BONANO, Mariana
Polemic essay and the left literary critic in Argentina. Notes for a debate on realism poetics and national narrative in 1960’s

During the last decades, critics from different disciplinary fields in Argentina have revised the left-winged thought. Diverse studies that appeared along the decades of 1990 and 2000 were focused on Marxist legacies and the restitution of a left culture memory. As far as literary studies are concerned, current critics have not yet accomplished the exam of the essay-writings related to the left-winged intellectuality. This research paper intends to contribute to the history of the polemic around realism in Argentina by analyzing and confronting three essays which appeared in the 1960’s: Realismo y realidad en la narrativa argentina, by Juan Carlos Portantiero (1961), "La cuestión del realismo y la novela testimonial argentina", by Héctor Schmucler (published in Pasado y Presente, April-June of 1963), and "La poética realista en Argentina", by Ariel Bignami (published in Macedonio, winter of 1970). The present work aspires to show the way in which the authors move towards the essay genre in its condition of discursive practice that combines the approach of literature with the sociological perspective, and the cultural production analysis with the will of revising national history.

CENSABELLA, Marisa
Deverbative Nominalization in Toba

In this paper we deal with the nominal deverbative mechanisms in toba (Guaycuruan family, Argentina). Data comes from a ten hours narrative corpus and the lexical items published in Alberto Buckwalter’s Vocabulario Toba (1980). We present the affixes that enable the derivation of words connected with actions or states and the agentive, instrumental, locative, objective and resultative nouns. Besides, we study the grammatical gender selected by each affix, showing that the choice is morphologically controlled. Finally, from a dynamic-synchronic perspective, we hypothesize that the resultative affix could be considered as an evidence of the creation of a passive diathesis in this Amerindian language.

ESPÓSITO, Fabio
The Serials of the Sud-América Newspaper. The Argentine Patricians' Novels in the Political Press of the 1880s

The rise of the novel in Argentina was closely related to the Buenos Aires's press. On the one hand, newspapers became tools to shape the public opinion;
on the other hand, they developed into fields where the novel was used to explore the processes of social changes. This paper has been dedicated to the analysis of the *Sud-America* newspaper (1884-1892) and its serials, as far as its communicational strategies that joined every section may concern. At the same time, it has been written to investigate the use of the novel as a political instrument to reinforce the newspaper's propaganda. At first, it describes the Argentine press modernization process during the last two decades of the Nineteenth Century. Then, it provides details about the mayor features of *Sud-América* regarding its treatment of political news. Finally, it considers some of the novels published in it, particularly *Fruto vedado* by Paul Groussac, focusing on its enunciation frames in order to establish links with other political messages of the newspaper.

**FERRARI, Jorge Luis**  
*The achievements of Juan José Hernández Arregui's Texts as Political Fighting Places*

The certainty that discourse articulates ideological processes and linguistic and communicative phenomena allows the analysis of Juan José Hernández Arregui's works to show the existence of two spheres: a political and a cultural ones. Their interchange reveals the author's intellectual position and the important role ideology plays in the fight for the symbolical control of culture in Hernandez Arregui's texts.

**FERRERO Adrián**  
*Politization of 'Minor Genres' in Angélica Gorodischer's Works*

The debate about the definition of some concepts such as 'popular' and 'mass' culture and the value judgments passed on them has been present throughout the Twentieth Century and has occupied mainly the intellectual thought. It seemed as if the cultivated people of the times perceived those terms as threatening manifestations to their traditional universe. With the purpose of giving a brief account of the landmarks in the history of this cultural phenomenon and attempting to define some delimitative categories to establish constellations of sense, the present work will center upon Ana María Amar Sánchez’s thesis (2000). According to her, a *corpus* of texts belonging to Latin American literature proceeded to the appropriation of mass cultural aspects, while in that very same operation, it separated from it. According to Amar Sánchez, this double-sided effect would have politicized those 'mass' elements and resulted in a type of atypical literature. Our paper intends to expand the *corpus* of authors studied by Amar Sánchez as well as the genres included in her analysis, bringing in exponents from science fiction, especially Angélica Gorodischer's works. Moreover, we will
study how this storyteller from Rosario politicizes those mass contributions by crossing them with gender issues.

