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RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS DE LA REVISTA

La lengua ibérica, J. A. Cortes.
The Iberian language — nowadays the paleohispanic language with more written documents — was spoken from Southern France to Eastern Andalucía. Its texts are written with two native semi-syllabaries and with an adapted Greek alphabet. Phonologically it is defined as a language which has at least five vowels and the following consonants: a nasal, a lateral, two trilled ones, two sibilants and five occlusives. But from the point of view of the grammar and of the lexicon this language has not been yet interpreted unknown (except in the anthropology), but it seems to be an agglutinative language.
So, it is premature to take a decision about its relationship with the basque.

El componente no verbal en la interacción comunicativa, M. T. Zúzolo.
The aim of this paper is to try to develop an analytic procedure in order to give a suitable explanation of the mechanism which rules the relation between the non-verbal component and the spoken message in a situation of communicative interaction. The research is focused on those communicative situations where the necessity of surpassing the linguistic level in order to arrive to the understanding of the message is clear.
The author establishes also the modus operandi of the units identified as the non-verbal components. So, it is possible to try study the relation between the non-verbal component and the verbal one, as well as the distribution which may belong to each type of components according to the communicative function.

Relación dialectal entre colonia y metrópoli: ¿Herencia o proximidad geográfica? Erétia y Oropo, M. T. L. del Barrio.
This article deals with the Eretrian dialect of Oropos, an ancient colony of Eretia. The analysis of the features of the Oropos' inscriptions written in Eretrian
show a parallel development of the dialects of both cities, and leads the author to conclude that the Eretrian dialect could have existed in Oropos as spoken language, beside Attic and Boeotian, and that the Eretrian speeches of Oropos and Eretria developed together because of their proximity.

**Estrategias comunicativas. La pregunta retórica en español**, D. A. Ignáciade Belchí.

The traditional definition of rhetorical — those which are made without expecting an answer —, in overt contradiction with what constitutes the essence of questions, i.e., the demand for an answer, has led to the proposal of different solutions in order to integrate them in a typology of questions: from the constitution of a subclass with characteristics not assimilable to the rest of questions, to total exclusion, denying their interrogative character.

This paper aims to characterize the rhetorical question as one of the multiple strategies used by the speaker in order to achieve his (her) purposes in the communicative interchange. Depending on the situational, the personal purposes and the interpersonal relation, these strategies may be either attenuating or reinforcing ones, and they operate at every linguistic level.

**La oración «conclusiva» con el molde ES... y CONQUE...**, M. H. Cortés Parrauelos.

This paper deals with a sentence not much documented, and only, since the 20th century, in works which try to show the colloquial speech where it is quite frequent. For this purpose it is necessary to separate this type of «conclusiva» sentences from the other «ponderative» and others called «exclusiva» or «conditional» because of the used conjunctions, which are semantical variations of the ones called «inclusiva»; So, the first member (ES... Y...) — the inductive one semantically and logically — is analyzed. Afterwards the internal syntactic pattern as well as the functional and semantic values of ES and some other questions are studied.

**Condiciones sociales de un cambio sintáctico**, M. I. Serrano y M. Almeida.

Evidences from the sociolinguistic studies show the importance of the relation between the intersection of sex and social class in the mechanism of linguistic change. This paper describes a syntactic change process derived from the replacement of a vernacular form by using the standard one. The results are related to the concept of prestige and to the role of women of the highest sociocultural background in defining syntactic change situations.
shows a parallel development of the dialects of both cities, and leads the author to conclude that the Etruscan dialect could have existed in Oropos as spoken language, beside Attic and Boeotian, and that the Etruscan speech of Oropos and Etruria developed together because of their proximity.

Estrategias comunicativas. La pregunta retórica en español, D. A. Igualada Belchi.

The traditional definition of rhetorical — those which are made without expecting any answer —, is, in overt contradiction with what constitutes the essence of questions, i.e., the demand for an answer, has led to the proposal of different solutions in order to integrate them in a typology of questions: from the constitution of a subclass with characteristics not assimilable to the rest of questions, to total exclusion, denying their interrogative character.

This paper aims to characterize the rhetorical question as one of the multiple strategies used by the speaker in order to achieve his (her) purposes in the communicative interchange. Depending on the situation, the personal purposes and the interpersonal relation, these strategies may be either attenuating or reinforcing ones, and they operate at every linguistic level.

La oración 'conclusiva' con el molde ES... y CONQUE..., M. H. Cortés Parraizuela.

This paper deals with a sentence not much documented, and only, since the 20th century, in works which try to show the colloquial speech where it is quite frequent. For this purpose it is necessary to separate this type of 'conclusives' sentences from the other 'ponderatives' and others called 'causales' or 'conditionalis because of the used conjunctions, which are semantical variations of the ones called 'conditivuses', So, the first member (ES... Y) — the inductive one semantically and logically — is analysed. Afterwards the internal syntactic pattern as well as the functional and semantic values of ES and some other questions are studied.

Condicionantes sociales de un cambio sintáctico, M. J. Serrano y M. Almeida.

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