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# French studies: language and linguistics (2010)

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## [TT]French Studies\*

### [TT]Language and Linguistics

[A]By Paul Rowlett, University of Salford

#### [H2]1. General

The proceedings of the 8th *Congrès international de linguistique française*, held in Oviedo in September 2008, *\*Liens linguistiques: études sur la combinatoire et la hiérarchie des composants*, ed. C. Álvarez Castro et al. (Sciences pour la communication, 90), Oxford, Lang, viii+514 pp., contain 31 articles, while the proceedings of the 2nd (and confusingly similarly named) *Congrès mondial de linguistique française*, held in New Orleans in July 2010, have also appeared online at <[http://www.linguistiquefrancaise.org/index.php?option=com\\_toc&url=/articles/cmlf/abs/2010/01/contents/contents.html](http://www.linguistiquefrancaise.org/index.php?option=com_toc&url=/articles/cmlf/abs/2010/01/contents/contents.html)>, with 153 contributions usefully divided into thematic sections. *\*Les Voix des Français*, 2 vols, vol. 1: 'À travers l'histoire, l'école et la presse', vol. 2: 'En parlant, en écrivant', ed. M. Abecassis and G. Ledegen (Modern French Identities, 93 and 94), Oxford, Lang, viii+364, x+471 pp., bring together a total of 56 papers from the 2008 Oxford meeting of the Association for French Language Studies, including plenary contributions from A. Rey, A. Lodge, S. Moirand, J. Gardes Tamine, A. Queffélec, and M. Mahmoudian. *\*Autour des Langues et du langage: perspective pluridisciplinaire*, ed. M. Loiseau et al., Grenoble U.P., 2008, xiv+454 pp., is drawn from a 2006 Grenoble conference and includes sections on linguistic description, sociolinguistics, and multilingualism.

*\*Autour du Mot: pratiques et compétences: séminaire du Centre de français moderne – Tome II – 2006–2009*, ed. C. Gruaz and C. Jacquet-Pfau (Linguistique), Limoges, Lambert–Lucas, 239 pp. Claire Blanche-Benveniste, with Philippe Martin, *\*Le Français: usages de la langue parlée* (Les Langues du monde, 3), Louvain, Peeters, vi+241 pp., appeared just before B.-B.'s death in April. *TrL*, 59:7–168, 'Architecture  $\delta\alpha$  et variabilité en langue', ed. R. Van Deyck, includes: M. Iliescu, 'Aspects de l'évolution de l'article défini en français et en roumain' (13–23), A. Kristol, 'Syntaxe variationnelle du clitique sujet en francoprovençale valaisan contemporain: un modèle pour la diachronie du galloroman septentrional?' (47–76), M.-G. Boutier, 'Variétés linguistiques en concorde et en conflit: wallon et français en Wallonie' (105–21), and P. Hadermann, 'Le relatif *où* et ses principaux concurrents: variation morpho-syntaxique et neutralisation entre synchronie et diachronie' (123–46). *Muller Vol.* contains 27 articles.

#### [H2]2. History of the Language

*Le Changement en français: études de linguistique diachronique*, ed. B. Combettes et al. (Sciences pour la communication, 89), Oxford, Lang, x+402 pp., contains an Introduction and 21 articles stemming from the 2008 Madrid *Diachro 4: Le Français en diachronie* conference covering themes ranging from (pre-)classical Fr., pragmatics/text linguistics, interrogatives and clefts. *The Anglo-Norman Language and its Contexts*, ed. R. Ingham, York Medieval Press, ix+184 pp., contains the proceedings of 2007 and 2008 workshops held at Birmingham City University, with an Introduction and 11 further contributions examining syntactic and lexical dimensions of the widespread retention, well into the late medieval period, of written AN, at a

time when descendants of the conquering AN speakers were no longer a distinct group and were not mother-tongue AN speakers. See also I. Short, 'Verbatim et literatim: oral and written French in 12th-century Britain', *VR*, 68, 2009:156–68, who shows how written Fr. used in Britain began to acquire a status previously enjoyed by Latin alone.

R. A. Lodge, 'Standardisation, koinéisation et l'historiographie du français', *RLiR*, 74(293–4):5–25, argues that historians of Fr. should pay more attention to koineization alongside standardization. P. Swiggers, 'La clarté du français: examen d'un "idéologème"', *ZRP*, 126:443–59, charts the history of the notion of the clarity of Fr. as the cultural importance of Fr. has grown from the Middle Ages to the present day, as used by purists, grammarians, lexicographers et theoreticians. While the notion has been criticized in recent centuries, the 'idéologème' at its core continues to be relevant. W. Ayres-Bennett, "Exactitude du stile": les observations stylistiques chez les remarqueurs du XVIIe siècle', *Molinié Vol.*, 31–44.

\**LSRL* 39 contains: D. Arteaga and J. Herschensohn, 'A phase-based analysis of Old French genitive constructions' (285–300), which uses Minimalism to consider OF juxtaposition genitives like *la niece le duc* and argues that the oblique-marked definite possessor co-occurs with a null preposition; and B. Vance et al., 'V2 loss in Old French and Old Occitan: the role of fronted clauses' (301–320), which uses a database of 13th-c. prose to show that the rates of V2 and V3 with fronted clauses vary by date, genre, and fronted-clause type, suggesting a syntactic change in progress rather than the absence of V2 effects. L. Schøsler, 'Organization and reorganization of a constructional paradigm: the case of dative two-argument constructions from Latin to Modern French', *ALHa*, 42:26–4. C. Fuchs, 'L'Évolution de l'ordre des constituants dans la comparaison adjectivale d'égalité en français depuis le 16e siècle', *FM*, 78:171–85.