GUERRERO, Lilián y ESTRADA FERNÁNDEZ, Zarina
Linking Strategies of Completion Clauses in Prima Bajo and Yaqui

This article explores completion clauses in two Uto-Aztecán languages genetically related, Pima Bajo and Yaqui. Regardless of the traditional definition of subordination on morpho-syntactic terms (i.e., embedded clauses), we propose that the relationship between the main predicate and its complements is the result of different juncture-nexus syntactic combinations, which correlate with different degrees of semantic cohesion. The specific relations between event integration and predicate-complement constructions in these languages are compatible but not identical to the cross-linguistic predictions of the iconicity principle: the closer the semantic relationship between the two events is, the stronger the syntactic link joining them will be, and vice versa. Independently of the grammatical combinations, the two languages show similar strategies to express related semantic concepts. However, both languages differ in degrees of syntactic integration. In Yaqui, the grammaticalization process is noticeable: the morphological structure —the tightest syntactic linkage— has been extended to almost all semantic domains. In contrast, Pima Bajo uses event serialization without morphological derivation. The most outstanding feature is that both languages prefer non-subordinated nexus, i.e., coordination and co-subordination to represent completion constructions.

MERBILHAÁ, Margarita
Last Barbarian After-Effects: Rural and Urban Representations in Manuel Ugarte’s Cuentos de La Pampa (1903)

We attempt to analyse Manuel Ugarte’s Cuentos de la Pampa (1903) by focusing on the problem of representation and the presence in discourse of modern urban experience and its impact on the rural world at the beginning of the twentieth century. These fictions are useful to investigate the way ideology influences scientific, sociological and political discourses on the so-called social matter, and the debates about national identity and institutional reforms even pending in those times. Thus, by reading Ugarte’s stories, we can find some imaginary solutions to concerns about the modernization experience that is considered to be an exclusively urban phenomenon. Actually, they emerge in response to a homology between the city and the present on the one hand, and the country and the past on the other. A second affair is the variety of values assigned to the country through fictional and rhetorical mechanisms, such as subjects figured in transit searching for a
refuge in the city or the vision of the indigenous world from a positivist and Darwinian paradigm, but including a representation of subjects being split in their cultural practices and embodying the transition.

MIRANDA, Lidia Raquel
Proximity or Distance in Oral Contexts of Use of voseo

The use of some oral forms —either voseantes or tuteantes— in the present subjunctive as well as in the present indicative and imperative, constitute a resource of Santa Rosa's inhabitants to stress distance between speakers, neither renouncing to the familiarity context nor reaching a formal register. It is possible to assign a zigzag play of deictic and social values to the use of acute and grave endings, which shows that the oral forms may remit to social and attitudinal situations, i.e., extra linguistic ones. This fact turns them into interesting elements of analysis in communicative contexts. Although the focus on a sample of occurrences restricted to the oral domain does not seek to limit the scope of voseo/tuteo choice, it centers the attention on interrelations between semantic categories, pragmatic intentions and specific conditions of deictic use. Such a crossing of aspects turns out to be operative, not only as a compulsory complement at the time of undertaking works related to socio-linguistic variability but also when it results necessary to articulate some theoretical assumptions that support an integrative analysis.

PODLUBNE, Judith
Crosswise Readings in Sur: Mallea and Borges on Kafka and Chesterton

In view of the concealed discussion between the antagonistic literary morals that distinguish Sur's literary supremacy in its first period, this work analyses the crossing of readings that Kafka and Chesterton's works and figures produce in Mallea and Borges. Resembling Victoria Ocampo, Mallea resorts to spiritual values with the aim of legitimising literary practice. Mallea believes in language original purity that makes literature become a manifestation of human beings' spiritual unity which is the direct expression of the writer's qualities and intimate conflicts. Against this humanist literary moral, Borges emphasises not only the artificial nature of literature but also the impersonality of literary subjects. The crossing of readings that this paper proposes allows for describing the confrontation that exists between both authors as well as reconsidering Borges's controversial position in the magazine.

