

IV. SPANISH STUDIES

LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

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*This survey covers the period 2012–2013.
The two authors are responsible for sections 2; 1 and 3 respectively.*

1. HISTORY OF SPANISH LINGUISTICS

Several collective volumes have been published: *Historiografía lingüística: líneas actuales de investigación*, ed. Elena Battaner Moro, Vicente Calvo Fernández and Palma Peña Jiménez, 2 vols, Münster, Nodus, 2012, xi+942 pp., contains papers on the history of the Spanish grammatical and lexicographical tradition, specially on 19th-c. authors, the influences between Spanish and Portuguese scholars, the American contribution to the history of Spanish Linguistics and Covarrubias's *Tesoro* (1611) and, to a lesser extent, on the history of the codification of Spanish orthography and pronunciation. The volume also includes a round table discussion on the current status of Linguistics and its History in the Spanish Higher Education framework (118–40). Another two volumes show that 19th-c. linguistics continues to attract attention from scholars: *Reflexión lingüística y lengua en la España del XIX: marcos, panoramas y nuevas aportaciones*, ed. Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, Munich, Lincom, 2012, 542 pp., is an interdisciplinary work which provides an excellent overview of the topic through several papers, each of them covering a subfield of the discipline through an exhaustive literature review followed by an original contribution; *Bibliografía cronológica de la lingüística, la gramática y la lexicografía del español (BICRES IV): Desde el año 1801 hasta el año 1860*, ed. Miguel Ángel Esparza Torres and Hans-Josef Niederehe, Amsterdam, Benjamins, 2012, v+696 pp., compiles complete and precise bibliographical information on 3279 primary sources from the period, including more than 700 secondary references as well. Two further epihistoriographical books have appeared: Diana Esteba Ramos, *Grammaire, lexicographie et littérature espagnole. Catalogue du fonds ancien de la Bibliothèque Nationale et Universitaire de Strasbourg (XVI-XVII)*, Strasbourg U.P., 115 pp., lists 114 texts in both alphabetical and chronological order; Mara Glozman and Daniela Lauria, *Voces y ecos. Una antología de los debates sobre la lengua nacional (Argentina, 1900–2000)*, Buenos Aires, Cabiria–Biblioteca Nacional, 173 pp., is divided into seven sections, each introduced by the compilers, according to the main topics on Spanish language discussed in different periods by the most important Argentinian authors.

The role of relevant institutions is evaluated through new perspectives: with regard to the Spanish Real Academia and the Asociación de Academias de la Lengua Española, José del Valle, 'Linguistic History and the Development of Normative Regimes: The Royal Spanish Academy's Disputed Transatlantic Authority', Langer, *Language and History*, 175–91, assesses the implications on both sides of the Atlantic of the absence of the Spanish Institution at the First Spanish Academies' Conference in 1951 (Mexico), when the Association was founded. Kirsten Süsselbeck, '*Una estirpe, una lengua y un destino.' *Das Sprachideal der Akademias de la Lengua Española (1950–1998)*, Madrid, Iberoamericana — Frankfurt, Vervuert, 2012, 484 pp. José del

Valle, *A Political History of Spanish. The Making of a Language, CUP, 442 pp. Two contributions examine the role of the research centre Estudio de Filología de Aragón: María Pilar Benítez Marco, *El Estudio de Filología de Aragón en la Diputación de Zaragoza (1915–1941)*, Zaragoza, Aladrada–Diputación de Zaragoza–Zaragoza U.P., 266 pp., evaluates the different periods of activity experienced by this institution and edits unpublished documents (266–326); M. Antonia Martín Zorraquino, ‘Sobre la labor de María Moliner en el *Estudio de Filología de Aragón (EFA)*’, *Seco Vol.*, 331–53, identifies the affinities between Moliner’s *Diccionario de Uso del español* and the Estudio’s lexicographic works.

Several studies discuss the modernization of the linguistic sciences in South America during the 20th century: Emiliano Battista, ‘Los programas de “Lingüística romance” entre 1924 y 1946. El giro dialectológico’, *BSEHL*, 8, 2012:119–41, explains the changes to the syllabus of the ‘Romance Linguistics’ course at the University of Buenos Aires introduced by Manuel de Montolío and specially by Amado Alonso; Emiliano Battista, ‘La mirada historiográfica de Manuel de Montolío. El debate entre positivismo e idealismo en la lingüística hispánica’, *Lauria, Lengua*, 61–75, evidences Montolío’s use of the ‘historiographical argument’ when discussing past linguistic theories; Emiliano Battista, ‘El giro epistemológico en la etapa fundacional del Instituto de Filología. Manuel de Montolío presenta el *Diccionario de habla popular argentina*’, *RASAL-L*, 1, 2012:95–112, deepens the innovative ideas implemented by Montolío when chairing the Instituto de Filología thanks to his assumption of positivism. Juan Antonio Ennis, ‘Rudolf Lenz en la encrucijada criolla’, *SigS*, 22, 2012:181–214, presents Lenz’s theories on Spanish and its relationship with Amerindian languages; Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, ‘Ideas lingüísticas en Hispanoamérica: el modelo de Espinosa Pólit’, *EFil*, 51:131–48, offers an exhaustive evaluation of *Resumen sintético de análisis gramatical y lógico*, written by Ecuadorians Aurelio and José Espinosa Pólit, including an extensive external and internal contextualization.

The works of key authors continue to be examined: M. Isabel López Martínez and Eulalia Hernández Sánchez, ‘Tratamiento de la arbitrariedad del signo lingüístico en los humanistas españoles de los siglos de Oro’, *RILing*, 15, 2012:207–22, pay special attention to Sánchez de las Brozas’s attempt to reconcile Plato’s and Aristotle’s ideas on the arbitrariness of the linguistic sign. Adrián Álvarez Fernández, *Martínez López contra Salvá. Análisis de una polémica*, Münster, Nodus, 2012, 246 pp., carefully examines the texts of both authors to deeply analyse Martínez López’s criticism of the lexicographical works of Salvá; Ricardo Escavy Zamora, ‘La presencia de Schleicher en la lingüística española del siglo XIX. El caso aislado de Antonio de la Calle’, *BGS*, 22, 2012:211–18, highlights the lack of influence of Darwinism in 19th-c. Spanish linguistics, apart from Calle. Héctor Hernández Arocha, ‘*Algunas ideas modernas en Bello: entre lingüística y filosofía del lenguaje’, *Wotjak, Estudios*, 101–10.

In addition, 20th-c. contributions to linguistics are starting to be assessed from a historiographical point of view. Several scholars examine the works of key figures: José Andrés Álvaro Ocariz, *Antonio Tovar, el filólogo que encontró el idioma de la paz*, Logroño, Sinindice, 2012, 300 pp., provides a biography of the linguist including a documental appendix; Emilio Ridruejo Alonso, ‘Resumen de la labor historiográfica de Juan M. Lope Blanch (1927–2002)’, *ALHisp*, 28, 2012:133–50, concludes that Lope Blanch’s epistemological and methodological approach to Historiography of Linguistics is influenced by his role as a philologist; José Polo, ‘La visión del dinamismo de la lengua en Manuel Seco (algunos testimonios extraídos de su propia obra: 1961–2006)’, *Seco Vol.*, 569–84, consists of a selection of quotes from Seco’s works on his definition of language; Alexandre Veiga, ‘*Sobre el concepto de dislocación en la teoría temporal de G. Rojo’, *Rojo Vol.*, 85–66. Scholars also analyse textbooks from the period and give account of different pedagogical and didactical approaches to teaching Spanish and related studies at

different levels of education: Vila, *Lengua*, contains several papers that deal with this topic from various perspectives. M. Antonia Martín Zorraquino, 'La enseñanza de la lengua española en el Plan Villalobos (1934): Características, fundamentos y proyección posterior', *Val Álvaro Vol.*, 265–74, highlights the innovative and progressive nature of Villalobos's project to teach Spanish in secondary schools; María Paz Battaner, 'Y por algo había que empezar: la metodología didáctica de la lengua y la literatura en 1961', *Seco Vol.*, 537–60, analyses Manuel Seco's postulates on the topic, particularly focusing on his sources.