P. Larrivée, 'The pragmatic motifs of the Jespersen cycle: default activation, and the history of negation in French', *Lingua*, 120:2240–58, uses the ongoing use of *non* to illustrate how one negative marker can be retained with a specialist role even after another achieves default status. See also M.-B. Moosegard Hansen, 'The grammaticalization of negative reinforcers in Old and Middle French', pp. 227–51 of *Current Trends in Diachronic Semantics and Pragmatics*, ed. M.-B. Moosegard Hansen and J. Visconti (Studies in Pragmatics, 7), Bingley, Emerald, 2009, ix+302 pp.

L. Minervini, 'Le Français dans l'Orient latin (XIIIe–XIVe siècles): éléments pour la caractérisation d'une *scripta* du Levant', *RLiR*, 74(293–4):119–98, addresses this particular variety of medieval Fr., hitherto neglected. L. Löfstedt, '\*Tu et vous: un examen des formes verbales du singulier et du pluriel de la 2e personne en ancien français', *NMi*, 111:69–82, examines the intelligibility of OF 2SG/PL verbal forms occurring with no overt subject, i.e., in commands expressed by the imperative, subjunctive, or indicative.

### [H2]3. Phonetics and Phonology

Nigel Armstrong and Tim Pooley, *Social and Linguistic Change in European French*, Basingstoke, Palgrave Macmillan, xvii+328 pp., is actually primarily a Labovian take on contemporary phonological variation. Y. Rose and C. dos Santos, '\*Stress domain effects in French phonology and phonological development', *LSRL* 38, 89–104, argue that a formal distinction between phonological representation and phonetic implementation accounts not only for allophonic closed-syllable laxing in final (stressed) vowels in Québécois but also for the forms produced by an L1 European Fr. learner, who has an asymmetry in CVC and CVCV target (adult) forms. L. MacKenzie and G. Sankoff offer '\*A quantitative analysis of diphthongization in Montreal French', *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics*, 15:91–100, and demonstrate that four vowels show significant lowering and/or backing in the community, and that all long vowels show decreased diphthongization. A.-J. Villeneuve, '\*Word-

final cluster simplification in Vimeu French: a preliminary analysis', *ib.*, 133–44, examines word-final obstruent–liquid (OL) cluster simplification ([tab] *table*, [ot] *autre*) in Vimeu Fr. and shows that // and /r/ can be deleted not only before consonants and pauses, but also in prevocalic contexts. C. Carignan and Z. Fagyal, '\*V-to-V assimilation in trisyllabic words in French: evidence for gradience and locality', *LSRL* 39, 25–42, investigate the extent of regressive V-to-V assimilation in trisyllabic words in Fr. and suggest that the phenomenon is a gradient and local effect of the final front stressed vowel on the vowel immediately adjacent to it.

#### [H2]4. Morphology

Lieber, *Handbook*, includes B. Fradin, 'IE, Romance: French' (417–35), which provides an overview with a focus on V+N and N+N compounds in Fr. seen as morphological rather than syntactic constructs. C. Skupien Dekens, 'Les Formes en *-ant* dans la traduction de la Bible par Sébastien Castellion (Bâle 1555)', *VR*, 67, 2008:133–68, links C.'s syntactic choices to ideology, as well as a desire to make his text accessible to 'idiots' by using low-register lexis and simplified orthography. K. van Goethem, 'The French construction *nouveau* + past participle revisited: arguments in favour of a prefixoid analysis of *nouveau*', *FLin*, 44:163–78, uses four parameters to reject the more standard adverbial analysis. Margaret à Beckett, *\*Gender Assignment and Word-final Pronunciation in French: Two Classification Systems* (LINCOM Studies in French Linguistics, 9), Munich, LINCOM, xxi+810 pp, is a 2009 Monash PhD thesis. R. A. van Compernelle, '"Une pompière? C'est affreux!" Étude lexicale de la féminisation des noms de métiers et grades en France', *Langage & Société*, 123, 2008:107–26.

Rainer, *\*Variation*, includes: G. Dal and F. Namer, 'French property nouns based on toponyms or ethnic adjectives: a case of base variation' (53–74), which uses a web-extracted corpus to examine *-ité*-suffixed nouns characterizing places or those associated with places, showing coinages either from toponyms (*portugalité*), related ethnic adjectives (*africanité*), or both (*belgicité/belgité*), with the choice attributable to four formal competing (non-semantic) linguistic constraints; and E. Eggert, 'Morphological variation in the construction of French names for inhabitants' (75–88), which reviews the derivation of detoponymic adjectives, highly variable in terms of base (epenthesis, allomorphy, suppletion) and suffix (constrained, but not fully determined, by the formal shape of the stem).

