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**Literature**

**Abstract 1.** Herrero-Velarde, Gabriel Insausti. “La presencia del romanticismo inglés en el pensamiento poético de Luis Cernuda (The Presence of English Romanticism in Luis Cernuda’s Poetic Thought).” My main concern, as the title states, has been to show the relationship between English Romanticism and Luis Cernuda in the field of poetics, and to settle the nature of their relationship. In order to do so, I have followed the sequence: (1) preliminary analysis of a romantic topic and its variations in Coleridge, Shelley, Wordsworth, and Keats; (2) its reception and comprehension by Luis Cernuda in his criticism, particularly in his book *Pensamiento poético en la lírica inglesa del siglo XIX*; (3) appropriation of these topics, metaphors, figures or expressions as critical devices which can be traced in some of these topics, and (4) appearance of some of these topics, metaphors, figures, and expressions in his own writing, no matter if it be prose or verse. I have followed this sequence for the analysis of these subjects: (1) Luis Cernuda and the romantics’ criticism of eighteenth century poetics, based on wit and French Fashion; (2) their criticism of associationism and all mechanicism, both from the psychological—the study of perception—and the poetical point of view—poetic composition; (3) the reception of a philosophy contrary to associationism, such as German idealism; (4) the development of this reception in the building of a romantic self. All this has led me to infer the existence of a filial relationship between English Romanticism and Luis Cernuda. (Reprinted from DAIC. 2000, 61:2)

(Multiple Templates)

**TEMPLATE 1**

LITERATURE | T Spanish literature
TIME PERIOD | T 1900-1999
INDIVIDUAL AUTHOR | N Cernuda, Luis
GENRE (1) | T poetry
FEATURES | T poetics R relationship to T English Romanticism
CONTENT TYPE | T dissertation abstract

**TEMPLATE 2**

LITERATURE | T English literature
TIME PERIOD | T 1800-1899
GROUP/MOVEMENT | T Romanticism
CONTENT TYPE | T dissertation abstract

**Abstract 2.** Lake, Darlene Margaret. “The Detective as Social Critic: The Spanish and Mexican Detective Novel, 1970-1995.” In the 20 years since Franco’s death in 1975, the Spanish detective novel, particularly the hard-boiled model, has gone from nearly non-existent to a flourishing popular genre. Many of Spain’s most prominent contemporary writers, particularly leftist journalists and novelists, have tried their hand at writing such novels. In Mexico, as well, the genre has grown in popularity among both writers and readers. This has been the case especially since the government’s violent repression of student demonstrators in Mexico City in 1968. While making the genre uniquely their own, both Spanish and Mexican crime novelists use the inherent social realism of the genre to examine social and political problems affecting the citizens of their countries. (Reprinted from DAIA. 2001 Mar; 61:9.)

LITERATURE | T Spanish literature | R and T Mexican literature
TIME PERIOD | T 1900-1999
GENRE (1) | T novel | T detective novel R date TXT 1975-1995
Abstract 3. Sarkar, Bhaskar. “Allegories of Dispersal: Nation and Participation in Indian Cinema, 1947-1977.” This dissertation examines traces of a particular historical trauma—the violence and displacement surrounding the Partition of India (1947)—in cinematic representations of the next three decades. Following Walter Benjamin’s strategy of seizing moments of crisis to disrupt linear, teleological accounts of History, I reveal the dispersion at the heart of contentious categories like nation, national culture and identity. Treating history as both cultural text and cultural politics, I attempt to understand the present in terms of actual past experience. Recognizing a strong—if largely inadvertent—allegorical impulse in Indian popular cinema of the 1950s and 1960s, I read the general silence regarding Partition in the early years as an oblique form of discourse. The codification of genres and the formation of audiences are related both to a concerted project of nationhood, and to a deep ambivalence regarding that project. Drawing on the regional film industry of Bengal, I investigate the national-regional dialectic, paying attention to the negotiation of melancholia in romantic star vehicles and the stereotypical depiction of displaced refugees in comedies. (Reprinted from DAIA. 2001 Mar; 61:9.)

