I

English Language

VIKTORIJA KOSTADINOVA, NURIA YÁÑEZ-BOUZA, GEA DRESCHLER, SUNE GREGERSEN, BEÁTA GYURIS, KATHRYN ALLAN, MAGGIE SCOTT, LIESELOTTE ANDERWALD, SVEN LEUCKERT, TIHANA KRAŠ, ALESSIA COGO, TIAN GAN, IDA PARISE, SHAWNEA SUM POK TING, JULIANA SOUZA DA SILVA, BEKE HANSEN, AND JESSICA NORLEDGE

This chapter has fourteen sections: 1. General; 2. History of English Linguistics; 3. Phonetics and Phonology (not covered this year); 4. Morphology; 5. Syntax; 6. Semantics; 7. Lexicography, Lexicology, and Lexical Semantics; 8. Onomastics; 9. Dialectology and Sociolinguistics; 10. New Englishes and Creolistics; 11. Second Language Acquisition. 12. English as a Lingua Franca; 13. Pragmatics and Discourse. 14. Stylistics. Section 1 is by Viktorija Kostadinova; section 2 is by Nuria Yáñez-Bouza; sections 4 and 5 are by Gea Dreschler and Sune Gregersen; section 6 is by Beáta Gyuris; section 7 is by Kathryn Allan; section 8 is by Maggie Scott; section 9 is by Lieselotte Anderwald; section 10 is by Sven Leuckert; section 11 is by Tihana Kraš; section 12 is by Tian Gan, Ida Parise, Sum Pok Ting, Juliana Souza da Silva and Alessia Cogo; section 13 is by Beke Hansen; section 14 is by Jessica Norledge.

1. General

This section contains books with a general relevance to English linguistics. It first covers a number of publications on historical linguistics, starting with a five-volume series on the history of English, followed by books on historical linguistics. The section also provides a description of a cognitive linguistics handbook. Books of methodological relevance are also included; one of these is about doing corpus linguistic research with R, and the other is an introductory textbook on quantitative research methods for students, as well as a general introduction to the study of language.

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The five-volume series *The History of English*, edited by Laurel J. Brinton and Alexander Bergs, presents a state-of-the art introduction to the study of the history of English. The series is based on a previous publication, *English Historical Linguistics: An International Handbook* (Bergs and Brinton [2012], which was not discussed in *YWES* 93). The editors explain in the introduction to the series that 'the aim of the series is to make selected papers from this important handbook accessible and affordable for a wider audience, and in particular for younger scholars and students, and to allow their use in the classroom' (pp. 2–3). Volume 1 provides a general overview of the most important topics and issues in the field. Each of volumes 2–4 covers one historical period: OE, ME, and eModE. The final volume is devoted to the global spread of English and the rise of new varieties. Each volume opens with a short introduction to the series by the editors. The series is impressive in its coverage, and admirably manages to introduce the history of English in great detail, while providing an overview of scholarship, methods, and knowledge in the field. More information on the contents of these volumes can also be found in Sections 2 and 8 below.

Volume 1, *Historical Outlines from Sound to Text*, starts with a short introduction to the series and to the volume by the editors. In chapter 2, 'Periodization in the History of the English Language' (pp. 8–35), Anne Curzan presents various scholarly approaches to the problem of periodization, stressing the ways in which they converge in some respects and diverge in others. She argues that it would be futile to expect that uniform periodization will ever be agreed upon, but that the most important aspect in any periodization is clarity about the criteria that form the basis for the periodization. Each of the next four chapters addresses one area of language. In chapter 3, 'Phonology' (pp. 36–56), Janet Grijzenhout introduces some basics of phonological theory, focusing on structuralist and generative approaches. She discusses consonant inventories, as well as processes of change in relation to various factors, using examples from Proto-IE, Proto-Germ, and OE. She also briefly touches upon the effects of vowel inventories on phonotactics. Donka Minkova introduces 'Prosody' (chapter 4, pp. 57–76), and related terms such as syllable and stress, and addresses the types of information used in the historical study of prosody. Dieter Kastovsky covers 'Morphology' (pp. 77–101), addressing the topic of the millennia-long process of typological change in the morphology of English, from IE to PDE. 'Syntax' is discussed (pp. 102–22) by Graeme Trousdale. It focuses on the distinction between the syntactic history of English (concerned with 'a particular development in a particular set of varieties, based on a particular set of evidence' (p. 103); here attention is paid to ov/vo word order, the loss of impersonals, and the rise of the modals) and English historical syntax (concerned with 'general properties of human language undergoing change', where borrowing, reanalysis, and analogy are discussed). Chapters 7 to 10 deal with areas beyond the structural level to address issues of semantics, pragmatics, and language in use. 'Semantics and Lexicon' (pp. 123–39), by Elizabeth Closs Traugott, looks at semantic change in English, specifically providing the perspective of cognitive linguistics and studies in the neo-Gricean framework, with a focus on more recent work. It covers topics ranging from cognitive metaphor and the Invited Inferencing Framework to collocations and collostructions, productivity of semantic change, changes in the English lexicon, and the difference between lexical and grammatical changes. 'Idioms and Fixed Expressions' (pp. 140–64) by Gabriele Knappe reviews previous approaches to the study of English phraseology, addressing the importance of metalinguistic sources for historical phraseological research. Topics related to phraseological units are also covered, such as their origin, development, and change as well as the influence of phraseology on language change. In 'Pragmatics and Discourse' (pp. 165–84), Andreas H. Jucker starts off with a definition of basic terms and a distinction between pragmatics and discourse, while also pointing out relevant overlap in work done in these two areas. He distinguishes pragmatics in the narrow sense ('cognitive-inferential aspects' of language use) and pragmatics in the broad sense ('social aspects' of language use) (p. 165). The first is associated with pragmatic explanations of language change, while the second approaches the study of a variety of 'performance phenomena' in language history (p. 170), such as inserts (greetings and interjections), speech acts, and terms of address. The chapter also looks at courtroom discourse, scientific discourse, and English news discourse across the history of English. Chapter 10, on 'Onomastics' (pp. 185–99), is discussed in Section 8. Following these lexical matters, Hanna Rutkowska introduces the study of 'Orthography' in the next chapter (pp. 200–17), addressing its theoretical underpinnings and the historical development of orthography. It also discusses the status and role of orthography in relation to areas such as phonology and sociolinguistics. Chapter 12, 'Styles, Registers, Genres, Text Types' (pp. 218–37), by Claudia Claridge, describes work done on registers, drawing on examples from legal and scientific English registers. Topics addressed include stylistic developments, the role of standardization, and differences between oral and literate styles. Two examples of historical styles—'the clergial or curial style' from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the 'plain style' from the seventeenth century (pp. 226–7)—serve as illustrations of the topics discussed. The last chapter of volume 1, on 'Standards in the History of English' (pp. 238–52), is discussed in Section 2 below.

Volume 2, *Old English*, opens with a chapter on 'Pre-Old English' (pp. 8–31) by Jeannette K. Marsh, which looks at the period before the 'first attestations' of English in the seventh century, outlining changes that took place in Pre-OE, in terms of both consonants (e.g. changes of geminate consonants and palatalization) and vowels (e.g. the restoration of *a*, breaking, and *i*-umlaut). The chapter also covers morphological developments and includes a brief mention of syntax. The next chapter, 'Old English: Overview' (pp. 32–49), by Ferdinand von Mengden, opens with a discussion of periodization issues relating to the availability of the first written records around 700, and proposes that 450 should be taken as the starting point. It then addresses major important external history points and deals with the decline of inflections. Chapters 4 to 6 address the various structural levels of the language during the OE period. 'Phonology' (pp. 50–72), by Robert Murray, provides 'a very broad, relatively uncontroversial overview of many fundamental aspects of OE phonology' (p. 50). It presents a synchronic account of

OE phonology, including a discussion of stress patterns and correspondences between phonology and orthography, as well as relevant phonological changes, such as umlaut and changes in quantity. Next, Ferdinand von Mengden discusses 'Morphology' (pp. 73–99), addressing inflectional morphology aspects of noun and verb paradigms. Rafał Molencki introduces features of OE 'Syntax' (pp. 100–24), such as word-order patterns, subjectless and impersonal constructions, negation, noun cases, adjectives, verbs, complex sentences, and clauses. Moving beyond the structural level, chapter 7, 'Semantics and Lexicon' (pp. 125–39), by Christian Kay, introduces the main characteristics of the OE lexicon and its relationship to that of ModE, describing affixation and compounding, processes of lexical change, as well as polysemy, homonymy, metonymy, and metaphor. She also addresses resources for lexical data and issues related to the nature of available evidence in OE lexicon research. Next, in 'Pragmatics and Discourse' (pp. 140–59), Ursula Lenker starts by considering the challenges of researching pragmatics across history, arguing that OE pragmatics needs to be approached from a cross-cultural perspective, as 'a comprehensive study of OE pragmatics and discourse would have to cover concepts as diverse as the discourse traditions of the Germanic heroic age and those of a recently Christianized society, and also the scholarly activities in the vein of the Benedictine reform' (pp. 142–3). She discusses various aspects of OE pragmatics (politeness, flyting, charm incantation) and discourse analysis (speech acts, interjections, discourse markers, and word order and information structure). In 'Dialects' (pp. 160–86), Hans Sauer and Gaby Waxenberger provide an overview of the West Saxon, Mercian, Northumbrian, and Kentish dialects in terms of phonology, morphology, and the lexicon. They also look at the rise and development of the dialects, existing research in the field, and issues related to the relationship between standards and dialects. Chapters 10 and 11 look at 'Language Contact' with respect to 'Latin' (Gernot R. Wieland, pp. 187–201) and 'Norse' (Richard Dance, pp. 202–19) respectively. Wieland concentrates on loanwords in terms of both domain (e.g. non-religious and religious loanwords), and types of loanwords, such as calques, and discusses the relationships between loanwords and existing words. Dance starts his chapter with the background of Scandinavian languages, but the focus is on language contact in Viking Age England. He describes the historical background leading up to the language contact context, and presents approaches to studying this contact and its linguistic consequences. Next, 'Standardization' (pp. 220–35), by Lucia Kornexl, discusses OE standardization processes, including 'the most prominent example of lexical standardization in Old English', the Winchester vocabulary (p. 227), and the orthographic norm of Standard OE (see also Section 2 below). Chapter 13, 'Literary Language' (pp. 236–53), by Robert D. Fulk, discusses the language of poetry and prose in terms of its characteristics across multiple levels of the language, from phonology to pragmatics. Chapter 14 concentrates on 'Early Textual Resources' (Kathryn A. Lowe, pp. 254–69). These include the *DOE* project, and a number of other types of sources, such as editions, manuscripts, glossaries, inscriptions for OE, and *LAEME*, *LALME*, and the *MED*, as well as the *Compendium* for ME.

Volume 3, *Middle English*, starts with another 'Overview' chapter (pp. 8–28) by Jeremy J. Smith, covering external history, available research evidence, and important grammatical and lexical aspects. The next chapters are again, as in volume 2, devoted to the three structural levels of description: 'Phonology' (Nikolaus Ritt, pp. 29–49), 'Morphology' (Jerzy Wełna, pp. 50–75), and 'Syntax' (Jeremy J. Smith, pp. 76–95). Chapter 6, 'Semantics and Lexicon' (pp. 96–115), by Louise Sylvester, starts with an introduction of the semasiological and onomasiological approaches to the study of the ME lexicon, and looks at semantic change, work on collocational patterns, and historical lexicography and lexicology. It also addresses word-formation processes, the influence of language contact and borrowing, and word field studies. 'Pragmatics and Discourse' (pp. 116–33), by Elizabeth Closs Traugott, looks at changes from an 'information-structure-oriented word order' in OE to 'syntacticised order' in ME, and discusses a range of pragmatic and discourse aspects, such as degree modifiers and focus particles, pragmatic markers, speech acts, and politeness strategies, as well as genres, text types, and registers. Next, 'Dialects' (pp. 134–64), by Keith Williamson, presents a state-of-the art analysis of ME textual data to provide an overview of dialectal variation in the period. It challenges the 'traditional' perspective of neatly distinguished dialects, focusing on variation as 'a continuum of overlapping feature distributions' (p. 134). In the next two chapters on 'Language Contact', Herbert Schendl focuses on 'Multilingualism' (pp. 165–83), addressing topics such as the controversial creole hypothesis, ME code-switching, and the Celtic hypothesis, while Janne Skaffari takes care of 'French' (pp. 184–204), its external history and its linguistic consequences, with a focus on lexical changes. The next chapter, on 'Standardization' (Ursula Schaefer, pp. 205–23), is discussed in Section 2. Chapter 12, 'Middle English Creolization' (pp. 224–38), by David M. Trotter, provides an overview of current perspectives on the creole hypothesis. In the chapter that follows, on 'Sociolinguistics' (pp. 239–59), Alexander Bergs discusses research on the social aspects of OE in the vein of correlational sociolinguistics, interactional sociolinguistics, and the sociology of language. These three approaches are illustrated with an analysis of the use of pronouns across generations in the Paston letters, with an example of an analysis of 'verbal aggression' in the *Canterbury Tales* by Jucker [2000], and with topics such as standardization and multilingualism, urbanization and societal changes, respectively. Chapter 14, 'Literary Language' (pp. 260–91), by Leslie K. Arnovick, discusses the continuation of the alliterative verse tradition, non-alliterative poetry, and drama, focusing specifically on excerpts from the *Second Shepherds' Play*. Finally, Simon Horobin covers 'The Language of Chaucer' (pp. 292–305), where he deals with spelling, grammar, and vocabulary.

Volume 4, *Early Modern English*, starts with an 'Overview' of 'Early Modern English' (pp. 8–26), in which Arja Nurmi presents a broad picture of the socio-historical and linguistic developments. It also considers the consequences of printing, and the importance of the rise of education and literacy. Chapters 3–5 provide accounts of eModE 'Phonology' (Julia Schlüter, pp. 27–46), 'Morphology' (Claire Cowie, pp. 47–67), and 'Syntax' (Elena Seoane, pp. 68–88). The next two chapters are concerned with meaning: Ian Lancashire discusses 'Lexicon and Semantics' (pp. 89–107), while Dawn Archer covers 'Pragmatics and Discourse' (pp. 108–27). Next, Anneli Meurman-Solin discusses eModE 'Dialects' (pp. 128–49), looking at the study of regional variation from a sociolinguistic perspective, the research enterprise surrounding the creation of atlases, and the development of language-attitude research. She also mentions new corpora and discusses illustrative cases of regional variation. This is followed by a chapter on 'Language Contact' (Laura Wright, pp. 150–66), which looks at contact between English and Romance, Celtic and other Germanic languages, as well as contact between English and other languages during colonialization. Chapter 10, on 'Standardization' (pp. 167–87), by Lilo Moessner, is discussed in Section 2. Chapter 11, 'Sociolinguistics' (pp. 188–208), by Helena Raumolin-Brunberg, tackles the area of sociolinguistic variation, addressing how gender, social class, region, and register affected the use of language. Linguistic features discussed are the use of pronoun forms, negation variants (multiple and single negation), and verb forms (*-s*/*-th* variation). The following four chapters cover specific processes of change in more detail: Ulrich Busse looks at 'Pronouns' (pp. 209–23), Anthony Warner treats 'Periphrastic DO' (pp. 224–40), Manfred Krug covers 'The Great Vowel Shift' (pp. 241–66), and, finally, Christine Johansson deals with 'Relativization' (pp. 267–86). The last two chapters deal with the language of literature. 'Literary Language' (pp. 287–308), by Colette Moore, discusses the high literary style which developed in this period, as well as the development of approaches to stylistics and rhetoric exemplified by the increasing number of metalinguistic publications on style and literary language usage. Ulrich Busse and Beatrix Busse discuss the relevance of 'The Language of Shakespeare' (pp. 309–32) for the development of eModE. In addition to providing a description and illustration of major linguistic aspects of Shakespeare's work in terms of phonology, vocabulary, grammar, and discourse and pragmatics, they also outline important scholarship and data sources in this research area.

Volume 5, edited by Alexander Bergs and Laurel J. Brinton, titled *Varieties of English*, focuses specifically on the global spread of English. Following the editors' 'Introduction' (pp. 1–7), is Richard W. Bailey's chapter on 'Standard American English' (pp. 9–30); this is discussed in Section 2 below. Next, Luanne von Schneidemesser covers 'Regional Varieties of American English' (pp. 31–52), providing a research overview from the early work of the American Dialect Society to recent work, which resulted in the publication of the *Atlas of North American English* in 2006. 'Canadian English in Real-Time Perspective' (pp. 53–79) is described by Stefan Dollinger, who provides a short introduction to the historical study of CanE, including external history and a description of its phonological, morphosyntactic, pragmatic, and language-attitude aspects. Sonja L. Lanehart reviews the 'Origins and History of African American Language' (pp. 80–95), discussing a number of different theoretical positions and hypotheses on the origin and history of AAE and their potential influence both on future scholarship and in terms of their broader cultural influence. The next few chapters look at varieties of English in the British Isles. 'Standard British English' (pp. 96–120), by Pam Peters, is discussed in Section 2. Bernd Kortmann and Christian Langstrof deal with 'Regional Varieties of British English' (pp. 121–50), focusing on phonetic, phonological, and morphosyntactic variation. They find that consonantal variation is more often the result of factors other than region, while vowels appear to be more strongly associated with regional varieties. A description of chapter 8, on 'Received Pronunciation', by Lynda Mugglestone will be found in Section 2. The chapter on 'Estuary English' (EE) (pp. 169–86) by Ulrike Altendorf discusses perceptions of EE in journalistic and literary works and outlines EE features and variation in terms of regional, social, and stylistic factors. In the next chapter (pp. 187–209), Sue Fox outlines traditional features of 'Cockney', covering phonetics, phonology, and grammar, alongside a discussion of more recent changes and developments in Multicultural London English. The chapter titled 'Celtic and Celtic Englishes' (pp. 210–30), by Markku Filppula and Juhani Klemola, discusses the Celtic Hypothesis on the basis of two features: the progressive forms of verbs and the *it*-cleft construction. Robert McColl Millar next looks at 'Scots' (pp. 231–43), specifically its origin and development through history. Jeffrey L. Kallen addresses the historical development of 'English in Ireland' (pp. 244–64), also covering major areas of variation in IrE, specifically in the lexicon, syntax, and phonology. A final language variety included in the context of the British Isles is 'English in Wales' (pp. 265–88), by Colin H. Williams, who provides a short historical sketch of the development of Welsh English, and addresses a number of sociolinguistic aspects of its use. The following three chapters cover varieties of English in other parts of the world. In 'Australian/New Zealand English' (pp. 289–310), Marianne Hundt describes phonological, lexical, and grammatical features of AusE and NZE, as well as the growth and social, ethnic, and regional variation of these two varieties. Sharma discusses 'English in India' (pp. 311–29) next, addressing the historical development of IndE, as well as structural and social aspects of its use. 'English in Africa—A Diachronic Typology' (pp. 330–48) by Rajend Mesthrie provides an overview of topics of interest in the context of the spread of English in Africa. It discusses the importance of studying pidgins and creoles, and focuses on two varieties of English, White South African English and Liberian English, arguing that 'comparisons with similar varieties outside the continent can be historically illuminating' (p. 330). David Britain looks at 'Diffusion' (pp. 349–64) of new linguistic forms, addressing specifically terminological issues, diffusion at the level of the individual, and the geographical spread of changes. Raymond Hickey discusses 'Supraregionalization' (pp. 365–84) and its phases as a process of language change, i.e. actuation, propagation, and termination. He is 'concerned with just what type of features are removed during the process of supraregionalization' (p. 365). In the final chapter, Suzanne Romaine focuses on English-based 'Pidgins and Creoles' (pp. 385–402), addressing definitions, classifications, origin, and sociolinguistics of pidgins and creoles.

English Historical Linguistics: Approaches and Perspectives, edited by Laurel J. Brinton, comes next. It is an excellent textbook, useful both for more advanced students of linguistics and for senior scholars interested in a variety of approaches to the historical study of English. As the editor explains in the introductory chapter, the textbook is organized around major approaches and perspectives to the study of language across time, rather than in terms of types of change or periods in the history of English. In 'The Scope of English Historical Linguistics' (pp. 12–41), Raymond Hickey outlines models and processes of language change from a variety of perspectives, including neogrammarian, structuralist, functionalist, generative, and usage-based. Methods of historical linguistics, such as the comparative method and internal reconstruction, as well as the question of the transmission and propagation of language change, are also discussed. Hickey closes with a brief overview of some of the major changes in the sound system of English, such as the GVS. Cynthia L. Allen introduces 'Generative Approaches' (pp. 42–69) to language change, focusing specifically on how the concern with rules was replaced by a concern with constraints in studying language change. The case of modal verbs is used to illustrate change as a result of reanalysis. Language change from the perspective of the P&P framework is also addressed and illustrated through the example of clausal negation in the history of English. In the following chapter (pp. 70–95), Martin Hilpert introduces 'Psycholinguistic Perspectives' on language change, arguing that psycholinguistic insights are critical in the study of historical linguistic processes. He describes the psychological processes that underlie small individual changes in language use, which lead to more profound changes in the system. A number of these processes are discussed: categorization, analogy, automatization, reanalysis, metaphor and metonymy, invited inferencing, and priming. Next, Marianne Hundt and Anne-Christine Gardner look at 'Corpus-Based Approaches: Watching English Change' (pp. 96–130). They address corpus linguistic methodological issues and corpus-based approaches to the study of historical English and review important historical corpora of English. Lieselotte Brems and Sebastian Hoffmann review 'Approaches to Grammaticalization and Lexicalization' (pp. 131–57). After presenting the two concepts, and the typical data and methodology used in processes of grammaticalization and lexicalization, they discuss a number of case studies (the conjunction *while*, *methinks*, and complex prepositions). In 'Inferential-Based Approaches' (pp. 158–84), María José López-Couso presents pragmatic approaches to semantic change, looking at Grice's conversational and conventional implicatures, the 'invited inferencing theory of semantic change', subjectification and intersubjectification through case studies, including the change from deontic to epistemic modals, *like*-parentheticals, clause connectives, and the expletives *Jesus!* and *Gee!* In 'Discourse-Based Approaches' (pp. 185–217), Claudia Claridge introduces discourse in language history and presents three approaches, each illustrated by a case study: historical discourse analysis (shown through the genre of letters from OE through ModE), diachronic(ally oriented) discourse analysis (shown through style shifts), and discourse-oriented linguistics (shown through information packaging). Peter J. Grund, introduces 'Sociohistorical Approaches' (pp. 218–44) to language change, both from a diachronic and a synchronic perspective. The approaches are illustrated by two case studies: the use of *you* and *thou* in the history of English, and h-dropping. In 'Historical Pragmatic Approaches' (pp. 245–75), Laurel J. Brinton presents the relatively new field of historical pragmatics, discussing pragmatic units, such as expressions, utterances, and genres and domains of discourse, and presenting case studies on performative verbs and speech acts, and on comment clauses. Next follows 'Perspectives on Standardization: From Codification to Prescriptivism' (pp. 276–302) by Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade, which is discussed in Section 2 below. In 'Perspectives on Geographical Variation' (pp. 303–31), Merja Stenroos provides an overview of language variation across space in earlier periods of English. Her case studies illustrate ways of dealing with data by looking at *they* and *hy* in Kent and the study of sound and spelling through the example of *wh-*. Finally, Edgar W. Schneider provides 'Perspectives on Language Contact' (pp. 332–59) by discussing the rise of new varieties of English and the historical events and processes that led to this.

Another book on historical linguistics is *Quantitative Historical Linguistics: A Corpus Framework* by Gard B. Jenset and Barbara McGillivray, in which the authors present a quantitative framework for conducting historical corpus-based research in a detailed, well-explained, and creative way. While the book can be seen as an extended, carefully substantiated argument for the validity and usefulness of quantitative methods in historical linguistic research, it also provides step-by-step procedures for conducting such research. The first chapter, on 'Methodological Challenges in Historical Linguistics' (pp. 1–35), is refreshingly original where the authors draw attention to the need for using quantitative methods in historical linguistics by applying quantitative methods to the question of the extent to which such methods are used in historical linguistics. Their meta-study shows that studies reported in historical linguistics journals use quantitative and corpus-based methods less often than studies found in the general linguistics journal *Language*. They thus argue that the adoption of quantitative methods in historical linguistic research is still in its early adopters' phase, which speaks to the relevance and necessity of developing their framework. Chapter 2, 'Foundations of the Framework' (pp. 36–65), outlines the new methodological framework they propose in terms of its scope, basic assumptions, and definitions of basic concepts such as evidence, claim, truth and probability, historical corpus, linguistic annotation scheme, hypothesis, model, and trend. A number of principles for applying the quantitative historical framework are presented. The rest of the chapter looks at best practices and research infrastructure. Next, they give a historical account of the development of the use of 'Corpora and Quantitative Methods in Historical Linguistics' (pp. 66–97), showing that such methods have a long history in historical linguistics, starting in the late 1940s. They also carefully address the notion of numbers, and what this notion means in quantitative approaches to linguistics, by presenting and refuting a number of arguments against the use of quantitative methods in historical linguistics, such as their perceived inconvenience, redundancy, limited applicability, and inappropriateness in terms of linguistic research. Having argued that corpora are an essential ingredient in quantitative historical linguistics, they next turn to 'Historical Corpus Annotation' (pp. 98–129), in which they discuss the importance of metadata in corpus creation. Here they address the importance of corpus annotation and illustrate ways in which metadata can be organized, such as a table format or using the XML mark-up language. They also include a case study which illustrates how NLP applications can be applied to the study of Latin, using the 13-million-word LatinISE corpus. In '(Re)using

Resources for Historical Languages' (pp. 130–52), they extend the discussion of important data sources for quantitative historical linguistics from corpora to resources like dictionaries and lexicons, and argue that quantitative historical linguistics can also benefit from non-linguistic resources and that a higher level of effectiveness can be achieved by increasing the compatibility of linguistic and other types of resources. 'The Role of Numbers' is concerned with the relevance of quantitative methods in 'Historical Linguistics' (pp. 153–87). The authors argue that the technology and techniques for using quantitative methods have reached unprecedented levels, in no small part thanks to the wide availability of such information. This chapter illustrates that logistic regression and multivariate techniques in general are well suited to investigate historical linguistic questions empirically. This is shown through two examples: a short presentation of a quantitative analysis of the factors influencing the development of 'argument structure of Latin prefixed verbs' (p. 157) and the rise of existential *there* in ME. The final chapter of the book, titled 'A New Methodology for Quantitative Historical Linguistics' (pp. 188–207), reiterates the main points and steps of the proposed quantitative historical linguistics, thus usefully summarizing the information presented in earlier chapters. Following the succinct presentation of the methodological steps, these are illustrated with a case-study analysis of eModE verbal morphology, or more specifically, the variation between -*(e)s* and -*(e)th*. The case study carefully documents each stage of the research process of applying the quantitative historical linguistic framework.

In the area of cognitive linguistics, 2017 saw the publication of an impressive overview of cognitive approaches to the study of language, in the form of *The Cambridge Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics*, edited by Barbara Dancygier. The handbook contains forty-one chapters, divided into six parts. Part I, comprising five chapters, covers general topics on the relationship between 'Language . . . Cognition and Culture' (pp. 11–90), which includes the study of indigenous languages and first and second language acquisition. Part II, 'Language, Body, and Multimodal Communication' (pp. 91–205), is concerned with topics related to multimodality in communication and the cognitive processes involved. In particular, there are chapters which cover sign languages, language and gesture, multimodality in interaction, viewpoint, and intersubjectivity. The chapters in Part III, 'Aspects of Linguistic Analysis' (pp. 207–375), discuss cognitive linguistic approaches to the study of linguistic structure. Topics covered include phonology, morphology, lexical semantics, cognitive grammar, construction grammar, pragmatics, interaction, and diachronic approaches. Part IV is concerned with 'Conceptual Mappings' (pp. 377–489), with chapters on a range of topics related to conceptual metaphor. Part V deals with 'Methodological Approaches' (pp. 491–622); this includes the use of quantitative methods in cognitive linguistic studies, approaches to cognitive sociolinguistics, and computational methods applied to various cognitive linguistic research areas. Finally, Part VI, 'Concepts and Approaches: Space and Time' (pp. 623–816), contains chapters on various approaches, and studies of space and time from a cognitive linguistic perspective.