#### [H2]5. Syntax

Theresa Biberauer et al., *Parametric Variation: Null Subjects in Minimalist Theory*, CUP, vi+374 pp., contains I. Roberts' 'Varieties of French and the null subject parameter' (303–27), with discussion of Fr., Franco-Provençal, Valdôtain, Veneto, and other Italian dialects. Richard Kayne, *\*Comparisons and Contrasts* (Oxford Studies in Comparative Syntax), OUP, xvi+272 pp., contains studies of Fr./It. definite articles and (with J.-Y. Pollock) Fr. hyper-complex inversion. See also K.&P.'s '\*Notes on French and English demonstratives', *Koster Vol.*, 215–28. A. Dagnac, 'Modal ellipsis in French, Spanish and Italian: evidence for a TP-deletion analysis', *LSRL* 38, 157–70, argues that gaps found after root modals in Fr., Sp., and It. are indeed instances of PF deletion, i.e., ellipsis, but that differences to English VP ellipsis, e.g., regarding the kinds of remnant allowed, tolerance to voice mismatches, and constraints on subjects in Antecedent Contained Deletion, follow from the notion that it is TP which is ellipsed. J.-M. Authier and L. A. Reed, 'Clausal complementation and the status of French *à/de ce que*', *Lingua*, 120:2193–210, argue for an analysis of these items as non-compositional elements of the C system, with *de ce que* occupying Force° and *à ce que* occupying Int°. M. Labelle and E. Doron, 'Anticausative derivations (and other valency alternations) in French', *Probus*,

22:303–16, explain the derivation of change-of-state verbs, movement verbs, and middle anticausative constructions on the basis of Voice and *v* heads. T. Nakamoto, 'Inalienable possession constructions in French', *Lingua*, 120:74–102, considers how inalienable possessors are realized syntactically and the similarities between inalienable possession and obligatory control interpretations. N. Schapansky, 'Further aspects of negation in French', *Lingua*, 120:103–31, argues that *ne* is distinguished semantically from *ne . . . pas* in being non-quantified and unable to introduce an existential quantifier capable of binding an event/tense variable.

Emilia Hilgert, \**Partition et constructions prépositionnelles en français* (Langue et cultures, 44), Droz, 448 pp. V. Conti and M.-J. Béguelin, 'Le status des concessives en *avoir beau* du français: considérations synchroniques et diachroniques', *JFLS*, 20:271–88, show how the construction was originally autonomous but now overwhelmingly co-occurs with a following clause. L. Likhacheva, 'La construction détachée à gauche dans l'alternance des tours de parole', *JFLS*, 20:171–88, looks at clitic left dislocation, associated with the topic–comment articulation, within dialogue and sees the phenomenon dependent on whether the speaker adopts a discourse strategy based on narration or elicitation.

C. Léger, \*'Sentential complementation of adjectives in French', pp. 265–306 of *Adjectives: Formal Analyses in Syntax and Semantics*, ed. P. Cabredo Hofherr and O. Matushansky (Linguistics Today, 153), Amsterdam, Benjamins, vii+335 pp., derives the syntactic form of adjectival complement clauses from the semantic properties of the adjective, in particular whether it selects a proposition, event or action. María Luisa Donaire, \**La Place de l'adjectif dans les stratégies énonciatives*, Limoges, Lambert–Lucas, 2009, 174 pp. P. Larrivée and E. Moline, 'Comment *ne pas perdre la tête*? À propos des effets d'intervention dans les interronégatives en *comment* et de leur suspension dans les questions rhétoriques', *BSLP*, 104, 2009:185–214, test the generative prediction regarding (non-)argument wh movement over negation using a 20th-c. Frantext corpus, and offer accounts of the unexpected grammaticality in terms of presuppositions and an additional underlying predicate.

*TrL*, 60:7–189, 'Les limites de la rection verbale', ed. A. Gautier et al., includes M. Glikman, 'Rattachement et rection en ancien français: le cas des constructions type *ço crei* "je crois"' (29–44), M. Desmets and F. Villoing, 'Morphologie constructionnelle et arguments sémantiques du verbe: un traitement HPSG des composés VN du français' (65–89), C. Benzitoun, 'Quelle(s) unité(s) syntaxique(s) maximale(s) en français parlé? Discussions autour de quelques problèmes rencontrés' (109–26), and G. Corminbœuf, 'Une description des constructions introduites par un *si* dit *austinien*' (127–44). G. Legendre and P. Smolensky, 'French inchoatives and the unaccusativity hypothesis', *Perlmutter Vol.*, 229–46, argue that the unaccusative vs. unergative distinction is unable to account for the syntax of Fr. inchoative verbs like *briser*, *crever*, and *casser*, and propose a 'simple non-structural analysis' instead.

*LaF*, 166, 'Les Indéfinis de choix libre du français', ed. F. Corblin et al. J. Culbertson, 'Convergent evidence for categorial change in French: from subject clitic to agreement marker', *Language*, 86:85–132, marshals evidence from prosodic and corpus data, speaker judgements, and cross-linguistic typology in support of the view that subject clitics (syntactic arguments which undergo phonological cliticization in the standard language) are lexical affixal markers in colloquial European French. M. Achard, 'Fields and settings: French *il* and *ça* impersonals in copular complement constructions', *Cognitive Linguistics*, 21:443–500, argues that *il* and *ça* (*c*) compete in the context of the copular complement construction *est possible que* because they are both impersonal, while their distribution in discourse is motivated by semantic differences. M. L. Knittel, 'Possession vs. pseudo-incorporation in the nominal domain: evidence from French event nominals dependencies', *LRev*, 27:177–230. J.-C. Anscombe and D. Flament, 'Déterminants et noms de pays en français contemporain: morphophonologie ou sémantique?',

*RevR* 45:1–15, deal with feminine nouns for countries, which often do not need the definite article, rejecting several morphological, lexical, and semantic explanations as unsatisfactory, and considering these nouns as a sub-class of a locative noun-class which includes common nouns.