HISTORY OF GRAMMATICAL CODIFICATION. Several works aim to evaluate certain grammatical subjects over a particular period of the Spanish grammatical tradition: Vicente Calvo Fernández, 'El concepto de impersonalidad verbal en la tradición gramatical española: de los orígenes a Correas (ca. 1350–1627)', *Rilce*, 28, 2012:385–405, studies the development of the terminology to explain verbal impersonality in Spanish in the first descriptions of the language. Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, 'Verbo y tradición hispánica. Conceptualización, gramatización, focos y fuentes', Lombardini, *Nucleos*, 13–57, extensively reviews the concept of *verb* in Spanish grammatical works published between 1771 and 1973 to prove there is no homogeneity in the so-called Spanish grammatical tradition. David Serrano Dolader, 'Noventa años de descripción de la morfología léxica española: tratados de formación de palabras en español (1920–2010)', *Val Álvaro Vol.*, 113–27, provides a short chronological and critical review of the 19 works discussing word formation published between 1920 and 2010. María Ángeles Calero Fernández, 'Visión histórica de la teorización del género gramatical y consecuencias en su aplicación a la enseñanza de ELE', San Vicente, *Discurso de género*, 17–34, shows the implementation, in textbooks of Spanish as a foreign language, of certain dogmatic ideas on Spanish gender that can be found in the grammatical tradition.

The grammatical texts published by the Real Academia Española are still surveyed in depth: Victoriano Gaviño Rodríguez, 'Nuevas pistas acerca de la edición "no tan fantasma" de la Gramática de la Real Academia Española de 1788', *BSEHL*, 8, 2012:95–118, uses typographical arguments to argue for the existence of the 1788 edition of the Real Academia Española's grammar. Susana Rodríguez Barcia, 'El papel de los ejemplos en la construcción de estereotipos. Análisis del Compendio de la Gramática de la Lengua Española (1931)', San Vicente, *Discurso de género*, 153–78, gives an account of the ultraconservative ideology found in the Academia's discourse through the analysis of examples mentioning men and women in the 1931 *Compendio*. Another two works examine the didactic transposition of concepts between the Academia's grammar and its *Epítomes* and *Compendios*, textbooks for primary and secondary school respectively. Gema Garrido Vélchez, 'De la Gramática al Epítome: la Real Academia Española ante la enseñanza gramatical. El caso de 1857', *RAHL*, 4, 2012:101–15, focuses on the appearance of the first *Epítome* and *Compendio* and their interaction and impact on subsequent editions of the *Gramática*; similarly, Marta Torres Martínez, 'La enseñanza de la formación de palabras en la gramática escolar académica (1857–1949)', *ib.*, 51–78, classifies the treatment of morphology in a selection of the Academia's works and exemplifies the correlation amongst them using their approach to appreciative morphemes.

Other school grammars are inspected from different angles: María José García Folgado, *Los inicios de la gramática escolar en España (1768–1813)*, Munich, Peniope, 254 pp., thoroughly studies the internal and external context that contributes to the proliferation of school grammars in Spain in the 18th c., highlighting their methodological eclecticism, a feature also identified by Pablo Postigo Olsson, 'La categoría "palabra" en manuales escolares españoles (1950–1990): entre la gramática tradicional y el estructuralismo', *RAHL*, 4, 2012:39–49, amongst most of the 50 textbooks he classifies according to their definition of *word*. Javier Medina López, 'El maestro

Ireneo González y Hernández y su doctrina gramatical en el contexto escolar de las Islas Canarias (s. XIX)', *ib.*, 133–54, vindicates the importance of González in the historiography of linguistics for his dual role as a practitioner and grammarian. Furthermore, three papers scrutinize Argentinian school grammars from an ethno-grammatical perspective and, in particular, emphasize the aspiration of certain didactic texts and practices to re-establish the country's linguistic identity: Esteban Lidgett, 'Apuntes sobre el problema de la lengua nacional en la gramática escolar argentina', Lauria, *Lengua*, 49–59; Guillermo Toscano y García, 'Una gramática de la nación argentina. Sobre *El libro del idioma*, de Pedro Henríquez Ureña y Narciso Binayán', *RAHL*, 4, 2012:155–65; María López García, 'La enseñanza de la lengua escolar como proyecto de identidad nacional: el contexto socio educativo' *ib.*, 117–32. Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, '*La investigación con series textuales en historiografía de la gramática. A propósito de la obra de F. Gámez Marín (1868–1932)', *RILL*, 11:149–70.

San Vicente, *Discurso de género*, contains papers evaluating the role of women in grammatical treatises to teach Spanish as a foreign language: Daniel M. Sáez Rivera and Margarita Borreguero Zuloaga, 'La presencia de las mujeres en los métodos y las gramáticas de ELE (1492–1726)' (99–113), highlight the marginal appearance of women in the early methods; Dolores Azorín, José Joaquín Martínez and Antonia Martínez Linares, 'La mujer como sujeto y objeto en los diálogos didácticos de los siglos XVI y XVII' (127–39), confirm the stereotypical vision of women captured in a corpus of didactic dialogues; Carmen Castillo Peña, 'Análisis ideológico del discurso metalingüístico. La mujer en las gramáticas de español para italianos del siglo XVI' (115–26), discusses the assimilation by the authors of two Spanish grammars for Italian speakers of the preponderant beliefs of the period; Luisa Chierichetti, 'La representación de la mujer en los ejemplos de *Il perfetto dialoghista italiano e spagnuolo* y el *Unico metodo accelerato razionale*' (141–52), reinforces the hypothesis that these texts represent women as a reflection of their perception by society at the time.

Other treatises designed to teach Spanish as a foreign language are also considered: Félix San Vicente, 'Notas para el estudio de los "migliori autori" en la tradición de las gramáticas de español para italófonos', *Intralinea*, uses his review of the canonical authors quoted in a corpus of Spanish grammars for Italian speakers between 1786 and 1940 to assess the evolution of the genre; María Ángeles García Aranda, 'Los materiales empleados en la enseñanza gramatical del español en Francia: las gramáticas y métodos de José M. Lopes (1866, 1873 y 1892)', *RAHL*, 4, 2012:1–21, describes Lopes's works, method and sources and stresses the essential role played by the book industry in foreign language acquisition in the 19th century; Covadonga López Alonso, 'La calidad de la descripción gramatical en *La parfaite méthode pour entendre, écrire, et parler la langue Espagnole* (1596)', *Val Álvaro Vol.*, 239–52, assesses the typology of this text's grammatical description in its context; Emilio Ridruejo, 'Notas sobre la sintaxis de Doergangk', *ib.*, 253–64, describes in detail Doergangk's *Institutiones in linguam hispanicam* (1614), giving account of its influences and comparing it with the rest of this author's works. John Kuhlmann Madsen, '*El lugar de la sintaxis en las primeras gramáticas españolas para daneses', *Rojo Vol.*, 517–28.