Abstract 4. Braester, Yomi. “Writing Terror: Crises of Historical Testimony in Twentieth-Century Chinese Literature and Film.” My task in this study is to trace the relation between violence and redemption in twentieth-century Chinese narrative literature. Modern Chinese works have often focused on extreme cases of violence, such as mutilation, beheading and cannibalism. At the same time, the texts express concern with literature’s mission to counter social injustice. I argue that the depiction of brutality does not merely result from the “reflection” of cruel events or even from the wish to raise readers’ consciousness to brutal reality. The description of violence may also convey the author’s doubts of his ability to communicate his vision to society. I trace the linkage between violence and redemption to the paradoxes of modernity. “Modernity has often been presented as a new era of freedom from natural disasters and man-made barbarism. The representation of violence foregrounds the patent failure of the redemptive claim of modernity. I cover texts spanning the entire twentieth century, from Lu Xun’s early short stories, through May Fourth plays, left-wing cinema of the thirties, Taiwanese stories of the mid-eighties, to the “scar literature” and “avant-garde fiction” of the late 1980s. Reading closely works considered representative of their times, I propose that the utopian streak in what C. T. Hsia calls the “obsession with China” has been accompanied by a dystopian drive that stresses the potential of writing to inflict harm upon both the author and readership and to pull them apart from one another. The texts form a consistent discourse and invent a modern tradition. (Reprinted from DAIA. 1998 May, 58:11.)
Abstract 1. Burda, Angela Noel. “Language and Age Variables Affecting Measures of Intelligibility, Comprehensibility, and Accentedness.” The purpose of this study was to investigate whether age of listener or native language of speaker have an effect on listeners’ measures of intelligibility, comprehensibility, and accentedness of native and non-native speech. Seventy-two native speakers of English, representing three age groups (20-39, 40-59, 60 and older), listened to words, sentences, and paragraphs produced by one native speaker of English, one native speaker of Taiwanese, and one native speaker of Spanish. Listeners were asked to transcribe orthographically word and sentence level stimuli, and to choose the appropriate answer on multiple choice questions pertaining to paragraph level stimuli. Additionally, participants heard a set of true/false statements and were asked to rate levels of comprehensibility and accentedness on a 7-point scale. On intelligibility measures, the older individuals had significantly greater difficulty in understanding individuals with accented speech. No significant differences were noted on measures of comprehensibility. Results also indicated that listeners, regardless of age, were likely to provide correct responses if they found the speaker easier to understand. Findings from this research project may lead to more effective accent modification training of non-native speakers of English prior to employment in settings, such as long-term care facilities, where a large population of older individuals may be found. (Reprinted from DAIB. 2000 Dec, 61:6.)

Abstract 2. McGinnis, Martha Jo. “Locality in A-Movement.” In this dissertation, I demonstrate that the feature-based Attract theory of syntactic movement solves several empirical challenges for Relativized Minimality, while incorporating its key insights. Chapter 1 introduces the theory of phrase structure, syntactic movement, and abstract Case to be adopted throughout the dissertation. This chapter also lays out a cross-linguistic typology of possibilities for A-movement to the subject position. Chapter 2 concerns cases of advancing, where the argument generated highest is attracted by the feature (EPP) driving movement to the subject position. Here locality interacts with a condition (Case Identification) preventing an argument from “pied-piping” to check EPP if it checks Case elsewhere. In some instances, advancing is forced jointly by locality and Case Identification. Given two equally local arguments, Case Identification determines which can be attracted to the subject position. However, newly identified “superraising” violations support the view that locality is respected even if the highest argument has already checked Case. In the first part of Chapter 3, I argue for the central empirical proposal of this dissertation, Lethal Ambiguity: an anaphoric dependency cannot be established between two specifiers of the same head. I contend that one argument can A-scramble past another only by entering, or leapfrogging through, a multiple-specifier configuration with it. In either case, no anaphoric dependency can be established between the two arguments. In the second part of Chapter 3, I present cases of leapfrogging in A-movement to the subject position, also subject to Lethal Ambiguity. Chapter 4 extends the empirical coverage of Lethal Ambiguity to answer a long-standing question from the literature—
namely, why anaphoric clitics cannot be object clitics. I argue that Lethal Ambiguity rules out the object clitic derivation for anaphors because an anaphoric object checks Case in a multiple-specifier configuration with the would-be antecedent. I adopt a passive-like derivation for the well-formed anaphoric clitic construction, where the clitic is a categorically underspecified external argument. Since this argument cannot be attracted to check Case or EPP, the object can skip over it to the subject position without Lethal Ambiguity arising. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to other potential cases of skipping. (Reprinted from DAIA. 2000 Apr; 60:10.)