Two publications of general interest in the area of methodology are also reviewed here. The first is a detailed and rich guide to doing corpus linguistic analysis with R, covering advanced quantitative and statistical methods of data analysis. The other is a shorter, very basic introduction to conducting quantitative research. The first book, *Corpus Linguistics and Statistics with R: Introduction to Quantitative Methods in Linguistics*, by Guillaume Desagulier, introduces corpus linguistics by addressing the place and importance of corpus data in theoretical work. In a short introductory chapter, the author introduces crucial concepts in corpus linguistic methodology, such as sampling, balance, representativeness, and quantification. Following the introduction, the book is divided into two parts. The first part, 'Methods in Corpus Linguistics', contains five chapters which cover a range of methods for working with corpus data in R. 'R Fundamentals' (pp. 15–49) provides instructions on how these can be used to do corpus linguistic research. 'Digital Corpora' (pp. 51–67) deals with corpus compilation and unannotated and annotated corpora; it devotes more attention to the latter, discussing topics such as mark-up and the various types of annotation, from POS-tagging to semantic tagging. The chapter ends with a useful exercise for POS-tagging of a German corpus in R. The next chapter, 'Processing and Manipulating Character Strings' (pp. 69–86), covers useful R functions for text-processing, discussing how to manipulate strings and how to use regular expressions to work with textual data. 'Applied Character String Processing' (pp. 87–114) continues from the preceding chapter by showing ways in which multiple functions can be combined for data analysis, how to extract concordances from unannotated and annotated corpora, how to produce a data frame on the basis of searching a corpus, and how to produce frequency lists. Each step in these procedures is carefully exemplified, and the user is guided from the first simple steps to writing a full R script for these procedures. In 'Summary Graphics for Frequency Data' (pp. 115–38), the step following the creation of a dataset or data frames is discussed. Specifically, ways of visualizing data in R are covered, such as frequency lists, word clouds, dispersion plots, strip charts, and motion charts. There is also a section on reshaping tabular data retrieved from online corpora, which focuses on dealing with problems of working with online corpus interfaces. Part II, 'Statistics for Corpus Linguistics', has chapters dealing with the application of statistical methods in corpus linguistic research. Each chapter provides a step-by-step procedure for carrying out various statistical analyses in R. 'Descriptive Statistics' (pp. 139–49) explains basic concepts such as measures of central tendency and dispersion. Chapter 8 introduces 'Notions of Statistical Testing' (pp. 151–95), starting with various types of probabilities, samples and populations, types of variables, and hypotheses. This is followed by addressing probability distributions, and a number of statistical tests: the χ^2 test, Fisher Exact Test of Independence, as well as a number of correlation metrics, Pearson's r, Kendall's τ, and Spearman's ρ. Next, the author discusses measures of 'Association and Productivity' (pp. 197–238), applied to co-occurrence patterns, dealing with concepts such as collocation, colligation and collostruction, association measures, lexical richness, and productivity. The final chapter outlines 'Clustering Methods' (pp. 239–94), a range of analyses used for looking at multidimensional data: Principal Component Analysis, Correspondence Analysis and Hierarchical Cluster Analysis and Networks. Each of the chapters contains a detailed procedure on how to conduct the various analyses described in R, with clear and appropriate examples and useful exercises and references. Many of the examples used in the book are based on English-language corpora (e.g. BNC, COCA, and COHA), and many of the case studies used are from English. The book's strength is that it is appropriate for a variety of users, from novices to experienced researchers who are looking to improve their skills in R, corpus linguistics or statistical analysis of language data. It is a welcome addition to the range of books covering these topics.

The other book on methodology is *Quantitative Research Methods for Linguists: A Questions and Answers Approach for Students*, written by Tim Grant, Urszula Clark, Gertrud Reershemius, David Pollard, Sarah Hayes, and Garry Plappert. This is an introductory methodology book, written for students new to linguistics. The first section of the book introduces general basic concepts related to quantitative research, such as the function of quantification and the different uses and types of numbers as well as the basic principles and approaches in quantitative research design. Furthermore, it addresses common choices which need to be made during the research process, and offers suggestions for how less experienced student researchers can deal with such choices. All this is designed to prepare users of the book for the second section, in which specific research paths are taken and illustrated through seven case studies with different aspects of doing research addressed in each of these. An advantage of the presentation of these case studies is that each starts with a clear research question, which is usefully contextualized within a specific 'research story', in which the background to and justification of the research are given. The case studies deal with aspects of sociolinguistic variation, and include speakers' attitudes towards Klingon, the sociolinguistic variation in a north German village, differences in the use of the present perfect tense in BrE and IndE, British dialectal variation, as well as a number of analyses of stylistic differences in the use of features like nouns, verbs, and pronouns in various types of texts. Through these topics, a wide range of analyses and statistical tests is presented, such as visual data exploration and descriptive statistics, tests for normally and non-normally distributed data, correlations and ANOVA. The final chapter (pp. 133–6) concludes with an overview of the steps involved in data analysis and addresses common mistakes and how to avoid them to conduct a research project successfully.

The last book reviewed in this section is *The Wonders of Language; or How to Make Noises and Influence People*, by Ian Roberts. It provides a gentle introduction to the study of language for a general audience, or for novice students. It is written in informal language, and assumes no previous knowledge of linguistics on the part of the reader. Roberts first introduces the apparatus that humans use to make noises, and basic phonological concepts such as vowels, consonants, and diphthongs; next he covers phonology, i.e. how noises are organized into words. Terms introduced include phoneme, natural classes, distinctive features, phonological rules, and assimilation. He then looks at morphology, or how the lowest-level meaningful units are produced in language, and addresses the topic of duality in patterning: meaningless phonemes combine into meaningful morphemes. He introduces suffixes and roots, bound and free morphemes, allomorphs, derivation and inflection, and compounding. He then moves on to discussing syntactic notions such as competence and performance, the distinction between syntax and lexicon, categories, rules, and constituent structure. This is followed by a discussion of three main topics: the question of meaning, or meaning and truth (conventionality and arbitrariness; reference), logic (predicate logic and propositional logic), and compositional meaning. Pragmatics and basic concepts such as speech acts and Grice's Co-operative Principle are introduced after this. Historical linguistics follows, with a discussion of how linguists discover correspondences between languages, systematic sound changes, and comparative reconstruction. Roberts next introduces the importance of language in society, and how language varies across social factors, followed by interesting issues in the area of psycholinguistics. Two topics are in focus here: (a) how the study of aphasia reveals the way language works in the brain, and (b) first-language acquisition. Finally, there is a discussion of language typology and language universals. In about 180 pages Roberts manages to cover a lot of ground and to explain basic concepts in a simple and often entertaining manner.

2. History of English Linguistics

This section looks at research in the history of English linguistics. In line with recent volumes of *YWES*, we understand this as the field of English normative linguistics, that is, studies concerned with language standardization and prescriptivism. Continuing with the wide and varied interest in this field reported in previous issues, 2017 offers a rich array of thematic strands, from studies on eighteenth-century grammars and pronouncing dictionaries, to nineteenth-century grammar-writing in correlation with the development of individual linguistic features, to attitudes documented in usage guides, and publications concerned with the ideology of standardization and prescriptivism.

Starting with work focused on the eighteenth century, various studies have emerged under the auspices of the research project 'The Paratext in Eighteenth-Century English Grammars: Language and Society', directed by Alicia Rodríguez-Álvarez at the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (Spain), which aims to shed light on the value of paratextual material in grammar books (see *YWES* 95[2016] 32–4). In the article 'Paratext, Title-Pages and Grammar Books' (*SN* 89[2017] 41–66), Nuria Yáñez-Bouza takes a cross-disciplinary approach that combines historical sociolinguistics with textual theory of paratext and book history, with a view to contributing to a fuller understanding of the context of eighteenth-century grammar-writing and the functions of prescriptive metadiscourse. At the time, grammar books were considered marketable commodities for those with social and political aspirations; this study thus offers a pragma-linguistic analysis of the lexical strategies employed on the title-page of the books as a means to persuade the reader of the importance of a knowledge of grammar in their society. In particular, the author identifies textual labels in the titles and subtitles of the grammar books, lexicon specifically targeting the intended audience, strategies of stating an author's credentials to signal authority, and characteristic text in the imprints. In another journal article, by María Victoria Domínguez-Rodríguez, 'Author(itie)s and Sources in the Prefatory Matter to Eighteenth-Century English Grammars for Children' (*Atlantis* 39:ii[2017] 125–45), the object of study is the prefatory matter of eighteenth-century grammar books addressed to children, with particular attention to authors, authorities, and other acknowledged sources that would endorse the book with an air of reliability and validity for teachers and young learners. On the same lines of historical metapragmatics as in Yáñez-Bouza's work, Domínguez-Rodríguez examines the textual and interpersonal metacomments of paratextual material used in the grammar-writing tradition as a selling point. Relevant strategies discussed in this paper include acknowledged and unacknowledged references to contemporary grammar(-writers), self-promotion metacomments, especially in highlighting the author's experience in education, justifications for writing yet another grammar in a saturated market, validation of the grammar's content through citing other authors/works, and bibliographical recommendations. A third study on the paratext of grammar books, 'An Approach to the Historical Sketches of the English Language in Eighteenth-Century Grammars of English' by Alicia Rodríguez-Álvarez (*Lang&H* 60[2017] 79–94), examines short accounts of the external history of the English language and offers a comparative analysis of the characteristic features of these historical sketches in dictionaries and in grammar books. Rodríguez-Álvarez identifies many similarities regarding the position of historical sketches, their content and periodization, and also in terms of attitudes towards the status of English. At the same time, key differences emerge. The study reveals that historical accounts of the English language seem to have been less relevant for grammar-writers/publishers than for dictionary-makers, as this kind of subsidiary material is less frequent in grammar books overall, is shorter on detail, and, contrary to common practice in dictionaries, none of the grammars investigated marketed the historical sketches on the title page.

Vera Willems explores the ideology of the eighteenth-century grammar-writing tradition further by looking at the development of a teaching methodology within the discourse community of eighteenth-century grammarians. In 'James Buchanan' s Use of Anne Fisher's *A New Grammar*: Towards the Development of an English Grammar Teaching Method in Eighteenth-Century English Grammar Writing' (*JHSL* 3[2017] 93–109), a close comparison of the language and content of Buchanan's and Fisher's grammars reveals that their similarities go beyond the superficial level of sharing a common repertoire of prescriptive norms and illustrative examples; rather, there is an underlying pedagogical purpose in both works that contributed to the '*didactics* of the codification of English grammar and the prescription of language norms' (p. 106). For his part, Nicolas Trapateau turns to the process of standardization in the eighteenth century from the perspective of spelling and pronunciation. In 'Dating Phonological Change on the Basis of Eighteenth-Century British English Dictionaries and Orthoepic Treatises' (*Dictionaries* 38:ii[2017] 1–29), he traces the phenomenon of vowel reduction in unstressed syllables (*-al*, *-age*, *-or*, *-er*, *-ile*) by considering evidence from John Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* [1791] and other contemporary sources. Trapateau's close analysis of the transcription systems of the original sources and of their authorial metalinguistic discourse enables him to identify, on the one hand, social pressures relating to the stigmatization of weakened pronunciations and the orthoepists' trend towards conservatism, while, on the other, noting that there are factors that run against prescriptive forces and condition the spread of vowel weakening, such as rhythmic stress, syllable position, word frequency, and competing patterns of loanword integration.

Two studies by Lieselotte Anderwald address normative linguistics with regard to nineteenth-century grammar-writing and language change of specific linguistic features. In 'GET, GET-Constructions and the GET-Passive in 19th-Century English: Corpus Analysis and Prescriptive Comments' (*VARIENG* 18[2017]), Anderwald seeks to correlate usage data and precept data in order to explore the potential (and alleged) influence of prescriptivism as an external language factor in the development of the *get*-passive during the nineteenth century. The CNG provides evidence of some criticism, but Anderwald considers this to be 'minimal' and evidently less strong than reports in twentieth-century works; she thus concludes that nineteenth-century proscriptions are not to be held responsible for the delay in the rise of the *get*-passive, as documented in COHA and ARCHER. In addition, an overall analysis of the *get*-constructions reveals that the proscriptive effect is 'noticeable' as a reflection of usually negative metadiscourse but that it is nevertheless observed 'on a small scale' and only 'temporarily'. It is also noted that BrE grammars tend to be less critical than AmE works. Anderwald's second study, '"Vernacular Universals" in Nineteenth-Century Grammar Writing' (in Säily, Nurmi, Palander-Collin, and Auer, eds., *Exploring Future Paths for Historical Sociolinguistics*, pp. 275–302), presents an insightful approach to how prescriptive grammar-writing may contribute to the discourse of what she terms 'non-standardization'. In particular, she investigates the paths of the stigmatization of four common vernacular universals—multiple negation, existential *there is/there was* with plural subjects, adverbs without *-ly*, *you was*—based on a detailed empirical analysis of the metalinguistic language used by prescriptive writers in CNG. Her findings reveal regional differences between British and American sources, differences in salience among the four linguistic features under scrutiny, and differences in the degree of stigmatization and the kind of prescriptive labels employed. Anderwald thus demonstrates that 'an empirical study of prescriptivism can actually enrich our historical understanding' of when and how certain linguistic features have come to be downgraded to the domain of non-standard, spoken, and/or uneducated language (p. 295).

Research on usage guides featured prominently in 2016 (see *YWES* 95[2016] 31–2) as the result of the successful project, 'Bridging the Unbridgeable Project: Prescriptivists, Linguists and the General Public', at Leiden University Centre for Linguistics, directed by Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade. In 2017, Tieken-Boon van Ostade's own chapter on 'Perspectives on Standardization: From Codification to Prescriptivism' (in Brinton, ed., *English Historical*

Linguistics, pp. 276–302) describes the rise of prescriptivism in the late eighteenth century and the birth of the usage guide as a new genre which, alongside grammar books and dictionaries, emerged to provide linguistic guidance to the socially and geographically mobile classes. The author begins with a general overview of how prescriptivism came about, starting in the late seventeenth century with attempts to create a language academy and with John Dryden's early criticism of grammatical features. The boom of grammar-writing and competition among grammarians is discussed next, the focus being on early and mid-eighteenth-century practices. Another topic highlighted is prescriptivism through publishers' projects, such as Samuel Johnson's dictionary [1755] and Robert Lowth's grammar [1762]. The remainder of the chapter is devoted to the role of usage guides in Britain and America since the publication of Robert Baker's *Reflections on the English Language* [1770], and the new pathways of research which have opened up with the compilation of the HUGE database. Since the volume is intended as a textbook as well as a resource for research, this chapter offers text boxes, case studies, suggestions for further reading, and practical exercises.

Another study coming from the 'Bridging the Unbridgeable Project' is Carmen Ebner's thesis/monograph *Proper English Usage: A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Attitudes towards Usage Problems in British English*, the aim of which is to 'attempt to close the gap between the three key players—linguists, prescriptivists and the general public—by incorporating the attitudes of the general public in the usage debate' (p. 8). While the focus is primarily on present-day attitudes towards usage problems (fourteen features in all), the author adds a historical dimension to the study by means of a systematic analysis of the precept data compiled in the HUGE database, which contains metalinguistic comments from advice manuals spanning from 1770 to 2010, and of some historical corpora, such as COHA. The monograph consists of eleven chapters plus a comprehensive bibliography (pp. 391–407) and a series of appendices (pp. 409–27). Chapter 1 ('Introduction', pp. 1–17) introduces the aims of the investigation and the underlying research questions, defines key terminology such as 'usage problems', here perceived as 'social constructs' (p. 7), and describes the 'key players' in the arena of descriptivism and prescriptivism. The theoretical framework is further developed in chapter 2 ('The Usage Debate', pp. 19–60), with a discussion of the so-called 'usage debate' in relation to standard language and the notion of 'correct' (standard) language. This debate is viewed as 'intrinsically connected with the rise of prescriptivism and prescription' (p. 2) and as 'a social and historical phenomenon' (p. 14), with more than 300 years of tradition behind it. Education and the media are flagged up as 'gatekeepers'. In addition, the author surveys a variety of definitions of the terms 'descriptivism' and 'prescriptivism' in the literature. In chapter 3 ('Defining (Usage) Attitudes: What Are They and How Can They Be Studied?', pp. 61–91), Ebner addresses the concept of 'attitude' and its key components, defines usage attitudes in the context of linguistics, and discusses three approaches to the study of language attitudes—the direct, the indirect, and the societal treatment approach. This is followed in chapter 4 ('Usage Attitude Studies: A Brief Review', pp. 93–116) by a comparative review of five reference studies on usage attitudes published during the twentieth century, and by a reflection of why usage attitude surveys are important as a methodological tool. The 'Methodology' of the thesis/monograph is discussed in detail in chapter 5 (pp. 117–43), addressing issues related to the population and the language varieties under examination, the mixed-method approach to studying usage attitudes, the diachronic HUGE database, and other usage corpora consulted. The description of eleven of the features that are individually researched appears in chapter 6 ('Describing the (Usage) Problems', pp. 145–74)—*different from/than/to*, Latinate plurals, flat adverbs, the use(s) of *like*, Americanisms, *less than*, double negatives, dangling participles, *I* for *me*, split infinitives, *literally*; the other three are described in the appendices, namely sentence-initial *and*, *very unique*, *impact* as a verb. The findings concerning current usage attitudes in England are presented in three chapters: chapter 7 reports on the individual usage problems surveyed in 'The Online Questionnaire' ('Current Usage Attitudes in England', part 1, pp. 175–299); chapter 8 comments on the meta-societal analysis of the attitudinal comments compiled in the questionnaire and an open question about the state of language (part 2, pp. 301–16); and chapter 9 focuses on the interview sessions, including the open-guise test and the usage-judgement test ('Current Usage Attitudes in England: The Interview Sessions', pp. 317–45). The analysis in chapter 7 in particular is accompanied by comparisons with the usage corpus evidence (diachronic and synchronic) and with the metadata drawn from the historical HUGE database. Chapter 10 ('Discussion of Results', pp. 347–78) presents a closer analysis and discussion of the results in which Ebner correlates theory and data. She addresses the social stratification of usage attitudes in terms of self-presentation, distancing, and linguistic identity, as well as with regard to the resurgence of prescriptive attitudes. She also reflects on the role of education in the usage debate, and further explores the trends observed in her twenty-first-century data, comparing these to the results in *Attitudes to English Usage. An Enquiry by the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne* by William H. Mittins, Mary Salu, Mary Edminson, and Sheila Coyne (OUP [1970]); this allows the author to identify changes in the recent history of attitudes towards English and trace varying trends. The overall conclusion, set out in chapter 11 (pp. 379–90), points to the identification of usage issues 'which seem to provoke similar attitudes between all three key players ... as well as usage features which brought to light diverging usage attitudes between the three groups' (p. 390). It is also observed that 'language use remains a dividing matter in England', and that 'the more than 300-year-old debate between prescriptivists and linguists seems far from being settled': the findings suggest that new usage features 'are likely to evolve into usage problems in the near future' (p. 390).

Four other studies on usage guides were published in the volume *Prescription and Tradition in Language Establishing Standards across Time and Space*, edited by Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade and Carol Percy. These articles focus on what the editors describe as 'the possibly best-established prescriptive traditions of English-language usage guides' (p. 9), British and American, past and present, individual and empirical. In 'A Perspective on Prescriptivism: Language in Reviews of *The New Fowler's Modern English Usage*' (pp. 185–201), Robin Straaijer examines late twentieth-century prescriptive attitudes in the public discourse as reflected in the language of press reviews of the third edition of H.W. Fowler's *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. This work was originally published in 1926 and enjoyed great popularity due to its strongly prescriptive and proscriptive approach. In 1996 the third edition was published as *The New Fowler's Modern English Usage*, revised by Robert Burchfield, a New Zealand-born philologist trained at Oxford and editor of the *Supplement* of the *Oxford English Dictionary*. Given Burchfield's background, the new usage guide drew a great deal of public attention, probably because it was at first 'perceived as a descriptive take on a classic prescriptive work' (p. 186). On the basis of a corpus-driven critical discourse analysis of keywords, Straaijer identifies a number of themes that relate the two editions: descriptiveness versus prescriptiveness, passivity, permissiveness, trading on Fowler's name, and the need to update Fowler. He also observes that the language of reviews tends to tell us more about who sets the norms of popular ideas and their values than about the norms themselves. In 'Which Entries Need to Be Standardised? Variation in the Choice of Entries in Usage Guides' (pp. 202–20), Mark Kaunisto deals with norms documented in usage guides and how they contrast with actual language usage in contemporary BrE and AmE corpus data (BNC, COCA). The author is particularly concerned with the relative frequency of the items discussed in the entries of the usage guides as these may not necessarily correspond with high-frequency items in everyday language. The study, based on the analysis of two suffix-pairs (*-ic*/*-ical*, *-ive*/*-ory*) and ten usage guides covering the time-span from 1926 to 2009, points to a certain correlation, whereby shorter usage guides tend to include high-frequency entries while longer ones also tend to contain rarer items. In ' "Garnering" Respect? The Emergency of Authority in the American Usage Tradition' (pp. 221–37), Matthijs Smits likewise provides a comparison between the norms in usage guides and language usage but this time focused on a particular usage guide and including a historical perspective on usage trends. Smits critically examines Bryan Garner's third edition of *Modern American Usage* [2009] in order to empirically assess to what extent Garner's professed authority on language usage corresponds to accurate judgements, and thus can be said to be a reliable methodology. On the one hand, Smits describes Garner's method in writing the various editions of his usage guide as a combination of Garner's self-declared prescriptive attitude and descriptive practice of employing usage databases to justify his prescriptive judgement; on the other, the corpus-based study of three selected usage problems (*hopefully*, *sneaked*/*snuck*, *different from*/*than*/*to*) in COHA and COCA reveals that there is not always a correspondence between Garner's judgements and the empirical data examined. The fourth chapter that addresses the prescriptive tradition from the perspective of usage guides is Don Chapman's 'Stalwarts, SNOOTs and Some Readers: How "Traditional Rules" are Traditional' (pp. 238–52). The author explores why certain 'traditional' rules and proscriptions persist over time despite variants being natural and common in educated English. He argues that there is an extra tier of approval in the authority of 'some readers' and that tradition itself plays a pivotal role in validating prescriptive rules (a reified *traditum*), in defining communities of speakers 'who know better', and in naturalizing assumptions (the feeling of settledness). Chapman emphasizes that the group simply referred to in prescriptive works and advice manuals as 'some readers' is not a matter of 'just any readers' (p. 251); in his view, they contribute prominently to the prescriptive tradition, and furthermore they can help us to identify normative rules which 'have been particularly validated by the operation of the prescriptive tradition' (p. 251).

The volume by Tieken-Boon van Ostade and Percy provides good evidence for the breadth and depth of current approaches to research in the field of normative linguistics, in that it presents chapters that address theory and method, synchrony and diachrony, and monolingual and multilingual contexts in which standardization and/or prescriptivism can play a part. Of the book's twenty-three chapters (twenty-two plus the epilogue), seven concern the ideology of standardization and prescriptivism in BrE and/or AmE. In addition to the four studies concerned with usage guides discussed above, we should mention a further two. Rita Queiroz de Barros's ' "A higher standard of correctness than is quite desirable": Linguistic Prescriptivism in Charles Dickens' Journals' (pp. 121–36) explores the complex ideology of language standards in Dickens's double role as a fiction writer and a journal editor. As a literary writer, Dickens is well known for his awareness of social and regional differences between what were then considered standard and non-standard varieties of English. According to the author, besides Dickens's 'enthusiastic' use of non-standard forms and his sense of variability in language (p. 125), his works also contain evidence of metalinguistic comments conveying an acknowledgement of the value of StE. The study of his role as a journal editor reveals a parallel awareness of the appropriateness of variability in language use, and a parallel 'recognition of the symbolic value of standard English' (p. 132). Thus, Dickens is here regarded as an individual author who 'contributed to the spread of the ideology of prescriptivism across the [*sic*] British society' through his fictional work as well as through his role as a journal editor (pp. 125, 132). The second chapter is the joint paper by Wendy Ayres-Bennett and Ingrid Tieken-Boon van Ostade, in which the authors study 'Prescriptivism in a Comparative Perspective: The Case of France and England' (pp. 105–20). Taking as a starting point the perceived view of language commentators that 'each of these languages' respective traditions is the most prescriptive' (p. 105), the authors compare the sociocultural contexts in which the two national traditions have developed, paying particular attention to the influence from institutionalized prescription (political/legislative) versus that of private initiatives and individuals. The historical account from the seventeenth century to the present day reveals linguistic commonalities as well as contrasts. Crucially, they observe that prescriptive activity in France operates principally from above, while in England the prescriptive force has mostly come instead from below (p. 116).

The theme of standardization also features notably in the multi-volume *History of English*, edited by Laurel J. Brinton and Alexander Bergs: all five volumes contain at least one chapter on the topic. In volume 1, *Historical Outlines from Sound to Text*, Claudia Lange provides an overview of 'Standards in the History of English' (pp. 238–52) and comments on the different strands of research that have understood the term as a process or as an ideology. The chapter opens with a description of Einar Haugen's [1966] influential taxonomy of standardization processes, to exemplify the 'long-standing concern with searching for the roots of current (British English) standard' (p. 239), while also touching on other models, such as that of James Milroy and Lesley Milroy [1991] and Terttu Nevalainen's additional stage of 'supralocalization'. This is followed by a discussion of research focusing on ideologies of standardization, understood by Lange as 'a post-hoc phenomenon in that they are predicated on an already existing standard' (p. 239); the focus here lies in the concept of 'historicization' as used by James Milroy [2000] and on the two 'cultural models' proposed by Dirk Geeraerts [2003]. The remainder of the chapter is concerned with the conceptualization of the term 'standard' in different periods of the history of English, from Standard OE and the questioned 'Chancery Standard' of the lME period, to the conscious attempts at elaboration and codification of the spelling and lexicon of English in eModE, thence to the social and moral enterprise of the lModE codifiers and the rise of prescriptivism.

In volume 2, Lucia Kornexl engages in the debate about the conceptualization of 'Standardization' and of what constitutes a 'standard' in the OE period (pp. 220–35). While it is generally agreed that OE shows evidence of the emergence of a written standard language, scholars have approached the phenomenon from different perspectives and have made use of different terminology, which has led us to a situation in which we are still in need of an adequate theoretical and descriptive framework that would account for the normative processes in the earliest period of English. Kornexl discusses the characteristics of the so-called 'Winchester vocabulary' and of the 'Late West-Saxon *Schriftsprache*', commenting as well on the notion of 'Standard Old English' and further instances of standardization observed in non-West Saxon writing traditions, such as the language of Kentish charters, the 'church language', the 'Mercian literary language', or the 'general Old English poetic dialect'. Kornexl also surveys the diversity of terminology used in current research, from 'standard' or 'fixed' language to 'standardized' or 'focused' norm, and comments on recent attempts to apply models of modern standards to OE, such as Haugen [1966] and Milroy and Milroy [1991].

In volume 3, about *Middle English*, Ursula Schaefer describes the development of standardization in a period which is characterized mostly by its dialectal variation and which is often regarded as 'standardless' ('Standardization', pp. 205–23). She offers a rich survey of instances of 'standardization(s) and standards' touching upon issues such as de-localized communication, socio-pragmatic motivations, the discourse tradition, and Haugen's process of elaboration of function. Regarding ME 'standardized varieties', Schaefer surveys the characteristics of the 'AB language' identified in early thirteenth-century texts; of M.L. Samuels's Types I–III of a written standard, as de-regionalized varieties observed in the fifteenth century; and of the 'Chancery Standard', which is Samuels's Type IV. In addition, she describes evidence of supralocalized linguistic use that comes from change from below. In terms of standardization processes, the focus lies in the 'extensive' and 'intensive' elaboration of written StE during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, illustrated with examples from lexis and syntax, and considering the changing role of Latin and French alongside cross-register adaptability.

Lilo Moessner writes on 'Standardization' in volume 4, *Early Modern English* (pp. 167–87), where she addresses the processes that contributed to the standardization of the English language during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Moessner's view, the 'overriding principle' (p. 169) in this period is reduction of variation, which has an evident effect at the level of spelling, morphology, and syntax. Amongst the illustrative examples discussed are the third person singular indicative present tense, the second person singular of the personal pronoun and of verbs, the neutral possessive determiner, comparison of adjectives, multiple negation, the *do*-periphrasis, and the syntax of relative pronouns. Moessner points out that some of these individual processes are more complex than others, and while some changes have been completed by the end of the eModE period, others are still ongoing and develop further during lModE. The second process at play in this period is elaboration of function (following Milroy's stages of standardization), viewed by Moessner as a 'conscious process' (p. 169) and one which is most notably reflected at the level of vocabulary, as the vernacular gradually replaced the fields and functions dominated by Latin. In addition, the author suggests that the force of standardization resulting from the functional extension of English also helped to shape the profiles of two genres in particular—the experimental essay and medical writing.

