ARRO, EVELIN
A Controversy About the Language of Literary Criticism.
(On Roland Barthes's Crítica y verdad)

The article investigates the controversy about the language of literary criticism originated in France in the sixties by the publication of the book Sur Racine by Roland Barthes. We specify the ways through which the author enters the polemic when writing Crítica y verdad, taking the dispute beyond a mere exchange of opinions. This work emphasizes both, the distinction carried out by the critic between the significant word and the symbolic word in order to establish the specificity of literary language, and Barthes’s proposal of an uncertain literary science whose main purpose is the creation of an adequate language to speak about literature.

Key words: language - symbolic word - significant word - literary science - literary criticism.

BLANCO PUENTES, JUAN ALBERTO
Modernity: Voices in José Eustasio Rivera’s La Vorágine

In this article we will identify the role played by each of the present voices in the individual or collective order in which they appear, and how each of them is translated in and against replica, among voices, and among the characters that Arturo Cova meets in his elopment, and which turn into ideological archetypes during the narration process. Even though the characters’ arguments expose their behaviour, they do not justify it. However, they are useful for critics to produce a coherent interpretation of the world created in La Vorágine by José Eustasio Rivera.

Keywords: Colombian literature - voices - novel and testimony - mental echoes - monologism/dialogism.

CATALIN, MARIANA
Childhood and Exile. Coming Back Home in Tununa Mercado’s La Madriguera

The recovery of past episodes from the perspective of the minimum is one of the generating lines of Tununa Mercado’s poetics. In this regaining, childhood storytelling becomes a recurrent nucleus. The present article intends to analyze the ways of narrating childhood in La madriguera, text in which the remembrance of such memories becomes central as a form of reterritorialization of the writing and consolidation of the author’s self-image. This detailed analysis on the author’s production will also allow us, on the one hand, to tackle the different ways Tununa Mercado uses to narrate childhood and; on the other, to confront these ways with the form the author chooses to write about other past experiences of hers as in the case of the narration of exile in En estado de memoria.

Keywords: Contemporary Argentinian Narrative - T. Mercado - Childhood Storytellings.
We consider discourse as practice in an attempt to understand/explain some characteristics of R. Palma’s Tradiciones peruanas (Peruvian Traditions) from a perspective that brings the social agent back by constructing the place in which it originates and pointing out the active role it fulfils by means of what we call “the agent’s competence and trajectory management”.

Emerging from an adverse and marginalizing background, Palma administers his resources, fundamentally his education and his convenient relationships with those who hold power. He inscribes his production where history and literature intersect; however, he defends the historical validity of his Traditions at the same time his prestige grows, while as criticism worsens, he highlights his popular origin and his links with fiction. As he lacks specific qualities that add to his reputation in the presence of specialist peers, he attempts resources which could enable him to capture the acceptance of non-specialist readers.

**Key-words:** Ricardo Palma - agent - competence management - discursive strategies.

**ELIZALDE, MARISA EUGENIA**

“Fervor Poético”: Creation and Precept(ive) in Lope de Vega’s Sonnets

The baroque poetry in Spain reveals the marks of traditionalism/petrarchism opposition, and it emerges from a textual space where tensions and the search for new patterns of expression become apparent. The sonnet, as a textual form, constituted a privileged ground for such inquiries. Thus some Lope de Vega’s sonnets will be analysed in this paper from two different perspectives: on the one hand, by exploring the idea of author / creator / tutor held in the figure of Lope; on the other hand, by taking into consideration the peculiar formal design of sonnets that permits to condense and combine linguistic signs, finally deriving into a semantic and connotative opening that allows the reader to participate in the production of meaning as well. Both, language and reader, will turn into the vertexes of a profound transformation in the literary discourse, in which already established models will be articulated with redefined ones.

