

SUMMARIES

MARIA HELENA DA ROCHA PEREIRA, *Nas Origens do Humanismo Ocidental: Os Tratados Filosóficos Ciceronianos, (At the Springs of Western Humanista: Cicero's Philosophical Treatises).*

The twelve extant philosophical treatises by Cicero owe their unique position in the History of European Culture to the fact that they are a compromise between Greek philosophy and Roman wisdom. Cicero planned to turn the Roman minds to philosophy, but he was well aware that his practically-minded compatriots might accuse him of neglecting the interests of the State, while he was composing his dialogues. That is why he produces so many apologies for doing this in most of the prefaces to his philosophical treatises. Special attention is also paid in this paper to the moral and political ideas contained in the *De Republica*, *De Legibus* and *De Officiis*. The later work's influence on Portuguese culture is shown by the fact that it was the first work by a Classical writer to be translated (by the Infante D. Pedro, between 1433 and 1438). A few more references are provided which clearly demonstrate the rôle played by the Princes of Aviz in the diffusion of Cicero's philosophical works.

AMÉRICO DA COSTA RAMALHO, *Cícero nas Orações Universitárias do Renascimento, (Cícero in the University Orations of the Renaissance).*

The inaugural orations of the University of Lisbon from 1504 onwards and those of the University of Coimbra in the middle of the sixteenth century are summarily described. The Author goes on to give examples of Cicero's writings quoted by the Renaissance orators, and he briefly analyses the concept of *humanitas* both in Cicero and in these orators. He also deals with *humanitas* in Aulus Gellius' *Noctes Atticae* XIII, 17, a passage which has been occasionally misinterpreted.

JORGE A. OSÓRIO, *Entre a Tradição e a Inovação. Sá de Miranda na Esteira de Garcilaso: Em Torno do Debate Poético da Écloga «Alejo», (Between Tradition and Innovation. Sá de Miranda in the Wake of Garcilaso: On the Poetic Debate in the Eclogue «Alejo»).*

This article intends to call attention to the significance of the discussion included in Sá de Miranda's eclogue *Alejo*. This discussion centres on a comparison between the poetic virtualities of compositions belonging to the

SUMMARIES

tradition in poetry of the «Cancioneiro» and some verse essays which follow the Italian style. The author of this article examines Sá de Miranda's thoughts on poetry both within the framework of humanist doctrine and from the point of view of the poetic tastes in courtly circles. After analysing the various textual versions of the eclogue *Alejo*, the author concludes that for the poet of the Neiva there existed no radical opposition between «medida velha» and «medida nova», but two different and complementary modalities of literary expression in verse.

JOSÉ CARLOS RIBEIRO MIRANDA, *O Discurso Poético da Bernal de Bonaval*, (*The Poetic Discourse of Bernal de Bonaval*).

Taking into account the social, cultural and literary background of the Peninsula at the beginning of the 13th. Century, the author intends to investigate the nature of the poetic language of the Galician troubadour Bernal de Bonaval. Furthermore, the article underlines the importance of the lyric-dramatic commitment upon which the majority of compositions of his «Cancioneiro» are based.

Ivo CARNEIRO DE SOUSA, *A Sensibilidade da Literatura Portuguesa dos Séculos XV e XVI às Matemáticas. (Índices e Problemas para um Estudo de História Cultural)*, (*The Susceptibility of 15th. and 16th. Century Portuguese Literature to Mathematics. Evidence and Problems of Cultural History*).

Essentially this article intends to propound methods and evidence which allow the organization of investigations into the susceptibility of literature to mathematics. The author intends to prove that this phenomenon can be explained on three levels: 1) quantitative enumerations, 2) literary witnesses to the history of mathematics and 3) literary creation based exclusively on mathematical themes. These three aspects are examined against the following texts: *Crónica de D. João I* by Fernão Lopes, *Esmeralda de situ orbis* by Duarte Pacheco Pereira, *Miscelânea* by Garcia de Resende, *Ropica Pnefma* by João de Barros and *Trovas a Filipe Guilhem* by Gil Vicente.

JOAQUIM FONSECA, *Sintaxe, Semântica e Pragmática das Comparações Emblemáticas e Estruturas Aparentadas*, (*The Syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics of Emblematic Comparisons and Related Structures*).