Volume 5, entitled *Varieties of English*, contains three chapters on the topic of StE. In 'Standard British English' (pp. 96–120), Pam Peters traces the development of BrE from a national standard (in Haugen's [1966] terms) to the time when it comes to be seen as a regional standard (that is, a major regional variety of world English), both at home and outside Great Britain. In doing so, Peters adopts an innovative approach by taking Edgar Schneider's [2007] dynamic model for new varieties of English as the framework for describing the evolution of BrE. Thus, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, standard BrE goes through the stages of (i) foundation, (ii) exonormative stabilization (the Latin component), (iii) nativization, and (iv) endonormative stabilization, i.e. the boom of codification in dictionaries and grammars. Peters then traces the notion of BrE from the late eighteenth to the late twentieth century in the context of colonial expansion and postcolonial contraction, with particular reference to AmE and the British Commonwealth. It is 'the burgeoning of ethnic dialects' in the BrE community in the late twentieth century that seems to resemble stage (v), differentiation in the context of new varieties of English. Peters's account also includes a discussion of some linguistic aspects of standard BrE in the twentieth century, with illustrative examples of pluralism in spelling and grammar, and of stylistic changes. The chapter ends with a reflection on the notion of BrE as an international standard alongside AmE, and on the future role of BrE in 'World Standard English'. For his part, Richard W. Bailey discusses the meaning of the term 'American English' and its recognition as a distinct English, by tracing historically the ideological concerns here from the late eighteenth to the twenty-first century ('Standard American English', pp. 9–30). According to Bailey, at first there was a feeling of 'purity' of AmE (p. 13), described by some contemporary observers as 'great classical purity', that is, easily intelligible vocabulary, conservatism, and freedom of dialect differences. The next stage was the 'contagion' of AmE (p. 16), as British speakers felt invaded and threatened by the changes that were gradually taking place in the language. This feeling dominated the nineteenth century and is still vividly evoked in the negative connotation of the term 'Americanism'. Parallel to this, the nineteenth century witnessed enthusiasm for spoken AmE, which continued during the twentieth century, although 'more austere and more serious' (p. 20). Another stage is 'anxiety' about AmE (p. 21), a feeling of protection for AmE as a single language, which acts against foreign languages for fear that immigrant groups would 'retain their language and shove English aside' (p. 21). On the concept of Standard AmE, the author is of the opinion that a standard for AmE is 'not easy to locate' in a particular region, register, or race (p. 24), and thus it still 'resists easy definition' (p. 26). The chapter ends with a reflection on the future of AmE: for instance, that it 'will not result in greater uniformity', there will be 'no less controversy and conflict over usages than in the past' (p. 27), and that AmE 'will continue to be influential on a worldwide scale' (p. 28). Also in volume 5 is Lynda Mugglestone's chapter on 'Received Pronunciation' (pp. 151–68), in which she offers a historical overview of the identity and role of RP as a model accent from the late eighteenth century to the present day. The account starts with a discussion of the complexity of the concept of RP and the controversy about its social evaluation and supra-regionality, which is not the same from a lModE perspective as in twenty-first-century debates about usage and attitudes. With regard to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Mugglestone discusses the idea of 'received English' and of speaking 'without an accent', as originally understood by Alexander Ellis, John Walker, Thomas Sheridan, and other lModE orthoepists concerned with social and regional barriers. The notion of correctness and prestige and the codification of variant forms are also addressed and illustrated with examples from contemporary sources. As for the twentieth century, Mugglestone looks closely at the role of the BBC and the association of a standard spoken English as 'BBC English' and 'BBC Pronunciation'. More recently, however, there has been both an attitudinal distance towards the use of RP (parallel to a positive turn towards regional accents) and a resisting trend to maintain RP as a reference accent for EFL. Linguistically, RP is rapidly changing, and this is not without controversy either. Changes in terminology is another matter of debate. In the twenty-first-century context, Mugglestone considers important 'the need to distinguish ideological meanings from linguistic—or sociolinguistic—ones (and ideological reservations from linguistic fact)' (p. 165).

The last item to mention in this section is a chapter on 'Critique of Language Norms in English' by Beatrix Busse, Ruth Möhlig-Falke, Bryan Vit, and Annette Mantlik (in Felder, Schwinn, Busse, Eichinger, Große, Gvozdanović, Jacob, and Radtke, eds., *Handbuch Europäische Sprachkritik Online | Handbook of Language Criticism in European Perspective*, vol. 1: *Sprachnormierung und Sprachkritik | Standardisation and Language Criticism*, pp. 109–16). The authors survey the complex discussions about language norms in relation to the processes of standardization and codification of

English and how criticism is shaped as a reflection of the social, cultural, political, and economic context. Starting with eModE criticism on the necessity (or not) of expanding the vocabulary of English and the emergence of the complaint tradition, the authors flag up the usual suspects—Jonathan Swift, Robert Lowth, Lindley Murray—and key concepts such as 'propriety' and 'politeness'. A contrast is observed between the predominantly prescriptive characterization of the eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century norms, on the one hand, and the more descriptive tradition of the late nineteenth- and twentieth-century norms, on the other. It is also noted that public discourse today leans once more towards the prescriptive end of the continuum, with recurring topics like the alleged decline of standards in education as well as new ideologies such as political correctness. The chapter ends with a reflection on the function of language critiques by comparing the concept of prescriptivism and the concept of verbal hygiene, taken from Deborah Cameron's sociolinguistic approach in her 1995/2012 book.

3. Phonetics and Phonology

Due to the illness of the contributor, this section has not been covered this year. It is expected that next year's volume will include publications in this field covering both 2017 and 2018.

4. Morphology

The philological contributions to *The Old English Gloss to the Lindisfarne Gospels: Language, Author and Context*, edited by Julia Fernández Cuesta and Sara M. Pons-Sans [2016], were reviewed last year (*YWES* 97[2018] 187–9), but the volume was not received in time for inclusion in the English Language section. We make up for this by discussing the chapters on morphology here. George Walkden's contribution will be treated in Section 5(b) below. The volume contains a number of case studies on morphological variation in the Old Northumbrian gloss to the Lindisfarne Gospels (Cotton MS Nero D IV). Robert McColl Millar ('At the Forefront of Linguistic Change: The Noun Phrase Morphology of the Lindisfarne Gospels', pp. 153–68) gives an overview of innovations within the NP, such as changes in grammatical gender and the use of the demonstrative forms *ðe*/*ðio* instead of older *se*/*seo*, and connects these to the later patterns observed in ME. The NP is also the subject of Mª Nieves Rodríguez Ledesma's contribution '*Dauides sunu* vs. *filii david*: The Genitive in the Gloss to the Lindisfarne Gospels' (pp. 213–38), which provides a survey of the various genitive markers used in the language of the gloss. Ledesma points out that Skeat's edition of the text is unreliable for this purpose because of the silent expansion of abbreviations in the manuscript. This problem is also stressed by Julia Fernández Cuesta in her chapter 'Revisiting the Manuscript of the Lindisfarne Gospels' (pp. 257–86). By comparing Skeat's edition to a facsimile of the manuscript, she finds that the edition contains so many alterations and inaccuracies that it should only be used ‘with caution and always in conjunction with a facsimile of the gloss’ (p. 283). The contribution by Marcelle Cole (‘Identifying the Author(s) of the Lindisfarne Gloss: Linguistic Variation as a Diagnostic for Determining Authorship’, pp. 169–88) revisits the question of single *vs*. multiple authorship of the gloss by considering the variation in third person singular and plural present-tense marking (i.e. between original -*ð* and innovative -*s*), and suggests that while the gloss may well have been written by one hand, the morphological evidence at least indicates that multiple sources were used. The focus of Luisa García García’s ‘Simplification in Derivational Morphology in the Lindisfarne Gloss’ (pp. 189–212) is word-formation rather than inflectional morphology, specifically the deverbal (usually causative) *jan*-verbs. By analysing the meaning and valency patterns of these verbs in the gloss, she observes that, in contrast to the innovative inflectional patterns, it does not appear to differ from other OE texts in terms of verbal derivation. Finally, Christine Bolze (‘Multiple Glosses with Present Tense Forms of OE *beon* ‘to be’ in Aldred’s Gloss to the Lindisfarne Gospels’, pp. 289–300) studies the use of the two different present-tense paradigms of *beon* in the gloss. As one would expect, the *b*-forms (*beom*, *bist*, etc.) are frequently used to translate Latin future constructions, while the non-*b*-forms (*am*, *arð*, etc.) usually translate Latin verbs in the present tense. Notably, however, *b*- and non-*b*-forms sometimes occur together as alternatives, as in the gloss *ic beom* ł *ic am* for *ego sum* (John 17.24). Bolze argues that these double glosses were not used haphazardly, but were intended to provide both a formal and a more semantically adequate equivalent and hence make the gloss as accurate as possible.

In ‘Cherchez la Femme: Two Germanic Suffixes, One Etymology’ (*FLH* 38[2017] 125–47), Piotr Gąsiorowski proposes a new solution to an old problem in Gmc historical linguistics, namely the origins of the suffixes -*er* and -*ster*, as in OE *bæcere*/*bæcestre* ‘baker(M/F)’. The former is usually taken to be a Latin borrowing (-*ārius*), while the latter is assumed to be inherited. Gąsiorowski proposes that both suffixes ultimately go back to a PIE feminine suffix, which developed the proto-Gmc variants *-*ār*- ~ *-*astr*- because of Verner’s law. According to the author, these forms subsequently became functionally distinct, one referring to men and the other to women; this system was unstable, however, and hence ‘feminine’ nouns such as *bæcestre* and *wæscestre* are also found with male referents in OE. In another paper on the prehistory of OE, ‘The Comparative Method, Internal Reconstruction, Areal Norms and the West Germanic Third Person Pronoun’ (*ABäG* 77[2017] 410–41), Patrick Stiles attempts to reconstruct the original West Gmc third person pronoun and answer the question why some languages have forms with the onset *h*- whereas others do not (cf. e.g. OE *he*, *hio*, *hit* but German *er*, *sie*, *es*). On the basis of OFris evidence (specifically, the pronominal clitics), he concludes that the *h*-less forms were the original ones and that the *h*-forms diffused gradually in the dialects around the North Sea, beginning in the M.SG.NOM. Stiles also discusses the origins of the ME F.SG.ACC and PL.ACC form *(h)is* (*MED*, s.vv. *his* pron.(3), *his* pron.(4)) and argues that this was inherited from the West Gmc proto-language.

A new edition of Don Ringe's *From Proto-Indo-European to Proto-Germanic* appeared in 2017. The book is the first volume of a planned multi-volume work on the history of English, of which the second volume, co-authored with Ann Taylor, appeared in 2014 (see *YWES* 95[2016] 20). Ringe's monograph provides a sketch of the standard reconstruction of PIE phonology and grammar, a detailed overview of the inferred changes from PIE to proto-Gmc, and a description of the phonology and grammar of the reconstructed Gmc proto-language. The main focus lies, not surprisingly, on phonological and morphological changes and reconstruction, but each chapter also includes a short discussion of syntactic changes, amounting to about ten pages in total—an improvement over the first edition (see the critical remarks in *YWES* 89[2010] 60). The bibliography has also been substantially enlarged since the first edition.

In '*hīþan*: An Overlooked Old English Strong Verb' (*SN* 89[2017] 205–14), Robert Getz suggests a new addition to the group of strong verbs in OE. Scholars have traditionally assumed a weak verb *hīþan* 'plunder, ravage', but Getz argues that the attested forms fit better with a strong class III verb *hīþan*, cognate with Gothic *hinþan* 'take captive' and OSw *hinna* 'obtain'. This new strong verb has been included in the 2017 update of the *DOE* (s.v. *hīþan*). Irregular verbs are also the topic of Anna Wojtyś's monograph *The Non-Surviving Preterite-Presents Verbs in English*. This book is devoted to five verbs of the preterite-present inflectional class which disappeared during or after the ME period. These are, in their order of appearance in the book, **-nugan*, **dugan*, *unnan*, **þurfan*, and *munan*. The form, frequency, and function of each verb are investigated using the *DOE* corpus and three ME corpora. The first of the verbs to disappear, **-nugan* 'suffice', is only attested in OE, whereas **þurfan* 'need' and *munan* 'remember, will' are still quite frequent in the ME material and survive much longer in northern dialects. Unfortunately, the book suffers from quite a number of misinterpretations of the excerpted data, and the proposed explanations, for example that **munan* disappeared because it was too similar to the nouns *man* and *moon*, are not always particularly convincing.

Two other papers on verbal morphology investigate the change from *-th* to *-s* in third person singular verb forms. Terry Walker's ' "he saith yt he thinkes yt": Linguistic Factors Influencing Third Person Singular Present Tense Verb Inflection in Early Modern English Depositions' (*SN* 89[2017] 133–46) uses data from the *Electronic Text Edition of Depositions* (covering 1560–1760). Phonological and stylistic factors are found to play a role, with *-s* being favoured after non-sibilant consonants and in representations of direct speech. The other paper on the 3SG ending, 'Regional Variation in Early Modern English: The Case of the Third-Person Present Tense Singular Verb Ending in Norfolk Correspondence' (*JEL* 45[2017] 338–66) by Christopher Joby, focuses on a specific dialect area and has a narrower time bracket. The author analyses the use of *-th*/*-s* in letters by twelve Norfolk citizens from the period 1660–80, and also finds the stem-final consonant to be an important factor. However, there is considerable variation between the individual writers, ranging from 0% to 56% *-th*, and some also use local East Anglian forms with zero marking (e.g. *he have been heard to say*, p. 351).

A number of papers on ME grammar, lexicography, and literature are collected in *Essays and Studies in Middle English*, edited by Jacek Fisiak, Magdalena Bator, and Marta Sylwanowicz, the proceedings of the 9th ICOME conference. A few papers deal explicitly with morphological changes; papers on syntax will be treated in Section 5(b) below. In 'Genre, Audience, and Scribal Adaptation to Language Change: The Case of Infinitival Marking' (pp. 95–120), Donka Minkova and Emily Runde investigate the retention and loss of the infinitival suffix *-en* in four poems in the Auchinleck MS (early fourteenth century). They then compare this to its use in Thomas Hoccleve's writings, which turn out to be considerably more conservative despite having been written almost a century later. Their findings suggest that the ending had already become optional in the spoken language in the early fourteenth century, but was retained much longer in formal written language. In his contribution 'From *wyrcan* to *work* in Middle English Prose Texts: A Route towards Regularisation' (pp. 235–48), Jerzy Wełna surveys the diachronic and diatopic variation in the morphology of the verb *werken* in the Innsbruck corpus. Regularized forms are found occasionally, but the verb generally remained irregular throughout ME: present tense *wirch/werk*, past tense *wroght* (with spelling variants).

A volume from 2016 with the title *Studies in the History of the English Language VII*, edited by Don Chapman, Colette Moore, and Miranda Wilcox, contains a paper on ME nominal morphology. In 'Plural Marking in the Old and Middle English *nd*-Stems *feond* and *freond*' (pp. 239–61), John G. Newman looks at the development of the *nd*-stem nouns *feond* 'enemy' and *freond* 'friend', which originally had umlaut or zero plural forms (e.g. *feond* or *fiend*). These two nouns stand out in ME by apparently being resistant to the adoption of the *-s* plural longer than other nouns. Newman analyses this resistance to analogical levelling by comparing the frequencies of *feond* and *freond* with other umlaut or zero plurals.

Ewa Ciszek-Kiliszewska is the author of a monograph with the title *Middle English Prepositions and Adverbs with the Prefix* be- *in Prose Texts*. The first two chapters introduce the object of study and the principles of historical corpus linguistics, after which chapters 3 to 8 present a descriptive study of six ME prepositions/adverbs, namely the ancestors of PDE *before*, *beyond*, *behind*, *beneath*, *between*, and *betwixt*. These six chapters are structured in the same way, each treating the etymology, semantics, and dialectal and diachronic distribution of the lexeme in question. Copious examples are given to illustrate the various senses, and the frequencies of the items in the traditional ME dialect areas are compared, using the Innsbruck corpus. It is a pity that only the frequencies of attestation are systematically compared, not the frequencies of the various senses across the dialects. We also note the rather superficial treatment of the existing literature, which is reflected in statements such as 'prepositions and adverbs are completely ignored even in Middle English grammars or handbooks' (p. 25). Given that Mustanoja (*A Middle English Syntax* [1960] pp. 313–427) devotes more than a hundred pages to adverbs and prepositions, this seems like more than a minor oversight. The author also fails to mention that five of the investigated lexemes (all except *behind*) are in fact already surveyed in LAEME and LALME (q.v.).

On PDE morphology, there is Chie Matsui and Yasutomo Arai's 'Characterization of Adjectival *-ed* and *-ing* Forms of Psychological Verbs in English' (*ICAME* 41[2017] 145–66). They analyse characteristics of participle forms of 233 psychological verbs in the BNC, Wordbanks Online (WB) and the COCA, and then compare these characteristics against dictionary entries (COBUILD, *OED*, Longman, Webster), i.e. whether the participle is listed as an adjective. They conclude that the possibility of occurring as an adverb with *-ly* is the strongest characteristic, followed by the possibility of forming negative forms with *un-* and comparative forms with *very/more/most*, and lastly, occurrence in copular sentences with *seem/look/feel*.

There are two papers on word-formation processes in PDE. 'Analyzing Lexical Emergence in Modern American English Online' (*ELL* 21[2017] 99–127) by Jack Grieve, Andrea Nini, and Diansheng Guo illustrates how data from Twitter can be used to investigate semantic changes and word-formation. With the use of various quantitative methods, the authors arrive twenty-nine new words or word forms that occur in a selection of American Twitter data from a period of just over a year in 2013 and 2014. These 'emerging' forms show well-known behaviour for new words and forms, such as s-shaped curves of frequency, even in the short period under investigation. 'Noun-Incorporation in English as a Valency-Changing Device' (*Lingua* 194[2017] 15–25) by Elizaveta Smirnova and Svetlana Shustova considers the syntax and semantics of noun-incorporation in PDE, i.e. verbs that incorporate a noun. The authors include both back-formation (*kidnap* from *kidnapper*, *mass produce* from *mass production*) and transmutation (or conversion), where the form of the verb is the same as that of the noun (*to butter*). Using examples from the BNC and the Leipzig University Corpus of English, they illustrate various changes in patterns of valency and semantic simplification and complexity.

5. Syntax

(a) Modern English

In his monograph *Spontaneous Spoken English: An Integrated Approach to the Emergent Grammar of Speech*, Alexander Haselow presents an approach to grammar called emergentism, which sees grammar as dynamic, open, and consisting of routinized patterns, as opposed to the traditional idea of grammar as a set of abstract rules. One of his main aims in the book is to change the current practice where most syntactic analysis is based on written records, and where many features of spoken languages are not considered in analyses because they do not fit into the models. Another aim is to combine ideas from different fields—such as descriptive linguistics, conversation analysis, and cognitive neuroscience—that together provide an alternative for structuralism and generative theory. Haselow's work is based on analyses of private and public dialogue in the ICE-GB. After chapter 1, 'Introduction', which already contains a considerable amount of material, chapter 2, 'Toward an Interfield Approach to the Study of Spontaneous Speech', discusses in more detail the way Haselow combines insights and principles from different fields to bring them together in one theoretical framework, specifically equipped for analysing spoken language. Chapter 3 (‘A Dualistic Approach to Grammar: Microgrammar and Macrogrammar’) proposes a key element of Haselow’s approach to grammar, which is the idea of dualism: grammar contains a domain where both linearization and hierarchical relations play a role (microgrammar) as well as a domain which only concerns linearization (macrogrammar). Chapter 4 (‘Linearization and Macrogrammatical Fields’) then presents an analysis of one type of overlooked feature: items that are usually considered extra-clausal in traditional models. In Haselow’s model, these are typical examples of macrogrammar. He proposes to analyse them as ‘fields’, types of slots in utterances, which are used for various communicative functions. Chapter 5 (‘Macrogrammar and the Linearization of Structural Segments’) discusses another macrogrammar phenomenon, that of incomplete structures, which are traditionally said to contain ellipted elements. Haselow instead proposes that, rather than being incomplete, they represent so-called minimal structures and that they play an important role in spoken language to aid efficient processing. Chapter 6 (‘Neurolinguistic Evidence for the Grammatical Dualism Assumption’), finally, reviews neurolinguistic research on language-processing, for example which brain areas are involved in certain linguistic processes, and discusses how these findings would fit into a dualistic model of grammar. This final chapter comes as something of an afterthought and is the least well developed. Overall, the book makes a convincing case for including more features of spoken language, even though the author claims, perhaps too strongly, that certain aspects have not been studied before. Although the analysis itself focuses on only two phenomena, they represent two very relevant areas where the analysis of spoken language can make a contribution to grammatical theory.

In ‘English Partitives in Functional Discourse Grammar: Types and Constraints’ (*Glossa* 2:i[2017] 16.1–40), Evelien Keizer proposes a typology of PDE partitive constructions and provides an FDG-based analysis of their internal structure. Keizer’s fourfold typology is based on two parameters: whether the partitive refers to a set or a mass, and whether the partitive and the embedded NP refer to the same type of entity (as in *one of the linguists*, where ‘one’ refers to a linguist) or not (as in *one of the crew*, where ‘one’ refers not to a crew, but to a member of one). It is argued that this classification can explain a number of restrictions on the embedded NP which have so far remained unaccounted for in the literature.

Juhani Rudanko’s concise and very readable monograph *Infinitives and Gerunds in Recent English* consists of four case studies on non-finite complementation patterns in modern AmE and BrE, which are investigated with the well-known corpora COHA, COCA, and GloWbE, as well as the recently developed Corpus of American Soap Operas (CASO). The patterns under investigation are the variation between *to*-infinitive and *-ing* complements in the verb *consent* (chapter 2) and the adjectives *subject* (chapter 3) and *ashamed* (chapter 4), as well as the productivity of the transitive *into* + *-ing* construction (chapter 5). As for the first three, it is shown that there has been an increase in *-ing* complements since the nineteenth century, but that the variation with *to*-infinitives is constrained by agentivity (what the author terms the 'Choice Principle'): *-ing* complements are more likely to have a non-agentive interpretation, as in *ashamed of being English*, while *to*-infinitives are more likely to be agentive, as in *ashamed to admit it*. As for the last study, the argument-increasing *into* + *-ing* construction is found to be a relatively recent development which, however, appears to have become highly productive in contemporary AmE. In the CASO corpus, Rudanko finds a large number of innovative uses of the construction, both with transitive and intransitive verbs (e.g. *she's connived Ethan into working with the police*), as well as novel verbs derived by conversion (*David Blaine couldn't abracadabra J.R. into playing nice*).

A volume on *Aorists and Perfects: Synchronic and Diachronic Perspectives*, edited by Marc Fryd and Pierre-Don Giancarli, contains four contributions on perfect constructions in English. In '*The present perfect has only gone and changed, hasn't it?* The Continuing Divergence of the Narrative Perfect' (pp. 25–41), Jim Walker discusses the so-called narrative perfect, where the present perfect is used to refer to a moment of time in the past. On the basis of evidence from older folk ballads, he speculates that it may not be a recent innovation, but a study of perfect forms in the OBC fails to yield any clear examples. Philippe Bourdin's '*Have just V-en and just V-ed*: If Hot News or Recency Don't Cut it, Just What Does?' (pp. 136–78) concerns the status of *just* in examples such as *The train has just left*. Rather than an adverb of 'immediate past' or 'hot news', Bourdin argues that *just* is a positive polarity item which marks an anterior event as being of 'restricted relevance'. He also discusses the various etymologies of such 'restricted relevance' markers cross-linguistically. Yuri Yerastov's '*The kids are finished school*: A Corpus Study of Geographical Distribution' concerns the 'transitive BE perfect' in CanE, which is particularly common with the verbs *do* and *finish* (e.g., *I'm done my homework*). After reviewing the literature and pointing to the existence of similar constructions in Scottish dialects, Yerastov uses a corpus of Canadian and American newspapers to investigate the distribution of the pattern in North America. It is found to be quite frequent in the Canadian material, where it thus seems to be accepted by newspaper editors, whereas the construction is entirely absent from the US data. However, as Yerastov points out, it does occur in some American dialects, such as Philadelphia and Vermont English, both of which had a considerable Scottish input in the past. Finally, Marc Fryd provides 'Some Remarks on *have*-less Perfect Constructions in English' (pp. 203–44), such as *I never seen it*, pointing to a number of challenges posed by this construction, such as distinguishing *have*-less perfects from past-tense forms analogically modelled on the participle. He demonstrates the resilience of the construction with copious examples from earlier and present-day English.

'*I'm loving it*—Marketing Ploy or Language Change in Progress?' (*SN* 89[2017] 176–96) by Lieselotte Anderwald looks into the use of the verb *love* in the progressive, a phenomenon which has been hotly debated by prescriptivists and language learners but so far has received little linguistic attention. Anderwald shows that, although attitude and emotion verbs like *love* are traditionally said not to occur in the progressive, the use of *love* in the progressive is regularly attested in AmE from the 1930s onwards. She suggests that this use of the progressive is a 'grammatical hyperbole', which is in turn motivated by the increasingly common hyperbolic use of *love* in the sense 'like'. The function of the progressive here is thus primarily one of emphasis rather than aspect.

Milada Walková, in 'Particle Verbs in English: Telicity or Scalarity?' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 589–616), addresses one group of particles, i.e. aspectual ones. Walková proposes that these particles, in contrast to the standard analysis, do not indicate telicity, but rather that there are scalar and non-scalar particles. Both types of particles can occur in telic and atelic sentences, but scalar particles, unlike non-scalar ones, can change the argument structure of the verb and can mark telicity, although they do not always do so. Walková proposes that both telicity and scalarity are compositional features, which means that the final interpretation of a sentence is determined by features from different words, and telicity is not only due to one particle.

Two works deal with subject–verb agreement. Bonnie Krejci and Katherine Hilton's 'There's Three Variants' investigates 'Agreement Variation in Existential *there* Constructions' (*LVC* 29[2017] 187–204), presenting data from a corpus of interview recordings of Californian English. The authors' main claim is that there are three options: agreement (*there are/were* ...), non-agreement with the full verb (*there is/was* ...) and non-agreement with the invariant form *there's*; these last two forms have mostly been treated together in previous analyses. On the basis of their corpus data of existential *there* followed by a verb and a plural NP, they show that the two non-agreement forms behave differently with respect to the age and education of the speakers, as well as the polarity of the clause and the type of determiner in the NP after the verb, in turn providing evidence for their claim that the two non-agreement forms should be considered separately. A second important claim is that *there's* does not behave like a typical non-standard feature but seems more widespread across educational background and is the most frequent form overall for younger speakers, suggesting a change may be taking place. Peter W. Smith's 'The Syntax of Semantic Agreement in English' (*JoL* 53[2017] 823–63) addresses agreement with collective nouns in BrE, where plural agreement (*The committee decide* ...) is most widespread. He gives an explanation for certain restrictions on plural agreement—such as the ungrammaticality of *These committee*—within the minimalist model of grammar, focusing on the nature of the notion of Agree within that framework.

Dianne Massam's 'Extra *BE*: The Syntax of Shared Shell-Noun Constructions in English' (*Language* 93[2017] 121–52) analyses sentences with double *be*, as in *One of the realities is, is that we have hit the wall with respect to sending*. She proposes that such sentences can be divided into two constructions: a 'shared shell-noun construction', where the first part of the clause contains a shell noun and the second part a resolution, and a 'linking focus *be* construction', where the extra *be* is used as a focus marker. She provides a detailed description of both types and an analysis of the syntactic structure within the minimalist framework.

Robert M.W. Dixon, in 'The Grammar of English Pronouns' (*Lingua* 200[2017] 33–44), gives an overview of different uses and functions of object and subject pronouns. Dixon stresses that first person singular is different in two ways: in coordination structures, *I* is preferred in the second position (*John and I*) whereas other pronouns prefer the first position (*she and John*); as the complement of a copula, *I* and *me* are both possible (*It was I* or *It was me*) while the other pronouns occur in their object form (*It was him*). However, the article does not seem to present any new observations nor is it based on a systematic corpus study.

Vikki Janke and Laura R. Bailey, in 'Effects of Discourse on Control' (*JL* 53[2017] 533–65), investigate the influence of three pragmatic factors—topichood, competition between referents, and linear distance—on four constructions that involve empty subjects, either syntactically controlled or not. They do this by using a survey of seventy native speakers, finding evidence that cases of obligatory control (complement control as in *Hermione persuaded Ron to kick the ball*) are not affected by pragmatic factors, while cases of non-obligatory control (verbal gerund subject control, as in *Reading the book slowly made Ron sleepy* and long-distance control as in *Ron said to Hermione that waving the wand slowly was a good strategy*) are affected by discourse factors, i.e. the assigned interpretation depends on the context. Their main aim is to find out how temporal adjunct control, as in *Luna tapped Harry while feeding the owl*, behaves with respect to these factors. Although it is described as obligatory subject control in the literature, Janke and Bailey find that interpretation is flexible. They account for this by proposing that there are two syntactic structures available, which creates an optionality that is resolved by context.