**Keywords:** Spanish Golden Age Literature - Lope de Vega - Sonnets - Rethoric.

**GAISeR, MARíA CECILIA**

Applications of the functional grammar to spanish

The present work has two goals to accomplish; first of all, to apply the theoretical tools provided by the Functional Grammar perspective for the analysis of texts; and secondly, to attain an approximation to notions of genre and register. Thus, we will begin by exploring and analysing the theoretical and conceptual model proposed by such an approach in order to discover its possible applications to the Spanish system.

To make a start, we will make some methodologic considerations related to the study and development of the concepts and key ideas established by that perspective. Then we will try
a comparative analysis of two excerpts where the similarities and differences detected by applying its triple outlook—experiential meanings that encode our experiences of the world; interpersonal meanings that allow us to interact with others; and textual meanings that organize previous elements to construct coherent and relevant messages—are discussed.

The corpus consists of two pieces of writing that have been selected because they share the same topic: the role of grammar. One of them has been extracted from a manual on prosody, orthography and grammar of the Spanish Language; the other is an excerpt taken from an interview with the Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez, conducted during a debate triggered by his speech at the First International Congress of the Spanish Language that took place in México in 1997.

**Key words**: Systemic Functional Linguistics - grammar - Spanish - applications - genre and register.

**GERBAUDO, ANALÍA**

*Estela Figueroa and the “new Argentinian poetry”. Exploration and Reinvention of an Aldo Oliva’s Conjuncture*

This article expands a conjecture made by Aldo Oliva about Estela Figueroa’s poetry stemming from his characterization of her poetics. This objective entails working at many levels. First, a definition is offered about the type of intervention in speech that makes of Figueroa’s writing a signature, an object which is recognizable without the need of a name to identify it. Second, some thematic recurrences are pointed out: the obsessions that haunt her work intersect with the analysis of her rhetorical procedures which disclose decisions that contribute to state that her poetry is founded on a “poetics of despoilment”. Finally, her “poetics of sending” is described: her writing recollects the voice of the poets she respects, and also contributes to put her name beside theirs, building for herself a place next to those she invokes as she invites us to read their works. Aiming at the intersection of these two levels, we try to make it evident that Figueroa’s writing definitely inscribes her in the “new Argentinean poetry”, a form of art which reinterrogates what poetry can do, what it knows and does as it says.

**Keywords**: poetry - poetics - transference - genre - Estela Figueroa.

**LAMOSO, ADRIANA**

*The Face in the Mirror: Ezequiel Martínez Estrada and the Resemblance of an (Auto) configuration*

Ezequiel Martínez Estrada gives shape to the profile of a past life that seems strange to him, which consolidates in the necessary denial of a trajectory delineated in his writings, influenced by the distance that interposes from the duplicity of a self that is unknown and in which the manifestations of a multiple memory interfere.

The reconstruction of his personal history operates with the convincing support of the opposite desire, and with the feeling of restlessness that pushes him to reflect on his personal history with the purpose of recognizing his distinctive condition, which exceeds the possibility of what he can narrate.
The particular configuration of the characters in the story “No me olvides” (1956) provides them with particular features that separate them from the tipification of his conventions so as to adopt characters that single those peculiar traits out in the frame of representations that move away from what one expects.

The figure of the double self polarizes the visible circumstances which are not detachable from his inwardness. The manifestation of his intimate life intwines tightly with his self-configuration as an intellectual; the representations he unfolds in his essays are projected in a piece of writing that reinforces the legitimization of the value of truth in his own assertions. Such assumptions will be analyzed in the story mentioned above.