The interconnection between linguistics and philosophy is extensively evaluated, particularly on school grammars: *La recepción de la ideología en la España del siglo XIX*, ed. Vera Eilers and Isabel Zollna, Münster, Nodus, 2012, 197 pp., contains seven papers which highlight the impact of ideology in several 19th-c. logical and grammatical Spanish texts. Likewise, the distinction between logical and grammatical analysis established during the 18th c. and its progressive implementation in Spanish American grammars are also investigated. Scholars agree that the distinction between both concepts is sometimes vague: Elvira Narvaja de Arnoux, 'La primera gramática escolar "general" publicada en Buenos Aires en los años de la independencia: la *Gramática Española o Principios de la Gramática General aplicados a la Lengua Castellana* de

Felipe Senillosa', *HEL*, 34, 2012:43–61; Gerda Hassler, 'Los conceptos de "análisis lógico" y "análisis gramatical" en las gramáticas de la primera mitad del siglo XIX', *RAHL*, 4, 2012:23–37; María Luisa Calero Vaquera and Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, 'La transferencia del análisis lógico al gramatical en España durante el primer tercio del siglo XX: el caso de Ezequiel Solana (1863–1931)', *RILing*, 15, 2012:187–205; Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, 'Relaciones entre pensamiento pedagógico y teoría gramatical en España durante el primer tercio del siglo XX', *Rilce*, 29:514–44.

LEXICOGRAPHY. Manuel Alvar Ezquerro, *Las Nomenclaturas del español. Siglos XV–XIX*, Madrid, Liceus, 721 pp., is an essential volume giving a chronological review of 150 thematic lexical repertoires (monolingual, bilingual and multilingual) of the Spanish tradition. Particular periods in the development of the monolingual lexicography are also evaluated: María Águeda Moreno Moreno, 'Modelos y métodos de la lexicografía etimológica. La "maldición" de Babel hasta el *Tesoro* (1611) de S. de Covarrubias', *RAHL*, 5:1–25, looks at its origins and concludes the main aim of the authors of the period is to vindicate the Spanish language; Ignacio Ahumada, 'Ideología y corrección lingüística: los precedentes peninsulares de los diccionarios de dudas', *Seco Vol.*, 55–68, links two lexicographic traditions by considering two 18th-c. dictionaries on linguistic correction precedents of the modern dictionaries of doubts; Verónica C. Trujillo-González, 'Los libreros franceses y el desarrollo de la lexicografía española e hispanoamericana del siglo XIX: difusión e influencia', *ERB*, 34.1:9–22, details the business opportunity identified by French booksellers in publishing Spanish dictionaries during the 19th c. on account of the political circumstances. Another two studies examine key works on the discipline: Manuel Alvar Ezquerro, 'A vueltas con el *Nuevo diccionario* de Roque Barcías', *Corrales Vol.*, 59–70, solves several unanswered questions linked to the editorial matters, structure and contents of Barcías's dictionary; María Águeda Moreno Moreno, 'El método lexicográfico onomasiológico de Eduardo Benot [1899]', *ERB*, 34.1:23–39, highlights P. M. Roget's influence on Benot's dictionary, but also emphasizes its originality in the selection of terms; Marta Torres Martínez, 'Incorporación de andalusismos en el *Diccionario de la Lengua Española* (1917) de José Alemany y Bolufer', *ib.*, 41–68, investigates the Andalusisms present in Alemany's volume, compiled in an excellent Appendix that includes information on the first dictionary that catalogues each word as an Andalusism.

Covarrubias's *Tesoro lexicográfico de la lengua española* receives exceptional attention on the 400th anniversary of its publication. Éva Feig, *Der Tesoro (1611) als Schlüssel zu Norm und Usus des ausgehenden 16. Jahrhunderts*, Frankfurt, Lang, 1043 pp., presents a meticulous analysis of the dictionary achieving relevant conclusions for the discipline and also for the history of the Spanish language. Two contributions compare certain features of Covarrubias's repertoire with the *Diccionario de Autoridades*: Elena Imeda Molina, 'La tradición en el léxico de la indumentaria: análisis comparativo del *Tesoro* de Covarrubias y el *Diccionario de Autoridades*', *TDig*, 25, confirms the influence of Covarrubias in the Real Academia's dictionary by analysing 19 words from the costume lexical field; Carmen Marimón Llorca and María Isabel Santamaría Pérez, 'El estereotipo social femenino a través del léxico sobre las relaciones de parentesco: del *Tesoro* de Covarrubias a *Autoridades*', San Vicente, *Discurso de género*, 211–23, conclude both texts represent the society of their period, including the different roles assigned to men and women, although *Autoridades* also promotes men's authority and power. Other questions studied include etymologies, orthography or the comparison with other Covarrubias texts: Carmen Galán Rodríguez and María Isabel Rodríguez Ponce, '*Utraque ex ore*: los pecados de la lengua en los *Emblemas* de Covarrubias', *BSEHL*, 8, 2012:3–22, dissect Covarrubias's emblems linked to the sins of language and their impact on the *Tesoro*; György Sajó, '*Las etimologías hebreas de Sebastián de Covarrubias: procedimientos declarados y subrepticios en el *Tesoro de la lengua castellana o española* I', *BRAE*, 93:125–53 and György Sajó, '*Las etimologías hebreas de Sebastián

de Covarrubias: procedimientos declarados y subrepticios en el *Tesoro de la lengua castellana o española* II', *ib.*, 487–520; Mercedes Quilis Merín, *'Observaciones sobre pronunciación en el *Tesoro de la lengua castellana o española* (1611) de Sebastián de Covarrubias', *BGS*, 23:71–86.

Dictionaries published by the Spanish Real Academia are also investigated: Enrique Jiménez Ríos, *La crítica lexicográfica y el Diccionario de la Real Academia Española. Obras y autores contra el Diccionario*, Corunna U.P., 336 pp., compiles and analyses the criticism received by the Academia's lexicographic work, including the first judgements of the *Diccionario de Autoridades*, satirical comments and the more recent scientific constructive comments made by specialists; on the same topic, Rafael Rodríguez Marín, 'Clarín, la Academia y el Diccionario', *Seco Vol.*, 381–416, postulates Clarín's criticism to the Academia is part of the *voz hostil* against the corporation started by Antonio de Valbuena. Two contributions look at the dictionaries' forewords: Susana Rodríguez Barcia, 'El diccionario como producto editorial: estrategias de valorización en los prólogos de los diccionarios académicos de la primera mitad del siglo XIX', *RAHL*, 5:27–39, discovers seven different strategies adopted by the Institution in its dictionaries' forewords to enhance its scientific and editorial value; Félix San Vicente and Hugo Edgardo Lombardini, 'Prólogos del *DRAE* (1780–2001): cánones formales y de contenido', *Nomdedeu, Avances*, 479–94, evaluate the textual and rhetoric dimension of this part of the dictionaries to highlight both the recurrent topics and the lack of consistency between them when discussing certain aspects. Ivo Buzek, 'Caló: una marca polifacética en la historia de la lexicografía académica', *ERB*, 34.1:69–90, tracks the use of the mark *caló* in the Institution's dictionaries from the end of the 19th c. and concludes it is used heterogeneously because of the Academia's lack of interest in this lexical area; José J. Gómez Asencio, 'Clase de palabras en diccionarios académicos', *Corrales Vol.*, 361–79, trails the definition of each part of speech in a selection of the Academia's dictionaries highlighting its coincidences and discrepancies.