## [H2]6. Lexis

P. Chesley, 'Lexical borrowings in French: anglicisms as a separate phenomenon', *JFLS*, 20:231–51, contrasts English and non-English borrowings in a Fr. newspaper corpus, and shows that English borrowings outnumber all non-English borrowings combined, while Id. and R. H. Baayen, 'Predicting new words from newer words: lexical borrowings in French', *Linguistics*, 48:1343–74, identify length, source language, semantic/contextual factors and early dispersion as the determinants of how entrenched lexical borrowings become. E. Winter-Froemel, '*Les people, les pipoles, les pipeuls*: variance in loanword integration', *Philologie im Netz* (online), 53.

V. Amary-Coudreau, 'Qu'est-ce que "c" est?', *FM*, 78:259–77. \**Autour de la préposition*, ed. J. François et al. (Bibliothèque de syntaxe et sémantique), Caen U.P., 2009, 357 pp., is based on a 2007 Caen conference and contains several Fr.-focused contributions from a syntactic, semantic, or psycholinguistic perspective. \**Linx*, 58 (2008), 'Aspects de *comme*', ed. M. Desmets et al., contains an Introduction followed by 6 synchronic and 4 diachronic studies, while *FM*, 78:1–170, 'Sur *sous* et *sur* et leurs locutions', ed. D. Leeman, contains an Introduction and 9 articles. I. Choi-Jonin and F. Mignon, '*Sans*, préposition négative d'*avec*?', *JFLS*, 20:253–70, argue that *sans* and *avec* appear in quite different syntactic contexts and that the negative semantics of *sans* does not correspond to *avec*+negation, and then move on to propose an analysis of *sans* incorporating the negative marker *ne* and taking a nominal complement with propositional semantics. D. T. Do-Hurinville, 'Étude sémantique et syntaxique de *en voie de* (nom), *en voie de* (verbe)', *FM*, 78:236–58. A. Theissen, 'Sur *une fois* adverbial temporel', *BSLP*, 105:223–45, examines three uses of *une fois*.

Marie Lammert, \**Sémantique et cognition: les noms collectifs* (Langue et cultures, 43), Droz, 520 pp., is a revised PhD thesis. S. Porhiel, \*'Analyse multicomponentielle de la combinaison *Voilà pour* en français moderne', *RevR*, 45:16–44.

## [H2]7. Lexicography and Lexicology

*Le Nouveau Petit Robert de la langue française*, ed. J. Rey-Debove and A. Rey, Le Robert, xlii+2837 pp., reflects orthographic reform (plural compounds with -s and without hyphen), uses usage data to determine the ordering of alternatives, and offers readers (e.g. etymological) explanations of variation. T. Städtler, 'Die evolutive Lexikographie am Beispiel der Geschichte des *Dictionnaire du moyen français*', *ZFSL*, 120:1–13, sketches the development of the DMF on the basis of Robert Martin's principles of 'lexicographie évolutive', with dictionaries seen as being in ongoing development lending themselves to online rather than paper-based publication/consultation.

## [H2]8. Semantics

*Cahiers Chronos*, 21:1–298, \**Temps, aspect et modalité en français*, ed. E. Moline and C. Veters. Laurent Gosselin, \**Les Modalités en français: la validation des représentations* (Chronos Studies, 1), Amsterdam, Rodopi, vi+502 pp. C. LeBlanc, \*'Coding compositional aspect in French', pp. 65–79 of *Aspect in grammatical variation*, ed. J. A. Walker (Studies in

Language Variation, 6), Amsterdam, Benjamins, vi+150 pp. C. Álvarez Castro, \*'Approche procédurale et référence temporelle du futur de l'indicatif en français', *RevR*, 45:70–89. Rothstein, \**Mood*, includes W. De Mulder, 'Mood in French' (157–178). D. Apothéloz, 'Le passé surcomposé et la valeur de parfait existentiel', *JFLS*, 20:105–26, argues that one regional use of the verb form encodes an 'existential perfect' à la English *John has been to America* (cf. *John has gone to America*). F. Brisard, 'Aspects of virtuality in the meaning of the French *imparfait*', *Linguistics*, 48:487–524, argues that a unified account of the *imparfait* cannot be provided solely on the basis of the notions of past reference and imperfective aspect, suggesting that the notion of virtuality is important.