Abstract 3. Noren, Coco. “Reformulation et conversation: De la sémantique du topos aux fonctions interactionnelles (Reformulation and Conversation: From Topos Semantics to Interactional Functions).” This thesis deals with the linguistic phenomenon of “reformulation” which occurs frequently in everyday conversation. The study is based on a corpus of nine dialogues (5 ½ h.) between French speakers in their twenties. In a first step, reformulation is described from a semantic point of view. A study of reformulation must take into account both the mutual resemblance between two utterances and their differences. The semantic description is placed essentially within the framework of the Theory of Argumentation Within Language elaborated by Jean-Claude Anscombe and Oswald Ducrot. The semantic resemblance in the reformulation is defined as the repetitive exploitation of the same topos at the utterance level. A topos consists of two interdependent topical fields, which roughly could be seen as an underlying argument-conclusion structure inherent in utterances and words. It is shown that the sense of an utterance cannot be reached without its argumentative context. (Reprinted from DAIC. 2000, 61:2.)

Abstract 4. Bradshaw, Mary Margaret. “A Crosslinguistic Study of Consonant-Tone Interaction.” This thesis undertakes a crosslinguistic study of interaction between consonants and tone in order to arrive at relevant phonological generalizations. Surveying over 25 tone languages from Africa and Asia, it is found that only voiced consonants are involved in such interactions. In consonant-tone interaction, L tones are inserted and H tones blocked after voiced consonants. Moreover, voiceless obstruents become voiced in the presence of L tone in several languages. The involvement of voiced consonants and the lack of involvement of voiceless consonants in consonant-tone effects provide a new argument for the position that the feature which represents voicing is privative. Added to the arguments based on voicing dissimilation in Japanese (Mester & Ito 1989) and laryngeal neutralization (Lombardi 1994), the case for privativity of this particular feature is thereby strengthened. Specifically, this thesis proposes a Multiplanar Hypothesis of Consonant-Tone Interaction which claims that (1) tone is dual in nature and must be so represented in feature geometry, (2) a single privative feature, referred to as [L/voice], encompasses both L tone and the traditional feature [voice], and (3) the feature [L/voice] can be associated subsegmentally to the Laryngeal node and/or prosodically to the mora. The resulting theory allows a principled and unified analysis of consonant-tone phenomena. (Reprinted from DAIA. 2000 Feb; 60:8.)
Folklore

Abstract 1. Vanke, Francesca Jane. “British Cultural and Aesthetic Relationships with Decorative Arts of the Islamic Orient, with Special Reference to Ceramics, 1851-1914.” This dissertation investigates British cultural and aesthetic relationships with Islamic design and decoration between 1851-1914, with the greatest emphasis on ceramics. It begins with the hypothesis that the concept of “Orientalism” in the eponymous book by Edward Said is not a satisfactory theoretical framework to analyse British decorative arts during this period. Nineteenth century British attitudes to Islamic races and their arts are discussed, the latter in the context of contemporary design reform, in which Islamic design played an important role. Islamic ceramics were particularly admired, frequently being considered superior to their Western counterparts. This dissertation explores whether Saidian ‘Orientalism’ formed part of the rationale for Islamic ceramic collection, exhibition, and historiography between 1851-1914 and considers its possible role in British use of Islamic ceramics. Finally it questions, once British potters had access to Islamic arts, the criteria which governed their use, whether ‘Orientalism’ coexisted with the evidence of emulation which examination of ceramic artifacts provides. (Reprinted from DAIC. 2000, 61:2.)