REGÚNAGA, Alejandra
Derivative Morphology: Some Considerations About the Usage of Diminutives in the City of Santa Rosa (La Pampa, Argentina)
Derivative morphology plays a relevant role in Spanish word formation. As a matter of fact, diminutives are particularly productive in American dialects. In this paper we analyze the formal and functional mechanisms of diminutive suffixes used in the Spanish-speaking community of Santa Rosa, La Pampa (Argentina). Formally, we observed that allomorph -ito/a, sometimes doubled in -itito/a, was the only device found in the corpus. Functionally, we distinguished diverse values in order of frequency: the conceptual, augmentative, depreciative, and ironic usage of diminutives.

SOSA, Carlos Hernán
The Kindness of a "Fair" Judge: The Suitable Newspaper Serial's Masquerade (On Argentine Trials and Popular Fiction at the End of the Nineteenth Century)

During the last two decades of the 19th century, it was possible to recognize the signs of an incipient literary field that manifested itself through the creation and establishment of new ways of production and use of texts, which answered the demands of a considerable number of recently literate readers in Buenos Aires. During that process, the serial —especially, Eduardo Gutiérrez's works— occupied an exceptional place offering a double pleasure —empathetic and economical— that turns out to be useful for us to consider the singular regulations of the 1880's market of symbolic goods. The present piece of work will analyze the ad hoc accommodations that imposed on the elements that led into a contextual political reading in Gutiérrez's Juan Moreira. We will aim to review those adaptations by means of comparison between some episodes referred to in the successive trials against Moreira, especially those that involved the justice of the peace Marañón, and his fictional representations. The rearrangements made by Gutiérrez, as a professional writer and someone who knew his material very well, will permit us to appreciate the correlations between the determinations of the subject, the gauchesque literature tradition, where he inserted his work, and the contextual urgencies of the new readership.

SWIDERSKI  Liliana N.
Nationality in César Fernández Moreno' s Works

Argentine writer César Fernandez Moreno (1919-1985) refined a diversity of formal moulds and genres; nevertheless, it is possible to detect a nucleus that provides his work with unity, that is to say, the search for identity in writing and for writing. Following this analysis, two fundamental movements can be observed in his literary production; on the one hand, the attempt of emulating his father and differing from him —an arduous task for the ubiquitous
presence of Baldomero—on the other hand, the permanent struggle between confessional effusion (private) and poetry of social content (public). This conflict, intensified by the sesentistas, is an amplified projection of the tension between the world being ruled by Baldomero and the "external" world. In this context, the construction of national identity in César Fernández Moreno prospers from the link with other simultaneous processes such as the struggle for conquering an aesthetic ideology that synthesizes the native and the foreign; the opening of a channel of opinion, and finally, the need of becoming an independent and autonomous being.

VIRKEL, Ana
Conversational Affairs in Mapuche-Tehuelche Communities. Dialect Contact and Cultural Diversity

The starting point of our investigation is the hypothesis that the non-standard Patagonian variety is made up not only of phonological, grammatical and lexical features, but also of oral interaction patterns which are essentially different from those used in urban societies. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to investigate everyday conversations from a socio-pragmatic approach, in order to give account of the relationship between this form of verbal exchange and the socio-cultural context where its production occurs.

Our analysis is based on data collected during a field research carried on in two Mapuche-Tehuelche communities of the province of Chubut, in the Argentine Patagonia: Blancunte and Cerro Centinela. Recorded spontaneous dialogues and personal interviews form the corpus of analysis. The study focuses on the following structural constituents of conversation: pauses, silences and redundancy, within the frame of a theoretical pattern that allows us to identify a group of socio-demographic variables, which constraints the interacting behavior of the members of the investigated communities.

The analysis of the collected corpus shows the relationship between conversational structures and strategies, and the Amerindian culture, where the interaction develops. The conclusion is that cultural diversity clearly emerges from the pragmatic level of language.

ZAPATA, Mónica
Police Stories According to Angélica Gorodischer

This work analyses Angélica Gorodischer's police stories that constitute the anthology Cómo triunfar en la vida. We focus our analysis on the treatment of characters and intrigues, and on the subversion of the canonical detective stories of pure detection and clear identities. It is intended to elucidate the conjunction between feminism and postmodernism that Gorodischer tries to display in her writings.