I. Charnavel, \*'Anaphoricity, logophoricity and intensification: the puzzling case of *son propre* in French', *LSRL* 39, 187–202, explores the two interpretations of *son propre* depending on whether it is the possessor or the possessum which is contrasted with a set of contextually determined alternatives. L. Rouanne, \*'Intensité et délocutivité dans les adverbes en *-ment*', *RevR*, 45:45–69, is a diachronic study of apparently denominal adverbs like *diablement*, *bigrement*, *fichtrement*, whose intensifying function derives from a specific enunciative strategy employed by users of the corresponding interjections *Diable!*, *Bigre!*, *Fichtre!*, etc. *Languages in Contrast*, 10:129–267, 'Pragmatic Markers and Pragmaticalization: Lessons from False Friends', ed. P. Lauwers et al., includes: K. Beeching, 'Semantic change: evidence from false friends' (139–65), which presents lexicographic and spoken synchronic data on two false friends in Fr. and English, *effectivement/effectively* and *finaleme<sup>n</sup>t/finally*, and explores the cognitive processes involved in their recruitment for interactional functions; and T. Defour et al., \*'Degrees of pragmaticalization: the divergent histories of *actually* and *actuellement*' (166–93), which traces the words' semantic–pragmatic developments through an examination of the discursive contexts in which they occur from first attestations to the present day, laying bare subtle transitions in meaning. K. Lahousse, 'Information structure and epistemic modality in adverbial clauses in French', *StLa*, 34:298–326, uses new empirical evidence concerning the distribution of a clearly information structure-driven syntactic configuration, verb–subject word order in Fr., to argue that embedded adverbial clauses have an information structure independent of the main clause. J.-C. Anscombe, 'États et propriétés dans les combinaisons *être+adjectif*', *FM*, 78:186–205. *LaF*, 165, 'La scalarité', ed. P. Hadermann et al. Émilie Pauly, \**La Polysémie: réflexion théorique, méthodologique et application à la lexicographie. L'exemple des verbes 'aller', 'partir' et 'tirer' en français contemporain* (Linguistique Europe), L'Harmattan, 417 pp, is based on a 2009 thesis.

## [H2]9. Regional French and Dialects

Karin Holter and Ingse Skattum, \**La Francophonie aujourd'hui: réflexions critiques* (Langues et développement), L'Harmattan, 2008, 200 pp. \**Vues sur les français d'ici*, ed. C. LeBlanc et al. (Les Voies du français), Laval U.P., viii+285 pp., contains an Introduction and 11 further articles derived from a 2008 Ottawa conference.

*Le Français en Afrique* continues its tradition of publishing surveys of African varieties of Fr. and other primarily sociolinguistic studies; vol. 24 (2009) is the single-authored Ladislas Nzessé, \**Le Français au Cameroun: d'une crise sociopolitique à la vitalité de la langue française (1990–2008)*. See also Valentin Feussi, \**Parles-tu français? Ça dépend . . . : penser, agir, construire son français en contexte plurilingue: le cas de Douala au Cameroun* (Espaces discursifs), L'Harmattan, 2008, 288 pp., while B. Mulo Farenkia, 'Pragmatique de la néologie appellative en situation plurilingue: le cas camerounais', *JP*, 42:477–500, observes that Fr. speakers in Cameroon have created forms of nominal address which do not exist in metropolitan Fr. and surveys the mechanisms used and the functions fulfilled. Jean-Alexis

Mfoutou, *\*Les Antonymes du français écrit et parlé au Congo–Brazzaville* (Etudes africaines), L'Harmattan, 2009, 374 pp. Jean-Luc Bletton, *\*Guide pratique du français parlé à Ouagadougou, Bamako, Porto-Novo et Lomé (Burkina-Faso, Mali, Bénin et Togo)*, L'Harmattan, 2008, 186 pp.

M. Duval, 'J'es, tu es, il est: un problème de dialectologie lorraine', *RLiR*, 74(295–6):341–414, describes the loss of the form *je suis* (of *être*) in Lorrain in favour of *j'es*, an unsurprising case of regularization by analogy were it not for its rarity and geographical specificity. C. Bougy, *\*'Pratiques dialectales en Normandie'*, pp. 149–64 of M. C. Jones and T. Bulot ed., *Sociolinguistique de la langue normande: pluralité, normes, représentations* (Espaces discursifs), L'Harmattan, 2009, 184 pp. *\*LSRL* 39 includes: J.-P. Y. Montreuil, 'Multiple opacity in Eastern Regional French' (153–66), which presents an analysis of the multiple over-application of several processes of lengthening, devoicing and epenthesis based on OT-CC, explaining in detail how valid candidate chains are constituted, why the valid chains not leading to the winner are eliminated, and how precedence constraints account for opacity; and H. Burnett, 'Pitch accent, focus, and the interpretation of non-wh exclamatives in French' (369–86), which examines exclamatives encoded by grammatical features such as f(ocus) marking, e.g., Québécois *J'ai vu un film ASSEZ bon!* 'I saw SUCH a good film!'. C. LeBlanc, 'Tracing a morphosyntactic change in Quebec French: the non-standard conditional in *si* clauses', *JFLS*, 20:151–69, shows how the phenomenon has become increasingly widespread, dominating since World War II, and can be deemed to be a change in progress, probably originating among working-class male speakers. M. Friesner, 'Une prononciation "tsipèquement" québécoise? La diffusion de deux aspects stéréotypés du français canadien', *CanJL*, 55:27–53, considers affrication of d/t before a front (semi)vowel and lowering of close vowels in closed syllables, both of which have an unclear origin and distribution and are not found throughout Quebec. D. R. Grimm, *\*'A real-time study of future temporal reference in spoken Ontarian French'*, *University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics*, 16:83–92, examines the use of the periphrastic and inflected future in Hawkesbury, Ontario, by teenagers in Fr.-medium schools over 28 years, showing how the periphrastic has become the preferred variant of the middle class and has made significant gains into negative contexts. A. St. Pierre contrasts 'Le Français parlé à Jay-Livermore Falls (Maine)', *FR*, 83:608–21, with the Québécois whence it developed.