The history of specialized lexicography and terminological dictionaries is studied by Bertha M. Gutiérrez Rodilla, 'El *Vocabulario terminológico* de medicina de Manuel Hurtado de Mendoza', *RFE*, 92, 2012:249–72, who justifies the appearance of this text as a consequence of the ambiguous terminology used by practitioners in the 19th century; Marta Torres Martínez, 'Interés por la formación de nuevas palabras en el *Diccionario general y técnico hispanoamericano* (1918), de Manuel Rodríguez-Navas', *RAHL*, 5:63–75, evaluates the inclusión of morphemes linked to technical words in this dictionary. *QF*, 17, 2012, 'Lengua y ciencia: recepción del discurso científico', publishes papers on the topic: Marta Gómez Martínez, 'Un glosario de astronomía escondido en las páginas de un manual traducido en el siglo XVII' (97–110), classifies the definitions of words linked to astronomy found in the Spanish translation of *De Sphaera Mundi* made by Luis de Miranda in 1629; Bertha Gutiérrez Rodilla, 'Cuando las instituciones no apoyan las iniciativas de los científicos: el caso de la Real Academia de Medicina y algunas propuestas lexicográficas' (161–72), postulates the lack of support by the institutions as one of the main reasons why *El diccionario de higiene veterinaria* (MS from the 18th century) by Joaquín de Villalba was never published; Pilar Díez de Revenga Torres and Miguel Ángel Puche Lorenzo, 'Los repertorios lexicográficos españoles sobre minería' (173–88), gives a detailed description of the repertories of this kind from its origins in the 17th c. to the confluence of different lexicographical traditions in the 19th century.

Authors also focus on contrastive dictionaries from Chile, Cuba and Andalucía: Soledad Chávez Fajardo, 'El tratamiento de los afijos en un diccionario normativo. El caso del *Diccionario de chilenismos y de otras voces y locuciones viciosas* de Manuel Antonio Román (1901–1918)', *RAHL*, 5:137–57, reflects on the pragmatic dimension of the dictionary through the analysis of two affixes; Darío Rojas Gallardo and Tania Avilés Vergara, 'La recepción de *Voces usadas en Chile*

(1900) de Aníbal Echeverría y Reyes entre sus contemporáneos’, *BFC*, 47.2, 2012:149–75, points out the positive and mainly negative characteristics of *Voces usadas en Chile* according to six authors that reviewed it when it was published. Soledad Chávez Fajardo, ‘Actitudes lingüísticas y glotopolítica en el español de Chile. Un enfoque diacrónico a través de los paratextos de sus codificaciones lexicográficas diferenciales (1895–2010)’, Muhr, *Pluricentric Languages*, 439–56. Humberto López Morales, ‘Los orígenes de la lexicografía hispanoamericana: Esteban Pichardo’, *Corrales Vol.*, 393–99, sums up the main attainments of Pichardo as a pioneer of differential lexicography in America; also on Pichardo’s work, Mariano Franco Figueroa, ‘Provincialismos y purismo en el *Diccionario provincial casi razonado de voces y frases cubanas* de Pichardo’, *ib.*, 265–83, evaluates the author’s intention to incorporate Cuban terms into the standard Spanish, which means accepting only the prestigious varieties; Ignacio Ahumada, ‘Sobre la atribución del “Diccionario de voces gaditanas” (1857) al erudito Adolfo de Castro’, *ib.*, 21–34, judges Adolfo de Castro’s work as a lexicographer, with special attention to his sources; Ignacio Ahumada Lara, ‘Voces andaluzas en la obra del naturalista Clemente y Rubio: “Provincialismos de Andalucía” (1809)’, *BRAE*, 93:291–318.

Regarding bilingual lexicography, authors analyse dictionaries combining Spanish with American and European languages as well as other languages from the Iberian peninsula: Laura Romero Rangel, ‘Innovaciones lexicográficas del primer diccionario de la Nueva España: el *Vocabulario castellano-mexicano* (1555) de Alonso de Molina’, *RAHL*, 5:41–62, confirms Nebrija’s impact on Molina’s work, but she also explains the innovative strategies used in the dictionary to codify the syntactical and lexical particularities of Nahuatl. Esther Hernández, ‘Remarks on 17th-century Bilingual Dictionaries of Spanish and Indigenous Languages of America’, *BGS*, 23:103–20, provides an updated list of primary sources and stresses Nebrija’s influence in the genre. Magdalena Coll, ‘Prácticas lexicográficas del siglo XIX en territorio uruguayo: de la nominación al registro de piezas de museo’, *RAHL* 5:115–36, defines two different lexicographic techniques used by authors to codify the indigenous languages in bilingual dictionaries. Carmen Cazorla Vivas, ‘Traductores y maestros de lenguas: gramáticas y vocabularios, el caso de De la Torre y Ocón (1728–1731)’, *CDi*, 13:51–73, offers a complete study, including sources, microstructure and macrostructure and the external and internal context in which *El maestro de las dos lenguas. Diccionario español y francés en dos tomos* (1726–1728) was developed. M. Dolores Sánchez Vales, ‘Fontes do *Diccionario gallego-castellano* (1913–1928) da Real Academia Galega: Xoán Manuel Pintos, Eduardo Pondal, Benito Vicente Payzal’, *Madrygal*, 16:95–102, details the qualitative importance of the sources to incorporate popular words to the first dictionary written by the Academia Galega.

ORTOGRAPHY AND GRAPHEMICS. Works on the history of Spanish orthography explore certain controversies, usually linked to the hegemony of the Spanish Royal Academy and different attempts to simplify its rules: María Luisa Calero, ‘Cuatro palabras sobre las lenguas y su escrituras (1868): Una nueva propuesta de ortografía simplificada’, *Luque Vol.*, 99–112, proves this text belongs to the theoretical trend that defends a phonic orthography. Juan Antonio Frago, ‘Razones de las reformas ortográficas en la América independiente y causas de su fracaso’, *BFC*, 47, 2012:11–46, understands the proposals of American authors who suggested local orthographies were never implemented because of the well-established use of the Academia’s rules. Laura Villa, ‘“Because When Governments Speak, They Are Not Always Right”: National Construction and Orthographic Conflicts in Mid-Nineteenth-Century Spain’, Langer, *Language and History*, 209–27, examines the linguistic and extralinguistic consequences of the imposition of the Spanish Academy’s orthography in mid 19th-c. schools. Lola Pons Rodríguez and Daniel M. Sáez Rivera, ‘La enseñanza escolar de la lengua española en Andalucía en los umbrales del XIX: introducción

al “Diálogo ortográfico” de A. Balbina Lozano’, *CDi*, 13, 2013:111–46, analyse the *Diálogo*, highlighting the author’s adherence to the Spanish Academy’s orthographic doctrine. On a different topic, María José Martínez Alcalde, ‘Observaciones sobre pronunciación en ortografías castellanas de autores valencianos (siglo XVIII)’, *Echenique Vol.*, 113–36, underlines the accurate descriptions of Spanish pronunciation found in orthographies written by bilingual Valencian authors. Marina Maquieira, *‘La letra y en las reflexiones ortográficas sobre el español posteriores a Nebrija’, *Rojo Vol.*, 529–42.

