

## Book Notices

CASAS GÓMEZ, M. (*gen ed.*) and ESPINOSA GARCÍA, J. (*ed.*): *II Jornadas de Lingüística, Cádiz, Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Cádiz*, 169 Pages. 2080ptas.

The book *II Jornadas de Lingüística*, edited by Miguel Casa Gómez and Jacinto Espinosa García in collaboration with the lecturers in the General Linguistics Department - M<sup>a</sup> Tadea Díaz Hormigo, M<sup>a</sup> Dolores Muñoz Núñez and M<sup>a</sup> Ángeles Torres Sánchez, is a compilation of the conferences given on 14, 23 and 24 October 1996 in the Faculty of Arts to commemorate the inauguration of a new speciality as well as to mark the start of the second year of the Undergraduate Degree course and the second year of the Post Graduate course. Besides a "Presentación" by the general editor, the work is made up of seven articles, one more than the previous edition, covering various areas of linguistic research.

The first chapter (pp11-29), as its author Pedro Carbonero Cano himself states, constitutes the written version of the conference given to inaugurate the Linguistics academic year. The aim is to present some aspects which bridge the gap between *Syntax* and *Sociolinguistics*, dealing particularly with specific concerns ranging from sociolinguistic study to syntactic facts and phenomena, thereby aiming towards the most coherent analysis possible of the *syntactic variation* phenomenon..

The second chapter includes the opening conference given by Professor Ramón Trujillo entitled "El papel de la realidad en la semántica" (pp31-52) in which the author reflects upon the aims of semantics as a linguistic discipline as well as considering the role *reality* plays in its interpretation, since *reality* is the result of our interpretation of facts which serve as the primary information source for our experience of the world.

The third chapter (pp.53-89) contains the conference given by Professor Salvador Gutiérrez Ordóñez entitled "Argumentación en los textos publicitarios de la prensa escrita". In a world in which, according to the author, everything is based on propaganda, persuasion, argumentation, directed information, fabrication of states of awareness and opinion, argumentation can be seen to be the most representative recourse for many social functions.

The fourth conference of the *Jornadas*, given by Ricardo Morant (pp91-104), deals with "El lenguaje de los estudiantes" From a sociolinguistic framework, the author tries to show the diverse facets by which a determined social group organizes its way of speaking and communicating. The author analyses elements characteristic of the student modality such as the use of a particular vocabulary, the presence of basic features of youth language and the assimilation of numerous foreign elements.

In the fifth chapter (pp105-132), "Los orígenes de la sociolingüística", Professor Mauro Fernández's, as the title of his conference suggests, deals with the history and origins of Sociolinguistics, leaving it clear from the outset that there is an evident need for research in this area since no books exist and only a dozen or so articles have been published on the subject. Despite the author's claims of having merely produced a brief outline, Mauro Fernández's article constitutes, without doubt, essential reading for anyone interested in the field of sociolinguistic historiography, being particularly noteworthy for its succinct and exhaustive analysis of the information on the origin and evolution of sociolinguistics as a discipline.

We owe the sixth chapter to Carlos Hernández Sacristán whose contribution is entitled "¿Cómo salvar malentendidos? Concepto de error pragmático y cortesía intercódigo" (pp133-150). These reflections, according to the author, fall within the discipline of contrastive or intercultural pragmatics, and it is in this field that the pragmatic error is conceived not only as linguistically incorrect usage, but at the same time as socially incorrect usage.

The book ends with "Sobre las pautas del cambio morfológico", an article by Professor Emilio Ridruejo which was the closing seminar. Focused

in the field of diachronic linguistics, and more specifically in historical morphology, in actual fact, the author offers a theoretico-critical review of the diverse conceptions (pp151-169) which the different currents present, showing the distinct evolution of the distinct linguistic trends. In this way the author examines the traditional approach of analogy, the functionalist viewpoint of structuralism and even the proposal of natural morphology which tries to explain the change through the development of the system itself and not as a result of the pressure at other levels.