*Les Variétés du français parlé dans l'espace francophone: Ressources pour l'enseignement*, ed. S. Detey et al., Ophrys, 295 pp. + DVD, derives from a sub-project of the *Phonologie du français contemporain* project focusing on teaching French (language and linguistics); the volume introduces the research programme and contains a number of geographically specific case studies, looking not just at phonological, but also lexical, grammatical and discourse variation.

## [H2]10. Contact and Sociolinguistics

*\*Language Issues: Ireland, France, Spain*, ed. W. Hutchinson and C. Ní Riordáin, Oxford, Lang, 236 pp., includes, within a section dedicated to lesser-used languages and the State, Y. Bevant, 'What future for the Irish language? Elements of comparison with Brittany' (153–72), T. Pennec, 'Les grands patrons bretons et la langue bretonne: investissement sentimental ou engagement politique?' (173–94), B. Loyer, 'Les territoires de la langue basque: conflits et représentations' (195–216), and C. Trépier, 'Les patrons catalans et la langue: attitudes diverses'. *\*Le Français parlé au XXIe siècle*, 2 vols, vol. 1 'Normes et variations géographiques et sociales' and vol. 2 'Normes et variations dans les discours et en interaction', ed. M. Abecassis et al. (Espaces discursifs), L'Harmattan, 2008, 278, 226 pp. *\*Normes et Hybridation Linguistiques en Francophonie. Actes de la section 6 du Congrès de l'Association des francoromanistes*



*allemands, Augsburg, 24–26 septembre 2008*, ed. B. Pöll and E. Schafroth (Espaces discursifs), L'Harmattan, 274 pp.

A. Coveney, 'Vouvoisement and tutoiement: sociolinguistic reflections', *JFLS*, 20:127–50, notes that interest in this non-Labovian T/V variation lies primarily outside France, and suggests that T rather than V should be seen as the unmarked option and that, in line with the general decline in inflections, V may eventually disappear altogether (but not yet). *Medieval Multilingualism: the Francophone World and its Neighbours*, ed. C. Kleinherz and K. Busby (Medieval Texts and Cultures of Northern Europe, 20), Turnhout, Brepols, viii+323 pp., contains 15 contributions considering the social and cultural determinants of language choice, with a major theme focusing on the use of Fr. in non-Fr. contexts, such as the British Isles, Italy, and the Low Countries. J. Sallabank, 'The role of social networks in endangered language maintenance and revitalization: the case of Guernesias in the Channel Islands', *AnL*, 52:184–205, shows how the availability of interlocutors correlates strongly with fluency, and how age and isolation lead to individual and societal language loss. *LaF*, 168, 'Le(s) Français: formaliser la variation', ed. M. Barra-Joven. *LaF*, 167, 'Le Français au contact des langues: histoire, sociolinguistique, didactique', ed. M. Spaëtt. M. Dassi, *\*Linguistique, identité, normativité et ouverture* (LINCOS Studies in Sociolinguistics, 7), Munich, LINCOS, 630 pp. Paul Bogaards, *\*On ne parle pas franglais: la langue française face à l'anglais*, Brussels, De Boeck–Duculot, 2008, 208 pp. Zsuzsanna Fagyal, *\*Accents de banlieue: aspects prosodiques du français populaire en contact avec les langues de l'immigration* (Espaces discursifs), L'Harmattan, 216 pp. Philippe Blanchet and Pierre Martinez, *\*Pratiques innovantes du plurilinguisme: émergence et prise en compte en situations francophones*, Éditions des Archives Contemporaines, 264 pp.

## [H2]11. Discourse and Pragmatics

*JFLS*, 20:1–101, 'Cross-cultural pragmatics – Pragmatique comparée à la croisée des chemins: cadres du discours et perceptions culturelles', ed. M.-N. Guillot, contains 7 short articles emerging from a November 2006 workshop, covering such topics as front-door greetings, (email) terms of address, and complaints, and contrasting Fr. with English and Japanese. *Grammaticalization and Pragmatics: facts, approaches, theoretical issues*, ed. C. Rossari et al. (Studies in Pragmatics, 5), Bingley, Emerald, 2009, xxi+219 pp., includes C. Marchello-Nizia, 'Word order from Latin to French: a case of grammaticalization (from pragmatics to syntactics) or of typological coherence?' (1–18), W. Mihatsch, 'The approximators French *comme*, Italian *come*, Portuguese *como* and Spanish *como* from a grammaticalization perspective' (65–92), C. Rossari et al., 'The polysemy of *devoir*: a contrastive and diachronic analysis' (115–36), and F. Heyna, 'The use of *anti-* in contemporary French: a case of degrammaticalization?' (193–219).

*\*S'adresser à autrui: les formes nominales d'adresse en français*, ed. C. Kerbrat-Orecchioni (Langages, 8), Chambéry, Savoie U.P., 379 pp. M.-L. Donaire, 'Un classement polyphonique des adjectifs: la mise en place des stéréotypes dans la stratégie discursive', *FM*, 78:206–35.