The author studies the syntagmatic, semantic and pragmatic properties which characterize the configuration and functioning of a type of emphatic comparison known as *emblematic* or *polar comparison* (e.g. alto como uma

SUMMARIES

torre; branco + frio + puro como a neve). Such comparisons are also seen as the root of different formal solutions which are projected in speech, involving specific mechanisms of production and interpretation (which are analysed). One or other make apparent in speech a supposed cultural background which is shared and activated by both speaker and receiver.

MARIA DA GRAÇA LISBOA CASTRO PINTO, *Primeiros Contributos para um Estudo da Expressão e da Compreensão na Criança com base em Provas de Linguagem Oral e Escrita, (First Steps in the Study of Children's Expression and Comprehension based upon the Evidence of Oral and Written Language).*

The oral and written language of 180 Portuguese children was examined from the points of view of expression and comprehension. As a basis of study two different types of analysis which had been furnished by A. Girolami-Boulinier as well as the methodology used by that authoress were adopted. The children in question came from among three different age groups: the 8, 9 and 10 year olds (respective average ages).

The objective of this study is to supply some information which will then permit an «appraisal», from a verbal point of view, of a given individual, thereby possibly throwing light upon certain cases of language disturbance.

FERNANDA IRENE FONSECA, *Deixis et Anaphore Temporelle en Portugais, (Deixis and Temporal Anaphora in Portuguese).*

The distinction between the two complementary forms of temporal reference (deictic and anaphoric) constitutes the indispensable point of departure either for the comprehension of the structure of the verb system or for the establishment of an enunciatory typology. The Portuguese verb system (like other Romance verb systems) contains a clear basic opposition between deictic tenses and anaphoric tenses. The functioning of the tenses in the text implies and explains this opposition which is itself related to the existence of two fundamental modes of enunciation.

RUI MANUEL GOMES DE CARVALHO HOMEM, *A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms: Ironia e Arte Satírica, (A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms: Irony and the Art of Satire).*

The author tries to account for the controversy surrounding the fourth *Voyage* in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, by pointing out the clash between the consequences of sustained irony and the demands of satire, and its expression in specific narrative strategies.

SUMMARIES

FILOMENA AGUIAR DE VASCONCELOS, Mary Shelley, *Frankenstein*: In-fractio.

In-fractio, or the ontological question of the subject's fragmentation appears throughout Mary Shelley's text; it is prefigured in the metaphor of the Father-Son, Creator-Creature conflict in which two metonymic levels interact — the real and the virtual, the object and its double: i.e. the pragmatic level of rational conscience and the level both of irrational unconscious and ontological questioning.

MARIA JOÃO PIRES, Percursos Lockeanos em *Frankenstein* de Mary Shelley, (*Reflexions of Locke in Mary Shelley's Frankenstein.*)

The study of *Frankenstein* based on John Locke's theory of human understanding requires not an exhaustive reading of the philosophical essay, but a careful analysis of some notions such as real existence and idea.

The focus on these two concepts allows a study of the whole existence of the being created by the scientist with a previous detection of the two main kinds of knowledge — the scientific and the one made of the different modes of apprehending the external world. The final destruction of both *Frankenstein* and the monster has its origins in the development of simple and complex ideas and in the notion of identity.

PATRICK DAHLET, Un Langage Efficace: L'illocution Indirecte. Contribution à une Représentation Pragmatique du Discours Publicitaire, (*An Efficient Language: Indirect Illocution. A Contribution to a Pragmatic Representation of the Language of Advertising.*)

The author begins by examining the performative nature of the language of advertising («faire savoir/croire pour faire acheter»); at the same time he intends to show that the advertising macro-act possesses particular «functional implications». In the second part of his study the author suggests possible avenues of investigation in the field of the language of advertising; he points out the interest of viewing the advertisement as the communication of advertising.

ROZA HUYLEBROUCK, O Neerlandês, (*Dutch*).

The authoress presents an historical review of the evolution of Dutch, showing the historical and geographical factors which conditioned its development. The article continues by discussing the present situation of the language and offers a critical appreciation of the meaning attributed in Portuguese publications to words such as Belgium, Flemish, Holland and Dutch. In conclusion the authoress underlines that «neerlandês» is the designation of the national language of the Low Countries and part of Belgium; «holandês» and «flamengo» are dialects and variants.