

Abstract. **Bajer Michal**, *Sur certains aspects de la crise des valeurs héroïques dans les tragédies en musique de Philippe Quinault* [On Certain Aspects of the Crisis of Heroic Values in the Music Tragedies of Philippe Quinault]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 3-22. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The French music tragedy, created in the 70. of the 17th century, may be considered against a background of the tradition of the heroic literature of the first half of the century. However, the appearance of opera coincides with a general crisis of consciousness and one of the features of the crisis was the fall of the heroic myth. The aim of the dissertation is to take a closer look at the mechanisms of destruction of the hero, used in Philippe Quinault's music tragedies. Opera gradually eliminates the traditional vision of love, replacing it with the conception of a devastating passion. In taking the pattern of the hero's choice, appropriate for the heroic vision, it changes the configuration of accents by creating the type of the "pathological hero".

Abstract. **Fraisse Luc**, *Jean Schlumberger vu à travers la correspondance de Proust: des mondanités littéraires à la création romanesque* [Jean Schlumberger in Proust's Correspondence. From literary salons to novel writing]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 23-34. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The name of Jean Schlumberger, the founding member of «Nouvelle Revue Française», which appears at times in Marcel Proust's letters, illustrates well the possibilities that the writer's correspondence opens up for a researcher, who wants to recreate his line of reasoning and creative process. Jean Schlumberger and his cousin Gustave at first seem to appear in literary circles known to Proust as quite negative figures, whose views on almost every subject he did not share. Gradually, however, the author of *La Recherche* revises his stance and as a result of his contact with Schlumberger he rewrites different fragments of his novel cycle, especially one episode of *Sodome et Gomorrhe* and some theoretical passage of *Temps retrouvé*. Only the reference to the letters enables us to perceive the mysterious way leading from sociological surface to the depth of creative process.

Abstract. **Gadomska Katarzyna**, *Le chronotope dans les récits de H. P. Lovecraft* [Chronotope in the stories of H.P. Lovecraft]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 35-48. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The present work is a study of the chronotope in the short stories of H.P. Lovecraft. Particular attention should be drawn to the dichotomy of time and space. Afterwards, the structures typical for the topology of the world presented in the fantastic production of H.P. Lovecraft are analyzed. At last, the characteristic distortions, space and time paradoxes are indicated in this paper.

Abstract. **Gregori i Gomis Alfons**, *Poesia comprometida: ¿un compromiso para la actualidad?* [Committed poetry: A real jam for present time?]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 49-57. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The essay *Littérature et engagement: De Pascal à Sartre*, written by the Belgian Benoît Denis, presents several critical problems about poetry and commitment. In the present article we will analyze some of these questions taking into account some important points about the changing of connotations and interpretations on forms of poetry and on poetry itself in the last century. Furthermore, this process of analyzing will provide a reconsideration of nowadays approximations to committed poetry from the critical point of view.

Abstract. **Lis Jerzy**, «*Il faut que j'explique tout ça*». *Éléments pour une approche sociologique de l'œuvre d'Annie Ernaux* [„I must explain it". Elements for a sociological approach of Annie Ernaux's works]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 59-68. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Annie Ernaux's works, treated by critics as autobiographical, are an original undertaking at writing, which consists in the incessant search of balance between that which in man's life appears as obvious and clear and that which remains mysterious, disturbing and incomprehensible. The awareness of the dichotomy of the surrounding world and people is a germ of the creative project in the triple perspective - existential, literary and sociological.

Abstract. **Pantkowska Agnieszka**, *Conrad Detrez - la belgitude en «je» et enjeu* [Conrad Debrez -the Belgitude as „I" and as a game]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 69-82. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Conrad Debrez is one of those Belgian writers in whom „the Belgitude" (being Belgian), or to put it differently, a relation to Belgium, characteristic of the writers of the 70s of the 20th century, is full of contradictory and intermingled feelings and emotions, from love to disdain, has found its fullest expression.

It is suggested that in his case, the attitude to homeland, and therefore, to his own identity, should be traced on the basis of his autobiographical trilogy where a peculiar play with „I" is in fact an attempt at solving the problem of a Belgian's identity.