PHRASEOLOGY. *RDi*, 10, 2012 contains several articles on the history of phraseology: Luis Pablo Núñez, ‘Historia textual de los *Refranes* de César Oudin’ (19–29), demonstrates that only the Paris editions of the *Refranes* published until 1625 add new items to the *princeps*; M. Jesús Redondo Rodríguez, ‘El universo fraseológico en la obra de John Stevens: los proverbios en el *A new Spanish and English Dictionary*’, (30–38), stresses the innovative presentation of proverbs in Stevens’s volume, integrated in the dictionary; Gustavo de Pablo Segovia, ‘La colección de refranes de James Howell’ (50–58), details the sources and the translation strategies used by the author when incorporating sayings in his dictionary. In addition, Esteban T. Montoro del Arco, ‘Luis Montoto y Rautenstrauch (1851–1929), fraseólogo’, *CFG*, 14, 2012:175–201, postulates that Montoto is the first author to establish the distinction between paremiology and phraseology; Inmaculada Penadés Martínez, ‘La Fraseología y su objeto de estudio’, *LinRed*, briefly describes the origins of the discipline in Spain.

2. DIACHRONIC SYNTAX

Several significant collective volumes were published in 2012 and 2013, particularly *Actas del VIII Congreso Internacional de Historia de la Lengua Española*, ed. Emilio Montero Cartelle, 2 vols, Santiago de Compostela, Meubook, 2012, xvii + 1204, xii + 1205–2729 pp. Vol I Part I contains the articles of the plenary speakers, among which the following: J. L. Girón Alconchel, ‘Los relativos compuestos españoles y su interés para la teoría de la gramaticalización’ (57–75), which analyses composed relative pronouns, such as *el que* and *el cual*, in view of the grammaticalization process of the definite article, and J. Kabatek, ‘Nuevos rumbos en la sintaxis histórica’ (77–100), a critical reflection on today’s research on diachronic syntax, which also puts forward a series of guidelines for future research within this domain.

Part II covers the contributions to the round tables. The first section contains papers which focus on the relation between grammatical change and discourse analysis, including R. Cano Aguilar, ‘Sintaxis histórica y construcción del discurso: oraciones complejas y períodos en castellano medieval’ (217–28), who discusses the occurrence of subordinating structures in the Middle Ages; W. Oesterreicher, ‘Innovación y cambio gramatical: formulaciones *ad hoc*, difusión de innovaciones y formas del cambio lingüístico’ (229–46), a theoretical discussion of how grammatical change arises, in which it is argued that it can also spring forth from shifts in the variational space which cause a status change of the phenomenon under examination; and M. Porcar Miralles, ‘La construcción del discurso científico: “a propósito” de las operaciones discursivas’ (247–61), which traces the grammaticalization of the discourse marker ‘a propósito’ on the basis of scientific texts. Another round table dealt with grammaticalization and its relation to orality. In this section, C. Company Company, ‘Reanálisis múltiple, gramaticalización e incertidumbre categorial en la formación de los adverbios en *-mente* del español’ (301–14) examines the grammaticalization of the adverbs in *-mente*; J. Elvira, ‘Gramaticalización y lexicalización: ¿opuestos, paralelos, convergentes...?’ (315–25), provides a critical reflection on the boundaries of grammaticalization and lexicalization; and D. Jacob, ‘Cambio gramatical y

discurso oral: aspectos semióticos, sociológicos y cognitivos' (327–42), discusses the correlation between grammatical change and oral discourse, as well as the relevance of oral and written speech in grammatical change.

Vol. I part III contains the contributions to the different thematic sessions, one of which deals with diachronic morphology and syntax. In this section, various articles are concerned with the diachronic evolution of verbal constructions. P. Arroyo Vega, 'Perspectiva diacrónica en torno a algunas construcciones pronominales con verbos intransitivos en español' (595–606), studies the diachronic relation between the semantic and morphosyntactic properties of inaccusative verbs which can appear in pronominal constructions, such as *ir/irse* or *caer/caerse*. S. Balasch, 'Revisión amplia de la variación *deber (de) + infinitivo* en la diacronía del español' (607–20), examines the historical variation in cases in which *deber (de)* is followed by an infinitive in the 13th to 15th cs on the one hand, and the 20th c. on the other. Similarly, E. Martínez Díaz and M. R. Vila Pujol, 'La artificialidad prescriptiva y el uso de las perífrasis *deber + infinitivo* y *deber + de + infinitivo* en la historia de la lengua española' (911–22), trace the historical uses of the periphrastic constructions in which *deber (de)* is followed by an infinitive. F. del Barrio de la Rosa, 'Interferencia y variación en los romanceamientos bíblicos medievales: la posición final del verbo' (631–41), discusses verb-final constructions in two Biblical translations (*E6* and *General Estoria 4*) and examines whether their occurrence is due to the influence of the underlying Latin texts, which does not appear to be the case. S. U. Sánchez Jiménez, 'Acerca de *no sé qué*: gramática y pragmática' (1135–46), details the contexts for occurrence of *no sé qué*. J. A. Bartol Hernández, '*Habría dado* con el valor *dedissem*' (643–57), offers a study of the compound conditional such as *habría dado* for the expression of the irrealis in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. T. Berta, 'Frecuencia de fenómenos sintácticos arcaicos en construcciones tipo *haber + participio*' (673–81), studies structures made up by *haber*, a past participle and a direct object in the 13th to 16th cs for a number of syntactic factors, such as the presence/absence of number and person agreement between the past participle and the direct object. P. Fernández Martín, 'Estudio de la construcción *ser/estar + participio* en diversos textos de tipo jurídico-administrativo de los siglos XVI y XVII' (791–805), examines the constructions in which *ser/estar* are followed by a past participle in judicial-administrative texts from the 16th and 17th centuries. Likewise, P. Romani, 'La sintaxis del participio en los tiempos compuestos del castellano medieval' (1113–24), is concerned with the medieval syntax of past participles but in this case when used in compound tenses.

M. Bouzouita, 'Los futuros analíticos y sintéticos en la *Fazienda de Ultra Mar*' (695–706), verifies whether the syntactic criteria that have been advanced in the literature for the variation between the analytic and synthetic futures can stand up to scrutiny by examining the *Fazienda de Ultra Mar*. J. P. Sánchez Méndez, 'Tiempos verbales y tipos de expresión condicional en documentos coloniales novogranadinos de los siglos XVII y XVIII' (1147–58), discusses the different types of conditional expressions used in colonial document from New Granada from the 17th and 18th centuries. N. I. Stolova, 'El estado latente y la evolución de las construcciones aspectuales con el verbo "seguir"' (1185–92), describes aspectual constructions which contain the verb *seguir*, while M. L. Regueiro Rodríguez, 'La diátesis media: revisión histórica de su estatus gramatical y afirmación como categoría oracional léxico-sintáctica' (1095–1111), revisits the grammatical concept of middle voice from a historical perspective. B. López Meirama and E. Rivas, 'Diacronía de los esquemas intransitivos de *acabar* con complemento oblicuo' (899–910), sketches the diachronic evolutions of intransitive constructions with *acabar* and an oblique complement. C. Matute Martínez, 'Aspectos de variación de las locuciones verbales con sustantivos escuetos en la historia del español' (959–70), analyses the diachronic variation in verbal complexes with bare nouns.

