

## RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS DE LOS ARTÍCULOS DE LA REVISTA

*Conjunciones, conjunciones compuestas, y locuciones conjuntivas en antiguas gramáticas del español*, José J. Gómez Asencio.

This work has two parts. In the first one the following topics are addressed: a) in Antiquity two values were given to the part of speech «conjunction»: a connective, linking one, and a cohesive, organizer one; b) the Spanish tradition minimized or ignored almost completely this second function of conjunctions as a speech organizers; c) this fact was the cause of a number of distortions when characterizing the «conjunción» in Spanish grammatical tradition.

The aim of the second topic is to present; a) the types of «elementos conectores» (linking elements) recognised by Spanish grammarians before the 20<sup>th</sup> century on the basis of their material structure; b) the formal features of each subclass identified by the grammarians inside the category of «conjunción», c) the definitional characteristics elaborated for such formal subclasses, like «conjunción compuesta» (compound conjunction) or «locución prepositiva» (prepositive phrase), regardless of what name they are given; d) the technical terminology used to outline these new, vernacular linguistic realities.

*Contexto epistemológico y modelo doctrinal de las ideas lingüísticas de Lorenzo Hervás (1735-1809)*, Manuel Breva-Claramonte.

This paper outlines the theoretical framework which underlies Hervás' investigation of languages worldwide. The first part covers his European predecessors and the epistemological context under which he operated. The contributions of travelers and explorers to the knowledge of «exotic» languages, the linguistic work of missionaries and the historicist approach to language studies are all considered. My research scrutinizes and illustrates how Hervás applies his theoretical model to the analysis of linguistic data. In his «etymological» approach or study of «radical» letters (sounds), syllables and words, he seeks to break down and to isolate the smallest grammatically pertinent units found in languages with the help of previous

grammars, vocabularies, catechisms, and informants of «exotic» languages who came to Rome. This method allows him to reveal the structure of languages and to establish linguistic families in the five continents. In addition, the meaning of those «radical» elements constitute valuable pieces of information for uncovering the history of languages. In his time, the history of languages includes: a) the study of their origins as well as of their harmonious and mechanical developments, and b) the scrutiny of speech as a museum of history which enables scholars to reveal the history of nations, those nations' societies and even their sciences. Hervás' structural analyses and his synchronic descriptions of language samples have an ultimate historicist purpose. However, such a vast collection of data and such procedures help to lay the ground for the emergence of modern linguistic typology and for the surfacing of a new type of general linguistics based not only on man's reasoning power, but also on a corpus of empirical observations.

*Sincretismos en la morfología nominal*, M.<sup>a</sup> Tadea Díaz Hormigo.

By defining syncretism, according to Coseriu, we may argue that there are some Spanish, Portuguese and French nouns (such as *víctima*, *pulga*, *oasis*, *lunes* / *sentinela*, *girafa*, *lápiz*, *arraiz* / *mouche*, *truite*, *pois*, *croix*) which share this property. This is due to the fact that while we can divide these nouns semantically into two parts («X» [= the root or stem's meaning] and «Masculine gender», «X» and «Feminine gender», «X» and «Singular number» or «X» and «Plural number»), we can only divide them formally into one part; so it is obvious that there is no one-to-one correspondence here between the formal markers and the inflectional categories they express. From the point of view of morphology based on the morpheme as a minimal sign, this paper intends to show that for the grammatical or morphemic description of these words it should be considered that each morpheme has a form and a meaning, but, in the case of these nouns, it should be considered that there is a zero morph or phonemic segment Ø, that is, a morph whose significant is an empty string of phonemes. There is a formal identity between two grammatically different inflections. By this procedure, the aim of this work is to offer—from a functionalist perspective and according to the criteria established by the Prague Linguistic school as relevant for the linguistic analysis of the word—a morphemic description of the internal structure of these nouns, that is, the study and analysis of the formal and semantic composition of these individual words.

*Valores diatéticos de los marcadores instrumentales y comitativos: enfoque tipológico*, Carmen Conti Jiménez.

This paper is a cross-linguistic study of instrumental and comitative markers used as modifiers of the verbal diathesis, that is, as modifiers of the semantic roles assigned by the verbal lexeme. Changes in diathesis have been traditionally related to changes in the number of verbal arguments, and many scholars have interpreted diathesis and valence modifications as processes derived just from a voice change. This assumption, normally based on data from just one language, will be rejected here. Taking into account the particular examples of instrumental and comitative markers, the author claim instead that diathetical modification can be an independent process, apart from valence modifications and voice. To do so, valence and diathesis modifications will be defined and divided into different subtypes, which prove to be relevant when describing grammatical phenomena across languages. Furthermore, modifiers coming from instrumental and comitative markers will be classified as follows: non-grammaticalized head-markers modifying the semantic and syntactic valence; grammaticalized markers modifying diathesis and semantic and syntactic valence; and non-grammaticalized dependent-markers modifying only the verbal diathesis. Finally, I will draw some generalizations to explain why instrumental and comitative markers spread as diathesis and valence modifiers across languages.