

SUMMARIES

JOAQUIM FONSECA, *Coerência do Texto, Coherence of the Text*.

The A. characterizes the notion of coherence as a property of all verbal products which involve the combination of elements (from the syntagma to the text) and stresses that such a property reveals the cognitive, exterior dimensions which are not, however, foreign to the functioning of natural languages. The A. underlines the *non-idiomatic* importance of coherence: this is particularly visible on the level of the text where it attains a notable importance.

SIMÃO CARDOSO, *O Genitivo em Português, The Genitive in Portuguese*.

The A. attempts to survey the syntactic uses of the preposition *de* in current Portuguese, thereby establishing the respective semantic field. He begins by analysing the prepositional system of Portuguese and its evolution from Latin: the A. asserts that one can justifiably speak of the «genitive case»; he then distinguishes between *de* as a causal indication (of the genitive) and *de* as a preposition with many uses, some of which have the value of the genitive, while many others have the value of the ablative.

CLARA BARROS, *Porém: um Caso de Deriva Conclusivo-contrastiva, Porém — However —, a Case of a Conclusive-contrastive Drift*.

This article attempts to explain the possible lines of continuity and/or cleavage in the evolution of the particle *porém* (however). The A. endeavours to show that the appearance of a negation converts a conclusive into a negative adversative; thus the existence of a close relationship between contrastives and conditionals / causals / conclusives may be revealed.

SÉRGIO MATOS, «Agora»: Da «Deixis» Temporal à Argumentação, «Agora» — Now —: *From Temporal «Deixis» to Argumentation*.

«Agora» (now), other than being merely a temporal deictic (which is generally the only dimension considered in its analysis), also possesses various non-temporal values, among which the argumentative can be stressed. The A. attempts a unified description of these two types of usage: he observes that, despite their differences, they function in the same way as ordering marks on temporal, argumentative or other scales, while of necessity referring to (temporal / discursive / contextual) actuality.

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ANTÔNIO FRANCO, *Partículas Modais da Língua Portuguesa. Relances Contrastivos com as Partículas Alemãs, Modal Particles in Portuguese, Contrastive Insights into German Particles.*

Although the category or sub-category modal particles (MPs) is — as such — unknown to Portuguese grammarians and lexicographers, the Portuguese spoken and written language does, in fact, use these lexical units. They present some syntactic features identical to those of German MPs, but their distribution in the sentence, compared with the latter, involves essential differences in their semantics and pragmatics. This paper not only shows how particles such as *é que* and *sempre* are employed, and what functions they can assume in certain types of utterances, but also indicates their respective equivalents in German.

A. GIROLAMI-BOULINIER & GRAÇA PINTO, *Extension et Approfondissement des Bilans Européens du Langage.*

In this article the method of language evaluation developed by A. Girolami-Boulinier is used in six European countries for pupils of the fourth class at Primary School. Two stories were told from pictures which were then written by all the pupils: results demonstrate that the level of language is nearly the same in the six countries. It is therefore apparent that children who have reached a given level are easily able to learn in school if their parents have to work in a foreign country.

BELINDA MAIA, «Light» in J. R. R. Tolkien and in the Portuguese Translation — a Lexical Analysis.

The A. attempts to analyse why semantic fields in the subjective lexicon cause problems to translators. By examining J. R. R. Tolkien's use of verbs describing the effects of light and the way the translator rendered them into Portuguese, it is possible to demonstrate that the latter tends to use a more limited vocabulary when dealing with these areas: this is due to complex physical, social, psychological and stylistic factors.

MARIA JOÃO PIRES, *Os Caminhos da Percepção Poética: Para uma Leitura de John Clare, The Paths of Poetic Perception: a Reading of John Clare.*

The A. attempts to outline the political, cultural and economic context from which John Clare's poetry springs. She begins by establishing some of the romantic aesthetic elements and goes on to place Clare within the English poetic tradition. The A. then defines the different kinds of poetic perception and concludes with a brief commentary on the critical reception of the poet.

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RUI CARVALHO HOMEM, «The Great Hunger»: Anti-pastoralismo e Representações da Morte, *The Great Hunger: Anti Pastorism and Representations of Death*.

The best known long poem by the Irish poet Patrick Kavanagh (1904-1967) presents a natural and human landscape of denial, misery and barrenness within a net of references which ranges from the Bible to Irish history and the Irish countryside, the inversion of pastoral convention supports a violently disillusioned portrayal of rural existence and the peasant characteristic of part of Kavanagh's work and some post-Revival Irish poetry.

GRAÇA PINTO, *Considerações Gerais sobre a Linguagem e a Avaliação da Linguagem*, *General Considerations about Language and Language Evaluation*.

The A. considers the evaluation of language skills and approaches to language assessment, with reference to those variables which are concerned with the collection of data. After having considered longitudinal and transversal perspectives, as well as nomothetic and idiographic approaches, the A. goes on to discuss methodologies concerned with language assessment. The A. concludes that a combination of methodologies is desirable.

JOHN GREENFIELD, *Vivien and Gui in the «Chanson de Guillaume» (G₂)*.

After having discussed the composite nature of the *Chanson de Guillaume*, the A. examines critically some recent research on that poem, concluding that the scene which features Vivien in G₂ is, in all probability, an interpolation in that work.

CLARA BARROS, *A Propósito de Morfemas Contrastivos em Português: um «mas» de Excepção / Provocação*, *On the Contrastive Particles in Portuguese: a mas (but) of Exception / Provocation*.

The A. attempts to demonstrate that the conjunction *mas* (but) brings about a logical conjunction and also adds a number of pieces of information either from an already existing expectation of a given regularity, or from something which, being the exception to a rule, requires the revision of that rule. In certain constructions with *mas* the exception and the rule itself are transmitted; this represents an even greater addition of information.

ROZA HUYLEBROUCK, *O Neerlandês nas Instituições da Comunidade Europeia*, *Dutch in the Institutions of the European Community*.

W. Duthoy believes that Dutch is not endangered in the European Court and Parliament, although this is not the case in the Council and Commission. Recently the position of Dutch in the EEC was the subject of debate in a Congress in Bruxelles.