The subsection on diachronic morphology and syntax also contains studies on aspects related to the arguments. For instance, both R. J. Blake and O. Velázquez-Mendoza, '*Seruire a*: orígenes primitivos de la *a* personal' (683–93), and M. Fernández Bernaldo de Quirós, 'La marcación diferencial del objeto en documentos de la Inquisición (1550–1650)' (777–89), discuss Differential Object Marking or the so-called personal *a*-marking of direct objects. Whereas the former article focuses on the early stages of the grammaticalization process of this phenomenon, the latter provides an analysis for its use in 16th- and 17th-c. inquisitorial documents. A minimalist analysis of object raising in Medieval Spanish is given by A. J. Gallego, 'Elevación a objeto en español medieval' (819–27).

The syntactic and interpretative properties of complex temporal expressions with *antes* and *después* are discussed in L. Brugè and A. Suñer, 'Las construcciones temporales complejas y el cálculo del tiempo en español medieval' (707–19). D. Nieuwenhuijsen, 'No es temporal, *antes* es adversativo: historia del valor adversativo de *antes*' (995–1005), on the contrary, does not consider *antes* to be a temporal marker but to be adversative. While I. M. Castro Zapata, 'Del participio a la preposición. Procesos de gramaticalización de *durante* y *mediante*' (721–33), details the grammaticalisation process from present participle to preposition for *durante* and *mediante*, V. Codita, 'Observaciones acerca de las locuciones prepositivas en la *Primera Partida*' (735–47), discusses prepositional locutions in the 13th-c. text la *Primera Partida*. Similarly, I. Gallego de la Puente, 'El Camino de Santiago en la evolución del castellano del siglo XIII: los resultados de la preposición SĪNE' (807–18), examines the descendants of the Latin preposition SĪNE in notarial documents of the 13th c. from north-western Spain, and H. Martínez García, 'Valor y uso de las preposiciones en el español medieval' (923–33), discusses the use and functions of medieval Spanish prepositions. E. Pato, 'Nivelación lingüística y simplificación: el uso de preposición + *tú* en la historia de la lengua' (1029–39), describes a case of linguistic levelling and simplification, the diachronic use of the preposition *de* followed by the personal pronoun *tú*. The diachronic variation between *poco* and *un poco* followed by an adjective is detailed in M. Sedano and N. Zabalegui, '*Poco/un poco* + adjetivo en la historia del español' (1159–69). Besides these contributions on prepositions/constructions involving prepositions, various papers deal with issues related to adverbs, such as M. M. Espejo Muriel and R. M. Espinosa Elorza, '*Quiçab, quiçá, quizá*' (749–60), and M. Fernández Alcaide, 'Adverbios léxicos y sus funciones en el castellano primitivo' (761–75), who analyse the variants of the adverb *quizá* and the functions of the lexical adverbs in Medieval Spanish respectively.

On subordinate syntax, G. Barraza Carbajal, 'Las oraciones subordinadas de objeto directo y los géneros textuales' (621–30), sketches an diachronic overview of the syntactic behaviour of direct object complement clauses in relation to the textual genres within which these clauses can appear. Whereas O. Julián Mariscal, 'La evolución moderna de dos locuciones condicionales exceptivas: *a menos que* y *salvo si*' (883–98), details the evolution of two conditional locutions that are exceptive, *a menos que* and *salvo si*, J. Miyoshi, 'Sobre la locución conjuntiva *hasta tanto que*' (983–93), studies the conjunctive locution *hasta tanto que*. Two articles concern relative clauses: the use of relative pronoun *cuyo* in the Middle Ages and in the Renaissance period is scrutinised by A. J. Meilán García, 'El pronombre relativo *cuyo* en el castellano medieval y renacentista' (971–82), and M. Suárez Fernández, 'La estrategia de retención del pronombre en las relativas no restrictivas en el Quijote' (1193–1204), focuses on the use of the pleonastic pronouns in non-restrictive relative clause in *Don Quixote*. E. Noh, 'Análisis de la inversión de los infinitivos medievales' (1007–14) discusses the inversión of medieval infinitives.

Finally, a small subset of papers discusses issues related to the nominal phrase, such as C. J. Pountain, 'Valores sociolingüísticos y funcionales de los posesivos en el español peninsular

del siglo xvi' (1059–72), and A. Serradilla Castaño, '¿Es una "variante invisible" la alternancia "artículo + posesivo + nombre" — "posesivo + nombre" en la prosa medieval? El caso del *Calila*' (1171–83), which both deal with possessive constructions, and J. Pozas Loyo, 'Aportación al estudio del artículo indefinido en español medieval y clásico' (1073–84), which discusses the indefinite article.

Vol II contains a section on the history of Spanish in the Americas, and various papers discuss the pronouns of address. M. Gutiérrez Maté, 'El pronombre *usted* en el español de Cartagena de Indias del siglo xvii y su "divergencia" de *vuestra merced*' (1889–1904), examines the use of the personal pronoun *usted* in Cartagena de Indias in the 17th c. and its relation to *vuestra merced*; and M. E. Vázquez Laslop, 'Evolución de los tratamientos directo e indirecto entre los poderes legislativo y ejecutivo en México (1821–2005)' (1981–92), reports on the ways in which the legislative powers were addressed in Mexico in the 19th and 20th century. The following section, on discourse analysis and historical pragmatics, also contains articles with a similar topic: M. Calderón Campos and M. T. García Godoy, 'La alternancia *él/usted* en una probanza de la Chancillería de Granada (1670)' (2047–54), in which the variation between *él* and *usted* is scrutinised in a 17th-c. text from Granada; L. C. García Aguiar, 'El sistema de tratamientos en las Novelas Ejemplares de Cervantes' (2167–78), which sketches the address system in C.'s *Novelas Ejemplares*. While A. E. León, 'Matices extralingüísticos en la diacronía de *vos* peninsular: siglos xvi y xvii' (2265–75), analyses the diachrony of *vos* in Peninsular Spanish in the 16th and 17th cs, D. M. Sáez Rivera, 'Vos como pronombre de tratamiento en el teatro del siglo xviii' (2375–91), discusses its use as a form of address in theatre pieces of the 18th century.

Another set of contributions in this subsection discuss the grammaticalization process of discourse markers and other type of markers, such as A. Fernández Sanmartín and M. García Salido, 'De adverbio oracional a marcador del discurso. Los casos de *naturalmente* y *a lo mejor*' (2127–38), in which *naturalmente* and *a lo mejor* are examined; M. P. Garcés Gómez, 'El proceso evolutivo de los marcadores *al fin y al cabo* y *al fin y a la postre*' (2153–65), which deals with the markers *al fin y al cabo* and *al fin y a la postre*; J. Rivas and I. Sánchez-Ayala, 'Procesos de gramaticalización en el desarrollo de las aportaciones reactivas: el caso de *efectivamente*' (2363–73), propose a grammaticalization analysis for *efectivamente*; the occurrence and meanings of the particle *e(t)* are detailed in M. Garachana, 'Discurso y gramática en el empleo de *e(t)* — *y* en textos medievales' (2139–52); the subject of study in E. Villegas Pinto, 'Gramaticalización de partículas modales en documentos andinos coloniales' (2465–75), is the grammaticalization of modal particles in colonial Andean documents. A. Suñer and I. Tirado, 'La expresión interjectiva ¡*ojo!*: Gramaticalización y herencia argumental' (2429–39), proposes a grammaticalization analysis for the interjection ¡*ojo!* Two contributions detail the grammaticalization processes of subordinating conjunctions, D. Ibba, 'Algunas precisiones sobre el proceso de gramaticalización de *maguer (que)*' (2251–64), discusses *maguer (que)*, whereas C. Manzano Rovira, 'Gramaticalización y variación lingüística de los nexos consecutivos de manera e intensidad-manera. Siglos xiii a xvi' (2289–99), describes the variation between different types of consecutive manner conjunctions from the 13th to the 16th century. R. M. Ortiz Ciscomani, and J. Reynoso Noverón, 'La determinación y el nombre propio. Un estudio histórico de pragmática social en español' (2313–23), examine the use of the article with proper names, and C. Sánchez Lancis, 'Gramaticalización y concatenación de preposiciones en la historia del español: la preposición *de*' (2393–2404), the grammaticalization and concatenation process of the preposition *de* throughout the history of Spanish.