*\*Discourses in Interaction*, ed. S.-K. Tanskanen et al. (Pragmatics and Beyond, new series, 203), Amsterdam, Benjamins, vii+315 pp., includes: L. R. Waugh, 'Pronominal choice in French conversational interaction: indices of national identity in identity acts' (81–100), which offers a fine-grained analysis of a conversation in Fr. between three monolingual Fr. speakers and one bilingual speaker of Fr. and (American) English and examines how national identities are co-constructed and can be the site for struggle in interaction, in particular, how they are affected by general socio-cultural patterns and ideologies, the topics under consideration, and the positioning of the interactants; and A. Smith, 'Phatic expressions in French and German

telephone conversations' (291–312), which on the basis of a mainly qualitative analysis of occurrences of Fr. *hein* and Ger. *ne(ich)* attempts to refine a tentative definition of 'phatic expressions' (PhEs).

## [H2]12. Corpus Studies

*International Journal of Corpus Linguistics*, 15:151–316, 'Corpus Studies in Contrastive Linguistics', ed. S. Marzo et al., includes: B. Defrancq and G. De Sutter, 'Contingency hedges in Dutch, French and English: a corpus-based contrastive analysis of the language-internal and -external properties of English *depend*, French *dépendre* and Dutch *afhangen*, *liggen* and *zien*' (183–213), which, while focusing on Dutch, presents a corpus-based/contrastive analysis of the syntactic, semantic, and functional properties of these verbs as markers of intersubjectivity, showing how they are semantically related to a conditional meaning of the verbs they are based on; A. Fetzer and M. Johansson, 'Cognitive verbs in context: a contrastive analysis of English and French argumentative discourse' (240–66), which examines 1.SG uses of *think/believe* and *penser/croire* in British English and Fr. political interviews and shows how their strength is open to negotiation and can be boosted/attenuated by co-occurrence with discourse connectives; and I. Kanté, 'Mood and modality in finite noun complement clauses: a French–English contrastive study' (267–90), which contrasts modality in English and Fr. finite noun complement clauses and shows that mood alternation in *that/que* noun complement clauses is determined by the modality type of the governing noun.

R. A. van Compernelle, 'The (slightly more) productive use of *ne* in Montreal French chat', *LSc*, 32:447–63, compares *ne* use in (a 100,000-word corpus of) online Montreal chat with other Fr. online use and spoken Canadian Fr., in particular the discourse-pragmatic function of *ne*, and shows that *ne* is used less in online Montreal chat than in European Fr. online chat, but more than in spoken Canadian Fr., while Id. and L. Williams, 'Orthographic variation in electronic French: the case of *l'accent aigu*', *FR*, 83:820–33, focus on usage in chatrooms and discussion fora to explore contexts where the acute accent is most likely to occur synchronously, and consider the broader implications for diacritics as Internet use grows.

## [H2]13. Contrastive Studies

*LInv*, 33.2:161–328, 'French syntax in contrast', ed. K. Lahousse et al., contains 10 contributions about inversion, causal adverbial clauses, control, absolute constructions, the preposition *sur*, inalienable possession, weather verbs, demonstratives, communication verbs, and exclamatives, with contrasts drawn with Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, German, Bulgarian, and English. T. Coleman, 'The benefactive semantic potential of "caused reception" constructions: a case study of English, German, French, and Dutch', pp. 219–244 of *Benefactives and Malefactives: Typological Perspectives and Case Studies* (Typological Studies in Language, 92), ed. F. Zúñiga and S. Kittilä, Amsterdam, Benjamins, x+440 pp., investigates to what extent, and subject to what constraints, these ditransitive structures can encode benefactive events.

Breul, *Studies*, includes: K. Lambrecht, 'Constraints on subject-focus mapping in French and English: a contrastive analysis' (77–100), exploring the information-structure–syntax mapping in spoken Fr., which almost categorically excludes subject-focus mapping, and shows a near one-to-one mapping between focus structure and phrase structure, with topic expressions overwhelmingly preferring preverbal position and pronominal form, while focus expressions occur postverbally; and P. Boucher, 'Wh-questions in French and English: mapping syntax to information structure' (101–38), which views the four basic patterns of wh question – *Vous êtes allés où?*, *Où vous êtes allés?*, *Où est-ce que vous êtes allés?*, *Où êtes-*

*vous allés?* – as ‘allo-questions’, each corresponding to a distinct pragmatic function. Kerry Mullan, *\*Expressing Opinions in French and Australian English Discourse: A Semantic and Interactional Analysis* (Pragmatics and Beyond, new series, 200), Amsterdam, Benjamins, xvii+282 pp., focuses on the function of the discourse markers *I think, je pense, je crois, and je trouve*, and shows how their interactive function is determined by prosody, intonation unit position, and surrounding context. Marianne Broadwater, *\*The Role of Popular Culture in Language Borrowing: a comparative linguistic study of French and English*, Saarbrücken, VDM, 2008, 60 pp. J. Jayez and L. M. Tovenà, ‘*Presque and almost: how argumentation derives from comparative meaning*’, *Empirical Issues in Syntax and Semantics 7* (2008:217–39), ed. O. Bonami and P. Cabredo Hofherr (available online only at <www.cssp.cnrs.fr/eiss7>). R. Gergel, ‘*Towards notions of comparative continuity in English and French*’, pp. 119–44 of *Continuity and Change in Grammar*, ed. A. Breitbarth et al. (Linguistics Today, 159), Amsterdam, Benjamins, viii+359 pp., focuses on subject–verb inversion in comparative clauses and argues for a stable diachronic derivation based on the so-called low subject, not forced to the edge of the clause, as a key continuity within both languages.