Günter Rohdenburg's 'Formal Asymmetries between Active and Passive Clauses in Modern English: The Avoidance of Preposition Stranding with Verbs Featuring Omissible Prepositions' (*Anglia* 135[2017] 700–44) investigates one type of asymmetry between active and passive clauses. Focusing on twelve verbs that can be used with either a direct object or a prepositional complement, as *They agreed (on/upon/to/with) the proposal*, he compares actives and passives with respect to preposition stranding or omission of prepositions. Using a variety of sources, he compares canonical actives, actives with potential stranding (e.g. relativization), and passives. His main finding is that stranding of prepositions is avoided more in the passive than in the active, and more in actives with potential stranding than in canonical passives. He explains these findings by referring to processing principles—omission is more likely in syntactically more complex environments. Another paper addressing aspects of preposition stranding is Joanna Nykiel's 'Preposition Stranding and Ellipsis Alternation' (*ELL* 21[2017] 27–45). She investigates the proposed cross-linguistic relation between the possibility in a language for preposition stranding and the extent to which so-called ellipsis alternation is present: variation between the use of a PP or NP to refer back to a PP source, as in *Katie is staying in Paris with someone, but I don't know (with) who*. Based on two corpus studies of these contexts in the Switchboard corpus, the Santa Barbara corpus, and the COCA, she argues that there is no syntactic relation between preposition stranding and ellipsis alternation, but that instead ellipsis alternation is restricted by two processing constraints that are related to efficiency and structural similarity between the remnant and its source.

'*Totally New* and *Pretty Awesome*: Amplifier-Adjective Bigrams in GloWbE' (*Lingua* 200[2017] 63–83) by Susanne Wagner examines intensifying adverbs. Using data from the Corpus of Global Web-Based English with the help of various visualization methods, she first presents the most frequent adverbs that are paired with adjectives and then presents data on frequently occurring combinations of adverbs and adjectives. In her discussion, she also addresses differences between varieties of English around the world.

(b) Earlier English

Although it is received knowledge that the closest continental relatives of English are the Frisian languages, these smaller members of the Germanic family are often overlooked by English historical linguists. We are thus happy to have seen some interesting contributions on the Anglo-Frisian relationship appear in 2017. In '*Aye–ay*: An Anglo-Frisian Parallel' (*ABäG* 77[2017] 210–42), Stephen Howe investigates the history of the English answer particle *aye*, which has parallels in OFris and present-day Sater Frisian. After discussing a number of possible etymologies, the author concludes that the most likely origin was univerbation of the interjection *a(h)* and the answer particle *ye(a)*, and that English *aye* and Frisian *ay* are probably parallel but separate developments rather than a result of language contact. Another parallel is discussed by Rolf H. Bremmer Jr in 'Old English *būtan*/Old Frisian *būta*: From Adverb to Conjunction' (*ABäG* 77[2017] 601–15). In both languages, an adverb/preposition meaning 'outside' developed into a conjunction (OFris *buta*/*bute* 'but, except', English *but*), which later disappeared in Frisian but, of course, survived in English. Pointing out that similar semantic developments are recorded in a number of other languages, Bremmer suggests that this Anglo-Frisian parallel too—like *aye*/*ay*—is a result of independent developments rather than shared inheritance.

The prehistory of English is also addressed in 'Dative Sickness: A Phylogenetic Analysis of Argument Structure Evolution in Germanic' (*Language* 93[2017] e1–e22) by Michael Dunn, Tonya Kim Dewey, Carlee Arnett, Thórhallur Eythórsson, and Jóhanna Barðdal. The paper originally appeared in the online-only Historical Syntax section of *Language*, which has since been relaunched as *Journal of Historical Syntax*. The authors study the evolution of non-canonical (i.e. non-nominative) subjects in the Gmc languages and propose a method for reconstructing the argument structure of predicates in proto-Gmc, based on the variation within and between languages and the likelihood of particular changes occurring. For instance, since the change ACC > DAT is more common than the reverse, verbs showing variation between ACC and DAT subjects, such as OE *hyngran* and *þyrstan*, are more likely to have had ACC subjects in proto-Gmc.

A paper by Anna Cichosz is entitled 'Inversion after Clause-Initial Adverbs in Old English: The Special Status of *þa*, *þonne*, *nu*, and *swa*' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 308–37). Cichosz investigates the occurrence of Adv-S-V and Adv-V-S order in OE prose, and finds significant differences between the adverbs under investigation. While *þa* and *þonne* are almost exclusively used with inversion, the behaviour of *nu* turns out to be sensitive to a number of factors (e.g. the information status of the subject) and to change diachronically, inversion being less frequent in early OE texts. Cichosz suggests that the rise of inversion may be related to the loss of V1 in late OE. This V1-order is the topic of another article by the same author, ‘Old English Verbs of Saying and Verb-Initial Order’ (*ELL* 21[2017] 533–58), where she investigates a minority clause pattern in OE, namely verb-initial main clauses with verbs of saying, aiming to give insight into how frequent these sentences are as well as their functions. Using data from non-conjunct declarative clauses from the YCOE and the YCOEP, she shows that clause-initial position is an infrequent pattern for verbs of saying, although it is much more frequent in Bede, which she shows is not due to Latin influence. The results also make clear that V1 clauses are primarily used to indicate a switch between two known speakers and to begin a new story or a new part of a story, but not to introduce new referents. Finally, Cichosz argues that the use of fixed formula may account for differences between OE texts in the use of V1 and V2 patterns. Also concerned with OE word order is Kristin Bech’s ‘Old ‘‘Truths’’, New Corpora: Revisiting the Word Order of Conjunct Clauses in Old English’ (*ELL* 21[2017] 1–25). Bech argues against an oft-repeated claim that conjunct clauses in OE are typically verb-final by first providing a historical overview of research into this topic to assess how this claim has come to be established in the literature, and next presenting data from the YCOE which refute this claim: conjunct clauses are not typically verb-final or verb-late. However, compared to non-conjunct clauses, verb-final and verb-late orders are more common in conjunct clauses. Her data also show that verb-final and verb-late clauses are typically conjunct clauses. The lack of distinction between these two perspectives (typical order of conjunct clauses *vs*. typical type of clause with verb-late/verb-final order), she claims, is one of the reasons why the misconception about the position of the verb in OE has been so persistent. Another paper on clause types in OE is ‘Correlatives in Earlier English: Change and Continuity in the Expression of Interclausal Dependencies’ (*LVC* 29[2017] 365–92) by Meta Links, Ans van Kemenade, and Stefan Grondelaers. The authors investigate correlative constructions in earlier English: an adverbial or conditional subclause starting with *þa*, *þonne*, *gif*, or *when* (and more modern equivalents) followed by a main clause that typically starts with a resumptive adverb (e.g. *þa*), although this adverb is not obligatory. The authors carry out a logistic regression analysis in order to determine to what extent a range of factors, such as mood, discourse status of the subject, and text type, predict the use of the resumptive adverb, focusing on OE but also presenting data from ME and eModE. They also address the loss of the correlative constructions and argue that, since it pre-dates the loss of V2, it is not related to the loss of V2 but rather caused by the loss of resumptive adverbs.

The volume *Micro-Change and Macro-Change in Diachronic Syntax*, edited by Éric Mathieu and Robert Truswell, takes a cross-linguistic perspective—it is the editors’ aim to bring together work from various languages, on both macro and micro issues, to create a broad base for a theory of diachronic syntax in the generative tradition—but contains some chapters that deal specifically with English phenomena. In ‘Modelling Interactions between

Morphosyntactic Changes' (pp. 94–103), Hezekiah Akiva Bacovcin uses data on dative forms in ME as a test case for a statistical modelling of failed syntactic changes, where failed changes show a rise-fall pattern as opposed to the s-curve of successful changes. Her test case is the use of *to* rather than dative case for the recipient of a (future) transfer of possession verb, which is successful in the order theme-recipient, but not in the order recipient-theme. Christine Meklenborg Salvesen and George Walkden, in 'Diagnosing Embedded V2 in Old English and Old French' (pp. 168–81), investigate V2 in embedded *that*-clauses in OE and OF. They find that OF allows some cases of embedded V2, but OE does not, and discuss the theoretical implications for the analysis of V2, where they conclude that an analysis in terms of movement of the finite verb to the complementizer position C, which predicts an asymmetry between main and subordinate clauses, fares better than an analysis that assumes that the verb only moves to a lower projection, I. In 'The Pragmatics of Demonstratives in Germanic' (pp. 182–201), Caitlin Light examines object topicalization in OE and argues that demonstrative pronouns are 'inherently pragmatically contrastive' (p. 182), claiming that this accounts for its historical development more accurately than previous analyses. Aaron Ecay and Meredith Tamminga, finally, investigate the change in ME from *ne* to *not* in 'Persistence as a Diagnostic of Grammatical Status: The Case of Middle English Negation' (pp. 202–15). They select occurrences of *ne*, *not*, and *ne … not* in the PPCME2 and use these to examine possible priming effects, so-called persistence. They link their results to predictions from earlier analyses, claiming that persistence provides an additional quantitative method to Anthony Kroch's Constant Rate Hypothesis for investigating changes in historical corpora.

Two papers discuss null subjects in earlier English. George Walkden and Kristian A. Rusten aim to provide insight into the decline of 'Null Subjects in Middle English' (*ELL* 21[2017] 439–73), a rather neglected period for research into null subjects. Using the PPCME2 and PCMEP, they examine the distribution of null subjects with respect to several extra-linguistic (genre/text type, period, dialect) and linguistic (clause type, person, number) factors, and in a second step test the validity of their results using two different statistical models. The results provide evidence that null subjects are a low-frequency phenomenon in ME and decline even further. As in OE, null subjects are more common in poetry than in prose, and more often occur in third-person contexts, in conjunct clauses and main clauses. George Walkden is also the author of 'Null Subjects in the Lindisfarne Gospels as Evidence for Syntactic Variation in Old English' (in Fernández Cuesta and Pons-Sans, eds., pp. 239–56). This contribution investigates the presence *vs.* absence of subject pronouns in the Old Northumbrian Lindisfarne gloss. Walkden observes that the translations of Latin finite verb forms almost always include a personal pronoun in the first and second person but much more rarely in the third person. He argues that this is unlikely to be due to the nature of the glossing practice or influence from the Latin text but must reflect a syntactic possibility in Old Northumbrian. We wonder, however, if the glossator's meticulousness (cf. Section 4 above) may not have played a role here after all: a Latin 1SG form like *dico* can be unambiguously rendered as *ic cueðo*, whereas a 3SG form like *dicit* does not inherently contain any information about its subject and is thus more adequately glossed without it, hence *cueðæs* (Matthew 7.21).

The volume edited by Bettelou Los and Pieter de Haan, *Word Order Change in Acquisition and Language Contact: Essays in Honour of Ans van Kemenade*, contains many chapters on the history of English syntax, which of course comes as no surprise as Ans van Kemenade is well known for her work in this area, in particular V2 in OE. Roland Hinterhölzl investigates the change 'From OV to VO in English' wondering 'How to Kroch the Nut' (pp. 9–34). He makes an argument for an approach that combines syntax, prosody, and information structure, which he claims earlier approaches have not fully done. Aiming to solve a problem presented by data previously reported in the literature, he proposes that two factors led to the loss of a system with mixed orders: the grammaticalization of the definite determiner and the loss of case, neither of which would by itself be enough to trigger the development. Theresa Biberauer and Ian Roberts trace the history of 'Conditional Inversion' in connection with 'Types of Parametric Change' as in *Had I been rich* ... or *Should he do that* ... (pp. 55–77), demonstrating how this type of inversion becomes increasingly restricted: from a more general syntactic option it becomes restricted to only a handful of verbs. They analyse this development in a minimalist framework and use it as an illustration of how different parameters work at different levels of the language (macro, meso, micro, nano) and can change in type over time. Gea Dreschler, in 'The Information Status of Late Subjects in Passive Main Clauses in Old English' (pp. 103–25), tests a hypothesis about the information status of subjects that follow the finite and non-finite verb in passive clauses, so-called late subjects. Her results show that the late position of these subjects cannot be explained by considering hearer-oldness; rather, it is discourse-oldness that is relevant: the majority of late subjects are not mentioned in the immediately preceding discourse, but presented for the first time in this position in the clause. This result is further confirmed by a larger-scale comparison of subject positions for weight and definiteness. Erwin Komen investigates 'Position-Related Subject Properties' and how they 'Change in English' (pp. 127–53). He identifies five subject positions, on the basis of unambiguous structural features, and traces the frequency of these five positions and their behaviour with respect to subject ellipsis and types of verbs used. His results provide quantitative details on the frequency of the various subject positions from OE to PDE and show how the positions that remain become more versatile while the positions that are lost become more restricted in their subject properties. Ann Taylor and Susan Pintzuk investigate 'Split Coordination in Early English' (pp. 155–83), as in the PDE example *The king came and his company*. After presenting data on split co-ordination from corpora from different periods, they provide details on their occurrence with subjects and objects in OE. They use these findings to explore the possibility of an analysis in terms of movement and provide evidence for both leftward movement of the first part of the co-ordination structure and rightward movement of the second part. Rather than deciding on one analysis, they argue that both accounts are needed, although they do point out that the split co-ordination that is used in PDE is structurally different from that found in OE. The chapter '*Beowulf* and Old English Metre: Relics of a Pre-V2 State?' (pp. 187–212) by Monique Tangelder and Bettelou Los presents an analysis of the first 500 lines of *Beowulf*, examining verb positions in relation to the V2 system, on the one hand, and metre and poetical prominence on the other. The authors use the results to discuss whether *Beowulf* provides evidence for a pre-V2 stage of the language, and even for Gmc languages more generally. Gertjan Postma's 'The Rise and Fall of the Passive Auxiliary *Weorðan* in the History of English' (pp. 213–39) proposes a rather unexpected connection between *weorðan* and what he calls strict V2, which he defines as subject–verb inversion with pronominal subject after a non-quantificational clause-initial phrase. Using observations from other Gmc and Romance languages, as well as corpus data on *weorðan* and strict V2, he aims to provide a theoretical explanation for the observed developments. Marion Elenbaas, in 'Exploring the Role of Information Structure in the Word Order Variation of Old English Verb-Particle Combinations' (pp. 311–51), analyses various factors that could determine this type of word-order variation with *up* and *out* (for instance ... *þæt hi mihton* ***þone stan upp a-hebben***), specifically, the order of verb, particle, and object. None of the factors she considers—information status, literal *vs.* metaphorical meaning of particle—provides a clear explanation, which leads her to reflect on the grammatical status of the particles, especially with respect to a process of grammaticalization.

In 'Co-occurrence and Iteration of Intensifiers in Early English' (*ETC* 10[2017] 249–73), Belén Méndez-Naya investigates the use of multiple or reduplicated intensifiers from OE to eModE, specifically *swiþe*, *full*, *well*, *right*, and *very*. She finds that co-occurrence (*swiþe ungemetlice* etc.) is more frequently attested than reduplication (*swiðe swiðe swete* etc.), and suggests that the former pattern is probably more often due to semantic accretion than hyperbole and emphasis.

The monograph *Negation in Early English* by Phillip Wallage investigates the Jespersen Cycle in the history of English: the change in marking negation from *ne*, via *ne ... not*, to a final stage where negation is marked by *not* only. After the introductory chapter, in chapter 2 Wallage explores in chapter 2 the distribution of the three forms in the PPCME2 to test predictions made by different models previously proposed. The results of a logistic regression analysis support the idea that there are two types of *ne*, one that can be used independently and one that cannot, each going through a different process of change. Chapter 3 provides further evidence for the existence of these two types by examining two types of redundant negation, which entails the use of *ne* in a complement clause while a negative meaning is already present in the matrix clause. These differ in semantics and in the kind of verbs they occur with, and—like the two *ne*s—go through a different process of change. Chapter 4 focuses on *not*, tracing the different stages and identifying three types of *not*: an adverbial minimizer in OE, a focus adverb in inverted clauses in early ME, and a negative marker in other clauses in early ME. He also discusses the structural ambiguity of the *ne ... not* double marking. Wallage next proposes a theoretical analysis to account for these findings in chapter 5. This is presented within a minimalist framework and focuses on the position of negation in the clause (each type in each stage), the types of syntactic and morphological features involved, and the nature of the configuration of the principle of Agree. In chapter 6, he investigates the pragmatic differences between *ne* and *(ne)... not*, showing how these explain the period of variation between the forms but by itself cannot explain the changes to the system. The final chapters connect Jespersen Cycle to negative concord: chapter 7 sets out the details of negative doubling, chapter 8 zooms in on the details of negative inversion, and chapter 9 provides statistical evidence for the connection between Jespersen Cycle and negative concord. In all, although the book focuses on only one phenomenon, Wallage provides a careful and detailed treatment from different perspectives, combining a theoretical account with elaborate statistical modelling of corpus data. In addition to Wallage's book, two papers on negation in earlier English appeared in 2017. Ilkka Mönkkönen's 'Old English Negators as Equivalents of a Clause' (*SN* 88[2016] 24–42) investigates the use of negative particles such as *na* and *nese* in OE prose and glosses. Despite the rather limited data—as the author points out, there are few dialogues in the OE material—a number of generalizations can be made. *Nese* has the widest distribution and also functions as a 'reaction signal' to express disagreement; *na*, on the other hand, appears to be specialized to answer negative interrogatives or express an alternative, as in *sylle ic hi him oþþe na*. George Walkden and Donald Alasdair Morrison study 'Regional Variation in Jespersen's Cycle in Early Middle English' (*SAP* 52:ii[2017] 173–201). Using the geographically fitted portions of the LAEME corpus, they are able to document in detail the dialectal distribution of the double (*ne ... not*) and single (*not*) variants of clausal negation in early ME. They find that single negation is attested both earlier and much more frequently in Northern and Eastern texts, in an area roughly corresponding to the Danelaw. They then discuss the various contact scenarios with speakers of ON and suggest that the spread of single negation is likely to be a case of imposition of the ON negation pattern.

The grammar and development of motion expressions have received much scholarly attention in 2017. Judith Huber's *Motion and the English Verb: A Diachronic Study* is a thorough investigation of motion verbs from OE to ME and the impact of language contact in the late medieval period. The book contains ten chapters, along with three appendices containing all the analysed verbs and the ME texts used. After an introduction, chapter 2 presents the classification of motion expressions and the CxG approach adopted in the study. Of particular importance here is the distinction between 'satellite-framed' languages, which typically encode the PATH of a motion event in a prepositional phrase or particle (as in *walk in*), and 'verb-framed' languages, which typically encode the PATH in the verb (as in *enter*). PDE is generally considered to be satellite-framed, but also has a number of verbs like *enter*—typically French or Latin loans—which encode PATH. One of Huber's central aims is to investigate to what extent contact with OF and Latin influenced the typology of motion expressions in medieval English. After some methodological considerations and presentation of the data in chapters 3–4, chapters 5–7 investigate motion expressions in OE, ME, and medieval Romance, respectively. Huber provides a comprehensive inventory of motion verbs in medieval English, which is argued to fit the profile of a satellite-framed language: PATH is overwhelmingly expressed by adverbs and other satellites, whereas motion verbs tend to express MANNER. Even loanwords which were not motion verbs in OF could be used to express MANNER of motion in ME, such as *butten* 'plunge' from OF *bouter* 'thrust, strike'. Chapters 8–9 look more closely at the integration in ME of borrowed PATH verbs, such as *entren*, *descenden*, and *ishen* ('exit'), and finds that in many cases these were not even borrowed as motion verbs—rather, they entered ME in specific usage contexts with a non-literal meaning derived from the original motion sense. For instance, *ishen* seems to have been primarily a military term 'make a sortie', and *descend* usually had metaphorical meaning (as in *of what blode he was descendid*). Huber also points to significant differences between the expression of motion events in original ME texts and in translations from OF and Latin, highlighting the need for careful consideration of the origins of texts used for historical syntactic research. Teresa Fanego's '*The trolley rumbled through the tunnel*: On the History of the English Intransitive Motion Construction' (*FLH* 38[2017] 29–73) looks at the use of verbs of sound to express motion in earlier English. Starting from the observation that, as a satellite-framed language, English typically encodes MANNER rather than PATH in the verb, Fanego investigates which verbs of sound could be used in the intransitive motion construction from OE to lModE. Her findings, based on the major dictionaries, the CLMET, and the Chadwyck–Healey database, show that the construction has been available since OE but has, along with the *way*-construction, become more productive in recent English. Another paper, by Diana Lewis, is entitled 'Source-Location Ambiguity and Incipient Decline in the Recent Evolution of the English Directional Particle *away*' (in Luraghi, Nikitina, and Zanchi, eds., *Space in Diachrony*, pp. 329–46). Lewis studies the development of spatial uses of *away* in a corpus of eModE and lModE texts and shows that, while on the one hand *away* has developed 'locative' meanings in this period (as in *be away*), on the other hand its overall productivity has declined. Lewis's findings also suggest that *away* is in the process of being replaced by *off* after MANNER verbs, such as *hurry off* and *sneak off*. Another paper on motion expressions is Lynn D. Sims's 'From Shakespeare to Present-Day American English: The Survival of "*get* + (XP) + *gone*" Constructions' (in Chapman et al., eds., pp. 263–81). The paper concerns the use of *get* in a motion construction with an optional reflexive pronoun and a directional expression, most frequently *gone*, as in 'get thee gone, and follow me no more' (*Mids. N. D.*, II.i.194). Sims traces the history of this construction and shows that, while it has declined in BrE since the eighteenth century, it has survived and even become more productive in Southern and South Midland AmE.

An article by Paula Rodríguez-Puente entitled 'Tracking Down Phrasal Verbs in the Spoken Language of the Past: Late Modern English in Focus' (*ELL* 21[2017] 69–97) investigates the use of phrasal verbs like *add up*, *bring forth*, etc. in 'speech-like' lModE sources, specifically the trial proceedings in the OBC and a number of texts from the ARCHER corpus. The central aim is to estimate to what extent phrasal verbs can be considered a predominantly spoken feature in lModE. The author finds that they are indeed more common in the speech-based portions of the trial proceedings than in, for example, letters and sermons. However, while the overall diachronic trend is an increase in the frequency of phrasal verbs, for the trial proceedings there is a decreasing frequency from the late eighteenth century onwards. This is taken to reflect the increasingly formal and 'decolloquialized' nature of legal cross-examinations. Another phrasal verb is the subject of Mario Serrano-Losada's 'Raising *turn out* in Late Modern English: The Rise of a Mirative Predicate' (*RoCL* 15[2017] 411–37), a detailed corpus study of the development of *turn out* in lModE. The verb *turn out*, which originally had resultative meaning (*Who knows what may turn out?*), developed evidential and mirative (i.e. 'counter-expectation') functions in the eighteenth century and came to be used as a raising verb, as in *it turns out to be a badger*. Serrano-Losada notes that the raising construction appears rather abruptly in the written material and interprets the innovation as the result of syntactic analogy rather than a gradual grammaticalization process.

In a paper entitled 'The Development of Non-Deontic *be bound to* in a Radically Usage-Based Diachronic Construction Grammar Perspective' (*Lingua* 199[2017] 72–93), Dirk Noël makes a case for an approach to constructional change which is 'radically' usage-based, i.e. makes a strict distinction between the internal linguistic system of the individual speaker and the external language system, which is recognized to be an abstraction made by the linguist. Noël contrasts two approaches to constructional change, the 'reanalysis approach' argued for by Elizabeth Traugott and the 'analogy approach' argued for by Olga Fischer, and suggests that the latter is more compatible with a radically usage-based construction grammar. He then carries out a diachronic investigation of the emergence of epistemic *be bound to*, and suggests that this did not develop through reanalysis of the deontic *be bound to* construction, but through formal and semantic analogy with other constructions where *bound* had the meaning 'certain', such as in *You've been stealing something, I'll be bound* (1852 Stowe *Uncle Tom's Cabin*).

Ruth Möhlig-Falke's 'Contexts and Conditions of Grammatical Change: The Loss of the English Impersonal Construction in Middle English' (*Anglistik* 28[2017] 87–110) stresses the relevance of taking different types of contextual factors into account when analysing grammatical change. To illustrate this, she presents a case study of impersonal constructions with *like* and *please* in ME, in which she compares the impersonal use with the use of dummy subjects and fronted objects. She finds that the loss of impersonal constructions coincides with the loss of fronted objects, but she also identifies a pragmatic function for the impersonal constructions in the genre of private letters, which accounts for a higher use of impersonals in this genre.

In 'The Status of Old English *dare* Revisited' (*SAP* 52:iii[2017] 325–43), Sune Gregersen discusses the analysis of the 'marginal' modal *dare* (*dearr*) in OE, arguing against the idea that *dare* was highly auxiliarized in OE because it could occur with other 'courage' verbs, such as *gedyrstlæcan* 'dare, venture'. He shows, instead, that *dare* was not redundant in such collocations but had its usual meaning 'have sufficient courage (to do sth.)'. Another contribution by the same author, '"To dare larks" in Early Modern English' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 537–40) proposes a new etymology for the transitive use of *dare* in ModE (as in *I dare you*). It is suggested that this use is a relic of a different verb *dare* 'daze, frighten', which has otherwise become obsolete in StE (cf. *OED*, s.v. *dare* v.2).

Thomas McFadden's paper 'On the Disappearance of the BE Perfect in Late Modern English' (*ALH* 49[2017] 159–75) reports on ongoing work on the history of the English perfect. In earlier English the auxiliary *be* could be used to form resultative perfects of intransitive verbs, as in *John is just come from Ramsgate* (1805 Austen *Letters*). Using the PPCMBE, the author investigates the loss of this construction in the nineteenth century and suggests that this was not a process of gradual replacement by *have* but part of a more general change whereby the ability to form stative-resultative participles was restricted.

'The Northern Subject Rule in the Breadalbane Collection' (*ES* 98[2017] 802–24) by Mª Nieves Rodríguez Ledesma investigates the Northern Subject Rule (NSR) in a sixteenth-century letter corpus of Highland Scots, i.e. from a traditionally Gaelic-speaking area. The NSR, according to which a finite verb takes *-s* even with first-person and plural subjects (except when immediately adjacent to a pronominal subject), is found to apply almost categorically in the corpus, as in *I **have** sene zour written and **thankis** zow grettumlie* 'I have seen your letter and thank you greatly'. The author compares this to the situation in Lowland Scots and in later Highland Scots letters, arguing that the NSR was a pervasive feature of Scots long after it had begun to decline in the dialects of northern England. 'A Multifactorial Analysis of *that*/zero Alternation' (in Yoon and Gries, eds., *Corpus-Based Approaches to Construction Grammar*, pp. 200–40) is the title of a paper by Christopher Shank, Koen Plevoets, and Julie Van Bogaert. The authors investigate the variation between *that* and zero complementation after *think*, *guess*, and *understand* from eModE to PDE and use a logistic regression model to find out which factors are most important in the choice between *that* and zero. They find that the three verbs behave differently, both with respect to the use of *that* or zero and to the factors predicting it. Surprisingly, however, they observe a general decrease in zero complementation from eModE to today. Another paper on variation in complement clauses is 'Finite, Infinitival and Verbless Complementation: The Case of *believe*, *suppose* and *find*' (In Jędrzejowski and Demske, eds., *Infinitives at the Syntax-Semantics Interface*, pp. 115–45) by Frauke D'hoedt and Hubert Cuyckens. This paper concerns the competition from ME to PDE between *that* and zero complementation, *to*-infinitives, and small clauses, such as *I supposed it one of the maids* (1847 Brontë *Wuthering Heights*). These verbs are also found to behave differently: whereas the use of small clauses has disappeared in *suppose* and decreased significantly in *believe*, it is stable in *find*. The use of zero complementation with *suppose* has increased, especially in its epistemic sense, whereas *believe* shows no change in this direction. However, one trend is shared by all three verbs, namely a general decline in the share of *to*-infinitive complements.

Letizia Vezzosi investigates the emergence of the English reciprocal pronoun in '*How sholden they love hem to gidre in the peyne of helle, whan they hated everich of hem oother*: How the Reciprocal Marker *each other* Developed' (in Fisiak et al., eds., pp. 213–33). The author provides a detailed overview of the various reciprocal strategies in OE and ME, and suggests that *each other* did not develop out of a floating quantifier, as has been proposed in the literature, but through reanalysis of an earlier biclausal structure. In another paper in the same volume, 'The Structure of the Noun Phrase in Middle English Translations—Evidence for the Influence of French?' (pp. 199–211), Julia Schultz discusses the possible loci of French influence on ME syntax, such as NP-internal element order and the development of the 'periphrastic genitive'. A short paper by Kiriko Sato, 'Relative Pronouns as Predicatives: Evidence from Shakespearean English' (*ES* 98[2017] 368–75), investigates Shakespeare's choice of relative pronoun in predicative relative clauses, comparing it to PDE; *which* is found to have been the default option already in Shakespeare's time, as it is today.

