Eduardo G. Bibiloni
Narratividad y Aspectualidad

In this paper I try to show that the notion of Narrativity, such as it was formulated in Greimas' theory in the sixties, can be recasted advantageously in terms of Aspectuality. I build my hypothesis upon the four aspectual classes originally brought forward by Zeno Vendler: states, activities, accomplishments, and achievements. I pay special attention to the subset of these classes constituted by accomplishments and achievements, both generally called events, in a narrow sense, or transitions, according to the terminology proposed by Pustejovsky.

The central claim of this paper is that the relevant features of events or transitions contribute to determine the narrative character of texts. However, by questioning whether Narrativity can be also constituted of activities, it is possible to refine the initial hypothesis, and to claim that the relevant aspectual feature concerning narrative texts must be understood not in the sense of mere termination or end of a state, but, instead, in the sense of end of a state and beginning of a new state.

In the last section, I give some indications about the connections between aspectuality and the temporal structure in narrative texts.

María de Los Angeles Carbonetti - Lidia Raquel Miranda
Hablar en futuro: la expresión prospectiva en el discurso oral de Santa Rosa

The aim of this article is to search some of the modalities used in oral speech in order to talk about future events. Starting from a field work, in the frame of urban sociolinguistics, we have confirmed particular uses of future utterances whose traditional grammatical explanation is not completely satisfactory. Then, the criterion of functional comparability constitutes the model of our analysis that allows us to overcome, in some way, the conflict between theoretical explanations and the evidence of discourse.

Edit García de Grégoire
La frase tener que+infinitivo como expresión de futuro

This article analyses the function of the verbal periphrasis "to
have to+infinitive" in the spoken language (Santa Rosa, La Pampa - Argentina). The author works on the frequency and the semantic values in the variability of the future tense expressions. Through a corpus of spontaneous recordings, this article shows the way that variation implies the use of modal forms in order to express the future.

**Marisa Malvestitti**

**El Objeto en la cláusula mapuche**

This article deals with the expression of the Object in the main clause in mapuche. At first, we make a brief presentation of some theoretical issues related to transitivity. Then, we indentify which semantic case roles may fill the Object syntactic position and the morphosyntactic devices that mark the variation of transitivity in the main clause. Our analysis is based on texts that proceed from the mapuche dialect spoken at the Línea Sur in the Río Negro province. As this dialect is undergoing an attrition process we also indicate some variations from mapuche’s grammatical norm.

**Nora Isabel Muñoz**

**La (des)agentivación en el lenguaje científico y en el de divulgación**

The purpose of this paper is to examine one of the grammatical phenomena involved in the process of transforming scientific texts into popularized texts: the (dis)agentivation, and its relation to the intelligibility of informative content. On the basis of a concept of "Agent" which is broader than the traditional one—including not only the human but also the animate and inanimate in general—we develop an index to measure the degree of (dis)agentivation, and we apply it to a corpus of medical texts. This index depends on three variables: the dominant type of process (Halliday, 1985); the nominalization phenomenon; and the explicit elision of the Agent, whenever the other variables allow it. We find a progressive increase in the "deletion" of Agents as texts move from popularized versions towards scientific register according to its effects on the "interpersonal" function ("despersonalization of message", Ciapuscio, 1992) or the "ideational" function (Halliday, 1985).
CARLA RIVARA - PATRICIA MALONE
Bilingüismo en la comunidad gitana santarroseña: actitudes lingüísticas y contextos de uso

This article presents the conclusions of a field research carried on within the gipsy community of Santa Rosa, La Pampa. We have determinated the social contexts for the usage of two linguistic codes—Spanish and Montenegrine—and the linguistic attitudes towards codes: affirmation, rejection or loyalty. Our paper—based on thirty written testimonies—investigates the relationship between attitudes towards language or variety choice, and ethnic identity.

ANA ESTER VIRKEL
Contactos lingüísticos en Trelew. El bilingüismo español-galés

This paper deals with a sociolinguistic approach to the contact between spanish and Welsh in the community of Trelew (Patagonia, Argentina), with the purpose of offering a descriptive outlook of the bilingualism caused by the contact.

First, we give a short description of the phenomenon in its social and historical context. It includes a brief retrospective look over the settlement process in the inferior valley of the Chubut River, in which the Welsh immigrants played a decisive role.

Second, we identify a group of social factors involving the maintenance of the Welsh language in the patagonic region. Also, we analyse the bilingualism in the community of Trelew, to observe the following aspects: the acquisition and linguistic proficiency in both—Spanish and Welsh—languages, the usage domains of Welsh and the linguistic attitudes of the members of the community.

Finally, we propose some considerations about the present stage of the process of linguistic shift and its future perspectives.