**Key Words:** Ezequiel Martínez Estrada - autobiography - narrative - construction - introspection.

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**MORILLAS, ENRIQUETA**

*Inaugural Texts: Patagonian Travellers’ Tales*

The corpus of the texts selected were written from the Discovery and Conquest periods to the end of the 18th century. In our opinion, those texts are of an impressive narrative quality. Their value resides in their literary essence —they are tales more than chronicles—, and in the fact that their authors were constrained by the Crown of Castilla to write them. Apart from the linguistic difficulty those writers faced to communicate the experience of an unknown world, they had a particular and prejudiced vision of the events which made them assume a peculiar position by the time they described the observable universe. Considering the conquerors’ writings, it is interesting to point out that they wrote from a more subjective point of view in accordance to the new literary patterns of the Modern Age. For this reason, particular stories stood out against general, natural and moral tales. As a matter of fact, Inca Garcilaso’s *Comentarios reales* provided an accurate example of this. Such a piece of art provided the literary ground for the tale and other brief genres —tradición, among them— to be born. This kind of stories appeared throughout the next centuries and constituted a strong stream for the Latin American literature.

As far as the Patagonian literature is concerned, we will focus our study on the period 1870-1914, when the modern Argentina was emerging. We will look for formal aspects in the texts and the understanding of what we consider to be our own. This presupposes the difficulty of building the Patagonian identity upon European statements and oscillating visions or representations of Otherness.

**Keywords:** Patagonian chronicles and journey literature - subjectivity - eurocentrism - otherness.

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**MORO, DIANA IRMA**

*Sergio Ramírez: The Modern Among Science, Journalism and Literature*

What does “to be modern” mean in Central America? That seems to be the key question—at least, part of it— to problematize the work of Nicaraguan writer Sergio Ramírez (1942).
“Félix concóloris” (Short Stories 1963) and the essay “Balcanes y volcanes” (Berlin 1973) are the texts chosen to fulfil that goal. The relationship between literature and journalism, the ordering action of science, and the reflection over language, all come to formulate the specific *topoi* that will enable us to glimpse a possible approach to the Central American region, in general, and Nicaragua, in particular, according to epistemological criteria that will define modern as opposite to pre-modern and non-modern.

**Key words:** Nicaragua - literature - language - science - journalism.

PÉREZ, ÁGUEDA
Phallus, Wretchedness, Identity: Reading Silvina Ocampo’s “La calle Sarandí”

This article examines four works whose main characters are children who have undergone extreme experiences which will influence the development of their identities and their attitude towards the social rules of their time. These works are: “La calle Sarandí” (Silvina Ocampo 1937), “The Snow Queen” (Hans Christian Andersen 1844), Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass (Lewis Carroll 1865 y 1872, respectively). Ocampo’s short story is analysed in depth from the perspective of gender studies in order to support the idea that the author denounces the violence through which phallocentric power keeps its hegemony and how this violence is used to annihilate feminine subjectivity. Next, this story is compared with Andersen’s and Carroll’s works to find out whether they are also critical of the social rules that shape the subjects’ identities. As regards this, it is shown that only Carroll and Ocampo have similar characteristics that allow us to consider them both as part of the same literary tradition.

**Keywords:** gender studies - comparative literature - wretched - social rules - identity.

RUEDA, NELLY E. M. y PÉREZ, ELENA DEL C.
The Persuasive Function of Metaphor in the Press

This work attempts to show the argumentative function of daily life metaphors in articles of opinion published in some Argentine newspapers. Based on Lakoff and Johnson’s theory of conceptual metaphor (1980), this article will show the ways in which frequently used metaphorical expressions in our culture are in fact manifestations of larger metaphorical concepts. Taking an article entitled “Norita’s dissection” as a starting point, we will analyze the metaphors the author makes use of to activate concepts such as: “ethics is a surface”, “honor is a fragile object”, “words are volatile substances”, “journalism is a building whose pillars are critical thinking, social responsibility, and respect for privacy”. Such concepts are organized around the conceptual metaphor “honor is a corpse to be dissected”, which supports the line of argument in our text. At the same time, this discursive device is used by the author to denounce acts of libel against people involved in tragedies and acts as a hypocritical social practice assented not only by the mass media but also by the readers’opinions.

**Keywords:** linguistics - cognition - metaphor - argumentative function - press.