Abstract. **Roche Anne**, *François Bon et la «diction du monde»* [François Bon, "phrasing the world"]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 83-96. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

François Bon's novels seem to deal with marginal characters and subjects: unemployment, wreckage of industry, drugs, petty crimes, prison... His work is actually a lyrical eulogy to a disappearing modernity, but reveals a sophisticated formal research: it shapes itself on the I mould of Greek tragedy, while kneading more current forms of language.

Abstract. **Teodorowicz Justyna**, *Dragostea ca dorința de posesiune intelectuală în proza narativă a lui Anton Holban* [Love as a desire for intellectual possession in Anton Holban's narrative prose]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 97-109. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The article discusses the problem of love perceived as a desire for intellectual possession of the woman in Anton Holban's narrative prose. Erotic relationship is maintained in the domain of psychological casuistry. The protagonist appears as an immature intellectual, obsessed with unravelling the woman's mystery that remains impenetrable. What he desires is not the woman, but the knowledge and the control of her intimate life. Thus, the tension of Holban's novels does not result from emotion, but from excessive rationality.

Abstract. **Wachowska Judyta**, *La identidad de «des-exilio»: el caso de María Zambrano* [The identity of «dis-exile»: the case of María Zambrano]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 111-120. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This article is a voice in understanding the problem of Spanish «dis-exile» from a perspective shown by María Zambrano. In her various writings one can follow a strict line of her philosophical thinking dedicated to the individual and historical consciousness that an exiled person can recover when he/she starts his/her journey to an unknown future: his/her soul is crossed by signs of centuries. That is why an exile, and dis-exile as its consequence, can become an apparent contra-diction: the fact of being deprived of a common and obvious reality lets reach one's origins of identity. María Zambrano herself was exiled for forty five years between 1939 and 1984 and this experience became an essential dimension of her life.

Abstract. **Albi Aparicio Miguel**, *Los modificadores verbales; concepto y clasificación desde un modelo revisado de valencia lógico-semántica* [Verbal modifiers, concept and classification from a revised model of logico-semantic valency]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 121-127. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

In this article a possible definition and classification of the verbal modifiers is proposed. The theoretical frame is the Valence Theory complemented with aspects from cognitive linguistics inspired by the 2-Level-Semantics. The classification is done on the basis of verbal semantics focussing on which entities are modified.

Abstract. **Ávila Raúl**, *Lo que hacen los niños: verbos y grado escolar* [What children do: verbs and school grade]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 129-146. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This article compares verbal usage in two groups of Mexican children: one of third graders and the other of sixth graders. The empirical base is a sample of more than 3,800 compositions collected from primary schools all over the country. The verbs of each of the groups were obtained and categorized with respect to their meaning as perceptible and non-perceptible. More specifically, the verbs were sorted into reference sets including body and needs, psychological attributes, interpersonal relations, occupations and others. Based on these classifications, statistically significant semantic differences among younger and older children were established.

Abstract. **Baran Marek**, *¿La modalidad relegada o la Junción prototípica recalcada? Acerca de la oposición pretérito perfecto/preterito indefinido/preterito imperfecto de indicativo en los métodos de ELE* [The relegated modality or the prototypical function emphasised? Pretérito perfecto, pretérito indefinido, pretérito imperfecto de indicativo in the ELE teaching]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 147-154. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The subject of the present article is the place which is attributed to the modality in pedagogical approaches of the system of past tenses in Spanish. This analysis indicates that in ELE handbooks, very often, the comparison between *Pretérito Perfecto* and *Pretérito Indefinido* is based on time criteria without taking into consideration the pragmatics, such as: the relation established by the speaker between himself and the statement he makes. Besides, the idea of temporality, suggested there, has little to do with linguistic temporality. Which in turn leads to the falseness on the level of discourse and language categories.

Abstract. **Bazenga Aline**, *Aspects de l'interface syntaxe/sémantique: le cas des verbes à /complexité/* [Aspects of the interface syntax/semantics: a case of the complexity verbs]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 155-165. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The /complexity/ feature (Blanche-Benveniste et al. 1987) incorporates a class of French verbs known as 'symmetric' verbs (*rivaliser*, *cohabiter*), 'reciprocal' verbs (*s'entraider*) without, however, being restricted solely to those classes (cf. *grouiller*, *amonceler*, *succéder*, *grouper*, etc.). This feature induces a 'plural' reading of the entity formed by the verbal lexeme and the syntactic positions it creates. In this paper, we intend to put forward a new descriptive format for such verbs, using the notion of 'verbs operators' (cf. Bach et al. 1995) and based on a combination of lexical, syntactic and semantic criteria (derivational affixes, Prep-Constructions, Se-Constructions, Coordination).