Abstract 2. Uchechukwu, Anthony. “Crisis of Faith and a Quest for Spirituality: An Inquiry into Some Syncretistic Practices among Some Christians in Nigeria.” This thesis begins with the clarification of the term ‘syncretism’. Since it has been undergoing a series of analyses and changes in meaning among theologians from the Middle Ages, it becomes necessary to grasp its import in the present day. This helps to bring to focus the understanding of our survey of six syncretistic practices among some Christians in Nigeria. The crisis of faith is based on the fact that some Christians find it difficult to cope with the pressure which the disintegrating traditional world-view and other life crises exact on their practice of faith. They are torn apart by the strong influence of their material-spiritual world-view and the demanding practice of Christian faith. Their desire to deal with the situation brings them into relationships with different aspects of the traditional religious specialists. (Reprinted from DAIC. 2000, 61:2.)
Abstract 3. Kerkeslager, Allen. “Jewish Pilgrimage and Jewish Identity in Hellenistic and Early Roman Egypt.” Much remains to be done in clarifying the nuances of Jewish identity in the Greco-Roman period. This dissertation advances the understanding of ancient constructions of Jewish identity through a study of the ways in which Jewish identity was expressed in pilgrimage traditions in Egypt in the Hellenistic and early Roman periods. Issues addressed include pilgrimage to the temple in Jerusalem; pilgrimage traditions at Elephantine; pilgrimage to Jewish temples and synagogues in Egypt; the cult of the dead; pilgrimage to the tombs of Jewish martyrs, heroes, and ancestors; Jewish festivals unique to Egypt (e.g., the festivals in 3 Maccabees and the Septuagint festival on Pharos Island in Alexandria); and Jewish participation in non-Jewish cults (e.g., at El-Kanais and in Apollonopolis Magna [Edfull]). The longest chapter discusses pilgrimage to Mt. Sinai and/or Mt. Horeb. This study concludes that a number of factors may have played a role in the diverse expressions of Jewish identity in Egypt. These include a geographical connection to Palestine; interest in Hellenistic culture more than Egyptian culture; continuities and discontinuities with older Israelite traditions of identity and later Jewish and Christian pilgrimage traditions; and ambiguities in the central focus of Jewish identity. (Reprinted from DAIA. 1998 May, 58:11.)

Abstract 4. Giusto, Betsy Lee. “Mi vida loca: An Insider Ethnography of Outlaw Bikers in the Houston Area.” One community that has been overlooked by folklorists and misrepresented by sociologists, anthropologists, and popular authors is the outlaw biker community. This ethnography is a collaborative effort in which three Houston outlaw biker clubs represent themselves on their own folkloric terms... This ethnography is a collection of sources’ narratives which include oral histories, legends, and personal narratives. The texts presented here have heretofore existed only orally and essentially among insiders. The ethnographer and her sources tell their stories with the intent of preserving some of their traditions, and the ethnographer speaks as a bridge in this effort to communicate the outlaw biker culture to outsiders. This ethnography first presents an introduction expressing the need for this study, the focus and methodology, and the models used and discarded by the researcher, and then devotes itself to the collection of oral histories, legends, and personal narratives. The bikers’ stories are supplemented by newspaper articles, photographs, and a glossary. (Reprinted from DAIA. 1998 May, 58:11.)

Abstract 5. Hecimovich, Gregg A. “Waking the Reader: Riddles in Nineteenth-Century British Literature.” “Waking the Reader: Riddles in Nineteenth-Century British Literature” establishes the place of the riddle in nineteenth-century British culture. In this work I explore: (1) the literary and political work riddles perform at cultural thresholds: courtship, initiation, death rituals, moments of greeting, and intercultural relations; and (2) the new narrative genre riddles uncover by transforming traditional narrative techniques. Through analysis of riddles in Wit’s Magazine, Fun, Punch, The London Illustrated News, All the Year Round and popular collected riddles, such as Queen Victoria’s “Windsor Enigma,” my study examines the literary and political roles riddles play as they migrate into mass print culture. The oral tradition of
the riddle, I maintain, is imported into print media and reaches its zenith during the nineteenth century. Three crucial texts illustrate my point: Blake’s *Jerusalem*, Keats’s “Eve of St. Agnes,” and Dickens’s *Our Mutual Friend*. Each is a work of formal experimentation, and each typifies the full range of word play during the period. From Blake, to Keats, to Dickens, nineteenth-century letters chart a “history” of the literary riddle. (Reprinted from *DAIA*. 1998 May, 58:11.)