish as the second language across the United States.

The Spanish resists and acquires new nuances. In this way, a lot of Spanish varieties in the United States find their own identity that dignifies them under the paragraph of «the Spanish of the United States».

Setenta años de teoría de los campos: balance provisional, Marcos Martínez.

This paper provides a provisional account of the achievements in semantics due to the theory of semantic fields. Five basic stages in the development of the theory since its very beginning to today are distinguished in this paper. Special attention is paid to the various types of fields which have developed in the last seventy years and which have played a significant role in linguistics in that period. The author provides a systematic inventory of the types of fields that have been proposed and studied by the various schools along that time and explains in detail the conceptual and terminological differences among them.

El discurso en el análisis lingüístico, Enrique del Teso.

In the discourse analysis the empiric contrast of suppositions is problematic. Theorizing from the minimal parts, instead of dealing with big parts straight, is the way to get a sure knowledge, and informed and not blind hypothesis. The bridge between orational and discursive linguistics is the pragmatics, a discipline which introduces the speaker in communication with its three relevant properties: representation of information, inference and expectations. With the development of the context and the situation we have enough theoretical components to elaborate discursive notions with rigor, beginning with those of theme and coherence.

Discurso, semántica y gramática: la construcción de las identidades sociales en el diálogo, Julia Lavid López.

This paper investigates how certain discursive, semantic, and grammatical patterns construct and express the social identities of the participants in conversation. This objective is achieved through the detailed analysis of a conversational passage between two characters of a Spanish novel, *El Maestro de Esgrima* by Arturo Pérez-Reverte, which takes place in Madrid in the nineteenth century. The analysis methodology is based on a functional view of language as a social-semiotic system (Halliday 1978, 1994), where conversation can be analysed as a set of linguistic patterns which express and construct interpersonal and social relationships (Horvath and Eggins 1995, Eggins and Slade 1997). The discourse patterns analysed focus on the selection of certain speech acts through which participants create different interactive strategies, such as support or confrontation, dependence or challenge. The grammatical patterns investigated focus on the mood selections of the two interactive characters. The semantic patterns analysed focus on the selection of certain lexical elements through which interactants express reactions, emotional states and evaluations both of reality and of the dominant social values. The results of the qualitative and the quantitative analysis suggest that the identities expressed by the two characters are not personal but social: they display patterns of relationships which reflect social values such as the roles of men and women, the power of money, political ambition and the extinction of the values of honesty and fidelity in the wider socio-cultural context of the Spanish society of the nineteenth century.

Operadores aspectuales en ruso: su estructura eventiva y su función en la representación formal de la oración, Volha Batsiukova.

This paper argues that at least some of the morphemes that take part in the formation of the Russian verbs are, in fact, aspectual operators. These operators (in-

ceptive and terminative) focus on a phase of the internal (sub-eventive) structure of the events denoted by the predicates which it cooccurs with. The analysis, that is inserted in the theory of event decomposition (Pustejovsky, 1991, 1995, 2000), and the syntactic representation by de Miguel 1992, that includes the functional category Asp (Aspect), gives an account of the hierarchy of different types of a broad category of aspect: aspect proper and Aktionsart, and has interesting consequences for a better understanding of the nature of Russian aspect.

El marco predicativo de uerto y el complemento direccional, Cristina Martín Puente
y Patricia Santos Guzmán.

This article is focused on the latin verb *uerto* and its different constructions and semantical senses. The conclusion obtained shows that *uerto*, depending essentially on the semantic function of its complements, presents four basic predicative frames, expressing four basic different senses.