Abstract. **Bikić-Carić Gorana**, *L'aspect verbal en français et en croate* [The verbal aspect in French and Croatian]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 167-174. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The fact that French and Croatian belong to different linguistic families implies some specific problems for non-native speakers, one of which is the notion of aspect. In this paper we would like to compare how the idea of aspect is represented in Croatian and in French. We will also show how aspect in Croatian can be an equivalent of the *subjunctif* in French.

Abstract. **Bustos Plaza Alberto**, *La naturaleza del verbo de las colocaciones verbonominales con 'dar'* [The nature of the verbs of the verbo-nominal combinations with 'dar']. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 175-181. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

It has often been stated that Spanish combinations such as *dar un beso* ('to give a kiss'), *dar un paseo* ('take a walk') etc. contain a grammaticalized verb whose function consists in conjugating an abstract noun. A comparison with the equivalent Latin combinations does not provide any evidence of the hypothesized grammaticalization process. The grammatical status of the verb is not confirmed either by parameters such as Lehmann's (1985, 1995). Those are reasons to reconsider the hypothesis of the grammaticalization of this verb.

Abstract. **Ciesielka Joanna**, *// concetto d'umiltà nel linguaggio di santa Teresa di Gesù Bambino* [The concept of humbleness in the language of St. Theresa of Lisieux]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 183-196. ISBN 83-232-1353-4. ISSN 0137-2475.

This paper deals with the concept of humbleness in St. Theresa of Lisieux on the basis of her texts. Firstly, the author presents the semic analysis of the adjectives and nouns determining human qualities and attitudes. Based on the analysis, the author determines 3 semantic fields: the field of lack, the field of oblivion and the field of inferiority. Then the author aims to present the unique concept of humbleness according to St. Theresa of Lisieux: observing herself as an imperfect being, wishing to remain so, her joy of being imperfect and perceiving it as a source of good.

Abstract. **Cuartera Otal Juan**, *Un modelo cognitivo para la clasificación de los complementos directos afectados en español* [A Cognitive Model for the Classification of Affected Objects in Spanish]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 197-204. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This article tries to justify an extended typology of the category "affected object"<sup>1</sup>, analyzed by applying prototypical features and compared to other well-known versions (Anderson, 1977; Roberts, 1987 or Demonte, 1991). These data allow us to reflect about some combinatorial characteristics of Spanish verbs containing affected arguments in their argument structures, e. g. telicity of constructions (Tenny, 1987) or affectedness constraints (Jaeggli, 1986).

Abstract. **Cychnerski Tomasz**, *Les traits balkaniques du subjonctif roumain* [The Balkan Features of the Roumanian Subjunctive]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 205-213. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This paper aims to determine the Balkan features of the Roumanian subjunctive mood. The Balkanism is defined here as a linguistic unit which is peculiar to languages of the southeastern Europe, but does not characterize any other Indo-European language. In comparison with the subjunctive mood in French (and in other Western Romance languages), the Roumanian subjunctive mood can be considered a Balkanism. The features which unite it to the subjunctive mood in Albanian and Modern Greek (its frequency, its predominant syntactic nature and its null semantic invariant) are favourable to such classification.

Abstract. **Danler Paul**, «*Why deverbal nouns rather than finite verbs?*» *A semantic-pragmatic case-study in Spanish and Portuguese*. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 215-224. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This paper focusses on a) the qualitative difference between *octants* depending on verbs and *octants* required by nouns and b) the question whether it might be primarily pragmatic rather than stylistic reasons which account for the preference of deverbal nouns over finite verbs in certain contexts. Political speeches by Franco and Salazar provide us with challenging corpora for our analysis.

Abstract. **Delbecque Nicole**, *Acerca del perfil agentivo de las pasivas* [On the Agent Profile in the Passive Voice]. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 225-237. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The modulation of the relationship between the "downstream" subject of passive constructions and the upstream participant, expressed by an oblique, is a function of the parameters continuity/discontinuity and substantiality/circumstantiality. The preposition used is revealing how the two axes combine. *Por* 'by' differs from *de* 'of', *con* 'with' and *en* 'in', in that it yields a discontinuous yet substantial view of the relational profile. The discourse orientation of the agent's "conditioning" intervention does not only vary according to the kind of passive construction and the kind of entity denoted by the oblique, but also crucially hinges on the semantic category of the verb.