CILPR 26, II, contains T. Berta, 'Orden sintagmático y concordancia en los tiempos compuestos de las lenguas romances medievales de la Península' (31–42), which analyses the agreement in compound tenses in the medieval Ibero-Romance languages, and C. Buenafuentes de la

Mata and C. Sánchez Lancis, *‘Evolución de algunas construcciones sintácticas con valor modal de intención en español: *tratar de/intentar/probar a + infinitivo*’ (71–82), which discusses the evolution of some syntactic constructions that have a modal value of intention such as *tratar de/intentar/probar a + infinitive*. Matute Martínez, ‘Hacia una caracterización dialectal de la interpolación en el castellano de la Edad Media’, *ib.*, VI, 155–64, sketches a diatopic panorama of interpolation, the medieval phenomenon in which a preverbal clitic pronoun is separated from the verb by another constituent.

3. SPANISH IN CONTACT

Specialists mainly discuss contact between Spanish and other languages spoken in America. Azucena Palacios Alcaine, ‘Contact-induced Change and Internal Evolution. Spanish in Contact with Amerindian Languages’, *Léglise, Variation and Change*, 165–98, exemplifies the consequences of linguistic convergence through the analysis of the interaction between the intrinsic evolution of American Spanish and its contact with Amerindian languages; Boyer, *Paraguai bilingüe*, is divided into four chapters, devoted to Paraguayan diglossia, bilingual education, code-switching, and legislation, and constitutes an excellent starting point for researchers interested in the sociolinguistic situation of the area, as it provides a complete overview. Alicia Avellana, *El español de la Argentina en contacto con lenguas indígenas. Un análisis de las categorías de tiempo, aspecto y modo en el español en contacto con el guaraní, el toba (qom) y el quechua en la Argentina*, Munich, Lincom, 2012, 399 pp., follows the postulates of distributed morphology as the theoretical framework to define the frequent transferable linguistic phenomenon from three Amerindian languages to Argentinian Spanish, particularly focusing on certain verbal categories.

Other scholars examine the interaction between Spanish and Guarani and confirm the stigmatization of the latter in Argentina: María Alejandra Vitale, ‘Representaciones del guaraní y el español en alumnado de Escuelas medias de la ciudad de Buenos Aires con población de familias guaraní hablantes’, *Linguística*, 28, 2012:21–40, concludes Guarani is largely discredited amongst secondary school students in Buenos Aires, although students with a Paraguayan parent think differently. Carolina Gandulfo, “‘Guaraní sí, castellano más o menos.’ Etnografía en colaboración con niño/as en una escuela rural de Corrientes, Argentina’, *SpCon*, 9, 2012:315–38, discovers that most bilinguals avoid identifying themselves as Guarani speakers (a sociolinguistic phenomenon named ‘Guarani-banning discourse’), through an original study in collaboration with three primary school pupils from 6th grade who interview first- and second-grade students. Also on Guarani and Spanish in contact, Maura Velázquez-Castillo and Mary Hudgens Henderson, ‘*Quiero para mi novio*. Aspectual uses of *para* in Paraguayan Spanish’, *JPCL*, 28:65–102, thoroughly explain the process of grammaticalization of *para* in the anticipated possession construction as an influence of the Guarani marker *-rã*; Alicia Avellana, ‘El español en contacto con el guaraní: valores aspectuales en el dominio nominal y clausal’, *RELing*, 43.2:5–36.

Other scholars assess the coexistence between Spanish and Quichua Aimara: Matt Coler and Edwin Banegas Flores, ‘A descriptive analysis of Castellano loanwords in Muylaq’ Aymara’, *LIAMES*, 13:101–13, corroborate that most of the loanwords from Spanish found in Muylaq’ Aymara involve semantic changes from different natures; Andrés Napurí, ‘Adquisición de las vocales anteriores del español por hablantes de quechua’, *Estudios Interlingüísticos*, 1:87–101 and Andrés Napurí, ‘Bases fonológicas del español andino: la relevancia de las vocales del quechua’, Muhr, *Pluricentric Languages*, 423–40, aim to eradicate the linguistic prejudice that postulates Spanish Andean vocalic system is deficient by demonstrating the influence of Quichua in its production, which is analysed in speakers with diverse degrees of bilingualism. In addition, two

contributions specify the role of Quichua-Spanish bilinguals from the Andean region of Ecuador in the appearance of certain verbal features in the Spanish variety spoken in the area: Stefan Pfänder and Azucena Palacios, 'Evidencialidad y validación en los pretéritos del español andino ecuatoriano', *CLAC*, 54:65–98, postulate that certain innovative values of past tenses in Spanish are created by speakers to cover their communicative needs; John M. Lipski, '¿Qué diciendo nomás?: Tracing the Sources of the Andean Spanish Gerund', *SpCon*, 10:227–60, finds the source of the transfer of Quichua *-s(h)pa* into Spanish in the missionary Quichua grammars from the 16th and 17th centuries.

Contact between Spanish and other Amerindian languages is investigated to a lesser extent: Ana Carolina Hecht, 'Entre silencios presentidos y voces anheladas. Ideologías lingüísticas sobre la vitalidad del toba en un contexto de desplazamiento por el español', *SpCon*, 9, 2012:293–314, reveals the optimistic attitude towards their language of most of the indigenous Toba speakers living in a Buenos Aires suburb, highlighting the differences between adults' and children's beliefs. Jim Michnowicz and Lindsey Carpenter, 'Voiceless Stop Aspiration in Yucatan Spanish: A Sociolinguistic Analysis', *SpCon*, 10:410–37, claim to be the first study on the external and internal factors affecting the aspiration of /ptk/ in Yucatan Spanish, evidencing that Yucatec Maya might influence this realization.