Rafal Jurczyk investigates demonstratives in early English in 'The Loss of Grammatical Gender and Case Features between Old and Early Middle English: Its Impact on Simple Demonstratives and Topic Shift' (*SAP* 52[2017] 203–50). The author specifically focuses on the ability for demonstratives to signal topic shift in OE, which is lost, and the inflectional levelling that took place in later periods, leading to the invariant definite article from eModE onwards. In order to account for the developments, he develops an approach within minimalist theory, with a central assumption that morphology is part of syntax.

A special issue of *ELL* was devoted to the question of the extent to which findings from cognitive linguistics can be applied to historical data: can historical data—despite the 'bad data' problem—provide further evidence for certain cognitive principles? And can cognitive principles explain findings from earlier stages? Here, we discuss four contributions dealing with syntax. Meike Pentrel, in 'Connecting the Present and the Past: Cognitive Processing and the Position of Adverbial Clauses in Samuel Pepys's Diary' (*ELL* 21[2017] 263–82), aims to determine whether the modern principles for the position of adverbial clauses make valid predictions for earlier stages of the language, using one eModE text, *The Diary of Samuel Pepys*, as a test case. She focuses on finite clauses introduced by *before* and *after*, and compares initial and final position of the adverbial clause in the main clause, finding that *before*-clauses are likely to precede, and *after*-clauses likely to follow, the main clause, as predicted by processing principles of event order/iconicity. Length and implied meaning are not good predictors in her statistical model. She closes the paper by discussing the potentially relevant factor of given *vs.* new information. A short response article by Peter Petré (*ELL* 21[2016] 283–7) mainly addresses the methodological question of how to disentangle the effects of different factors and how to assess the relation or hierarchy between different factors. Elizabeth Closs Traugott's '"Insubordination" in the Light of the Uniformitarian Principle' (*ELL* 21[2017] 289–310) investigates insubordinates, basically sub-clauses unconnected to a main clause, which she renames MISs, 'Monoclauses Introduced by Subordinators'. It has been claimed that such MISs are on the rise in English, and they have been used as an example of degrammaticalization. Traugott presents an overview of historical instances of three types of MISs: *because X*, *if X*, and certain exclamatives. She finds evidence of these structures in use (in various ways) in earlier texts, and argues against a degrammaticalization interpretation. Instead, she uses the UPP

(Uniformitarian Process Principle) to argue that the exact structures may have changed but that they are all examples of processes of turn-taking and responses, which under the UPP have been similar since the OE period. She claims that a principle such as the UPP can prevent what she calls 'artifacts of theory' (p. 289). The response article by Alexander Bergs (pp. 311–16) problematizes the notion of sentences and advocates an approach to language which does not build on certain fixed structures, like sentences, but instead allows for a wider range of structures, which can then more easily include structures used in spoken language. Peter Petré, in 'The Extravagant Progressive: An Experimental Corpus Study on the History of Emphatic [$_{\text{BE}}$ V*ing*]' (*ELL* 21[2017] 227–50) presents a method that aims to approximate PDE experimental studies with historical corpus data. He investigates whether the use of progressive eModE *be*-Ving can be explained by looking at the cognitive notion of 'extravagance', 'the desire to talk in such a way that one is noticed' (p. 227). He compares the use of the novel *be*-Ving form against the use of the simple present for describing ongoing events in present-tense main clauses, analysing their occurrence with markers of emphasis and direct involvement of the author. His study is based on texts from ten authors, all born in the early seventeenth century, spread over two generations. His results show that the progressive indeed occurs more often with markers than the simple present, but there is no difference between the generations, although there is much variation between individual authors. In the response article (*ELL* 21[2017] 251–62), Lauren Fonteyn further takes up the issue of individual variation and variation at the more abstract level of a language by applying it to verbal and nominal gerunds.

Hendrik De Smet and Freek van de Velde, in 'Experimenting on the Past: A Case Study on Changing Analysability in English *ly*-Adverbs' (*ELL* 21[2017] 317–40), inspired by PDE studies on priming, frequency effects, and analysability (i.e. the use of a more transparent structure), attempt to carry out a similar study with diachronic data. Using the Hansard Corpus, they select 250 adverbs and test whether the use of a -*ly* adverb triggers the use of another -*ly* adverb, first covering the 1990s, and then a larger period: 1950–2005. Their results are mixed: they do find some effect of frequency, which they identify as evidence for analysability, but frequency alone does not account for all their findings. In his response article, Martin Hilpert (*ELL* 21[2017] 341–47) questions the way De Smet and Van de Velde have operationalized priming sensitivity as text frequency. Marcelle Cole's 'Pronominal Anaphoric Strategies in the West Saxon Dialect of Old English' (*ELL* 21[2017] 381–408) compares the use of personal pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, and pronouns used together with *self* in a selection of late OE texts with respect to information structure. Cole finds that the distribution resembles what we know about similar systems in present-day Gmc languages: personal pronouns more often have a discourse-old antecedent (topic continuity), while demonstrative pronouns more often have a discourse-new one (topic shift). At the same time, her qualitative analysis of the texts show that, in addition to these general principles, specific aspects of the text genre plays an important role as well. In her response (*ELL* 21[2017] 409–11), Ans van Kemenade lists several issues that remain unresolved, such as the distinction between hypotaxis and parataxis as well as the interaction between the various factors.

Also focusing on the relation between psycholinguistics and historical linguistics, *The Changing English Language: Psycholinguistic Perspectives*, edited by Marianne Hundt, Sandra Mollin, and Simone E. Pfenninger, is a collection of paired articles, each section giving us one paper on a particular concept from a present-day psycholinguistic perspective and one from a historical perspective. We will only discuss the papers that have a bearing on historical syntax here. In ‘Frequencies in Diachronic Corpora and Knowledge of Language’ (pp. 49–68), Martin Hilpert explores the relation between frequencies and language change. He discusses different ways of measuring frequencies, illustrating these with examples from historical English, and proposes that researchers should include different types of frequencies in their studies. Elizabeth Traugott’s ‘Low Salience as an Enabling Factor in Morphosyntactic Change’ (pp. 92–109) focuses on the relation between salience and language change. She aims to answer the question how, seeing that low salience is an important factor in grammaticalization and/or constructionalization, grammatical items come to have low salience in the first place. In ‘From Priming and Processing to Frequency Effects and Grammaticalization? Contracted Semi-Modals in Present-Day English’ (pp. 191–212), Christian Mair explores the relation between priming effects as reported in present-day psycholinguistic studies and priming (persistence) in diachronic corpora. Using a case study of *wanna*, *gonna*, and *gotta*, he shows that the effects of persistence are less straightforward than macro-accounts of the history of the language often suggest. Hendrik De Smet and Olga Fischer, in ‘The Role of Analogy in Language Change: Supporting Constructions’ (pp. 240–68), discuss to what extent the notion of analogy, as defined on the basis of psycholinguistic studies, can be used to account for processes of language change. The authors specifically focus on one concept from the psycholinguistic literature, that of the ‘construction conspiracy hypothesis’, which states that new constructions are more easily adopted if they resemble already existing constructions. They illustrate this principle with two case studies, the grammaticalization of *have to* and *as good as*, in both cases identifying related constructions/structures that may have functioned as ‘supporting constructions’. David Denison explores the notions of ‘Ambiguity and Vagueness in Historical Change’ (pp. 292–318), which both involve unclarity about some aspect of a linguistic phenomenon. However, where ambiguity forces the language user to make a choice, this is not necessarily the case for ‘vague’ contexts. Denison identifies several instances of vagueness and ambiguity in the history of English, including word-class change and reanalysis of grammatical structures. He argues that vagueness is more often the source for change than ambiguity. In ‘Transferring Insights from Child Language Acquisition to Diachronic Change (and Vice Versa)’ (pp. 332–47), María José López-Couso examines the relation between language acquisition and language change, evaluating claims from the literature that both involve similar processes and that language change takes place in language acquisition. Throughout the chapter, López-Couso gives various examples from the history of English and discusses one case study in detail, the grammaticalization of *going to*.

A Brief History of English Syntax by Olga Fischer, Hendrik De Smet, and Wim van der Wurff provides a clear and concise introduction to the study of historical syntax and the most important changes from OE to PDE. As the authors write in the introductory chapter, their main focus is on descriptive coverage rather than theoretical discussions, and the book does not presuppose familiarity with any particular linguistic framework. Chapter 2 gives an overview of the various medieval and early modern sources and discusses a number of challenges concerning the data, such as distinguishing between different types of variation and the problem of source-text influence in translated texts. Chapter 3 introduces some of the most influential theoretical approaches to historical syntax (most importantly grammaticalization studies, generative syntax, and construction grammar), with particular attention to the problem of explaining why particular changes happen. Chapter 4 focuses on one very important type of explanation in the English context, namely language contact, and discusses which changes can (or cannot) be ascribed to the influence of Latin, OF, ON, and Celtic languages. The remaining five chapters (chapters 5–9) deal with various aspects of historical syntax: changes in the NP, the VP, the relation between clausal constituents (such as agreement and passive constructions), finite and nonfinite subordinate clauses, and finally the order of arguments, adverbs, and particles. The book is intended both for students and general linguists who wish to know more about the history of English. One attractive aspect of the book is that it also provides an accessible introduction to various aspects of PDE grammar along the way, such as *do*-support and the different types of nonfinite predication. The book may be especially useful as a supplement to the usual introductory textbooks, either for self-study or in an MA or advanced BA course. Elly van Gelderen's textbook *Analyzing Syntax through Texts: Old, Middle, and Early Modern English* (EdinUP) was not received in time for review.

6. Semantics

Maria Aloni and Paul Dekker edited *Cambridge Handbook of Formal Semantics* [2016], intended to document the background and development of the main currents in formal semantics. The chapter 'Formal Semantics' (pp. 3–32) by Barbara H. Parte defines the discipline as 'the study of meaning with roots in logic, the philosophy of language, and linguistics' (p. 3), whose distinctive characteristics include truth conditions being a central part of meaning, a model-theoretic conception of semantics, and 'the methodological centrality of the Principle of Compositionality' (p. 3). Part I, 'The Landscape of Formal Semantics', contains papers that review the foundational issues and the historical development of different frameworks and perspectives within the discipline, including, in addition to Partee's paper above, overviews of 'Lexical Semantics' (pp. 33–64) by James Pustejovsky, 'Sentential Semantics' (pp. 65–105) by Peter Pagin, 'Discourse Semantics' (pp. 106–29) by Nicholas Asher, and 'Semantics of Dialogue' (pp. 130–69) by Jonathan Ginzburg. Part

II, 'Theory of Reference and Quantification', investigates the nominal domain, including chapters on 'Reference' (pp. 173–205) by Paul Dekker and Thomas Ede Zimmermann, 'Generalized Quantifiers' (pp. 206–37) by Dag Westerståhl, 'Indefinites' (pp. 238–66) by Adrian Brasoveanu and Donka F. Farkas, 'Plurality' (pp. 267–84) by Nick Rouwen, and 'Genericity' (pp. 285–310) by Arial Cohen. Part III, 'Temporal and Aspectual Ontology and Other Semantic Structures', is devoted to the verbal domain, with papers on 'Tense' (pp. 313–41) by Atle Grønn and Arnim von Stechow, 'Aspect' (pp. 342–68) by Susan Rothstein, 'Mereology' (pp. 369–88) by Lukas Champollion and Manfred Krifka, 'Vagueness' (pp. 389–441) by Hans Kamp and Galit W. Sassoon, and 'Modification' (pp. 442–64) by Louise McNally. Part IV, 'Intensionality and Force', discusses 'Negation' (pp. 467–89) by Henriëtte de Swart, 'Conditionals' (pp. 490–524) by Paul Egré and Mikaël Cozic, 'Modality' (pp. 525–59) by Lisa Matthewson, and 'Questions' (pp. 560–92) by Paul Dekker, Maria Aloni, and Jeroen Groenendijk. The final Part V, 'The Interfaces', gives an overview of topics of interest to the neighbouring disciplines, with chapters on 'The Syntax–Semantics Interface' (pp. 629–63) by Manfred Sailer, 'The Semantics–Pragmatics Interface' (pp. 664–727) by Philippe Schlenker, 'Information Structure' (pp. 728–55) by Enric Vallduví, 'Semantics and Cognition' (pp. 756–74) by Giosuè Baggio, Keith Stenning, and Michiel van Lambalgen, and 'Semantics and Computation' (pp. 775–800) by Matthew Stone.

Debra Ziegeler and Zhiming Bao edited a volume on *Negation and Contact: With Special Focus on Singapore English*. Pierre Larrivée's contribution, 'A Positive Polarity Focus Particle under Negation: *Not also* and the Impact of Pragmatic Activation' (pp. 63–80), puts forward a new classification: linguistic expressions can be in the focus of, out of the focus but in the scope of, or out of the scope of negation. He suggests that PPIs, which, as a default, are outside the scope of negation, can be returned into the scope or focus of negation in 'pragmatically activated' environments. In 'Quantification under Negative Scope in Singapore English' (pp. 171–206), Debra Ziegeler investigates interactions between three phenomena in SingE: affirmative universal quantifiers co-occurring with predicate negation, the presence of conjunctive phrasal coordinators (*and*) rather than of disjunctive *or* in the scope of negation, and the additive focus adverb (*also*) co-occurring with clause-mate negation. 'Not That I Know Of: A Polarity-Sensitive Construction' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 1281–1310) is a journal article by Jack Hoeksema which provides a compositional analysis of the syntactic and semantic properties of the hitherto undocumented construction *that I know of*, which requires the presence of negation or another type of non-veridical context, such as questions, the scope of weakly negative elements such as *few*, *seldom*, *little*, or the scope of restrictive adverbs such as *only*. The construction can only modify assertions or questions (but not embedded sentences); restrictions on the subject of the hedge clause indicate that point of view has a strong pragmatic effect.

Susan Rothstein's monograph, *Semantics for Counting and Measuring*, discusses the interpretation of numerical expressions, in particular cardinal numericals, as they are used in semantic operations that the author considers fundamentally different from each other: counting and measuring. Whereas counting involves putting individual entities in one-to-one correspondence with the natural numbers and thus requires that the entities are individuated, measuring involves assigning to a plurality or substance an overall value on a dimensional scale, which is calibrated in certain units. This distinction is supported by differences between the relevant grammatical structures: in counting constructions, as in *The waiter brought us two glasses of juice*, numericals are interpreted as nominal modifiers but they denote abstract entities in measuring constructions, as in *The cook added two glasses of juice to the punch*, where the numerical combines with the measure unit to form a complex predicate. The fundamental distinction between counting and measuring is also claimed to underlie the familiar mass/count distinction: mass nouns denote entities that can be measured, count nouns denote sums of individuals that can be counted; thus, countability is viewed as a grammatical property. In addition to reviewing cross-linguistic support for the relation between the mass/count and the measuring/counting contrast, the work addresses the semantics of 'object mass nouns' like *furniture, poultry*, and *kitchenware*, which have the syntax of mass nouns but denote sets of atomic entities, the 'universal grinder' problem (as in *After the accident, there was dog all over the road*), the semantics of individuating classifiers in English, which allow the creation of complex countable phrases, as well as the distinction between measure predicates in pseudo-partitives (*two inches of wire*), and measure expressions as attributive modifiers (*two-inch wire*). The accessible, didactic presentation, together with the concept-checking questions and suggestions for further research at the end of each chapter, make the volume an ideal resource work both for specialists and for advanced students.

The monograph *Parts of a Whole: Distributivity as a Bridge between Aspect and Measurement* by Lukas Champollion is devoted to the systematic description of 'strata theory', a fully unified approach to the modelling of natural language phenomena from the domains of aspect, distributivity, and measurement. The close parallels between the singular/plural and the count/mass opposition on the one hand, illustrated by the pseudo-partitive constructions **thirty pounds of book* vs. *thirty pounds of books* and **thirty pounds of book* vs. *thirty litres of water*, and those between the count/mass and the telic/atelic oppositions, the latter of which is illustrated by *John ran for five minutes* vs. **John ran to the store for five minutes*, have been familiar from the works of Godehard Link [1983] and Emmon Bach [1986]. Champollion argues that, as opposed to the specific accounts offered for the individual parallelisms in the works above, they should be treated, together with the collective/distributive opposition, as in *The boys each walked* vs. *The boys each met*, as parametric instances of the same overarching distinction. He suggests that the cross-categorial parallels between atelic aspect, mass reference, plural reference, and distributivity are due to the fact that they all instantiate, in different dimensions, the parameterized higher-order property of 'stratified reference', a generalized notion of distributivity, which 'requires a predicate that applies to an entity—be it a substance, an event, or a plural individual—to also apply to the parts into which this entity can be decomposed along some dimension and down to some level of granularity' (p. 269). The unboundedness that the property of stratified reference encodes may occur in time, in space, or along a measure function or a thematic role. The study is also to be recommended for the systematic discussion of the background assumptions of previous theories and frameworks based on classical extensional mereology and algebraic semantics, which the novel theory of the author relies on.

Several journal papers are also concerned with degree semantics. 'Judge-Dependence in Degree Constructions' (*JSem* 34[2017] 291–331) by Lisa Bylinina takes a systematic look at the judge-dependence of different classes of gradable adjectives and degree constructions, such as predicates of personal taste (PPT, *tasty, fun*), positive dimensional adjectives (*tall*), and evaluative adjectives (*smart*). It opts for an account of subjectivity using a judge index of evaluation (cf. Peter Lasersohn [2005, 2009]), but assumes that the 'judge' PPs (*for/to John*) are not index shifters, but are Experiencer arguments of PPT predicates. Gregory Scontras, 'A New Kind of Degree' (*Ling&P* 40[2017] 165–205), presents, through a case study of the English noun *amount*, a new semantics for degrees, which assumes that degrees and kinds denote the same sort of entity: a nominalized property. 'Comparisons of Nominal Degrees' (*Language* 93[2017] 153–88) by Galit Weidman Sassoon starts from the observation that among the two fundamentally different kinds of comparison, difference comparisons and contrast comparisons, NPs can only occur in the latter (*This bird is more a duck than a goose*), but not in the former (*#This bird is more a duck than that one is*). The proposal exploits the psychological notion of a contrast set to explain these data and to correctly predict the truth conditions and characteristic inference patterns of contrast comparisons.

Daniel Lassiter's monograph *Graded Modality. Qualitative and Quantitative Perspectives* parts with the traditional approach to the semantics of modals, which focuses on the simple modal expressions and treats them as analogous to the quantifiers *some, all*, and *none*. It is proposed instead that the focus of the investigation should be on grammatically complex expressions of modality, many of which are gradable in English: they accept degree modifiers (*Concerns of autonomy ought very much to matter*), form comparatives (*I need to go on vacation more than I need to finish this work*), and equatives (*Bill wants to leave as much as Sue wants to stay*), and pass other standard tests for gradability. The data above, together with corpus findings and experimental results, suggest that a variety of modal expressions can be assigned to scale types that are independently attested in the semantics of gradable expressions, like the scalar adjectives *big, small, empty, full*, or *enormous*. It is assumed that modal expressions that do not show evidence of gradability may have a semantics built around scales nonetheless. After providing a theoretical and technical background on scalar semantics, the work reviews previous studies (by David Lewis and Angelika Kratzer) on graded modality. The remaining chapters are devoted to individual case studies of the semantics of the relative adjectives *likely* and *probable*, the maximum-standard adjectives *certain* and *sure*, epistemic *possible* (considered a minimum-standard gradable adjective, and not an existential quantifier, as the traditional analysis proposes), the epistemic auxiliaries *must, might*, and *have to*, which are shown to be context-dependent in roughly the same way that scalar adjectives are, as well as the deontic scalar adjective *good* and deontic *ought* and *should*. The analyses rely to a great extent on probability and Bayesian decision theory, which is motivated, according to the author, by the fact that they 'play a key role in the best current frameworks for modelling the cognitive domains that epistemic and deontic modals describe: human reasoning and action' (p. 258).

The Oxford Handbook of Modality and Mood [2016], edited by Jan Nuyts and Johan van der Auwera, aims 'to offer a cohesive, in-depth and comprehensive state of the art survey of the linguistic domains at stake' (p. 2), which are treated together here for historical reasons, and due to the fact that their expressive devices interact in complex ways. In view of the diversity of the definitions of what modality and mood refer to in the literature, the contributions of the collection adopt a common definition of these terms: the use of modality is restricted to 'the traditional central semantic domains of what are often called ' "dynamic modality", "deontic modality", and "epistemic modality" ' (p. 3), whereas the use of the term mood is restricted to two domains traditionally covered by the term: basic sentence types corresponding to illocutionary functions, and indicative/subjunctive and (ir)realis. A general introduction ('Surveying Modality and Mood: An Introduction', pp. 1–8) by Jan Nuyts, and an overview of 'The History of Modality and Mood' (pp. 9–27) by Johan van der Auwera and Alfonso Zamorano Aguilar, are followed in Part I, 'Semantics of Modality and Mood', by papers discussing 'Analyses of the Modal Meanings' (pp. 31–49) by Jan Nuyts, 'Interactions between Modality and Other Semantic Categories', by Mario Squartini (pp. 50–67), and 'Analyses of the Semantics of Mood' (pp. 68–86), by Irina Nikolaeva. Part II, 'The Expression of Modality and Mood', is devoted to studies reviewing the grammatical realizations of epistemic and non-epistemic modality, sentence types, and the (ir)realis and the subjunctive. Part III, 'Sketches of Modality and Mood Systems', presents overviews of the modality and mood systems of five selected language families or groups of languages. Part IV is concerned with diachrony, areality, the acquisition of mood and modality, and their expression in ASL. The final Part V introduces theoretical approaches to the study of mood and modality, including that of formal syntax, functional and cognitive linguistics, and formal semantics.

Still on the topic of modality, in 'Must φ Is Felicitous Only If φ Is Not Known' (*S&Prag* 10[2017] Art. 14), Daniel Goodhue argues for the claim that the felicity conditions of epistemic modals require that the prejacent is not known. Further papers on verb semantics include Milada Walková's 'Particle Verbs in English: Telicity or Scalarity? (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 589–616), which considers the aspectual properties of verbal particles in English and proposes that the aspectual and syntactic features of the latter depend on whether the particle is marked for scalarity or not. Whereas scalar particles (*away, down, off, out, through, up, over*) can affect the argument structure of the verb root and enforce telicity, non-scalar particles (*about, along, around, on*, and a second sense of *away*) cannot. EunHee Lee's 'Pluperfect in Discourse: When and Why Do We Go Back in Time?' (*JPrag* 121 [2017] 76–90) investigates the licensing conditions of simple past-pluperfect sequences in narrative discourse, based on data from the BNC, as in the following sequence: *John poured himself a cup of coffee. He had entered the room feeling tired, but now he was beginning to feel better*. The alleged ambiguity of the pluperfect between aspectual and temporal interpretations is attributed to the aspectual class of the main predicate, and it is argued that the relationship between the pluperfect sentence and its preceding simple past event sentence can be best characterized by normative modal background relation. The meaning of the pluperfect is formally represented in DRT.

We turn now to papers on the semantics of nominals. 'Discourse and Logical Form: Pronouns, Attention and Coherence' (*Ling&P* 40[2017] 519–47) by Una Stojnić, Matthew Stone, and Ernie Lepore argues against the traditional approach in which pronouns are treated as ambiguous between bound and demonstrative uses. Instead, demonstrative, bound, and even discourse-bound ('E-type') readings are claimed to be fixed, invariably, by what is at the centre of attention in a coherent discourse, that is, by linguistic rules. David Y. Oshima and Eric McCready, 'Anaphoric Demonstratives and Mutual Knowledge: The Cases of Japanese and English' (*NLLT* 35[2017] 801–37) point out an interesting difference between the English demonstratives *this* and *that*: the latter does not require that the referent be in the global common ground. 'Split-Scope Definites: Relative Superlatives and Haddock Descriptions' (*Ling&P* 40[2017] 549–93) by Dylan Bumford argues for a proposal according to which definite determiners are semantically composed of two distinct compositional operations. 'The Semantics and Ontology of *the average American*' (*JSem* 34[2017] 373–405) by John Collins proposes a two-tier semantics for apparently referentially defective expressions like *the average American*. Yimei Xiang, 'ONLY: An NPI-Licenser and NPI-Unlicenser' (*JSem* 34[2017] 447–81) investigates the distributional pattern of weak NPIs in *only* sentences, which is constrained not only by the monotonicity pattern of the environment where this NPI gets interpreted but also by syntactic factors in the LF of *only* sentences.

Ken Drozd, Heather K.J. van der Lely, and Ruggero Montalto, 'Children's Comprehension of Distributive Universal Quantification' (*Lingua* 198[2017] 89–109) argues, on the basis of experimental results, that children tend to assign cumulative interpretations not only to sentences with universally quantified objects (*Three cowboys are pulling every horse*), as adults do, but also to those containing universally quantified subjects (*Every cowboy is pulling two horses*). 'Resolving Uncertainty in Plural Predication' (*Cognition* 168[2017] 294–311) by Gregory Scontras and Noah D. Goodman studies the role of context with the help of corpus and experimental studies in determining how the ambiguity in plural predication, as in *The boxes are heavy*, is resolved in favour of a distributive reading (*The boxes each are heavy*) or a collective one (*The boxes together are heavy*). In the course of analysing 'stubborn distributivity', they find no evidence of a distinct class of predicates that resists collective interpretations, arguing instead that both the predictability of properties and the knowledgeability of the speaker affect disambiguation. 'Two Kinds of Distributivity' by Hanna de Vries (*NLS* 25[2017] 173–97) claims that lexical and operator-based analyses of distributivity are both necessary components of an adequate theory of distributivity: an operator-based analysis of distributivity is available with plural definites but not with group subjects, whereas a lexical theory of distributivity is needed to account for the various distributive interpretations that we do find with groups that denote atoms rather than sums. 'Composing Criteria of Individuation in Copredication' (*JSem* 34[2017] 333–71) by Matthew Gotham proposes a new mereological system that improves predictions regarding the truth conditions of quantified sentences involving co-predication (where two or more predicates are applied to a single argument), as in *John mastered three heavy books*.

Ilaria Frana puts forward a new approach to *Concealed Questions* (CQ), that is, 'nominal complements of certain attitude predicates, which behave as if they contributed question meanings' (p. 1). An illustration is *James figured out the plane's arrival time*, which seems to contribute the meaning 'James figured out what the plane's arrival time was'. The book aims to provide a fully compositional and consistent analysis not only for CQs built around simple definite descriptions, as illustrated above, but also for those involving indefinite DPs, as in *Lorenzo knows a number that can be squared*, as well as for the pair-list and the set readings of CQs involving quantified DPs, as in *Clara knows every European capital*. The proposal relies on the assumption (originally due to Irene Heim [1979]), that '[a]t the level where semantic interpretation takes place, the direct object DP in concealed question constructions denotes individual concepts' (p. 149). In simple cases, these are functions from possible worlds to individuals; in more complex cases, they are intensions of individual concepts. The verbal predicates are assumed to be lexically specified for selecting concepts. The ambiguity of quantified CQs is attributed to the ambiguity (between relational and 1-place predicate readings) of the NP-predicates heading the CQ.

Still on questions, María Biezma and Kyle Rawlins present an analysis of questions of the form 'Or What?' (*S&Prag* 10[2017] Art. 16), claiming that *what* in these questions is a discourse pronoun anaphoric with the 'Question Under Discussion', which explains the fact that in context these questions can be used as plain information-seeking questions, as rhetorical questions, and also as questions that express insistence about receiving an immediate answer. 'Division of Labor in the Interpretation of Declaratives and Interrogatives' (*JSem* 34[2017] 237–89) by Donka F. Farkas and Floris Roelofsen is concerned with the semantic content and conventional discourse effects associated with a range of sentence types in English, namely falling declaratives, polar interrogatives, and certain kinds of rising declaratives and tag interrogatives. The former two are considered unmarked forms, which are associated with a single basic convention of use, and the latter two are marked forms, associated with special discourse effects, which concern a particular type of bias. Alexandre Cremers and Emmanuel Chemla, in 'Experiments on the Acceptability and Possible Readings of Questions Embedded under Emotive-Factives' (*NLS* 25[2017] 223–61), present experimental evidence for the special selectional properties of predicates like *surprise* and *be happy*, their monotonicity properties, and for the claim that they preferentially give rise to weakly exhaustive readings with embedded questions (in contrast with most other matrix verbs, which have been argued to give rise to strongly exhaustive readings).

