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ABSTRACTS

Alejandro Moreira

«The Lost History: Readings of the 70's in Contemporary Argentina»

The 70's are a difficult and polemic historical period in Argentina, marked by political turmoil, revolutionary movements, a military dictatorship, and 30'000 disappeared persons. Alejandro Moreira reviews different attempts to historicize this period, and in particular engages with the positions that have crystallized around progressist intellectuals and defenders of Human Rights, who, according to the author, participate in a common tendency to try to close the past once and for all, rather than to attempt to identify the past as it continues in or inhabits still the present. Such an enterprise, however, implies not only a revision of the past and the present and of their non-exclusive, non-linear relationship, but also a redefinition of the relationship between history and politics.

Laurence Neuffer

«Flaubertian Intertextuality in Juan García Hortelano's *Gramática parda* »

This article discusses the intertextual make-up and significance of *Gramática parda* (Cunning), a novel by the Spanish writer Juan García Hortelano. The novel, the author argues, « meditates on the role and the limits of writing,, on its capacity for renewal and for invention in a world saturated by literary texts and models ». Such meditation is enabled by the particular configuration of the novel which, as the author demonstrates, is an intertextual network of quotations, references, allusions, pastiches and parodies of a multiplicity of authors, texts and literary genres. Through a focused reading of the novel, the author shows how the figure and works of Gustave Flaubert are the fundament of the novel's intertextuality, and how the novel's intertextual playfulness –in particular, its parodic dimension– is part of its self-consciousness and of the profound metaliterary reflection that takes place throughout the text.

Magdalena León

«Spanish in America : the Peruvian Variant in Spanish as Foreign Language Class through a Fragment of *Los cachorros* (Puppies) by Mario Vargas Llosa»

After reminding us that there are many norms for the Spanish language, rather than a unique, learned one, which would be the peninsular north-central variety, the author discusses the teaching of Spanish as a foreign

language and insists in the necessity of including in it contents relative to the American variants, the study of which should rely, she argues, on literary resources. Besides increasing the linguistic conscience of students, by letting them encounter variants of Spanish, this approach to teaching allows for a reflection on the lexicographic elements that are at our disposal, and encourages the questioning of important concepts such as those of linguistic norm and of Americanism.

Following the statement of her methodological premises, the author presents briefly the fragment of the text selected for analysis, Mario Vargas Llosa's *Los cachorros*. She then reviews some general notions on American Spanish, making more specific comments on the Peruvian variant. Finally, the author comments the fragment, focusing on the characteristics of the Spanish variant spoken in Peru.

Magdalena León

«A nuance of Argentinean variant of Spanish in classes of Spanish as a Foreign Language: the *Voseo* through a fragment of *Rayuela* (*Hopscotch*)»

In this paper the author addresses the *voseo*, one of the most studied phenomena of American Spanish, in order to enrich the teaching of Spanish as a foreign language (E/LE). In her opinion, it is necessary to include in this teaching aspects of the American variants of Spanish through literary fragments. The aim is to widen the students' linguistic consciousness, introducing them to the varieties of Spanish in America. This will allow them to communicate with its speakers, and will considerably widen the students' linguistic and intercultural competences. The author exemplifies this view with a reflection on the linguistic and cultural aspects of one of areas American Spanish, Argentina.

After situating a fragment of *Rayuela* (1963) in Cortázar's literary production, Magdalena León discusses the *voseo* in general, its genesis and development in American territory, the changes that undergo the pronominal and the verbal systems in the Argentinean variant of the Spanish language. She concludes with a presentation and a linguistic analysis of the literary fragment.

Nicanor Vélez

«The First Visible Animal of the Invisible»

This article addresses the relationship between poetry and thought. The author approaches the topic through a range of questions and interrogations, articulating his reflection around three axes: a) the nature of the terms in question when we speak of poetry and thought; b) the flow of literary movements and the relationship that is established between poetry and the course of ideas and manifestos; c) what translation reveals about the nature of the poem. His argument is strengthened by quotations from poets and artists, which allow to better define the components, the limits and the silences of poetry.

Maurizio Perugi

«Models of Anthropomorphic Landscapes in Federico García Lorca's Poetry»

Lorca's tendency to create anthropomorphically valued landscapes relies on fairly complex processes. This article analyzes the models Lorca uses in his descriptions, illustrating them through two poems that the author considers, from this point of view, totally exemplary: the poems are "Prendimiento de Antoñito el Camborio en el camino de Sevilla" (from *Romancero gitano*) and "Gacelo del mercado matutino" (from *Diván del Tamarit*).

The author calls attention to the projection of Lorca's gipsy soul: Antoñito loves *la fiesta* deeply, and more specifically, loves the two moments in which the goblin's presence is indispensable – the performance of the cape and the moment of killing. But it is also necessary to find the goblin when it comes to artistic truth. Precisely at the moment the goblin has come to visit him, Antoñito masters the skills of this magic – in the supreme instant of the goblin, the nostalgia and imagination of the gypsy illuminate the landscape and reveal the sun setting like a bullfighting party, with the appearance of a celestial bullfight.

Thus the author argues that Antoñito is a perfect example of the humanity that is protagonist of the *Romancero Gitano*, the book as a whole being Andalucía's poem, which it is difficult to understand without identifying the sources. The author's starting point is a sonnet by Góngora, already pointed out by critics.