Interaction between Spanish dialects spoken in the area is also studied: Carola Mick and Azucena Palacios, 'Mantenimiento o sustitución de rasgos lingüísticos indexados socialmente: migrantes de zonas andinas en Lima', *Lexis*, 37:341–80, analyse the links between linguistic identity and language use through the results of 22 semi-structured interviews to Andean cleaners working in Lima, concluding these participants believe linguistic assimilation can help with social prestige; using the same corpus, Carola Mick and Azucena Palacios, 'Posicionamiento social y lingüístico en migrantes trabajadoras del hogar en Lima: los adverbios locativos como marcadores de identidad', *NRom*, 41, 2012:27–55, discuss several methodological issues using their analysis on the links between spatial reference and linguistic identity construction; also on migration, Rocío Caravedo and Carol A. Klee, 'Migración y contacto en Lima: el pretérito perfecto en las cláusulas narrativas', *LMig*, 4.2, 2012:5–24, combine a qualitative and quantitative evaluation of 108 interviews to assess the use of the simple past and the present perfect in narrative clauses and its possible fusion in different generations of migrants. Darío Rojas and Tania Avilés, 'Actitudes hacia dialectos del español usados por inmigrantes en Santiago de Chile', *BFC*, 48.2:97–117, conduct a study based on 400 participants and determine there are linguistic and extralinguistic factors that have an impact on their perception of dialects spoken by Peruvian, Argentinian and Colombian immigrants.

Still in America, several scholars carry out an holistic assessment of the use of Spanish in the United States and its interaction with English: Janet M. Fuller, *Spanish Speakers in the USA*, Bristol, Multilingual Matters, 2012, 188 pp., offers a complete sociolinguistic study covering current issues such as language ideologies, linguistic identity, representation in the media or the linguistic consequences of the phenomenon (particularly Spanglish and Chicano), amongst other topics. Dumitrescu, *Español*, compiles 17 papers on the topic containing useful literature reviews and new approaches to the field from different and innovative methodological perspectives, covering both internal and external matters. Humberto López Morales, '*Presente y futuro del español en los Estados Unidos', Wotjak, *Estudios*, 143–66; Manuel Díaz-Campos and Gregory Newall, '*El español en los Estados Unidos: una perspectiva general de la demografía, la historia y las características lingüísticas más relevantes', *EspA*, 98, 2012:127–60.

The topic is also investigated from an internal point of view: José Esteban Hernández and Rubén Armado Maldonado, 'Reducción de /-s/ final de sílaba entre transmigrantes salvadoreños

en el sur de Texas', *LMig*, 4.2, 2012:43–67, demonstrate, using the example of the /-s/ weakening, how linguistic changes in migrants start at the first stages of their trip as part of their linguistic accommodation process. Also on linguistic accommodation, Michael R. Woods and Susana V. Rivera-Mills, 'El tú como un "mask": *Voseo* and Salvadoran and Honduran Identity in the United States', *SHLL*, 5, 2012:191–216, conclude that immigrants from El Salvador and Honduras use either *tú* or *vos* as an strategy to show solidarity between Central American immigrants or as an ethnolinguistic mask to facilitate integration. Manuel J. Gutiérrez, 'Hablando en chiquito: *-ito* en el español de Houston', *BSS*, 90:295–313, identifies an increase in the use of the suffix *-ito* in generations with more contact with English. Yolanda Congosto Martín, '*Lenguas en contacto y prosodia. La entonación del español en hablantes bilingües mexicanoamericanos', *LEA*, 34, 2012:37–66.

Other papers examine the appearance of Spanish in different contexts in the United States. There is an increasing interest in evaluating the implications of use of Spanish as an inherited language at different educational levels: Rachel Elizabeth Showstack, 'Symbolic Power in the Heritage Language Classroom: How Spanish Heritage Speakers Sustain and Resist Hegemonic Discourses on Language and Cultural Diversity', *SpCon*, 9, 2012:1–26, concludes that 'bilingual and bicultural students construct multiple discourses on language and identity in different contexts' in the classroom; Lina María Reznicek-Parrado, 'Habla de herencia del español en Estados Unidos: implicaciones para el entrenamiento de instructores en el nivel universitario', *Normas*, 3:161–81, highlights the specific learning needs of heritage speakers of Spanish studying the language at university as well as the importance of developing appropriate pedagogical instruments to cover them. Clara Burgo, 'Spanish in Chicago: Writing an Online Placement Exam for Spanish Heritage Speakers', *Borealis*, 2.1:199–207, explains the rationale behind the level tests developed by an institution that teaches Spanish for heritage speakers. Papers also research other contexts: Antonio Medina-Rivera, 'Officialization and linguistic acculturation of Spanish in the United States Catholic Church', *LPLP*, 36, 2012:149–65, includes an analysis of the language planning policies affecting the use of Spanish in the Church; Abraham David Benavides, 'Four Major Disaster Occurrences and the Spanish Language Media: a Lack of Risk Communication', *Disaster Prevention and Management*, 22:29–37, analyses the reasons behind Spanish-speaking media failure to warn population of certain recent natural disasters in the USA and the consequences.

Authors investigate Spanish in contact with other languages spoken in the Iberian peninsula from heterogeneous points of view. Contact between Spanish and Portuguese on both sides of the Atlantic is thoroughly investigated, mainly from a diachronical point of view: Micaela Carrera de la Red, *Lingüística Románica. Concepto y métodos: Lingüística de contacto entre el español y el portugués*, Saarbrücken, Editorial Académica Española, 2012, 450 pp, devotes Chapter 7 to the analysis of the interaction between the two languages from the Middle Ages to the present; A. Virginia Acuña Ferreira, 'Funciones socio-discursivas de las alternancias de gallego y español en la realización bilingüe de cotilleo', *SpCon*, 10:199–226, evaluates code-switching between Spanish and Galician when gossiping, concluding Galician is used in the central parts of the discourse and Spanish in the opening and the closing; Sara Gómez Seibane, 'Contacto de lenguas y orden de palabras: OV/VO en el español del País Vasco', *LEA*, 34, 2012:115–35, assesses the pragmatic and discursive functions of OV in Spanish spoken in the Basque country in order to specify the influence of Basque syntax in this dialect. Talia Bugel, '*El impacto de la integración regional Mercosur en la posición de variedades de español y portugués en el continuum no dominante/dominante', Muhr, *Pluricentric Languages*, 407–22.

The linguistic consequences of migration to Spain are also explored: Felipe Jiménez Berrio,

‘Análisis crítico de los programas de inmersión lingüística en el contexto escolar: una propuesta de mejora’, *LMig*, 4.1, 2012:33–62, deeply sets in a context the historical and present situation of immigrant pupils, particularly focusing on the current legislation in Navarre, in order to suggest potential changes to increase the support available; Laura Rodríguez Salgado, ‘Mantenimiento lingüístico y cultural de las comunidades inmigrantes: una visión desde Vigo’, *ib*, 2012:77–98, confirms the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between linguistic maintenance and integration, through a qualitative study consisting of three interviews; Steve Marshall, ‘The Story of the *tallat*. Latin American Bar Workers, Catalan-speaking Customers, and Coffee’, *SpCon*, 9, 2012:400–19, reveals the problems faced by non-Catalan speaking waiters, using the example of customers ordering a type of coffee named *tallat*; María Victoria Mateo García and Ester Trigo Ibáñez, ‘*Migración y contacto lingüístico. Lenguas de origen en Almería según el factor social edad’, *Luque Vol.*, 215–28.

Jonathan Jolmquist, ‘Spanish/English Contact in Rural Puerto Rico: Sociolinguistic Variation, Context, and Text’, *SpCon*, 10:390–409, examines the limited use of English in rural Puerto Rico through a complete study including recordings and questionnaires on speakers’ attitudes and beliefs; Sonia Yamile Sánchez López, ‘El español en el mundo árabe. El caso del Sahara Occidental’, *Lenguas en Contacto y Bilingüismo*, 4, 2012:1–12, postulates that Spanish is considered an identity tool by those Sahrawi people who see themselves as an independent country and not a colony.