

CASAS GÓMEZ, MIGUEL (*gen. ed.*) and DÍAZ HORMIGO, M<sup>a</sup> TADEA (*ed.*): *III Jornadas de Lingüística (In memoriam Profesor Emilio Alarcos Llorach)*, Cádiz: Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Cádiz, 142 Pages. 2080 ptas.

Notice by M<sup>a</sup> Ángeles Torres Sánchez

The book *III Jornadas de Lingüística (In memoriam Profesor Emilio Alarcos Llorach)*, edited by Miguel Casas Gómez and M<sup>a</sup> Tadea Díaz Hormigo in collaboration with the lecturers of the General Linguistics Department - Jacinto Espinosa García, M<sup>a</sup> Dolores Muñoz Núñez and M<sup>a</sup> Ángeles Torres Sánchez- and with special thanks to Juan Ramón Sánchez González, is a compilation of the conferences given on 11 and 12 November 1997 in the Faculty of Arts to coincide with the start of the new academic year of the General Linguistics degree course at the University of Cádiz.

In the "Presentación" (pp. 7-12), pronounced in the inaugural session of the *III Jornadas*, Miguel Casas Gómez takes a retrospective look at the graduate and post graduate degree courses in linguistic studies as well as the various other activities which have taken place since the inauguration of the area of General Linguistics at this University. This initial summary is followed by five more chapters.

The first of these is the inaugural conference given by Ramón Cerdà Massó under the title "Algunos espacios abiertos a la Lingüística de hoy" (pp. 13-41) in which he takes a look back at the ontological distinction between form and substance as set out by Aristotle from which De Saussure derived his assertion that language is essentially constituted by a psychological form manifested through physical substance. This distinction thus, for example, allows the introduction of the notion of phoneme and the differentiation between language and speech with language being the form in itself and for itself the object of the study of linguistic theory. However, the problems of seeing linguistics in terms of a study solely devoted to the construction of a theory of language to appear both internally and externally, and once the first deficiencies became manifest, alternative approaches were developed. In his conference Profesor Cerdà makes reference to those which, in his opinion, obey traditions which have long been detached from linguistic theory such as the philosophy of language, as well as new innovative approaches such as computer science. Within the field of the philosophy of language, there

appeared the first well grounded attempts to establish a theory of speech which was to adopt the name of pragmatics. The first important computer applications also appeared with the development of products with linguistic characteristics, especially automatic translation later followed by the models and proposals in the field of computational linguistics.

The second chapter contains the conference given by M<sup>a</sup> Luisa Calero Vaquera "El discurso *de* la mujer y el discurso *sobre* la mujer" (pp. 43-62) in which she analyses the most evident aspects of female speech or "feminolect", examining these general tendencies at phonic, lexical, morphosyntactic and pragmatic levels. In the second part of the conference, the author tackles the subject of discrimination against Woman through language, presenting numerous lexical examples as well as jokes, sayings, proverbs, flirtatious remarks (*piropos*) and commentaries about Woman. The linguistic imbalances referred to are interpreted by the author as a linguistic reflection of the imbalances and inequalities which actually exist, and she suggests that in order for the situation to change effectively, rather than following the present trend of altering language so as to modify reality, it is necessary to proceed in the opposite way, that is, to try to change the situation outside language itself.

In the third session entitled "Pragmática, retórica y conversación" (pp. 63-93), Professor Emilio Prieto talks of the four stages through which we must pass in order to achieve successful communication (invention, disposition, elocution and performance). These, constituting the principles of traditional rhetoric, nevertheless coincide with some of the suppositions of the modern sciences we know as pragmatics, discourse analysis or textual linguistics. These similarities are explained by the author by the fact that the logic used by both rhetoric and the more modern disciplines, is the logic of "lo preferible y lo no necesario". Profesor Prieto then brings the line of his discourse to the main subject at hand and he reflects on various aspects which link pragmatics, discourse analysis and rhetoric to the study of conversation. In order for discourse activity to be efficient it is necessary to centre and construct the discourse in such a way as to ensure that the recipient processes it adequately. In this way the author tries to assimilate to the rhetorical component Sperber and Wilson's relevance principle, Lakoff's principles of courtesy, Leech's maxims and the courtesy strategies of Brown and Levinson. He also analyses certain *abnormal* utterances which, nevertheless, are perfectly formed constructions or, in other words, formally possible, but which transgress one of the following four parameters: possibility, feasibility, suitability and performance.

The fourth chapter (pp. 95-110) contains the written text of the conference given by Karmele Rotaetxe entitled "Política y planificación lingüísticas" in which she initially deals with the general framework of linguistic policies and provisions and then goes on to discuss the measures which have conditioned the regulation of language in the Spanish state including references to the measures taken on minority languages. The author differentiates between those explicit linguistic policies and provisions which seek to promote marginalised languages, thus focusing, as one of its objectives, on bilingualism. She also explores the disappearance of the minority languages and their substitution, to a greater or lesser extent, by dominant ones and the linguistic policies and provisions, be they explicit or hidden, which favour the non-minority or established languages which are dominant in contact situations. In the second part Karmele Rotaetxe centres on the fact that the 1978 Spanish constitution fails to establish egalitarian regulation with regard to those languages officially declared *Spanish*. While Basque, Catalan and Galician are given co-official status only within their respective autonomous communities, Castilian is official both within those communities as well as outside them.

The book finishes with "Estatuto lingüístico del léxico y la retórica" (pp. 111-142), the closing conference of the *Jornadas* given by Antonio Roldán in which he principally deals with Rhetoric, a discipline which, at the start of the Hispanic grammatical tradition, was considered a departure, but acceptable nevertheless. In this sense, Rhetoric is presented by Antonio Roldán as a generic name which covers various hyponyms which determine it, even though these different co-hyponyms have different technical statutes. Of these the only one, according to the author, which has a truly linguistic statute is *elocutio*, understood as "teoría de la denominación", and thus constitutes a nexus between the Lexical and Rhetoric. This aspect is amply dealt with by the author in the last part of his talk which deals with the relationship between the Lexical and Rhetoric and he concludes by referring to the fact that a lexical minimal subgroup has become rhetoric metalanguage since although Nebrija with his rhetoric terminology proposals undertook what has been called "nacionalización de la nomenclatura", the innovations begun by the Sevillian grammarian have not found followers.