RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS
DE LA *REVISTA*

Construcciones resultativas y gramática universal, José Luis Mendívil Giró.

This paper deals with resultative constructions like *The gardener watered the tulips flat*, which are ungrammatical in Spanish. In order to explain this contrast, the author begins by proposing a theory about the structure of those constructions in English, according to which the main predicate is the resultative adjective/particle. The difference between English and Spanish is due to the fact that English allows the insertion of a manner verb into the causative abstract verb that verbalizes the adjective, while Spanish does not. This contrast is related to two further contrasts between both languages: free N-N compounding and Talmy's typology (verb-framed vs. satellite-framed languages). The author argues that in order to obtain an integrated explanation of these co-relations we need to dispense with the notion of construction (in Goldberg's sense) and look for morphological differences. He proposes that the relevant consequence of such morphological differences is that in Spanish the main verb must express the main predicate in overt syntax, while English can satisfy this (perhaps) universal requirement only in covert syntax, and leave the main predicate stranded as a satellite.

La expresión de los eventos inconclusos en español, Luis García Fernández y María Martínez Atienza.

Compound forms of Spanish verbs can express what is known as «Continuative Perfect» in the linguistic literature; this aspectual variety focuses on an event from its beginning until an internal point, without focusing on its end. The aim of this paper is, first, to list all possible morphological expressions of the Continuative and to determine which of them is also available for Imperfect aspect. The authors then proceed to describe how the different *Aktionsarten* interact with Continuative and impose various constrictions. They then analyse the relationship between Continuative and the variety of the Imperfect aspect called «continuous». They also provide an explanation for the compulsory presence of certain adverbial complements in

every sentence of Continuative interpretation and study the grammatical procedures that allow for a compound verbal form to become equivalent to a simple one.

La gramática de otro, Luis Eguren - Cristina Sánchez.

In the last ten years or so the different types of determinants in Spanish have been widely studied. Nevertheless, certain "determinative adjectives" such as *otro*, *tal*, *cierto*, *determinado*, *distintos*, *numerosos* or *escasos*, which can be either determinants or adjectives in different contexts, have been left out. The authors intend to fill in that gap with this paper, at least partially.

Otro behaves as a determinant in the sequence *<otro+N>*, but shows certain adjectival characteristics when following a determinant. The uses of *otro* as a determinant and as a predicate are analysed in parts 2 and 3 of this paper. *Otro* is also a pronoun in the non-continous sequence *uno(s) ... otros*, so part 4 is devoted to the properties of that pronominal *otro*, while part 5 provides an analysis of the way in which *otro* combines with canonical determinants. Finally, in part 6 a global proposal for the analysis of *otro* is made, paying attention to its complex combinational rules and its various uses as a determinant, a pre-nominal predicate and a pronoun.

Ditransitividad léxica y ditransitividad sintáctica, Juan Romero.

Models of grammatical analysis usually start by establishing how predicates select their arguments and how these are projected onto syntax – which we can call the question of lexical subcategorization. The various classes of verbs thus have specific constraints concerning how many arguments must compulsorily expressed in the sentence, which ones can optionally appear, how they are coded in grammar (either as subjects, objects, indirect objects), and so on. These categorizations range from the more traditional ones (in which labels such as transitivity, intransitivity, impersonality, etc. are used) to the more sophisticated ones (argumental structure, thematic net, casual frames, subcategorization frames, etc.).

In most current theories it is just assumed that most grammatical facts depend on the argumental structures as codified in the lexicon. The ultimate aim of this paper is to challenge that assumption, and for that purpose the author focuses on the properties of ditranstive constructions and assumes that a similar reasoning can be followed for other constructions.

Análisis contrastivo de los componentes estructurales y gramaticales de los resúmenes de los artículos científicos, Pedro Martín.

The aim of this paper is to compare the macro-structure and certain lexical and syntactic features of research article abstracts written in Spanish and published in Spanish journals, with those written in English for international journals in the field of experimental social sciences. To this end, the structural units and the variables of lexical density, lexical variation and grammatical intricacy have been analysed in a corpus made up of 80 abstracts written in English and 80 written in Spanish, belonging to the disciplines of phonetics and psychology. The results of the analyses revealed a high degree of similarity in the grammatical and rhetorical structures used in both languages, as the Spanish abstracts coincide, to a great extent, with the international conventions based on the discourse norms established by the English-speaking academic community. However, some degree of divergence was also observed, mainly in the frequency of occurrence of the Results structural unit, which was much lower in the Spanish texts.