Abstract. **Fernández Jiménez Alfredo**, *Acercamiento a la transitividad en el náhuatl de Tlaxcala* [Approach to the Transitivity in Nahuatl of Tlaxcala]. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 239-246. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

In this paper I explore transitivization in Náhuatl, a language spoken in Tlaxcala, México. I follow Hopper and Thompson's proposition of graduate transitivity from a typological point of view. I analyse the grades of transitivity of perfective/imperfective clauses. From the inherent lexic aspect (Foley and Van Valin, 1984) I will analyze the opposition of generic vs. defined referent in a clause.

Abstract **Florczak Jacek**, *De l'enseignement des effets de sens de certains temps français* [Teaching the communicative effects of several French tenses]. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 247-257. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The paper presents an unconventional technique to teach the communicative effects (CE) induced by the use of several French tenses in the context. This technique is constructed for Polish students whose language system does not lexicalise these CE like the French system. We start from the principle of the subordinated bilingualism, when the target language acquisition is performed by means of the native language and in order to "feel" the CE of the French verbal action we propose several experiences.

Abstract. **García-Medali Joaquín**, *Los verbos prefijados cultos (español, portugués y catalán) o el fracaso de la morfología* [Learned prefixed verbs (Spanish, Portuguese and Catalan) or the failure of morphology]. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 259-265. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

All the Romance languages (of course, Spanish, Portuguese and Catalan, too), contain a group of verbs which are not sensitive to a compositional analysis of their morphemes in terms of lexical semantics. But, at the same time, they are susceptible to a formal analysis. I call them "configurational verbs", as esp. *conducir*, *aducir*, *deducir*, *reducir*, etc. In this paper, I'll try to describe first the similarities and differences among the configurational verbs of these languages in relation to their form, and then their syntactical behaviour in terms of expanded phrases.

Abstract. **García-Page Mario**, *¿Locuciones verbales o locuciones adverbiales?* [Verbal idioms or adverbial idioms?]. Studia Romanica Posnaniensia, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 267-276. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

There are fixed expressions which are difficult to classify in one of the categories because of their blurred edges, and their register in dictionaries and manuals is not uniform. This is the case of the sequences *a cántaros* and *a dienteperro*, which are sometimes described as adverbial idioms and on other occasions as an integral part of the verbal idioms *llover a cántaros* and *coser a dienteperro* (so-called complex collocations).

Abstract. **Ginebra Serrabou Jordi**, Montserrat Ciurana Anna, *La expansión sintáctica del verbo en catalán: propuesta de sistematización* [Syntactic 'expansion' of the Catalan verb: a proposal of system-isation]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 277-285. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Syntactic information has been traditionally neglected in lexicographical compendia. This paper seeks to show what aspects of syntax have to be taken into account when planning a verbs dictionary and how this information can be offered systematically to guide normal users in building correct messages. To exemplify both these initial problems and how to solve them, we use the workfiles of the only dictionary on verbal information, the *Diccionari d'ús dels verbs Catalans*, published in 1999, of which we are the authors.

Abstract. **Gupton Timothy**, *Estructuras auxiliares en contacto: tener + el acuerdo (in)variable del participio en el español de Asturias occidental* [Auxiliary structures in contact: tener + (in)variable accordance of the participle in the Western Asturias Spanish]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 287-294. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The Galician language presents certain peculiarities in its use of *ter* + participle, allowing for variable agreement of the participle when preceding the verbal complement, yet prohibiting it when following the complement. The consequence of such an auxiliary system upon spoken and written Spanish, in areas in which the two languages cohabit, has yet to be examined. I will show that the regional tongue, Eonavian Galician, spoken in the town of Navia and surrounding areas (Principality of Asturias, Spain), although rapidly disappearing, has affected an analogous and similar system in Spanish, thus creating forms that would be otherwise unacceptable in Standard Spanish and provide syntactic analyses.