Paul Saka and Michael Johnson edited *The Semantics and Pragmatics of Quotation*, a collection comprising thirteen chapters dealing with various aspects of quotation from linguistic, computational, philosophical, and historical perspectives. Among the already more familiar controversies belongs the question as to what narrowly semantic contribution quotation marks make. Mustering evidence from the history of English, Michael Johnson, in 'Quotation Through History: A Historical Case for the Proper Treatment of Quotation' (pp. 281–302), argues against such a contribution, given their late development and general dispensability. By contrast, Mario Gómez-Torrente ('Semantics vs. Pragmatics in Impure Quotation', pp. 135–67) launches an attack on pragmatic alternatives that take quotation marks as merely indicating echoic language or drawing attention to the expressions they enclose. Creative uses of, for example, scare quotes show that the former view under-generates, while the latter can be argued to over-generate in the absence of any more specific constraints on purposes of attention-seeking. As a consequence, Gómez-Torrente takes quotation marks to be semantically four-way ambiguous in conventionally indicating pure reference (to the expression enclosed), allusion, distancing, or specialized naming. Another area of debate is the status of David Kaplan's theory of indexicality. In 'Scare-Quoting and Incorporation' (pp. 3–34), Mark McCullagh suggests that complex expressions with multiple occurrences of 'impure quotation', i.e. the simultaneous mention and use of an expression, are evaluated not just—as is standard practice—against the context of utterance. Instead, *n*-tuples of contexts can be invoked with potentially different ones for different quoted expressions. Kasia M. Jaszczolt and Minyao Huang ('Monsters and I: The Case of Mixed Quotation', pp. 357–82) argue against Kaplan's 'fixity' assumption, i.e. the idea that indexicals are referentially dependent on the current context of utterance only. Through careful inspection of indexicals within mixed quotation, the authors are led to distinguish standard uses of reproducing another speaker's words from uses conveying some kind of unattributed generic content (*A sense of 'my boss has mistreated me* [...]*' may prevail*). In pursuit of a mentalist theory of meaning, Wayne A. Davis ('Ideo- and Auto-Reflexive Quotation', pp. 303–33) relates the 'auto-reflexivity' of *car* in the 'word' *'car'* and the 'ideo-reflexivity' of *automobile* in the 'idea' *'automobile'* to the difference between perceptual and introspective modes of presentation, respectively. Emar Maier, finally, devotes 'The Pragmatics of Attraction. Explaining Unquotation in Direct and Free Indirect Discourse' (pp. 259–80) to an account of the peculiar mixture of directness and indirectness in, for example, thought representations such as *(Mary was packing her bags.) Tomorrow was her last day*. Unquotation affecting verbal tense (*is* changed to *was*) and pronouns (*my* changed to *her*) is taken to be a result of 'attraction' to the reporter's own perspective, which counterbalances striving for verbatim reproduction of original thoughts/utterances. Tension between these two forces is independently documented for sign languages and verified through child language experiments. In Todor Koev's paper 'Quotational Indefinites' (*NLLT* 35[2017] 367–96), constructions such as English *whatshisface* or *so-and-so* are attributed a mixed semantics, which is handled in a two-dimensional semantics for quotation: they range over linguistic expressions yet make reference to both expressions and their denotations. The target article 'Fictional Names in Psychologistic Semantics' (*TLing* 43[2017] 1–45) by Emar Maier proposes 'a way to formalize the interpretation of fiction as "prescriptions to imagine" (Kendall Walton 1990)' (p. 1) within a psychologistic semantic framework inspired by Hans Kamp [1990]. This enables a solution of what the author calls the 'paradox of fictional names': we can consistently utter (and accept) both fictional statements in which the fictional name *Frodo* seems to refer to a flesh-and-blood creature (*Frodo is a hobbit born in the Shire*), and meta-fictional statements that deny that the referent of *Frodo* exists (*Frodo is a fictional character made up by Tolkien*).

In her monograph entitled *The Semantics of Evidentials*, Sarah E. Murray develops a proposal for dealing with expressions indicating source of information (perceptual, inferential, reportive, etc.), i.e. 'evidentials', within a formal update semantics. For declarative clauses, this crucially involves directly adding an 'evidential proposition' such as *I hear/I directly witnessed/I take it that the cat is on the mat* to the common ground. The author thus assumes that evidentials have truth-conditional import. At the same time, the 'scope proposition' (here: *The cat is on the mat*) is taken to be asserted in the direct perception case only. Under inferential evidentials, the speaker commits to the weaker possibility that the cat might be on the mat, and for reportive evidentials no further commitment arises. In addition, the tendency for evidential propositions to provide background information is captured by their failure to introduce discourse referents. In a second step, the theory is extended to interrogatives with particular attention paid to evidentials undergoing 'interrogative flip', i.e. serving in the elicitation of answers based on evidence available to the addressee (e.g. *Given what you hear, is the cat on the mat?*). Drawing on empirical evidence from both English and Cheyenne, Murray defends her approach against alternatives on which evidentials trigger presuppositions or conventional implicatures, or involve specific sincerity conditions.

The Grammar of Emphasis: From Information Structure to the Expressive Dimension by Andreas Trotzke provides a cross-linguistic study of interpretative effects accompanying word order variation. It is argued that purely information structural notions of 'emphasis' are insufficient for dealing with marked orderings. Instead, evaluative and attitudinal aspects familiar from exclamations such as surprise and (dis)approval are taken to play an essential role.

7. Lexicography, Lexicology, and Lexical Semantics

This section looks first at publications in the field of lexicography, and then work in lexicology and lexical semantics. In each part, more general publications related to each sub-field are discussed first, followed by more specialized publications. Research on current synchronic topics precedes historical and diachronic studies.

A major work published this year is *The Routledge Handbook of Lexicography*, edited by Pedro A. Fuertes-Olivera. In forty-seven chapters arranged to deal with issues from the most abstract to the most concrete, the volume 'constitute[s] a guide to what are, in the editor's view, the most significant contours in the lexicographical world' (p. 1). This phrase echoes closely the introduction of Philip Durkin's [2016] *The Oxford Handbook of Lexicography*, but this is a more theoretically oriented collection which almost exclusively focuses on the synchronic, and the way it is divided further shows its different interests. The first of the six parts is titled 'Foundations of Lexicography', and takes as its core the Function Theory of Lexicography, which places lexicography alongside information science in its approach. Sven Tarp's initial chapter 'Lexicography as an Independent Science' (pp. 19–33) considers the controversy over the disciplinary status of lexicography, and argues for both its independence and its 'strong interdisciplinary vocation' (p. 30). This sets the tone for the following discussions of dictionary management (chapter 2), access (chapter 3), meaning construction (chapter 4), and criticism (chapter 5). Throughout these chapters and the collection as a whole close attention is paid to the relationship between lexicographical and linguistic theory; for example, chapter 4, Heidi Agerbo's 'Explaining Meaning in Lexicographical Information Tools' (pp. 59–77), is much influenced by prototype theory in its argument that dictionaries should only aim to present the typical features of words. Part II, 'The Interdisciplinary Nature of Lexicography', is devoted more explicitly to the necessity for lexicography to be outward-looking. Chapter 6, Sandro Nielson's 'Lexicography and Interdisciplinarity' (pp. 93–104), concludes that lexicography is 'a multidimensional discipline with many interfaces to many disciplines' (p. 103); these other disciplines are then explored further in this substantial part of the volume, beginning with applied linguistics (in chapter 7) and corpus linguistics (chapter 8), and moving on to more recent collaborations with natural language processing (chapter 12), information science (chapter 13) and computer science (chapter 14, titled 'Domain Ontologies', pp. 217–34). Sandwiched between these discussions are two contributions which are more ideologically driven: Dion Nkomo considers the political implications of lexicographical practices worldwide in chapter 10, 'Dictionaries and Language Policy' (pp. 152–65), while Przemysław Łozowski highlights the need for cultural awareness and sensitivity in the way words are labelled and defined in chapter 11, 'Dictionaries and Culture' (pp. 166–78). Part III focuses on 'Types of Dictionaries': after chapter 15 (pp. 237–49), in which Sven Tarp concludes that 'The Concept of Dictionary' can be defined as a 'utility tool' (p. 246), there are chapters dedicated to some of the works which serve particular user groups, including dictionaries for text reception (chapter 16), text production (chapter 17), translation (chapter 18), and to assist teaching and learning (chapter 19). Finally in this section, chapter 20, John Humbley's piece on 'Specialised Dictionaries' (pp. 317–34) is complemented by Anne Condamines's account of 'Terminological Knowledge Bases' in chapter 21 (pp. 335–50), a concept which she suggests 'symbolizes the confluence between ... terminology and knowledge engineering' (p. 335). Some specialized dictionaries feature in Part IV, 'Innovative Dictionaries'; these include the *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles*, *FrameNet*, *The Online Dictionary of New Zealand Sign Language*, the bilingual *Alicante Dictionaries*, *The Oenolex Wine Dictionary*, the online *Accounting Dictionaries* project, and the data-mining resource *Wordnik*. Each of these works shows continuity from more traditional projects, but explores and exploits new possibilities afforded by modern techniques. Part V, 'Lexicography around the World: An Overview', looks at the lexicography of different languages in the Internet era, chosen because they are either official languages of the UN or are particularly influential in the lexicographical traditions of neighbouring areas, or are less well-resourced languages which exist in particularly interesting political and multilingual contexts. English is included among these languages, in chapter 33, 'English Lexicography in the Internet Era', by Howard Jackson (pp. 540–53): this considers the possibilities and merits of the move to electronic publication but also acknowledges some scholars' uneasiness about the way this might change readers' engagement with lexicographical material and the nature of the material itself. The final part of the volume, Part VI, 'Looking to the Future: Lexicography in the Internet Era', considers further the way in which the Internet is fundamentally changing the nature of the discipline and the way in which users inform and interact with material. For example, in chapter 41, 'Electronic Dictionaries' (pp. 663–83), Anna Dziemianko notes the increasing roles of people who are not expert lexicographers, and technologies including 'advanced and intelligent software, machines, web designers, corpus linguists and users' (p. 678), and the immediately following chapters examine the use of the Web and systems of information retrieval for lexicographic purposes. Chapters 44 and 45 focus on usage research and user participation in the Internet era respectively, while users are also central to the discussion of 'Dictionary Portals' presented by Bob Boelhouwer, Anne Dykstra, and Hindrik Sijens in chapter 46 (pp. 767–86). Reinhard Hartmann ends the volume in chapter 47 by arguing for the necessity of working 'Towards an International Directory of Lexicography' (pp. 767–86), and provides as a starting point fairly detailed tables of people, approaches, and organizations which could appear in such a directory, along with possible models from other disciplines. As a whole, Fuertes-Olivera's collection has very specific interests and explores these in substantial depth; for scholars subscribing to the same theoretical approaches, it will be a valuable resource.

Rufus Gouws and Sven Tarp are also concerned with online dictionaries in 'Information Overload and Data Overload in Lexicography' (*IJL* 30[2017] 389–415). They contend that the 'habit of putting almost as much data as possible into the dictionaries has to a large extent been uncritically transferred to e-lexicography' (p. 392); this is problematic because long entries are not well suited to the devices on which dictionaries are accessed. 'Types of Lexicographical Information Needs and Their Relevance for Information Science' are discussed by Henning Bergenholtz and Heidi Agerbo (*JISTP* 5:iii[2017] 15–30); they explore the needs of the users of a number of different kinds of dictionary and conclude that these can helpfully be classified by situation into communicative needs, cognitive needs, and operative needs. In a separate article, Heidi Agerbo addresses the question of 'The Interpretive Function: To Be Or Not To Be, That Is the Question' (*Lexikos* 27[2017] 1–15). Agerbo discusses the status of the interpretative function, defined by Tarp as 'where the user needs to interpret signals and symbols in the surrounding world' (p. 2), and suggests some possibilities in the ways dictionaries might incorporate and define non-linguistic signs. A different kind of non-linguistic material is explored by Monika Biesaga in 'Dictionary Tradition vs. Pictorial Corpora: Which Vocabulary Thematic Fields Should Be Illustrated?' (*Lexikos* 27[2017] 132–51). Biesaga asks why lexicographers of European academic dictionaries appear to be reluctant to use illustrations; she goes on to suggest the thematic fields into which vocabulary can be grouped, and to consider how a classification of this type could facilitate more coherent use of the images that are available to lexicographers.

As always, a great deal of work this year focuses on learners and learners' dictionaries. Guiying Jiang and Qiaoyun Chen conduct 'A Micro Exploration into Learners' Dictionaries' (*IJL* 30[2017] 108–39), specifically examining the way that prototype theory is used in definitions in the 'Big Five'. They conclude that there are deficiencies in both the theory itself and the unsystematic way it is used, for example in the very few category members that are mentioned in definitions. In 'The Discoursal Construction of the Lexicographer's Identity in a Learners' Dictionary: A Systemic Functional Perspective' (*IJL* 30[2017] 322–49), Wenge Chen contends that modern corpus-based dictionaries are covertly prescriptive, and considers usage notes in the *Longman Dictionary of English Language and Culture*. An analysis based on M.A.K. Halliday's modality system finds that the structures used, for example the mood of sentences and use of modals and hedges, result in a mix of descriptive and prescriptive language, giving the lexicographer a 'hybrid identity' (p. 346).

Anna Dziemianko investigates users' sense identification, comprehension, and use of polysemous words in 'Dictionary Entries and Bathtubs: Does It Make Sense?' (*IJL* 30[2017] 263–84). The 'bathtub effect', recognized by Jean Aitchison, means that the beginning and end of a word are easier to remember than the middle; using the *OALD*, Dziemianko tests whether the order in which senses are presented in an entry has any similar effect on users but finds no evidence of this. Another edition from the same publisher, the *Oxford Advanced Learner's English–Chinese Dictionary* in electronic form, is used in Yuzhen Chen's paper 'Dictionary Use for Collocation Production and Retention: A CALL-Based Study' (*IJL* 30[2017] 225–51). When tested on their knowledge of frequent collocations, the ESL learners in the study significantly improved through using the dictionary but did not retain the information a week later. The correction of miscollocations is the focus of 'The Contribution of Collocation Tools to Collocation Correction in Second Language Writing' by Ulugbek Nurmukhamedov (*IJL* 30[2017] 454–82). In a study involving dictionaries in different formats, Chinese students produced a greater number of correct collocates when using online dictionaries than when using a paper collocation dictionary, and reported that they found it easier to navigate online tools. In 'Guessing Verb–Adverb Collocations: Arab EFL Learners' Use of Electronic Dictionaries' (*Lexikos* 27[2017] 50–77), Safi Eldeen Alzi'abi finds that the use of dictionaries increases students' knowledge of possible collocates, but that there is no real difference between the *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* and *OALD* in this respect. Training in using these dictionaries has little effect, and prior knowledge of the meanings of verbs is more significant in aiding students' ability to acquire collocates. Amongst a great deal of work on bilingual dictionaries is Aleksandar Trklja's

'Corresponding Lexical Domains: A New Resource for Onomasiological Bilingual Dictionaries' (*IJL* 30[2017] 416–53). Using data from English and German, Trklja considers how corpora can be used to establish semantic similarity across languages, and presents a framework for compiling a new type of onomasiological bilingual dictionary, informed by the language-in-use theory of meaning.

Danko Šipka considers the information attached to specialist terms in general dictionaries, focusing particularly on the *OED*, in 'Specialized Subject-Matter Labels: Exodistinctive versus Endoprofiling' (*DJDSNA* 38:ii[2017] 30–88). The paper argues for the modern necessity, partly related to machine readability, of a consistent labelling policy which includes both endoprofiling labels, marking a term as belonging to a particular field, and exodistinctive labels, which indicate that the term is not used outside that field. The inclusion of lexis from a particular field, specifically bird names, is addressed by James Lambert in 'Ornithonymy and Lexicographical Selection Criteria' (*IJL* 30[2017] 39–62). As well as considering and reviewing selection criteria, Lambert discusses 'how lexical items are determined as belonging to a specific regional variety' (p. 39), surveying data from seven dictionaries of IndE. Antonio San Martín, Melania Cabezas-García, Miriam Buendía, Beatriz Sánchez-Cárdenas, Pilar León-Araúz, and Pamela Faber report on 'Recent Advances in EcoLexicon' (*DJDSNA* 38:i[2017] 96–115), a 'multilingual terminological knowledge base concerning the environment' which applies the theory of Frame-Based Terminology (p. 96). The paper demonstrates the visual interface of the resource and describes the corpus and phraseological module that have been added to enhance its usefulness and value; a more flexible approach to terminological definitions has also been incorporated. Natalia Laso and Suganthi John consider 'The Pedagogical Benefits of a Lexical Database (*Scie-Lex*) to Assist the Production of Publishable Biomedical Texts by EAL Writers' (*Ibérica* 33[2017] 147–72). In two workshops, medical researchers were asked to use a database of biomedical research articles to help them improve their use of formulaic language in drafts of written work, and the study provides evidence of the usefulness of this kind of resource for those using English for Research Publication Purposes.

A different area of the lexicon concerns Jonathon Green and David Kendal in 'Writing and Publishing *Green's Dictionary of Slang*' (*DJDSNA* 38:i[2017] 82–95), an account which traces the project and all its difficulties and complexities from its beginnings in the 1980s to online publication in 2016. The paper ends by outlining plans and possibilities for the future. Lynda Mugglestone reports on the 'Words in War-Time Project' (*DJDSNA* 38:ii[2017] 95–105), which makes accessible the work of Andrew Clark, a lexicographer who collected 'English Words in War-Time' during and immediately after the First World War. Clark was an *OED* contributor and *EETS* editor whose approach to recording the lexis of the period was methodical and critical, and he engaged with his task 'as part of lived and experiential history' (p. 104). Michael Montgomery and Jennifer Heinmiller report on a forthcoming work compiled on historical principles, the 'Dictionary of Smoky Mountain and Southern Appalachian English' (*DJDSNA* 38:i[2017] 68–81). This substantially enlarges the earlier

Dictionary of Smoky Mountain, covering a longer period and larger geographical area, and drawing from a wider range of sources; the paper also discusses its relationship to the *Dictionary of American Regional English*.

As always, the *OED* is well represented in publications this year. In 'Getting More Out of the *Oxford English Dictionary* (by Putting More In)' (*DJDSNA* 38:ii[2017] 106–13), David-Antoine Williams describes an ongoing project to annotate *OED2* and subsequently *OED3* with metadata, initially adding author gender, textual genre, publication type, and edition of inclusion to quotations. The intention is that this will enable much more detailed and accurate interrogation of *OED* materials. Turning to etymology, M. Blake Connelly presents evidence from a magazine dated thirty years earlier than the existing citation in '*Zombie*: An Earlier Usage, Antedating the *Oxford English Dictionary* Entry' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 229–30). Sune Gregersen also looks to *OED* evidence in examining the phrase ' "To dare larks" in Early Modern English' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 537–40). He refutes Michael Samuels's suggestion that one use of the verb *dare* disappeared because of homonymic clash, arguing rather that the two homonymic verbs conflated. Emily Reed considers an etymology which *OED* records as 'uncertain and disputed' in 'Some Evidence for *Bloody* as an Anglo-Norman Intensifier' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 521–4) and suggests that this use emerges through the influence of Anglo-Norman *sanglant*. William Sayers looks at four words with very short or doubtful etymologies in the *OED* in 'Lexicography and Historical Urban Popular Speech: *Slum*, *Bloke*, *Slut*, *Slattern*' (*ANQ* 30[2017] 32–7) and suggests that their unsatisfactory treatment in the first edition reflects a class-driven, proscriptive attitude to slang and cant.

David Scott-Macnab finds problems in the entries in the *OED* and *MED* for *tabor*, a small drum used in hawking, in 'Of Hawks, Tabor and Tabards' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 381–5); he notes that there is a difference between the use of the tabor in hawking and fowling which is misrepresented in the *MED*, and that both dictionaries gloss the related ME form *tabere* inaccurately. Also focused on the *MED*, Juhani Norri considers 'Volaten and Volating: Two Ghost Words in the *Middle English Dictionary*' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 385–6), suggesting that attestations have been misread in a manuscript, and actually represent the forms *wlaten* and *wlating(e)*.

Moving away from both *OED* and *MED*, Theo Vennemann revisits a disputed etymology in 'Concerning *Myself*' (in Mailhammer, ed., *Lexical and Structural Etymology: Beyond Word Histories*, pp. 121–46). The study revisits an earlier suggestion that the development of the English reflexive is influenced by Celtic, proposing specifically that it is calqued on a Welsh form; Vennemann goes on to ask why OE and Ingvaeonic more generally did not possess a reflexive form. Matthew Halley examines the 'Origin of the Phrase "Indian Summer" ' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 503–5), an expression which 'went viral' (p. 505) in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and seems to find the answers in meteorological sources.

Turning to historical studies, Kusujiro Miyoshi gives a detailed account of *The First Century of English Monolingual Lexicography*, starting from Robert Cawdrey's 1604 *Table Alphabeticall* and working through dictionaries by John Bullokar, Henry Cockeram, Edward Phillips, Thomas Blount, Elisha Coles, and Richard Hogarth, finishing with J.K.'s 1702 *New English Dictionary*. The volume brings together a decade of research, with some studies reprinted from earlier publications. Most of the ten chapters look at a specific aspect of a single dictionary, often related to the extent to which a work borrows from earlier publications or innovates in a particular respect; as this suggests, the focus throughout is very clearly on content, and the chapters are built on painstaking quantitative and qualitative research. In the preface, Miyoshi explains that his method, 'though simple, yields results: it is to dive directly into the contents of the dictionaries, relying little on descriptions in their title pages and introductory materials' (p. xiv). Great care has been taken to sample lexicographical material as consistently as possible, and many chapters concentrate particularly on headwords beginning with *L*. Two chapters present comparisons, one of the treatment of derivatives in Bullokar's *English Expositor* and Cockeram's *English Dictionarie*, and the other of the angliciza-tion of foreign words in Cockeram and Blount's *Glossographia*. In fact, around half of the volume is dedicated to Cockeram, with other chapters considering the treatment of high-frequency verbs, source material, and, in chapter 5, 'Its Arrangements of Entries, Treatment of Synonyms and Information on Word-Formation' (pp. 42–9). In the excellent introduction to the volume, John Considine notes that a particular strength is the way it reveals differences between the way lexicographers of the period described their works in front matter and the works themselves. As he goes on to say, this is a hugely useful contribution to the field, and a timely supplement to De Witt Starnes and Gertrude Noyes's influential volume. Elsewhere, Miyoshi considers the innovative way an early dictionary integrated related words into single dictionary entries, in 'Elisha Coles and the Group of Entries: His Use of Linking Phrases and Search for Derivatives and Their Root Forms' (*Lexicographica* 32[2017] 3–16). Coles drew from the work of earlier lexicographers, particularly Blount and Phillips, but had a distinctive approach to derivatives, and Miyoshi describes him as 'a lexicographer of highly creative imitation' (p. 14). Giovanni Iamartino concentrates specifically on the imperfections and inconsistencies of early monolingual and bilingual dictionaries, including vague or inaccurate definitions and incomplete or uncritical wordlists, in 'Lexicography, or the Gentle Art of Making Mistakes' (*AltMo Numero Speciale Errors: Communication and its Discontents* [2017] 48–78). Though the collaborative nature of modern dictionaries means they are less prone to bias or idiosyncrasy, he concludes that 'still, the search for perfection is a never-ending story' (p. 73).

Gabriele Stein's *Word Studies in the Renaissance* considers bilingual, multilingual, and polyglot European dictionaries, with particular attention to the working practices of lexicographers and the contexts in which they were working. As Stein notes in the introduction, in this period lexicographers found innovative ways to respond to intellectual, cultural, and technological changes. Chapter 1, 'Typography in Early English Dictionaries (pp. 1–37), considers the increasing complexities facilitated by the printing press, such as new fonts and a wide range of symbols and diacritics. Though Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall* was published at the end of the period, the many illustrations in the chapter show that it was typographically unsophisticated compared with earlier multilingual works. Chapter 4, 'Early Polyglot Word Lists' (pp. 104–30), also surveys a number of works, particularly examining the relationship of English to other languages. In other chapters, the work of particular lexicographers is examined, beginning with Claudius Hollyband, whose views and values can be seen in his French–English dictionary. John Higgins is the focus of two chapters, as the reviser who added French data to Huloet's *Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum* to make it trilingual (chapter 3) and the translator of Junius's *Nomenclator* (chapter 5). Similarly, two chapters are dedicated to John Palsgrave, the compiler of *Lesclarcissement de la langue francoyse*, which Stein notes in chapter 6 contains detailed linguistic insights about French but is written in English and from an English perspective; chapter 7 looks in more detail at his handling of word-formation. A further chapter on the treatment of word-formation is devoted to the works of Peter Levins. As a whole, this fascinating volume presents a persuasive argument for Stein's view that lexicographers of this period deserve more recognition for their wide-ranging skills, as 'sophisticated and skilled translators, close observers of contemporary usage and culture . . . first-rate semanticists and . . . early lexicologists' (p. x).

Considerably less well-known works are the subject of John Considine's fascinating survey of *Small Dictionaries and Curiosity: Lexicography and Fieldwork in Post-Medieval Europe*. This concentrates on small-scale dictionaries and wordlists which were, firstly, the result of curiosity rather than having a practical aim (such as aiding language-learning or translation), and secondly informed by fieldwork on spoken usage; most of these record languages other than English, so this review will be brief and selective. However, the volume will still be interesting to those working on the lexicography of English for the picture it paints of the wide range of lexicographical activity around Europe from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century. After Part I, 'Curiosity', which looks at early curiosity-driven projects, the book is divided into centuries, with short chapters on particular languages, works, and lexicographers, as well as several on thematic issues, such as chapter 10 on 'Language and Regional Varieties' in the long seventeenth century (pp. 95–8) and chapter 23 on 'Dying Languages' in the long eighteenth century (pp. 181–4). Of particular interest here is chapter 12, on 'Ray's *Collection of English Words*' (pp. 107–13), published in 1674, which recorded local words from different areas of England, and pre-dates Grose's *Provincial Glossary* by over a century. In his concluding chapter, Considine ends by arguing that this volume, viewed alongside the other large-scale surveys he has published in recent years, shows that there is a coherent if loosely unified European lexicographical tradition with its own distinctive identity. Considine looks to the very beginnings of this tradition again in 'The First Statement in English of the Historical Principles of Lexicography' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 536–7), citing a proposal from 1800 by Gilbert Wakefield for a new Greek dictionary to be used in schools.

Jack Lewis and Inger Mees present 'A Brief Historical Overview of Pronunciations of English in Dictionaries' (*Linguistica* 57[2017] 343–56), describing the systems adopted in a wide range of works. The paper mainly represents BrE but includes a short section on AmE; this is a helpful survey, although it is a shame that no examples are reproduced. In 'Dating Phonological Change on the Basis of Eighteenth-Century British English Dictionaries and Orthoepic Treatises' (*DJDSNA* 38:ii[2017] 1–29), Nicolas Trapateau considers the potential and the problems of lexicographic evidence of the period, focusing particularly on unstressed vowels in Walker's *Critical Pronouncing Dictionary* compared with other contemporary works. The paper examines features including vowel reduction in unstressed endings, and argues that these works provide valuable testimony that can be exploited further.

David Micklethwait records his lengthy and eventually successful efforts to trace a lost 1847 edition of a controversial work in 'Ghost-Hunting? The Search for Henry Bohn's First Worcester Dictionary' (*DJDSNA* 38:i[2017] 47–66). Bohn published an edition in 1852, claimed to be compiled from materials by Webster, which Worcester himself described as a 'gross literary fraud' (p. 48); in this earlier edition, Bohn reproduced Worcester's work more faithfully. In 'The Dictionary Society of North America: A History of the Early Years (Part II)' (*DJDSNA* 38:i[2017] 1–46), one of four planned instalments, Michael Adams describes the leadership and activities of the society from its foundation in 1977 until 1989. Different personalities, interests, and leadership styles shaped the early development of the society, and Adams's account is also 'a contribution to the sociology of organizations' (p. 1).