In the *Diván de Tamarit*, the landscape undergoes the same treatment: the sunset is personified by a child who dies every evening in Granada. It is necessary to know the sources to understand the meaning of this poem. The starting point in this investigation is a sonnet by Góngora, already pointed out by Góngora, but there are also references to Ronsard and to Eliot. The poem also recreates some topics of Arabic poetry.

Susana Díaz

«Writings of Risk. Poetry and Poetics in Aníbal Núñez»

This article deals with the poetical writings of Aníbal Núñez (Salamanca, 1944-1997), one of the most radical, excentric, and challenging voices of the Spanish generation of 1970. The author approaches Núñez's work by analyzing it as an epistemological and specific espace within the constellation of literary practices that, through two decades, politically decisive in the last years of Francoist Spain (the sixties and the seventies) did problematize Modernity by questioning the hegemonic order of knowledge; an order that used to function as a way to regulate the relations between language and the world.

Judith Butler

«Transgender and the “Spirit of Revolt”»

A linear, progressive notion of history, coherent with the project of secular modernity, would view the relationship between feminism and other gender-based movements in evolutionary terms, as a series of successive displacements: from feminism to lesbian and gay, to queer and transexual to the politics of intersex. Butler claims for a reconceptualization of such view, ultimately based on the idea of freedom increasingly realized, and proposes instead to conceive the “fractious constellation” of contemporary social movements as a field marked by competing and convergent times. In the second part of the article the author deals with the notion of melancholy to prove how crucial questions about crossgender identification imply a movement from politics to psychoanalysis and back to politics in order to radically depathologize it.

Coral Herrera

«Romantic Love as the Emotional Utopia of Postmodernity»

Love is a human product that has a sociological dimension based in emotional relations between humans, as well as a cultural dimension with economic and political implications. Thus, what is supposed to be an individual feeling, is what influences, builds and models our social collective structures. Love is a socio-cultural construction that changes through historical periods, geographical areas and cultures. At the same time, it is crossed by hegemonic and alternative ideologies that travel across social processes. The article claims that myths as monogamy, heterosexuality, marriage between adults, gender differences, etc. marks the narratives about Western romantic love etc., while the social organization of couples, which reproduces itself, is successful through the mythology/mythography and the idealization of love as a feeling through which you can fulfill yourself and be happy. In that way, the system, perpetuates its social structure by creating traditional-nuclear families throughout a process of seduction based on a collective *emotional utopia*.

Dora Sánchez

«Mist of borrowed images»

The article's central claim is to prove how the ideal of androcentric rationality distorts our way of thinking and how feminist theorists proceed to denounce such bias and its implications. The author analyzes the convergence between feminist philosopher Michèle Le Doeuff and,

Ludwig Wittgenstein's critique of the ideal of rationality in philosophical tradition. While Le Doeuff speaks of the exclusion of the symbolically feminine, of projection and repression, Wittgenstein speaks of philosophy's illness, which needs therapy rather than more theory, a dissolution of the problems rather than solution, a liberation from the image trapping us. In the second part, following Wittgenstein's advice about starting from simplest ideas in order to dissipate confusion, the article shows the therapeutic value of feminist philosophers' contributions when they point to the male prejudices underlying standpoints which supposedly arise from universal reason meant to grant a pre-supposed objectivity.

Barbara Zecchi

«From Women's Cinema to CIMA: Towards a New Feminine Discourse about Cinema?»

In a defiant article entitled "Cine con tetas," Iciar Bollain, strongly rejected being labeled a "woman" filmmaker, and ironically condemned feminist approaches to women's cinematic production. However, the recent creation of CIMA (Association of Women in Film and Visual Medias) by the very same directors who did not acknowledge the existence of a feminine specificity in their works, points to a new gender awareness. By engaging several of the most recurrent topics that shape women's films (in particular the representation of violence and the deconstruction of visual pleasure), this article traces the evolution of female cinema from its "gendered unconscious" to its gender consciousness.

Carmen Navarrete

«Transnationales gazes, migrations and gender»

In the last decades, critical studies about globalization have clearly exposed the overall process of re-organization of production, while little has been said about its 'other side', the overall reorganization of reproduction. One of the author's main claim is that, in the present situation, groups of women and their interests remain invisible and that, contrary to what may appear, the research on women's issues is stalling. This also happens with the overall artistic agenda both in Spain and Latin America. The article focuses on what a critical view of technology implies in artistic production and on the difficulties encountered by standpoints based on the questioning of the postcolonial, the transcultural, ethnicity and gender relations.

Leticia I. Sabsay

«The return of the subject between the anti-essentialist turn and the liberal paradigm»

The article deals with the question of how to conceive of the subject's formation within feminist antiessentialist epistemology in the present

political context. More specifically, an account is given of the de-centering of the subject brought forth by the dissemination of antiessentialism and the resistance to it, in order to contribute to a critique of the liberal (ontological) notion of the individual at the basis of the contemporary notion of political representation. Three crucial categories are taken into account— universality, identity and autonomy— to finally point out that the deconstruction of the postmodern turn has implied to some extent, paradoxically, a re-ontologization of the subject hindering a more radical critique of politics, which still operates within the conceptual frame of liberalism.