*\*Standardisation et déstandardisation: le français et l’espagnol au XXe siècle*, ed. J. Erfurt and G. Budach (Sprache, Mehrsprachigkeit und sozialer Wandel, 7), Frankfurt, Lang, 251 pp. Karin Ewert-Kling, *\*Left Detachment und Right Detachment im Gesprochenen Französischen und Spanischen: eine formale und funktionale analyse mit einem Ausblick auf Grammatikalisierungstendenzen* (Studia Romanica et Linguistica, 32), Oxford, Lang, 333 pp. H. Demirdache and M. Uribe-Etxebarria, ‘*Morphosyntactic variation in the temporal construals of non-root modals*’, *Going Romance 2008*, 77–104, derive the possible epistemic and metaphysical construals of Sp./Fr. modals from assumptions relating to how TAM heads/projections contribute a time argument to the clause and the anaphoric and scopal dependencies of the time argument.

M.-C. Paris, ‘*Mandarin gen and French et/avec: another look at distributivity and collectivity*’, Shu, *Meaning*, 517–30. M. Mossberg and K. Jansson Ghadiri, ‘*Les Verbes introducteurs dans les incises de citation: étude contrastive français–suédois*’, *SN*, 82:69–90. I. Choi-Jonin and V. Lagae, ‘*Les Modes de conceptualisation du point de départ en français et en coréen: étude des marqueurs depuis/à partir de et -(ey)sel-pwuthe*’, *BSLP*, 105:85–123, suggest that, like time, the concept of temporal/spatial starting points is different in the two languages. O. Pešek, ‘*La Syntaxe comparative des connecteurs argumentatifs: l’exemple du couple français–tchèque*’, *Studia Romanica Posnaniensia*, 37:47–59, looks at the syntactic features of textual connectives – subordinating and co-ordinating conjunctions, adverbials – in contemporary Fr. and Czech.

G. Chevalier, ‘*Politiques linguistiques régionales en France et en Italie: états des lieux, comparaison et perspectives*’, *Synergies Italie*, 5, 2009:99–108. J. Brazeal offers a synchronic and diachronic analysis of the ‘*Grammaticalization of commencer/cominciare ‘to begin’ in French and Italian*’, *LSRL 39*, 405–422, locating these items on the continuum from full lexical verbs to grammatical TAM affixes.

## [H2]14. Orthography

*\*Les Consonnes doubles après ‘e’*, ed. C. Gruaz (Le Débat orthographique), Limoges, Lambert–Lucas, 90 pp. Anne Dister, *\*Penser l’orthographe de demain*, CILF, 2009, 88 pp.

\*The place of publication of books is Paris unless otherwise stated.

Breul, *Studies*: C. Breul and E. Göbbel ed., *Comparative and Contrastive Studies of Information Structure* (Linguistics Today, 165), Amsterdam, Benjamins, xii+306 pp.

*Going Romance 2008: Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory 2008: Selected papers from 'Going Romance' Groningen 2008*, ed. R. Bok-Bennema et al. (Romance Languages and Linguistic Theory, 2), Amsterdam, Benjamins, x+251 pp.

*Koster Vol.: Structure Preserved: Studies in syntax for Jan Koster*, ed. J.-W. Zwart and M. de Vries (Linguistics Today, 164), Amsterdam, Benjamins, xxiii+395 pp.

Lieber, *Handbook*: R. Lieber and R. Štekauer ed., *The Oxford Handbook of Compounding*, OUP, 2009, xx+691 pp.

*LSRL 38: Romance Linguistics 2008. Interactions in Romance. Selected papers from the 38th Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL), Urbana-Champaign, April 2008*, ed. Karlos Arregi et al. (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 313), Amsterdam, Benjamins, vii+266 pp.

*LSRL 39: Romance Linguistics 2009. Selected papers from the 39th Linguistic Symposium on Romance Languages (LSRL), Tucson, Arizona, March 2009*, ed. S. Colina et al. (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 315), Amsterdam, Benjamins, xiv+426 pp.

*Molinié Vol.: Au Corps du texte: Hommage à Georges Molinié*, ed. D. Denis et al., Paris, Champion, 551 pp.

*Muller Vol.: Mélanges offerts à Charles Muller*, ed. C. Delcourt and M. Hug, Paris, CILF, 2009, 426 pp.

*Perlmutter Vol.: Hypothesis A/Hypothesis B: Linguistic explorations in honor of David M. Perlmutter*, ed. D. B. Gerdts (Current Studies in Linguistics, 49), Cambridge, MA, MIT Press, xxxvii+491 pp.

Rainer, *Variation*., F. Rainer et al. ed., *Variation and Change in Morphology: Selected papers from the 13th International Morphology Meeting, Vienna, February 2008* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory, 310), Amsterdam, Benjamins, vii+249 pp.

Rothstein, *Mood*: B. Rothstein and R. Thieroff ed., *Mood in the Languages of Europe* (Studies in Language Companion Series, 120), Amsterdam, Benjamins, xvi+647 pp.

Shu, *Meaning*: D. Shu and K. Turner ed., *Contrasting Meaning in Languages of the East and West* (Contemporary Studies in Descriptive Linguistics, 14), Oxford, Lang, xvi+618 pp.