Louise Sylvester, Imogen Marcus, and Richard Ingham discuss 'A Bilingual Thesaurus of Everyday Life in Medieval England: Some Issues at the Interface of Semantics and Lexicography' (*IJL* 30[2017] 309–21). The paper considers the organizational principles of the Bilingual Thesaurus, particularly in comparison to those of the *HTOED*, and the challenges presented by using semantic roles to classify the data. It goes on to describe methods of data collection, which were informed by the notions of compositionality and lexicalization. Focusing on the same project, 'Studying French-Origin Middle English Lexis Using the Bilingual Thesaurus of Medieval England: A Comparison of the Vocabulary of Two Occupational Domains' (in Louviot and Delesse, eds., *Studies in Language Variation and Change 2: Shifts and Turns in the History of English*, pp. 217–28), by Louise Sylvester and Imogen Marcus, compares the 'degree of penetration' (p. 223) of French-origin lexis in the domains Manufacture and Travel by Water. The authors find an above-average number of loanwords in the former, and also conclude that there may be less code-switching in texts about sea travel than was previously thought, since most French navigational terms occurred only in French texts. In the same volume, 'Nineteenth-Century French Cuisine Terms and Their Semantic Integration into English' are examined by Julia Schultz (pp. 229–56), using data from the *OED* and comparing the meanings of terms in French dictionaries including the *Trésor de la langue française*. The study traces the semantic and formal changes shown by different types of borrowed words and phrases, and the semantic fields to which these relate. Angelika Lutz explores the nature and role of 'Norse Loans in Middle English and Their Influence on Late Medieval London English' (*Anglia* 135[2017] 317–57), particularly questioning the development of loans during the subsequent period of French influence and their survival into StE. The paper compares loanwords attested first in late OE (*skin* and *take*), eME (*skill* and *trust*), and after Chaucer's time (*egg* and *give*), and concludes that in many cases their meanings became more basic over time.

Robert Kiełtyka considers a specific type of meaning extension, where lexical items naming animal body parts are used with reference to humans or human actions, in 'On the Metaphor-Metonymy Interface in Zoosemy: The Case of *tail*' (in Louviot and Delesse, eds., pp. 17–40). Kiełtyka argues that the multiple meanings of *tail* over its history can be seen as largely rule-governed, in the way in which they follow particular paths of metaphorization and metonymization. 'The History of *Transhumanism* (Cont.)', by Olivier Dard and Alexandre Moatti (*N&Q* 64[2017] 167–70) picks up a discussion from an earlier paper and considers the different meanings and uses of the term, which relate to the polysemic nature of the concept itself.

In 'Reassessing the Semantic History of OE *bread* / ME *bred*' (*ELL* 21[2017] 47–67), Sara Pons-Sanz explores whether the early meaning of *bread* might represent a semantic loan from ON. Having considered detailed evidence from OE and ME, alongside cognates, she concludes that this is not the case, and that in fact the early meaning of the term has been misunderstood in traditional accounts. Bethany Christiansen revisits three related entries from Bosworth-Toller in '*Scytel*: A New Old English Word for "Penis"' (*Anglia* 135[2017] 581–610), concluding on formal, semantic, and etymological grounds that the definition of *scytel* as 'shit' is incorrect; the lack of surviving evidence for non-euphemistic terms for sexual anatomy makes it difficult to establish whether this word and the Latin form *moium*, which it translates, were as rare as they now appear. Alfred Bammesberger proposes a new gloss, 'with a thought-weary heart', for 'Old English *Hreðre Hygemeðe* (*Beowulf*, Line 2442a)' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 204–6), which necessitates repunctuating an edition of the text. Bammesberger also asks 'Is OE *Laþwendemod* Really a Compound? A Note on Genesis B, Line 448b' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 202–4), concluding that it is more likely to be a ghost-word. The textual evidence for particular forms of a place name is the subject of Michael Wood's 'The Spelling of Brunanburh' (*N&Q* 64[2017] 365–9), which tentatively posits an original form featuring <*nn*>. In 'Old English Poetic Superlatives' (*Anglia* 135[2017] 241–73), the late Eric Stanley presents a study '[more] evaluative ... than is usual in sober Linguistics' (p. 241), which describes the distribution of superlative adjectives and adverbs in verse and considers their literary effects and aesthetic value. After cataloguing the frequency of superlatives in different poems in careful detail, he discusses the ending of *Beowulf*; the sophisticated attention to linguistic detail, knowledge of the literature of the period, and literary sensitivity demonstrated in the paper are typical of Stanley's work, and a reminder of what a great loss he is to the discipline.

Jack Grieve, Andrea Nini, and Diansheng Guo describe a quantitative method for 'Analyzing Lexical Emergence in Modern American English Online' (*ELL* 21[2017] 99–127), and discuss twenty-nine forms that were retrieved from a corpus of Twitter posts. Their data indicate that lexical emergence, where new forms spread across speakers, often happens significantly after these forms are first found, and that the frequency of emerging forms often follows an s-curve. In 'Emerging Preoccupations, Developing

Lexicon' (*EnT* 33:ii[2017] 9–13), Brian Poole uses Google Books Ngrams to examine a small number of English words that have increased in frequency in recent years; these relate to areas of human activity including shopping, relaxation, and food.

Borrowing continues to be a focus of work in the field. In a paper based on data from *OED*, Julia Schultz considers 'The Influence of German on the English Lexicon in the 20th Century' (*EnT* 33:i[2017] 12–18), reflecting particular areas of social and cultural influence. She finds that nearly 70 per cent of borrowings relate to the natural sciences, though domains such as gastronomy and civilization and politics are also represented. Judith Huber investigates 'The Early Life of Borrowed Path Verbs in English' (in Ibarretxe-Antuñano, ed., *Motion and Space Across Languages: Theory and Applications*, pp. 177–204); corpus evidence shows that in OE and ME the notion of Path was mainly expressed by an additional phrase outside the verb, but a new pattern was established by a small number of loanwords, and Huber analyses the type of motion indicated by these verbs in context. Mingwu Xu and Chuanmao Tian look at borrowing from Chinese into a specific variety, finding 'So Many *Tuhao* and *Dama* in China Today' (*EnT* 33:ii[2017] 2–8). They draw examples from the *China Daily* website, and find an emerging trend for transliterations in China English vocabulary.

Zhengdao Ye's volume *The Semantics of Nouns* brings together a number of studies which draw from the methodology of Natural Semantic Metalanguage to examine words with 'seemingly ordinary and obvious' meanings (p. 1) from a range of domains, looking across a number of different languages. In the introductory chapter 'The Semantics of Nouns: A Cross-Linguistic and Cross-Domain Perspective' (pp. 1–18), Ye refutes the idea that nouns have simpler meanings than verbs, despite their familiarity, and suggests that although children learn them earlier than other word-classes they do not acquire their full meanings until much later. Since many of the remaining papers in the volume focus on languages other than English, this review will concentrate on particular chapters only. Anna Wierzbicka looks at data from English and several other European languages in chapter 2, 'The Meaning of Kinship Terms: A Developmental and Cross-Linguistic Perspective' (pp. 19–62), and considers the differences between terms like *mother* and *father* and more familiar variants like *mummy* and *daddy*. She argues that this domain is markedly different from others in the semantic structure of its nouns, showing rule-based, relational and egocentric meanings. In chapter 4, Sandy Habib compares 'The Meanings of "Angel" in English, Arabic, and Hebrew' (pp. 89–119), using corpus data on the equivalent terms in the three languages, and finds variation that reflect different cultural beliefs; the paper ends on an open question about whether the terms can be considered polysemous or monosemous. The human-centred perspective of landscape terms is discussed by Helen Bromhead in chapter 7, 'The Semantics of Standing-Water Places in English, French, and Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara' (pp. 180–204). Though she finds more marked differences between the European and Australian languages considered in the study, she also finds significant local divergence, for example between English *pond* and French *étang*. Michael Roberts uses corpora including the BNC and COCA to explore collocational behaviour in chapter 8, 'The Semantics of Demonyms in English: *Germans, Queenslanders*, and *Londoners*' (pp. 205–20). He divides demonyms into four categories, nationality-based, continent-based, state-based, and city-based, and finds that terms collocate in predictable ways, with others either in the same category or in the categories above and below in this hierarchy. Finally, in chapter 10 Cliff Goddard also limits his study to English, specifically 'Furniture, Vegetables, Weapons: Functional Collective Superordinates in the English Lexicon' (pp. 246–81). In a highly detailed discussion, the paper considers different types of superordinates, and the nature of exemplars and the way these are handled in the methodology of Natural Semantic Metalanguage; echoing Ye's point in the introduction, Goddard concludes by arguing for the complexities of the nominal lexicon, and its semantic and syntactic diversity. Overall, this is an interesting and thoughtful collection, and a worthwhile read for scholars aligned with its methodology. Sandy Habib uses Natural Semantic Metalanguage again in another paper, 'Dying for a Cause Other Than God: Exploring the Non-Religious Meanings of *Martyr* and *Shahīd*' (*AuJL* 37[2017] 314–27); here, the non-religious meanings of *martyr* are compared to those of its near equivalent in Arabic. Habib finds that *shahīd* has a more specific meaning: unlike *martyr*, it can only be applied to an Arab living in an Arab country killed on political grounds.

Crossing lexical semantics, corpus stylistics, and critical discourse analysis is *Keywords in the Press: The New Labour Years*, by Lesley Jeffries and Brian Walker. Based on data from a 2,500-word corpus of three broadsheet newspapers, the volume examines the nature and use of words particularly characteristic of the period during which Tony Blair was UK prime minister, asserting that the success of the Labour Party at this time was bound up with language use. As the title suggests, the volume is inspired by Raymond Williams's *Keywords*, but differs in the way in which it is data-driven and inductive, positing that 'there is a connection between statistical significance and sociopolitical significance for certain word-forms' (p. 5). Each of the main chapters deals with one of the six keywords *choice*, *global*, *reform*, *respect*, *spin*, and *terror*, examining different possible meanings and presenting corpus evidence about its collocates and frequency in different uses. A reference corpus is used for comparison throughout, and this provides helpful and illuminating evidence for the selection and distinctive uses of each word. As Jeffries and Walker note in the concluding chapter, analysing the six keywords alongside one another reveals some interesting commonalities and contrasts. For example, all of the keywords are often used without determiners and without post-modification, as if their meanings are self-evident, but they are themselves often used as premodifiers, in phrases such as *reform agenda* and *terror attacks*; some, like *respect*, are usually found alongside positively evaluated words, while others, like *spin*, frequently co-ordinate with negative words. This is an enormously interesting work, both as a corpus-driven discourse-analytical study that demonstrates the complexities of studying lexis and as a snapshot of a defining period in British politics. David Simpson looks back at earlier uses of a modern keyword in 'Putting Terror into the Fear of God: The King James Bible' (*CQ* 59:i[2017] 123–36), tracing the various words for 'fear' in preceding Bible translations. The paper goes on to analyse instances of *terror* in the King

James Version, considering who is responsible for creating terror, whether it is an internalized emotion, and whether the word occurs as a singular or plural; it ends by observing parallels with more recent discourses. In another paper that crosses over into discourse analysis, Lochlan Morrissey and Andrea Schalley explore the discourse of immigration in 'A Lexical Semantics for *Refugee*, *Asylum Seeker* and *Boat People* in Australian English' (*AuJL* 37[2017] 389–423) using a corpus of online comments on a television programme. Taking an object-oriented approach, they find that there is a high level of agreement between speakers about the semantics of the three terms but divergence about how positively or negatively the terms are evaluated.

Also at the interface between lexical semantics and other disciplines is Konrad Żyśko's relatively short but interesting monograph on a little-researched area, *A Cognitive Linguistics Account of Wordplay*. The volume is divided into three chapters. The first, 'Wordplay: Preliminary Remarks', gives an overview of what constitutes wordplay and how it works, and ends with a helpful taxonomy (pp. 19–24); this presents several categories on which wordplay is based, including polysemy, homonymy, and neologisms. Chapter 2, 'Cognitive Linguistics: Theoretical Background' (pp. 27–62), gives a rather whistle-stop tour of relevant research, though there are more substantial treatments of topics such as blending. A more detailed examination of how particular types and instances of wordplay are motivated is presented in chapter 3, 'Wordplay Revisited: Cognitive Mechanisms behind Wordplay' (pp. 63–140). For example, a discussion of jokes including *I've never taken an elevator to the basement floor, that's just beneath me* focuses on the polysemous senses of prepositions and the underlying image schemas (pp. 77–8); a later section on polysemy, homonymy, and vagueness considers the role of conventional metaphorical and metonymical meaning in cases such as *What does it mean when the barometer falls? The nail has come out of the wall* (pp. 88–9). The cognitive framework adopted in this volume means it has a rather narrower scope than some of the research in this area, but as such it provides a different perspective.

Finally, at the popular end of the market is Kory Stamper's *Word by Word: The Secret Life of Dictionaries*, which presents an account of Stamper's experiences as a lexicographer for Merriam-Webster, and the decisions and challenges of writing dictionaries. Each chapter takes a word as a starting point and moves from this to explore a particular issue. For example, *surfboard* begins an account of the process of defining, which discusses the difficulties of categorization and how detailed an entry should be; *marriage* focuses on the way in which dictionaries are often taken to be authorities, recounting reactions to a revision in the definition of *marriage* which resulted from social sensitivities about same-sex marriage. This is a light-hearted but cleverly conceived and well-informed volume, which yet again affirms the general interest in lexis and its study.

8. Onomastics

During 2017 publication of onomastic books and journal articles continued at a steady pace, with several review articles underlining the significance of two major contributions from 2016—the four-volume *Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland*, edited by Patrick Hanks, Richard Coates, and Peter McClure, and *The Oxford Handbook of Names and Naming*, edited by Carole Hough with Daria Izdebska. While the paperback version of the latter was released in 2017 at £35, ensuring its accessibility to students and casual readers as well as professional onomasticians, one technical drawback of the former is its subscription-only online incarnation, to which purchasers of the hard copy version are, sadly, not entitled. Key contributions to onomastics in 2017 include the international collections of papers in *The Political Life of Urban Streetscapes: Naming, Politics and Place*, edited by Reuben Rose-Redwood, Derek Alderman, and Maoz Azaryahu, and *Socio-Onomastics: The Pragmatics of Names*, edited by Terhi Ainiala and Jan-Ola Östman. Both volumes enhance and develop knowledge of important and growing sub-fields within name studies, critical toponymy and socio-onomastics, examining theoretical and practical questions in multiple environments. If there is an overarching theme across the publications discussed below, it is perhaps that of cross-cultural onomastic explorations, with many scholars comparing names and naming practices across different languages and contexts, literary, cultural, historical, and theoretical.

In *The Political Life of Urban Streetscapes*, the editors present an elaborate collection of eighteen chapters addressing issues in critical toponymy, furthering the work previously best represented across the discipline internationally by the related collection, *Critical Toponymies: The Contested Politics of Place Naming* [2009], edited by Lawrence Berg and Jani Vuolteenaho. Both collected volumes saw elements of their genesis in the workshop on 'Naming Places/Placing Names' that took place in Grenville, North Carolina in 2007, and this latest addition to the developing subject of critical toponymy demonstrates that the sub-field continues to expand and diversify and has much to say of significance about the role of names in politics. Several of the chapters in this collection are revised reprints of earlier influential papers which the authors have reworked to bring them up to date with subsequent scholarship. In their introductory chapter, 'The Urban Streetscape as Political Cosmos', editors Rose-Redwood, Alderman, and Azeryahu define the urban streetscape as 'a space where different visions of the past collide in the present and competing spatial imaginaries are juxtaposed' (p. 1). The introduction continues by providing an extremely useful history of the development of ideas relevant to this reading of the urban map across the humanities and social sciences. While several of the chapters focus on multilingual and non-English contexts and questions, scholars of English-oriented onomastics may wish to pay particular attention to discussions of theory that these papers explore, especially those concerned with areas where related onomastic disciplines intersect, such as politics, colonialism, and post-colonialism. In chapter 2, 'Reading Street Names Politically: A Second Reading' (pp. 25–40), Kari Palonen updates an earlier paper that explores 'street names as a political activity' (p. 25), looking at name practices generally as well as providing a more specific discussion of Helsinki street names. Palonen argues that '[r]einterpreting the past, by rejecting the conventional and constructive rhetoric of naming experts, in favor of a more playful rhetoric of irony appears, in the present European political context, to be a more promising rhetorical strategy, both for Helsinki and for other cities' (p. 39). In chapter 3, Brenda Yeoh revisits the matter of 'Colonial Urban Order, Cultural Politics, and the Naming of Streets in Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Singapore' (pp. 41–55), noting that 'place names are among the first signifiers to commemorate new regimes and reflect the power of elite groups in shaping place-meanings' (p. 41). She reads the inability of the governing colonial powers 'to impose and enforce the adoption of one uniform system of place names' as a reflection of the colonizers lack of 'absolute power' (p. 54), a conclusion that has several consequences for the reading of many comparable colonial and postcolonial landscapes, and indeed for the relationships between 'top-down' and 'bottom-up' onomastic systems. Subsequent chapters take in a wide geographical range of contexts that include parts of Israel, Germany, Russia, Croatia, Bosnia, and Dubai, chiefly examining non-English names and naming.

The subject of postcolonial English names and their contestation returns in some of the later chapters, including chapter 13, by Wale Adebanwi, on 'Coloring ''Rainbow'' Streets: The Struggle for Toponymic Multiracialism in Urban Post-Apartheid South Africa' (pp. 218–39). Here, Adebanwi considers some practical problems, exemplified by the case of restorative renaming practices deemed too 'revolutionary' to sit comfortably with local commercial interests (p. 281). Although the renaming of South African streets is 'one of the most visible means of affirming the termination of apartheid' (p. 223), tensions continue to exist, with some reading the rewriting of the landscape as 'attempts to metaphorically change the color of the street signs into black-only' (p. 233). Adebanwi argues that 'the fate and future of the South African multiracial society is imagined as contingent upon the reconstitution of the cultural and political landscape through the renaming of streets' (p. 234). South Africa is also the focus of chapter 14, by James Duminy: 'Street Renaming, Symbolic Capital, and Resistance in Durban, South Africa' (pp. 240–59). Duminy draws attention to the vandalism of street signs which has persisted since nearly a hundred roads were renamed in 2008, and the very visible political attempts to ensure that the new names were restored, with supporters and detractors acting out a 'public performance' of the meanings of these name changes (pp. 240–1). The case of renaming streets in Durban is particularly noteworthy because of 'its diversity of modes and acts of contestation and resistance, which varied significantly in terms of attitudes towards the state and the principle of renaming' (p. 255).

In chapter 15, 'Street Naming and the Politics of Belonging: Spatial Injustices in the Toponymic Commemoration of Martin Luther King, Jr.' (pp. 259–73), Derek Alderman and Joshua Inwood argue that '[n]aming practices work, ideologically, to disenfranchise or empower historically marginalized groups as they make claims for urban space, political legitimacy, and the ''politics of belonging,'' which defines membership to a group and ownership of place' (p. 259). Against this backdrop, they assess the obstacles to 'the creation of a streetscape that truly reflects the teachings of King' (p. 260), finding that racism, further complicated by claims attributed to (white) commercial interests, and conflicting views on appropriate coinage contexts, have significantly interfered with the 'right to claim urban space and memory' (p. 271) enacted through the inscription of King's name on the landscape. Picking up on closely related themes is chapter 16, 'From Number to Name: Symbolic Capital, Places of Memory, and the Politics of Street Renaming in New York City', by Reuben Rose-Redwood (pp. 174–289). He argues that 'an exclusionary politics of symbolic erasure' is identifiable both in the actions of the controlling powers who seek 'to rename streets as a means of converting symbolic capital into economic capital', *and* in the actions of those groups formerly marginalized when they 'privilege one subset of the group over the other' (p. 275). This view accords with Alderman and Inwood's findings, and raises difficult questions about the limits of renaming as a method of reclaiming, rereading, and reinterpreting social and political territories as a means of visibly rebalancing—or at least acknowledging—the rejected hierarchies represented by the street names of now-discredited authorities. From an analysis of specific renamings, driven by very different motives, and by challenging binary characterizations of commemorative and non-commemorative street names, Rose-Redwood makes the case for 'a much broader conception of commemorative space' necessary for a clearer understanding of 'memory and erasure ... in the production of place' (p. 287). The editors' closing chapter, 'Contemporary Issues and Future Horizons of Critical Urban Toponymy', provides further context to the current state of critical toponymy, and is therefore of special relevance to scholars new to this area and to advanced student readers.

Another important onomastic collection from 2017 is *Socio-Onomastics: The Pragmatics of Names*, edited by Terhi Ainiala and Jan-Ola Östman, which focuses on Scandinavia, and Finland in particular. It is important to mention in the context of English work on name studies, not just because of the intrinsic value of cross-cultural comparisons to the health and intellectual well-being of the discipline, but also because several theoretical papers are of direct international onomastic relevance. Aud-Kirsti Pedersen's chapter, 'The Transmission of Toponyms in Language Shift Societies' (pp. 21–44), examines northern Norway (where Sami and Kven were replaced by Norwegian), Orkney (where Norn was replaced by Scots), and Beaumont-Hague in Normandy (where French replaced Scandinavian). The names are found to be affected differently in each case study, and Pedersen concludes that 'the most important factors for transmitting place names through language shifts seem to be the social classification of the minority group and the attitudes/ethnic evaluations linked to these classifications' (p. 39). Jarno Raukko's chapter, 'Names in Contact: Linguistic and Social Factors Addressing Exonyms' (pp. 93–125), surveys names across both geographical and political environments, examining histories and motivations for naming, and discovering a wide array of differing sociopragmatics relating to the use and perception of exonyms. Leila Mattfolk's chapter, 'Attitudes towards Globalized Company Names' (pp. 165–81), is also of interest to scholars of English onomastics, and builds on her previous research which suggested a disconnect between conscious and subconscious language attitudes amongst Finland Swedes. '[I]informants respond that they would like English words that come into Swedish to be replaced by Swedish words, but matched-guise tests measuring their subconscious attitudes show that informants consider English words in a Swedish context to have a positive effect' (p. 169). To investigate further, Mattfolk interviewed Finland Swedes in the Ostrobothnian town of Närpes, testing reactions to English company names. While concluding that one may uncover implicit onomastic attitudes using established methods of discourse analysis (applied to general language study), she finds that there is a higher correlation between conscious and unconscious attitudes to *names* than to *words* (p. 179). As historical linguistics continues to demonstrate, names often function differently from everyday vocabulary, and this may therefore be a further instance in which the onomasticon diverges from the lexicon, though in this case, psycholinguistically. *Socio-Onomastics: The Pragmatics of Names* is reviewed further in the journal *Linguistic Landscape*, with a focus on its contribution to that subject (*LL* 4[2018] 200–3).

Name theory takes many guises across the various disciplines with which onomastics engages, including philosophy and linguistics. Stefano Predelli's monograph, *Proper Names: A Millian Account*, characterizes Millianism as 'the thesis that proper names are non-indexical devices of rigid and direct reference' (p. 1). Building on his previous work in this area, Predelli is here primarily concerned with 'those pre-semantic phenomena that most directly pertain to proper names', with the result that his study provides 'a depiction of a landscape that is strictly speaking independent from the semantics of proper names, but which nevertheless provides the most hospitable background for the appreciation of the Millian standpoint' (p. 3). Each chapter explores different issues relating to these theoretical positions, with a notable change of gear in chapter 8, 'Fictional Names', which seeks to explore the notion of names without 'real' referents through the use of literary examples. The value of names to English historical linguistics remains a strongly argued point, and Carole Hough provides a comprehensive discussion of this subject in her 'Onomastics' chapter (in Brinton and Bergs, eds., pp. 185–99), where the discipline stands confidently alongside other linguistic sub-fields such as phonology, morphology, and syntax. Here, Hough affirms the value of onomastic evidence to the understanding of early English, while noting that onomastic data may operate along specialized lines independent of the lexicon.

The papers in the 2016 volume of the English Place-Name Society's annual journal (published 2017) are typically historically focused on the interpretation of etymologies and related theoretical matters. In 'Name Structures and Name Survival' (*JEPNS* 48[2016] 5–27) Carole Hough argues that 'the grammatical structure of a name may impact on its chances of survival' (p. 2), examining prototypical names across genres and geographical contexts. Several articles discuss individual place names, including 'Gannock in King's Lynn' by Keith Briggs (*JEPNS* 48[2016] 28–39) and 'Purley Revisited', by Nigel Suffield-Jones (*JEPNS* 48[2016] 90–2). Minor names are examined in Celia Cotton's 'Thrussington Field-Names—An Addendum' (*JEPNS* 48[2016] 40–57). Individual name elements also receive attention, as for example in Ann Cole's 'The Use of OE *sand* in Place-Names' (*JEPNS* 48[2016] 58–87). 2017 also saw the English Place-Name Survey launch a new series of books on city names, with the first three volumes covering Bristol, Leeds, and Brighton and Hove. Authors of the series are so far Richard Coates and Harry Parkin, though presumably they will be followed by a selection of others working on the systematic analysis of historical names.

International journals whose remit stretches beyond English onomastics often cover useful comparative materials. In the 2017 volume of *JSNS*, the article that stands out for this reason is Coinneach Maclean's 'Leaps of the Imagination: The Leap Tradition in Scotland' (*JSNS* 11 [2017] 37–54). Maclean explores the tradition of 'naming prominent chasms or declivities in Scotland and particularly in the Highlands as a 'leap, a *leum* [in Scottish Gaelic] or a *loup* [in Scots]' (p. 37), tracing the use of this term—usually in relation to great escapes or feats of physical prowess—through literary and toponymic sources, as a well-established cultural trope. The 2017 issue of *OnCan* provides a literary onomastic analysis in the form of Grace A. Gomashie's paper, 'Preserving the Community in Gabriel García Márquez's *Crónica de una muerte anunciada* (*Chronicle of a Death Foretold*)' (*OnCan* 96 [2017] 31–49). Gomashie argues that Márquez 'applies names to transmit the themes of the novel', including social status, religious belief, and the community's codes of practice (p. 47). The power of literary names is also examined by Tendai Mangena in 'Name-Crime Association in Christopher Mlalazi's *Running with Mother* and *Tsano*' (*NomAf* 31[2017] 91–9). Mangena discusses the place names and charactonyms employed in Mlalazi's novels, which provide fictionalized accounts of the Gukurahundi, the Matabeleland and Midlands massacres carried out against Ndebele civilians by soldiers of the Zimbabwean government. From an analysis of the names and their semantic connections, ethnic links, and political resonances, she argues that 'names play an important role in the mapping of the text's broader themes . . . naming the criminality of the Gukurahundi' (p. 98).

In 2017 the *Journal of Literary Onomastics* produced a special volume entitled *Locating Place and Landscape in Early Insular Literature*, guest-edited by A. Joseph McMullen and Kristen Carella. This is a somewhat puzzling collection. Not all papers actually address topics in literary onomastics even though the editors state the focus as 'the literatures of medieval Ireland' and 'the literatures of Anglo-Saxon England' (p. 6). In 'The Power of Place: Colonization of the Anglo-Saxon Landscape by Royal and Religious Ideologies' (*JLO* 6[2017] 76–94), Samantha Leggett considers a number of English places in their historical and archaeological contexts as a means of better understanding the power dynamics of the nobility and the church in each location. However, this paper is not at all literary, and only onomastic in so far as it includes some historical forms of the places under discussion—but for completeness, as some historical matters may be of interest to English onomasticians, the case studies focus on several locations including York, Winchester, London, and Oxford. The first two substantive papers in the collection focus on what Kevin Murray describes as '[a]mong the most important and arguably most frustrating sources at the disposal of scholars dealing with place names in the early literature of Ireland', the Irish '*dinnshenchas* (''lore of places'')' (p. 11) or, as Dagmar Schlüter puts it, '*dindshenchas* (''history of notable places,'' i.e., a genre that brings together landscape, history, and name-giving)' (p. 22). Murray explores 'Genre Construction: The Creation of the Dinnshenchas' (*JLO* 6[2017] 11–21); his contribution is followed immediately by Dagmar Schlüter's 'Boring and Elusive? The Dindshenchas as Medieval Irish Genre' (*JLO* 6[2017] 22–31). I mention these here in the spirit of the point put forward by the editors, namely that 'representations of landscape in the various literatures of early medieval Britain and Ireland not only warrant comparison, but would benefit from greater attention' (p. 5). Falling much more squarely into the categories expected of a volume intended to encourage 'a broader range of comparative study' encompassing all of the languages of medieval Ireland and Britain (p. 5) is Patrick P. O'Neill's 'Imag(in)ing the Holy Places: A Comparison between the Diagrams in Adomnán's and Bede's *De locis sanctis*' (*JLO* 6[2017] 42–60). The images in Adomnán's treatise on places believed to be associated with Christ were substantially reworked and 'improved' by Bede, his amendments raising questions about his purpose and intent. O'Neill concludes that Bede's reference to Adomnán's account as 'a *historia*, a factual account', is key to understanding his intention: to provide 'his own version as a prompt to scriptural interpretation and prayer' (p. 54). Also of interest to Anglo-Saxon studies is Danielle Cudmore's 'Preaching the Landscape in the Blickling Homilies' (*JLO* 6[2017] 61–75), which assesses the detailed place-descriptions found in Homilies XI and XVI. Cudmore notes that Blickling XI and XVI combine elements of 'natural and built space', and that through this emphasis on 'physical places and corporeal experience' we may 'view these places as both historical and performative events' (p. 72).

