RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS
DE LA REVISTA

Hacia una concepción no-discreta de algunas formaciones con anti- *en español,*
David Serrano-Dolader.

This paper focuses on the *anti-* formations in Spanish that appear in examples
such as *medidas antialcohol, jueces antimafia* or *movilizaciones anti construcción
del nuevo túnel,* that is, formations in which *anti-* joins a noun or a phrase and the
resulting formation modifies a noun.

The morphological and syntactical analysis of such formations in current stan-
dard Spanish forces to face some difficult problems: characterization of the *anti-*
formations (parasynthetic or prefixed?), creation of corradical adjectives (antialco-
hólico, *antialcohol),* discussion of the possible transcategorizing force of the prefix
anti-, the problematic characterization (nouns or adjectives?) of some formations
(campaña antialcoholismo), the hypothetical existence of a preposition *anti* in
Spanish, etc.

With the analysis of some of those questions comes the need to recognize that
the place of certain formations with the prefix *anti-* is very difficult to delimit from
the point of view of lexicogenetic processes in Spanish. The study of examples such
as *medidas antiguerrilla* or *investigación anticáncer* shows that they share some
common characteristics with adjectives, but they do also show some which point to
prepositional phrases. *Anti-* thus has some of the characteristics of prefixes and
some of the prepositions, which does not allow for an unequivocal definition of the
morphological and syntactical status of those formations.

The conclusion reached is that an appropiate interpretation of such formations
can only be made from the postulates of a non-discreet conception of linguistics.

El quod *latino y el* que *español introductores de condicionales,* Eustaquio Sánchez
Salor.

The analysis of particles introducing conditional sentences in Latin and Spanish
shows that only Latin *si* and Spanish *si* are typical of that kind of sentences. They
are thus considered the truly conditional particles in those languages, so that other

conjunctions or conjunctional phrases might only be used for introducing conditional sentences occasionally, or else they should express additional nuances and not just plain condition. Latin *quod* and Spanish *que,* which may be used for introducing conditional sentences, should, therefore, be included in that group. Spanish *que* and Latin *quod,* however, have been used to introduce conditional sentences since the earliest stages of each language. This is proved by the diachronic evidence, as shown in this paper. Theoretical considerations do also support the idea that there is no drawback to consider those particles appropriate for the linguistic expression of condition. In brief, this paper is concerned with the conditional value of *quod* and *que* – a value that would be essential and original, not occasional and questionable.

Sobre la estructura del orden VSO, Concha Castillo.

In this paper a characterisation of Spanish VSO order is offered in which V is raised to a TopP projection situated to the right of FocP. It is argued that V-to-C movement is triggered by the feature-checking mechanism of the event argument of the predicate, which is liable to receive an appropriate interpretation in various ways. Verb-topicalisation structures are actually a subtype of XPVSO sequences, which instantiate processes of focalisation or crucially topicalisation, and which render the component of narrow syntax in Spanish as more active than its homologue in English. On a par with V-to-C movement being argued for VSO sequences on the grounds of uniformity reasons with respect to the paradigm of XPVSO structures, such an approach is shown to be consistent with the opposition between marked and unmarked structures, both of the transitive/unergative and the unaccusative types. Further, all these facts seem to point in the direction of the subject as occupying a VP-external position in VSO sequences.

Los verbos de realización gradual: estructura léxica, Antonio Fábregas Alfaro.

This paper attemps to provide an account of Degree Achievements (DA), whose aspectual properties have puzzled linguists and philosophers for several decades. It offers an analysis of DA verbs in terms of the gradability of the lexical item to which the verb is morphologically related. It is argued that DA's are a type of Transitions consisting of more than two mutually contradicting events. Then, in the general framework of Hale & Keyser's work, the theoretical consequences of this analysis are pursued. This leads to suggest that events and grades are not ontologically distinct entities; they are likely to be, instead, contextually determined instantiations of the same feature.

Sobre la interficie semántica-sintaxis de los verbos de habla en inglés antiguo: los verbos que designan manera de hablar, Marta M.ª González Orta.

Applying the concept of *lexical template*, this paper shows the analysis of the syntax-semantics interface of the Old English verbs which form the lexical subdomain *To say something in a particular way.* Based on the logical structures developed by Van Valin and LaPolla (1997) and complemented by a semantic component, *lexical templates* are designed as lexical representations which include semantic and syntactic information within the same format and permit to reflect regularities across lexical subdomains. As a result, each subdomain will be represented by a *template,* from which the syntactic alternations of the lexemes that form it will be derived. As we will see, these alternations will provide the hierarchical organisation of the subdomains

Crítica de las teorías modulares de la relación lenguaje-metro, Javier Arias Navarro.

This paper checks the scope of a modular approach to grammar for the study of the relation between the abstract schemes of the verse and the linguistic material that covers them in the various traditions. On the basis of the evidence provided by Colleen Fitzgerald from Papago, arguments are offered against the idea that the dominance of the syntactic component over the phonological and prosodic ones is a universal in the grammar of languages. A second, less strong version of the modular analysis is then analysed. According to it, grammatical requirements have an homogeneous relation to the requirements of the verse, whether the former rule over the latter or the other way round. That would allow for a complete and precise characterization of the meters in any language, but examples such as those from Finnish are then adduced which contradict that supposition.

Adjetivación lingüística y epítesis retórica: un enfoque semántico, Azucena Penas Ibáñez.

This paper offers a semantic and rhetorical analysis of the adjective from two perspectives: a) a first, general one, according to adjectival use and changes of syntactic and semiotic function, which allow to prove that the adjective is a polyhedrical grammatical element, with a great variability at the semantic, stylistic and syntactic levels, through a pendular movement from the centre to the periphery and vice versa; b) a second, particular one, according to the epithet and epithetic processes. Here an opposition restriction / no restriction will be stated from different points of view – traditional, structural, functional, generative – in order to place it in a wider outline, with a collection of all the subtypes of epithets and the contribution of a new one.