Abstract. **Hlibowicka-Węglarz Barbara**, *As prifrases verbais em português. Algumas incompatibilidades semânticas na construção de um valor aspectual* [Verbal periphrastic constructions in the Portuguese language. Semantic incompatibilities in constructions of aspectual value]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 295-302. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Verbal periphrases are one of the most representative ways of expression of the category of aspect in the Portuguese language.

The purpose of this article is to present how the periphrases compose the aspectual value of expressions. Moreover the author indicates some semantic incompatibilities, which arise between particular elements forming together one periphrase and different elements forming whole expressions.

Abstract. **Jansen Silke**, *La polisemia verbal - intento de explicación con la ayuda de los verbos de movimiento* [Verbal polysemy - attempt at explanation by means of verbs of movement]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 303-310. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

In Spanish, motion verbs are among the verbs that show most polysemic variation. Apart from being used in a literal sense, they also appear in periphrastical expressions that encode temporal and aspectual information. The article shows how the grammatical value of motion verbs is deduced from their lexical meaning, and how both meanings can be distinguished on a formal level due to formal restrictions imposed on certain versions that appear when the grammatical meaning stands in contradiction to some aspects of the lexical meaning.

Abstract. **Fernández Jódar Raúl**, *El sistema verbal de la interlengua de los aprendices polacos de español* [The verb system of the interlanguage of Polish speakers of Spanish]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 311-319. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The article analyses the verbal system of Polish learners of Spanish interlanguage at three different levels of communicative competence. We also expound on how the description of interlanguage can influence the syllabus on which the courses of Spanish as a foreign language addressed to speakers of Polish are based.

Abstract. **Linde-Usiekniewicz Jadwiga**, *El verbo de las oraciones escindidas: implicaciones teóricas* [The verb of cleft sentences: theoretical implications]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 321-327. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The paper discusses some possible implications arising from the fact that in Spanish all kinds of cleft sentences are apparently pseudo-clefts and both the linking verb and the verb of the relative clause may agree with the clefted subject and possibly object.

Abstract. **Lisyová Ol'ga**, *El problema de definición de la perífrasis verbal en español (dudas y contradicciones)* [On the definition of periphrastic verbal constructions in Spanish language (doubts and contradictions)]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 329-342. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The theme of this contribution originated from contradictory understanding of the conception of periphrastic verbal constructions by different linguists. In spite of the fact that most of the grammars consider as being periphrastic the constructions consisting of a rigid form of the full-meaning verb (infinitivo, gerundio, participio pasado), they diverge in the definition of the auxiliary verb. We discuss the substantiation to name various verbal constructions as periphrastic. We come from the basic definition of the periphrasis as a descriptive expression, the semantic significance of which is formed by a synthesis of its constituents, but not by the constituents themselves.

Abstract. **López González Antonio María**, *Discurso egocéntrico frente a discurso cooperativo: Hombres, mujeres y verbos* [Egocentric Discourse vs. Cooperative Discourse: Men, Women and Verbs]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 343-352. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

D. Tannen (1990) defines women's cooperative discourse versus men's egocentric discourse. Relating to the use of verbs, both kinds of discourse are characterized by a different use of the persons of conjugation, a lexically and semantically different selection of verbs and also diverse syntactic use of verbs. In this article, I show how both kinds of discourses appear in the broadcasting media, focusing on the use of verbs.

Abstract. **Lorente Casafont Mercè**, *Construcciones verbales en el discurso de la genómica. Tipología verbal y discurso científico* [Verbal constructions in the discourse about genomics. Verbal typology and scientific discourse]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 353-359. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Based on the linguistic approach of the Communicative Theory of Terminology, this paper, focuses on the semantic classification of verbs taken as a sample of the Human Genome discourse in the Spanish language, in order to describe specialized lexical units and codify verbal lemmas on computational dictionaries for specialized corpora processing and information retrieval. The semantic classification proposals of verbs come from Levin (1993) and the CLIPS project (ILC-CNR, Pisa).

Abstract. **Luquet Gilles**, *Los imperfectos de subjuntivo y la reestructuración del sistema verbal español afinales del siglo de oro* [The subjunctive imperfect tense and the restructuring of the Spanish verb system towards the end of the Spanish Golden Age]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 361-368. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

A historical analysis of the Spanish verb shows that the transition between the classical system and the modern system is characterized by two disappearances: the future subjunctive and the contrast between *cantara* and *cantase*. The present paper aims to show that: 1) abandoning the use of the future subjunctive has led directly to abandoning the contrast between *cantara* and *cantase*; 2) by the end of the classical period *cantara* was a form which was "programmed" to replace *cantase*; 3) in the modern and contemporary verbal system, *cantara* remains the same as in the classical system. Even if its referential capacities have somewhat altered, it remains the same single linguistic sign. This paper is based on a modal theory which differs the traditional contrast between indicative and subjunctive.

