RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS
DE LA REVISTA

El motor de la economía lingüística. De la ley del mínimo esfuerzo al principio de la automatización retroactiva, Juan Carlos Moreno Cabrera.

The law of least effort has been recognized since the birth of historical linguistics as one of the main causes of language change. It is generally agreed that this law is based on the tendency to economy of effort in the production of speech. Therefore, it has been said that it is the speaker's laziness or indolence what explains the pervasiveness of this law in linguistic variation and change. A critical survey of several authorized opinions on the effects of this law in language is offered in the first part of the paper.

In the second part of the paper it is argued that the explanation for the great influence of this law in language dynamics lies in the motor principles of automatization of speech production, as described, for example, by R. Allott or Ph. Lieberman, and not in the supposed laziness of the speakers. Moreover, the principles regulating speech automatization have a feedback character with respect to speech-analysis; this means that the products of automatized speech must also be adequate for an automatized analysis; in order to achieve this requirement, the speaker is constantly monitoring his own speech in order to determine if it can be also automatically analyzed and therefore if it is automatically intelligible. In the paper, it is showed that this feedback automatization principle can be used to account for the majority of the phonetic, morphemic and syntactic phenomena (such as metathesis, analogy, ellipsis and the like) thought until now to be explainable using only the law of least effort.

Hacia una teoría de la ciencia toponímica, Francisco Rodríguez Adrados.

From a linguistic point of view place names are specialized signs with no contextual modifications. The author studies the relation of those signs to common language, their differences from taxonomies and from scientific terminology, their evolution according to historical reasons, their ambiguity, etc.

The whole study is based mainly on materials from the ancient languages of the Mediterranean peoples, the Iberian Peninsula and America. It is remarkable how different peoples follow the same procedures when they invade or colonize a territory and have to create a whole new set of place names.

La jerarquía de la accesibilidad de las expresiones referenciales en español, Carolina Figueras.

The theory of accessibility, presented by Mira Ariel in several research papers during the nineties, develops cognitive semantics in the study of referential expressions, thus enabling the prediction of the use and interpretation of these types of expressions in discourse.

In this sense, Ariel's theory is compatible with pragmatic models such as Sperber and Wilson's relevance theory. Their notion of relevance implies strong criteria of pragmatic acceptability which can be related to Ariel's consistency principle. Furthermore, the relevance principle is also able to show the cognitive process in the production and understanding of statements by using psychological and objective methods.

However, the accessibility theory is based on languages different to Spanish (English and Hebrew, basically). Consequently, the object of this paper is to adapt the hierarchy of accessibility for referential statements proposed by Ariel to Spanish linguistics.

Taking this adaptation as a basis, the main aim of the paper is to show that interfacing the accessibility principles in pragmatic models like Sperber and Wilson's Relevance theory reveals when the speaker could fall into a pragmatically inadequate reference process.

La evolución *Hs > šš *en hetita,* Francisco José Ledo Lemos.

This article reviews the arguments and evidence provided by researchers on the development of the Indo-European consonant cluster *-*Hs*- in Anatolian, with special attention to the proposals by A. Bernabé Pajares, F. Bader, and H.C. Melchert.

Acerca de los usos y sentidos figurados y de su tratamiento lexicográfico, Lois C. Pérez Castro.

Lexical uses labelled as «fig.» are deemed slightly —at least— improper, as literary licences or illiterate jokes. But below rhetoricism and / or jocularity lies the

very meaning of words. So, these uses must be considered of capital importance in the lexicographic definitions.

El foco informacional en el discurso en inglés, Isabel Gómez Txurruka.

Three different approaches to the notion of informational focus are reviewed in this paper, namely, the cognitive definitions of the informational component (Vallduví 1990), the sets of alternatives proposed by the alternative semantics (Rooth 1985), and the representational view developed in SDRT (Asher 1995). It is argued that neither the definition of focus as an instruction to enter the focal information in a file nor the semantic definition of focus as a set of alternatives are adequate if the aim is to explain the interaction between focus and previous discourse —such as in the case of question-answer pair or corrections—. It is finally defended that a simple partition of the semantic representation can be shown to account successfully for this interface. The relation of correction is chosen to illustrate the interaction.