Abstract. **Mehlberg Martin**, *La identificación de las unidades léxicas integrantes de las medio-estructuras semánticas de los verbos* [Identification of lexical units members of the semantic mediostructures of verbs]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 369-375. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Most verbs exhibit a range of different conventionalized meanings (lexical units), which form the so-called mediostructure of the verb. Based on the model of Lexical Syntax (Subirais, 2001), we will outline a possible identification procedure for these various lexical units. This procedure consists in determining the class of linear projection and of syntactic redundancy to which the lexical unit in question belongs.

Abstract. **Mikolajczak Sylwia**, *As propriedades do verbo e a inversão* [Verb properties and inversion]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 377-384. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The article aims to present basic verb properties engaged in the process of inversion. In Portuguese, that is a language with a null-subject parameter, the inversion seems to be more related to the proper verb rather than subject characteristics. We differentiate semantic features of a verb which categorise the verbs expressing movement, 'entry in the scene', and psychological ones as the classes of verbs prompted to inversion. The semantic features of the differentiated categories relate to syntactic inversion favouring intransitive and inaccusative verbs. Last but not least, the information and communicative factors place the verbs in the sentence initial position, opposite to the subject rhematic elements.

Abstract. **Morimoto Yuko**, Pavón Lucero Victoria, *Aproximación semántica a la gramática de "ponerse" y "quedarse"* [Semantic introduction to the grammar of the verbs 'ponerse' and 'quedarse']. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 385-392. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

Our purpose here is to explain the semantic differences between the Spanish pseudo-copular verbs *ponerse* and *quedarse*, which both express a change of state. We will distinguish two different constructions with *quedarse*: 1. with predicates like *atónito*, *de piedra*, etc. which express a punctual inchoative event; 2. with predicates like *calvo*, *sin fuerzas*, etc. which express a punctual event that delimits the end of a gradual change of state. The verb *ponerse* denotes a punctual or gradual inchoative event. These aspectual differences lead to different combination properties of these verbs, (i.e., *{\*ponerse/quedarse} delgado* vs. *(ponerse/\*quedarse) gordo*).

Abstract. **Nkollo Mikołaj**, *Inflection and derivation in verbal morphology: a borderline case from agglutinative languages*. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 393-406. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The present paper focuses on the linguistic status of causative formatives in Kazakh verbal morphology. In Kazakh traditional grammars, these morphological elements are claimed to represent factitive voice. Hence, they are viewed as an instance of inflection. This point of view is subject to thorough investigation. It is argued that word's single occurrence cannot cumulate several values of one grammatical category (e.g. nouns are never doubly marked for the category of number, adjectives are never carriers of more than one value within the category of degree, etc.). Kazakh verbs, in their turn, are able to contain the factitive and passive (or reflexive) morpheme at a time. The reason of this compatibility lies in merely derivational (non-categorical) nature of causative modifiers in verbal morphology of Kazakh language.

Abstract. **Nowikow Wiaczesław**, *Sobre el status gramatical del aspecto y sus relaciones con las propiedades temporales y accionales* [About grammatical status of the aspect and its relations to temporal and actional properties]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 407-415. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The aim of this paper is to present the following three questions: a) the grammatical status of the Aspect; b) the relations of this category to temporal properties (Tense); c) the relations of the Aspect to actional properties (Aktionsart). The author makes a typological-comparative analysis of the above-mentioned categories and relations in the modern Spanish and Polish and explains the differences and coincidences between these languages in the matter of the temporality and aspectuality.

Abstract. **Pawlak Aneta**, *Acerca de los predicados uni- y bimodoaccionales (sobre las relaciones entre la estructura valencial y la aktionsart)* [About the 'uni- and bimodoaccional' predicates (about the relations between the valency's structure and the Aktionsart)]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 417-422. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

This article is meant to present a new method of analysing the Aktionsart of predicates. There are a few factors which are taken into account: the valency's structure and the arguments' structure of the predicate; the nature of the subject and the direct object; and finally, the influence of some adverbial complements. All these elements ought to be thoroughly studied to determine a complete interpretation of the predicate's Aktionsart.

Abstract. **Pawlik Janusz**, *¿El atributo o el complemento predicativo?* [The complement or the predicative complement?]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 423-431. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the difference between the complement and the so-called *predicative complement* in Spanish. Traditionally grammarians distinguish in this language the predicative complement as a different syntactic function due to the existence of some specific, typically Spanish, constructions in which the subject and the verb are complemented at the same time. We hereby intend to find out if this double modification is the real feature of the predicative complement.

Abstract. **Perlin Jacek**, *El presente en función del futuro en polaco y en español* [The present tense in function of future in Polish and Spanish]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 433-436. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

In both Polish and Spanish languages a possibility exists to use the present tense to express a future action of state. In this paper some remarks about the differences in reference to this phenomenon between the mentioned tongues have been presented. Polish language when compared to Spanish reveals more restrictions, it means there are fewer possibilities of using present tense. In Spanish when the context permits to determine the future moment the present tense can always be used.

Abstract. **Prymak Sergio Leonel**, *El presente de subjuntivo en algunas cláusulas subordinadas en el español de Argentina* [The present of the subjunctive mood in some subordinated clauses of the Argentine Spanish]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 437-441. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The title of this work "The present of the subjunctive mood in some subordinated clauses of the Argentine Spanish" indicates a typical use for Argentine Spanish. Some authors mentioned this use as "dislocated use". Admitting this concept, the author introduces the concept "actualization of the message" as a systematic linguistic resource for these clauses. Finally, it is remarked that there is the possibility of extension of this use to other dialects.

Abstract. **Salamon Marta**, *Aspectos léxico-semánticos de los verbos prestados del inglés* [Lexical and semantic aspects of the verbs borrowed from English]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 443-449. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The purpose of the present article is to analyse the most important lexical and semantic aspects of the verbs borrowed from English that appear in the contemporary Spanish. The main emphasis is put on the morphological adaptation of the words of English origin and its influence on their semantic transparency. Furthermore, the article presents a diffusion of these loanwords into different registers of Spanish, paying special attention to their role in the technical vocabulary, as well as their usage in the jargon of Spanish teenagers.

Abstract. **Szałek Jerzy**, *Algunas observaciones sobre la variabilidad del componente verbal en unidades fraseológicas españolas* [Some comments on the variability of the verb component in Spanish phraseological units]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 451-457. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The article assesses the degree of variability of the verb component in Spanish phraseological units. The employment of the phraseological approach in connection with the semantic-pragmatic approach analysis and an attempt to present a gradation of selected synonymous units from the point of view of both idiomaticity and stability, serve as a basis for obtaining indispensable information in the process of constructing entries for the phraseological dictionary.

Abstract. **Vetulani Grażyna**. *Le rôle du verbe dans le réseau dérivationnel des prédicats nominaux* [The role of verbs in derivation nets of noun-based predicates]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 459-467. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The paper focuses on the category of verb and more specifically on support verbs which form compound predicates with abstract nouns. We discuss various functions of verbs within the language system and the role of the support verb in compound predicative expressions. We observe numerous cases where different verbs may co-occur with one and the same abstract noun. The substitution of one support verb for another partially or totally changes the meaning of the whole compound predicative expression. Analysis of such cases may be useful for studying different meanings of nouns.

Abstract. **Wilk-Racięska Joanna**, *"Verdes ideas sin color no pueden dormir furiosamente" (Restricciones que los conceptos [predicados] imponen sobre sus argumentos)* [Green ideas with no colour cannot sleep furiously. The restrictions that concepts (predicates) impose upon their arguments]. *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, Adam Mickiewicz University Press, Poznań, vol. XXXI: 2004, pp. 469-475. ISBN 83-232-1353-4, ISSN 0137-2475.

The purpose of this paper is a short presentation of some types of restrictions imposed by predicates upon the objects selected as their own arguments. We investigate several grammar procedures used by languages in order to classify objects in argument positions. We will also discuss the relations between these selections and different cultural schemes which can affect the classification and determine the use of linguistic forms. Theoretical instrument applied is the semantic theory known as semantic grammar or semantic syntax.