Politics, (post-)colonialism, and renaming practices are returned to in the special (fourth) issue of *Names*, in which 'specific attention is given to comparing and contrasting the toponyms given by indigenous and non-indigenous peoples' (p. 191), guest-edited by I.M. Nick and Jan Tent (*Names* 65[2017] 190–3). Papers of particular interest include Peter Raper's analysis of 'Indigenous Common Names and Toponyms in Southern Africa' (*Names* 65[2017] 194–203), where the relationships between the historical names bestowed by the Bushmen and Khoikhoi and the names later introduced by incoming Bantu and European settlers are explored. Raper relates this research directly to several UN resolutions that explicitly reference the collection and preservation of indigenous place names, and the promotion of indigenous languages (p. 201), reminding readers of the wider cultural contributions that may be made through onomastic research interventions. Jan Tent's 'Indigenous Toponyms in the Antipodes: A Gazetteer-Based Study' (*Names* 65[2017] 204–14) produces some startling findings about the survival of place names 'with an indigenous element'—28.2 per cent in Australia, 42.3 per cent in New Zealand, and 96.9 per cent in Fiji (p. 210), and considers some of the reasons why this situation now exists. In the case of Australia, these findings significantly overturn previous overestimations (p. 212), and in general his study underlines the need for greater investigation and understanding of indigenous names. Further examples of the fate of aboriginal names are discussed by Ian D. Clark in 'Onomastic Palimpsests and Indigenous Renaming: Examples from Victoria, Australia' (*Names* 65[2017] 215–22). I.M. Nick widens the debate to North America in '*Squaw Teats**, *Harney Peak*, and *Negrohead Creek**: A Corpus-Linguistic Investigation of Proposals to Change Official US Toponymy to (Dis)Honor Indigenous US

Americans' (*Names* 65[2017] 223–34), and there is no shortage of discussion of postcolonial onomastic politics across the globe. In 'Place Naming and the Discursive Construction of Imagined Boundaries in Colonial Zimbabwe (1890–1979): The Case of Salisbury' (*NomAf* 31[2017] 39–49), Zvinashe Mamvura, Davie E. Mutasa, and Charles Pfukwa consider the polarizing effects of colonial naming practices applied to Salisbury's street names, residential areas, and schools.

Anthroponymy, with an emphasis on its sociocultural dynamics, also generated a number of contributions to research, particularly around questions of influence and perception. Alec Pongweni details 'The Impact of English on the Naming Practices of the Shona People of Zimbabwe' (*NomAf* 31[2017] 101–15). Nicolas Guéguen discovers that '"Mr de Bussy" is More Employable Than "Mr Bussy": The Impact of a Particle Associated with the Surname of an Applicant in a Job Application Evaluation Context' (*Names* 65[2017] 104–11). I.M. Nick investigates 'Names, Grades, and Metamorphosis: A Small-Scale Socio-Onomastic Investigation into the Effects of Ethnicity and Gender-Marked Personal Names on the Pedagogical Assessments of a Grade School Essay' (*Names* 65[2017] 129–42), observing that 'neither the ethnicity nor the gender of the personal names was found to statistically significantly affect the numerical grades' (p. 137). Adrian Koopman considers 'Surname Dynamics in Avian Nomenclature' (*NomAf* 31[2017] 141–52), with a discussion of further examples of changes to personal names as a means to exploring the surname in greater depth. I.M. Nick looks at the names of the late Nathalie Cole, Muhammad Ali, and the artist formerly known as Prince, through the lens of their personal and social (public) struggles with identity in 'Unforgettable: The Lives and Passing of Three US American Onomastic Icons' (*Names* 65[2017] 51–6). Michael Ephratt's 'Namesakes: The Experience of Sharing One's Full Name with a Celebrity' (*Names* 65[2017] 88–103) looks at the experiences of individuals in Israel through interview data.

Moving more directly into the commercial sphere, Bertie Neethling considers 'The Role of Anthroponymic Commemoration on Wine Labels in South Africa' (*Names* 65[2017] 65–77), and Frank Nuessel informatively offers 'A Note on Selected Names of Colorado Medical Marijuana Dispensaries' (*Names* 65[2017] 112–20). Each provides insights into the patterns of names noted in each environment. In 'Language Visibility Patterns of Ergonyms in the Linguistic Landscape of a Rural Municipality in the Southern Free State, South Africa' (*NomAf* 31[2017] 11–27), Chrismi-Rinda Loth and Theodorus du Plessis argue that a wider selection of languages should be used to coin company names to minimize negative pressure on local vernaculars. An innovative approach to onomastic investigation is also provided by Zac Smith in 'The Role of Phonesthemes in Shoegaze Naming Conventions' (*Names* 65[2017] 143–53), which examines onomastic patterns found across the names of groups, albums and songs in this genre of music ('characterized by loud, swirling layers of distorted guitar and droning noise' (p. 143)). Smith argues that '[v]arious aspects of the genre, including music as well as album art and video direction, pick out a particular semantic space—it is a genre of fuzzy oscillation, motion-blurred imagery, and droning repetition—and this semantic space corresponds to a particular set of English phonesthemes' (p. 150).

Marc Tremblay provides an 'Intergenerational Analysis of Patronymic Transformations in the Quebec (Canada) Population since the Seventeenth Century' (*Names* 65 [2017] 26–35). Frank Nuessel's 'A Note on the 25 Most Frequent Surnames from the 2000 United States Census Bureau List' (*Names* 65[2017] 178–82) usefully draws together the top twenty-five surnames together with the explanations provided in Patrick Hanks's *Dictionary of American Family Names* [2003] and the numerical data relating to their frequency as an invitation to further research. He showcases another US data resource in 'A Note on Popular Baby Names on the Social Security Website: An Important Onomastic Resource' (*Names* 65[2017] 45–50).

As this summary attests, the field of onomastics continues to diversify and develop, with many questions generating research across newer sub-fields, including literary onomastics, socio-onomastics, and critical toponymy, alongside longer-established historical and etymological enquiries into the nature and significance of personal and place names.

Lest their omission from the present discussion be perceived as accidental, please note that no volume was issued in 2017 for *Nomina*, the journal of the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, and that volume 48 of *Onoma*, originally intended as the volume for 2013 (published 2017), on 'Names and Religion', focuses on non-English-speaking contexts, and has therefore not been discussed here. Nevertheless—and with apologies for any unforced errors of omission by this reviewer—even without the contribution of these journals for the year in question, there is a great deal of exciting ongoing research to keep up with.

9. Dialectology and Sociolinguistics

Starting with publications of general interest, Francisco Moreno-Fernández provides *A Framework for Cognitive Sociolinguistics*, proposing an integration of usage-based approaches to language and variationist sociolinguistics—clearly a worthwhile endeavour that has not been spelled out fully so far. However, this book is so obviously translated from the original Spanish version [2012] that much of the text has become quite obscure to the average English-language reader—a shame, because there might be much of value in this marriage of fields in principle; whether Moreno-Fernández's style of proposing numbered propositions and 'scholia' is the method of choice of dealing with these topics we would let the reader decide (we quote only Proposition 4.17 here: 'Linguistic change can occur either abruptly, in terms of qualitative leaps along an evolutionary line, or gradually, through continuous successions of evolutionary stages' (p. 83)—take your pick).

Also on a general plane, Klaus P. Schneider and María Elena Placencia give an overview of '(Im)Politeness and Regional Variation' (in Culpeper, Haugh, and Kádár, eds., *The Palgrave Handbook of Linguistic (Im)politeness*, pp. 539–70), unfortunately only scratching the surface of what could be extremely interesting correlations of cultural differences (and also given the still existing link of non-standard speech and 'rudeness' in popular discourses, as shown by Gill below). However, research so far (for English) seems to have concentrated on national varieties only, and the brief report of results remains at the level of gross generalizations (Americans use more intensification and respond to self-disclosures with more positive assessments . . .) or becomes trivial (English and Irish speakers say *isn't it*, Canadians say *eh*). Clearly there is much room here for more studies!

Penelope Eckert and William Labov discuss 'Phonetics, Phonology and Social Meaning' (*JSoc* 21[2017] 467–96), claiming that 'social meaning accrues specifically to concrete sounds' (p. 467), whereas mergers, near-mergers, chain shifts, parallel shifts, or phoneme splits 'are not generally objects of social perception' (p. 467), although at least for chain shifts (such as the Northern Cities Shift) individual elements of them might acquire some social meaning, as we seem to recall Penny Eckert herself showing repeatedly.

Benedikt Szmrecsanyi links 'Variationist Sociolinguistics and Corpus-Based Variationist Linguistics: Overlap and Cross-Pollination Potential' (*CJL* 62[2017] 685–701), arguing that variationist sociolinguistics could take into account more concepts from variationist corpus-based linguistics, in particular the ideas of probabilistic grammars, multi-variable research, and paying attention to the register sensitivity of variation patterns, possibly inducing sociolinguists to go 'beyond sociolinguistic interviews and vernacular speech' (p. 696).

Spanning continents and centuries, Alexandra D'Arcy tells the story of *Discourse-Pragmatic Variation in Context: Eight Hundred Years of Like*. Actually, she zooms in on the discourse marker (which is usually clause-initial, signalling exemplification, illustration, elaboration, or clarification, e.g. *They done all types of work. Like they ploughed and harrowed*) and the discourse particle (which is usually clause-medial, e.g. *They were just like sitting; They're like really quiet*; signalling hedging, focusing of information, but also solidarity and intimacy) and disregards quotative BE LIKE, or the more lexical functions. D'Arcy traces their development since the end of the nineteenth century, mainly based on archival and apparent-time data. In the process, she manages to dispel many myths surrounding LIKE: neither discourse marker nor particle is particularly new, nor are they American innovations—in fact, they are attested all over the English-speaking world, and constitute 'longstanding pragmatic strategies of English' (p. 51), as D'Arcy can show in her careful historical chapter 3 (pp. 47–66). In addition, LIKE is 'systematic, layered and grammatically embedded' (p. 31); in fact, D'Arcy finds 'no use of LIKE that is unconstrained or ad hoc' (p. 67) as chapter 4 shows—perhaps the most impressive part of this book, also methodologically, because she manages to define the variable context syntactically, and includes all positions where LIKE might occur, but doesn't. Whereas marker LIKE takes a whole clause in its scope, the particle operates at lower, local levels, modifying the element to its right, and D'Arcy argues convincingly that these two functions are developmentally linked via the focus function of the particle, which has expanded from the DP (*I haven't seen like a huge difference* attested at least since the second half of the nineteenth century) to most recently also include elements within the NP (*They have this like energy*, attested since around 1975), whereas a grammatical expansion for the (older) marker from matrix clauses (attested since the eighteenth century) to subordinate clauses and most recently TPs took a little longer. However, D'Arcy stresses that 'the primary difference between older and younger speakers is not qualitative, but quantitative' (p. 113)—although younger speakers use LIKE more than older speakers, they do not use it fundamentally differently. D'Arcy also spends a chapter on prejudices in public discourse about LIKE (or, as she formulates it, the 'ideological context', chapter 6, pp. 125–47): typically, in public discourse different uses of LIKE are not distinguished, LIKE is seen as meaningless and vapid, making speakers sound 'inarticulate' (p. 131), it is (wrongly) linked to women, 'blamed' on Valley Girls and adolescents, and it is seen as being used indiscriminately and haphazardly in discourse. However, this brilliant study can show quite the opposite, and the take-home message is that most functions of LIKE are 'long-standing features of vernacular speech' (p. 175), and the diachronic consistency of forms and functions of LIKE across varieties of English all over the world 'is a testament to a web of inheritance as English spread globally during the colonial era' (p. 175). A must-have, and a must-read.

The classic that established the field of *Historical Sociolinguistics: Language Change in Tudor and Stuart England*, by Terttu Nevalainen and Helena Raumolin-Brunberg, at long last sees an updated (more correctly: a slightly extended) second edition this year (the first edition was from 2003). The main text has remained untouched, which is good news for everyone who uses this as a textbook for classes; what is new is two chapters dealing with more recent research. Chapter 10, 'Language Change and the Individual' (pp. 202–14), shows that the historical corpus of private letters this book is based on is also useful for tracking changes within individuals over a lifetime and should perhaps be used more to resolve longstanding questions and issues of synchronic sociolinguistics. Thus, the data allow for the careful identification of the leaders (and laggards) of change, and this chapter shows that changes over a lifetime can happen within individual speakers. Chapter 11 takes up the problem of 'Transmission and Diffusion' (pp. 215–31) and also integrates a social-network analysis. All in all, this book is also still a must-have, but it is now brought well into the 2010s.

Let us now look at regionally more specific studies, starting with Great Britain and Ireland. Robbie Love, Claire Dembry, Andrew Hardie, Vaclav Brezina, and Tony McEnery introduce a great new resource, 'The Spoken BNC2014: Designing and Building a Spoken Corpus of Everyday Conversations' (*IJCL* 22[2017] 319–44), with the help of which up-to-date studies of spoken BrE, or short diachronic studies since the 1990s (the original recording date of the BNC) have now become possible; so watch this space for an expected barrage of new investigations. The first is already provided by Robert Fuchs, who asks himself (or perhaps rather the corpus), 'Do Women (Still) Use More Intensifiers than Men? Recent Change in the Sociolinguistics of Intensifiers in British English' (*IJCL* 22[2017] 345–74). Fuchs looks at the incredible range of 111 intensifiers (*very, absolutely, extremely, totally, completely, so, really, fucking, all* ...), and finds that they have increased across the board: 'Male and female speakers across all age groups and all social classes used significantly more intensifiers in 2014 than in 1994' (p. 355); a secondary effect is gender, because in all groups, female speakers use more intensification than male ones; finally, speakers from the south use more intensification than those from other dialect areas. Another early new study based on it is Andreea S. Calude's 'Sociolinguistic Variation at the Grammatical/Discourse Level: Demonstrative Clefts in Spoken British English' (*IJCL* 22[2017] 429–55). Clefts like *That's what I wanted to talk about* or *This is where I saw him* are preferred by working-age adults and by speakers with more education, and men use them more than women. This is intriguing, because although clefts are informal, they apparently are not 'seen as particularly attitudinal, slang-like, or trendy' (p. 450). However, Calude does not compare these results to the original BNC, so we do not know whether this is a feature undergoing change.

For Ireland, we must note (belatedly—our apologies) the publication of *Sociolinguistics in Ireland* [2016], edited by Raymond Hickey. Although many contributions in it deal with the Irish language, both synchronically and historically, some contributions here are relevant more narrowly for scholars interested in varieties of English. In the introductory 'English in Ireland: Development and Varieties' (pp. 3–40), Raymond Hickey himself traces the development of IrE up to today, noting in particular that because of recent immigration, there is now 'a new, Irish-born, Polish-heritage generation' (p. 3)—this should be interesting to watch. He also refers to the concept of enregisterment and notes as (some of the) enregistered features of IrE /əɪ/ or /ɑɪ/ for (ai) (*Oirish*), unraised <ea> (*tay, crayture*) or dental stops, but also second person plural forms *yez* or *youse* (exported to many regions of the world), and lexemes like *craic*, *gas*, or *grand*—the latter of which is mentioned repeatedly this year, see below. More historical is the contribution by Patricia Ronan, who looks at 'Language Relations in Early Ireland' (pp. 133–53) and notes that Schneider's Dynamic Model does not really fit the situation since the early settlers adapted to Gaelic society and customs, and we can observe 'large-scale language shift from Norman French and from English to Irish' (p. 151) for that period. Liam Mac Mathúna takes us 'From Early Modern Ireland to the Great Famine' (pp. 154–75), claiming that the great language shift from Irish to English was perhaps accelerated in the nineteenth century, but actually started much earlier—he links it to the 'general west European transition from traditional communities to modernity' (p. 155), and urbanization in particular. As a side note, Mac Mathúna also claims that 'ideas centring on the maintenance and promotion of Irish' (p. 172) only began to take off in the nineteenth century at a time when the Irish language was already in decline. Also in Hickey, ed. (pp. 218–43), Kevin McCafferty engages in what he calls 'linguistic archaeology' on the basis of 'Emigrant Letters: Exploring the "Grammar of the Conquered"', and what he digs up (pardon the pun) in particular is evidence of copula deletion (*My name Ø William, I Ø hoping this will find you* [*well*]) in up to a third of all instances—obviously not a rare phenomenon in IrE in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In contrast to other varieties, however, forms of BE are deleted most frequently before adjectives and participles, which leads McCafferty to claim that 'this is so radically different from the hierarchy widely attested for AAE and creoles that it seems safe to conclude that IrE is unlikely to have contributed much to BE-deletion in the New World' (p. 229). Anne Barron and Irina Pandarova give an overview of 'The Sociolinguistics of Language Use in Ireland' (pp. 107–30), listing studies that have been conducted on pragmatic markers like *now*, *like*, and *grand*, tags like *sure*, speech acts, or directness, but they also observe that, in these studies, classic sociolinguistic variables like age, gender, social class, and ethnicity have not been taken into account extensively (yet). The rural/urban divide also remains 'a research desideratum' (p. 113). They try to fill some of these gaps by a brief study of tag questions across regions, finding that men use more tag questions than women, but Republic of Ireland (ROI) speakers use more tag questions overall than speakers in Northern Ireland, and men use more challenging tags. Two studies investigate fictional language use. In 'The Language of Irish Writing in English' (pp. 299–319), Carolina P. Amador-Moreno looks at quotatives, more specifically in the Ross O'Carroll-Kelly novels by Paul Howard (sometimes characterized as a caricature of southern Dubliners). IrE must be the only variety of English where BE LIKE has not become the dominant quotative yet; other quotatives like the new BE THERE or the more traditional GO are clearly the dominant forms (e.g. *He's there, She rang me*, or *We all go 'Oh yeah, roysh'* (right)). Finally in this volume, Shane Walshe looks at 'Irish Society as Portrayed in Irish Films' (pp. 320–43). Although films are not numerous, and do not portray all of Irish society (they 'tend to tell the stories of young, working-class, white Catholic males', p. 337), Walshe finds interesting differences between Northern Irish and ROI films that do seem to correspond to actually different language use: *youse* and *yiz* are more frequent in northern films, as opposed to *ye* in the south; unbound reflexives (*Himself is not in today*), the AFTER-perfect, the use of DON'T BE in imperatives (*Don't be getting offended*), and lexemes like *grand* are preferred in the south. The use of WILL for 'shall' (*Will I cook your chops?*) is found both in northern and southern films, and tag question *what*, final *but*, discourse markers *ach/och* as well as *see* (*See fuckin' me, I have this town*) seem to be more frequent in Northern Irish films (or /fɪləmz/, see below).

Speaking of discourse markers, Chloé Diskin investigates 'The Use of the Discourse-Pragmatic Marker "Like" by Native and Non-Native Speakers of English in Ireland' (*JPrag* 120[2017] 144–57), and finds that in Polish and Chinese immigrants, the discourse marker 'reaches the level of the native speakers after approximately three years of residence in Ireland' (p. 144). The stereotyped clause-final LIKE, by contrast, is mainly used by native Dubliners, but is not used as frequently as has perhaps been claimed before.

Joan O'Sullivan discusses 'Standard Southern British English as Referee Design in Irish Radio Advertising' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 525–51): even though RP was never the reference accent in Ireland, it seems to be associated with the prestige outgroup, and more specifically with the 'upwardly socially mobile or "expert" or "advisor" voice' (p. 548). In particular non-rhoticity is an important feature here, but its use has declined since the 1970s in advertising, and IrE rhotic accents now dominate this genre.

Going beyond Ireland, Raymond Hickey follows 'Society, Language and Irish Emigration' (in Hickey, ed., pp. 244–65) to the Caribbean, the United States, Canada (especially Newfoundland), Australia, and New Zealand, but also to British cities like Liverpool, Newcastle, and Middlesbrough. Especially stop lenition in Liverpool, usually treated as an independent development of Scouse, could be 'a relic of a former situation in IrE' (p. 254), according to Hickey; in Newcastle second person plural *ye*, the Northern Subject Rule, failure of negative attraction, double modals, or NEED plus past participle (*my hair needs washed*) look like Irish-influenced features to him, as does T-lenition in Middlesbrough, the use of second person plural *youse* and vowel epenthesis, as in *film* /fɪləm/ (but see Maguire's study of vowel epenthesis below).

Moving on to the western Scottish isles, Ian Clayton discusses 'Preaspiration in Hebrides English' (*JIPA* 47[2017] 155–81), i.e. glottal fiction or breathy voice before medial or final voiceless stops (but not homorganic frication), a clear Gaelic substrate feature which is most frequent in older female speakers from Lewis, and thus probably obsolescent.

Over in the north-western isles, Mercedes Durham discovers 'Changing Domains of Dialect Use: A Real-Time Study of Shetland Schoolchildren' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., *Perspectives on Northern Englishes*, pp. 245–70) based on a comparison of questionnaire data from 1983 and 2010. Perhaps not surprisingly, the use of English has gone up, even for children of Shetland heritage—the local dialect is not the default any longer, and even with family and Shetland friends, English is used more and more. This is mirrored by attitudes: in 1983, many schoolchildren felt that Shetland was inappropriate in some situations, whereas English was felt to be much more acceptable, promoting the shift. Ragnhild Ljosland deals with a grammatical feature of Shetland, 'The Be-Perfect in Transitive Constructions in Orkney and Shetland Scots: Influenced by Norn or Not?' (in Cruickshank and McColl Millar, eds., *Before the Storm: Papers from the Forum for Research on the Languages of Scotland and Ulster Triennial Meeting, Ayr 2015*, pp. 107–27)—quick answer: not Norn (the timing is off). Instead, the BE-perfect is probably a retention from Middle Scots plus an independent development, namely the extension to transitive contexts, perhaps promoted by the ambiguity of clitic <'s> between *has* and *is*. Also in Cruickshank and McColl Millar, Warren Maguire reports on a surprisingly little-studied phenomenon, 'Epenthesis in Liquid+Consonant Clusters in Scots' (pp. 156–83)—clearly not just a feature of IrE (see above) since he shows that vowel epenthesis actually has a long history in Scots, as well as parallels in OE and ME. On the basis of unpublished survey data from the Linguistic Survey of Scotland, Maguire finds widespread vowel epenthesis across all of Scotland for /lm/ (*elm*), linked to l-quality, especially the presence of clear /l/, /rl/ (*world*), /rm/ (*farm, storm*), and /rn/ (*bairn*, *corn*), where it is linked to the quality of /r/ (not after approximants). The phonological distribution seems quite different from Gaelic, and the (lack of) regional distribution also speaks against Gaelic influence: 'epenthesis in Scots in all likelihood has nothing to do with epenthesis in Gaelic' (p. 180).

For (a small group of) present-day speakers, Lauren Hall-Lew, Ruth Friskney, and James M. Scobbie propose the alternatives of 'Accommodation or Political Identity: Scottish Members of the UK Parliament' (*LVC* 29[2017] 341–63), but find no acoustic evidence for the adoption of a southern English low vowel system in the ten speakers they investigate; instead, Scottish Labour

Party MPs have a higher CAT vowel than MPs from the SNP (Scottish National Party), independently of their social class or region, which may make this 'an emerging index for political party identity' (p. 356). Sanna Hillberg asks, 'Are Scottish National Identities Reflected in the Syntax of Scottish Newspapers?' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 169–90), more specifically, in their use of relativizers and modal verbs. Perhaps not surprisingly, in this text type Scots forms are almost completely absent, and the only difference is a more frequent use of *that* and zero, rather than WH-relativizers in restrictive relative clauses, whereas the use of modals more or less follows StE norms.

Victoria Dickson and Lauren Hall-Lew report on the link of 'Class, Gender, and Rhoticity: The Social Stratification of Non-Prevocalic /r/ in Edinburgh Speech' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 229–59), in particular in speakers whose social class status has changed over their lifetime. Upwardly mobile members of this 'new middle class' actually have the highest level of rhoticity in Edinburgh—like Glasgow a city characterized by working-class (especially male) derhotacization, a feature these former working-class speakers distance themselves from. Instead, they establish an identity of 'upward socioeconomic mobility' (p. 250) through their use of /r/. Extending the regional scope beyond Scotland, Erik Schleef, Nicholas Flynn, and William Barras discuss 'Regional Diversity in Social Perceptions of (ing)' (*LVC* 29[2017] 29–56), namely in Manchester, London, and Edinburgh. In both Manchester and London, [ɪn] is heard as less articulate, less wealthy, less hardworking, less refined, but also as more casual. However, in Edinburgh articulateness, poshness, and wealth were not significant scales, presumably because [ɪŋ] has been present for a shorter period, and [ɪn] 'is not a vernacular, low prestige feature in the same way it is in London and Manchester' (p. 49); instead, in Edinburgh [ɪn] sounds 'down-to-earth, friendly, and trendy' (p. 46).

For Glasgow, Jane Stuart-Smith, Brian José, Tamara Rathcke, Rachel Macdonald, and Eleanor Lawson observe 'Changing Sounds in a Changing City: An Acoustic Phonetic Investigation of Real-Time Change over a Century of Glaswegian' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., *Language and a Sense of Place*, pp. 38–64), based on their Glasgow corpus plus rather unusual historical material, interviews with Scottish POWs in German camps in the First World War. Although the authors are very careful about comparing these data, they come to fascinating results: the fronted /ʉ/ (as in BOOT) has been lowering, possibly starting after the First World War, the Scottish Vowel Length Rule has been weakening, 'during or after the Second World War' (p. 56), and word-initial /l/ has been darkening over the twentieth century. In all cases, this means a development away from Anglo-English, possibly promoted through massive restructuring of inner-city networks, but curiously independent of contact with, or influence of, Anglo-English. The artistic performance of Glaswegian (well—of postvocalic /r/) is the topic of Miriam Krause and Jennifer Smith in '"I Stole it from a letter, off your tongue it rolled": The Performance of Dialect in Glasgow's Indie Music Scene' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 215–33). They compare two Glasgow indie musicians across speech and song and find that in one case (Craig, from the band The Unwinding Hours), 'his use of postvocalic /r/ is the same across speech and song, and he is indeed singing in his own accent' (p. 229) (as he also claims), whereas in the other case (James from the band The Twilight Sad), the singer uses taps in his songs, although in more natural speech he uses either no /r/ or derhotacized variants. The authors suggest that in his case, tapped /r/ indexes Scottishness to the speaker (singer), and he ‘stages his Scottish identity’ (p. 229) in this way. Finally for Glasgow, Carolin Hofmockel investigates ‘Patterns of (Inter)Subjectivity: Asymmetries for Glaswegian Peripheral *But*’ (*FuL* 24[2017] 166–95), noting that pragmatic markers on the left periphery are typically associated with subjective meanings, right periphery markers (like final *but*) with intersubjective meanings. This is in fact reflected in the differences in personal pronouns, modality, stance, and turn structure associated with *but* in these positions (see also below for more studies of *but*).

Moving us to Welsh English, Jonathan Morris examines ‘Sociophonetic Variation in a Long-Term Language Contact Situation: /l/-Darkening in Welsh-English Bilingual Speech’ (*JSoc* 21[2017] 183–207) (only in 16- to 18-year-olds). He finds that /l/ is typically darker in coda than in onset positions, and that co-articulation plays a role. Young men produce darker /l/s than young women, but home language did not seem to play a role, and presumably /l/ ‘carries little socio-indexical meaning in both Caernarfon and Mold’ (p. 201), although in other respects Caernarfon speakers seem to avoid markedly Welsh English features.

For England, David Britain asks, ‘Which Way to Look? Perspectives on “Urban” and “Rural” in Dialectology’ (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 171–87), noting that it is ideologies of the ‘rural’ as opposed to the ‘urban’ that have prevented researchers from investigating topics such as the linguistic impact of counter-urbanization, from seeing urban areas as potentially conservative and isolated places (e.g. depopulating Liverpool), or taking into account demographic changes in the countryside, such as a turn towards tourism, or international migration to the countryside (rather than just to cities). These developments are usually not ‘seen’ because they run counter to our ideas about cities and the countryside, and thus, in Britain’s words, ‘we largely have not looked ... for the right things’ (p. 184). Chris Montgomery finds it helpful to employ ‘Maps and Mapping in (Perceptual) Dialect Geography’ (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 147–70). Although mapping as such may be problematical, Montgomery makes the case (as in previous years, we seem to remember) that integrating GIS data opens up new possibilities of spatially meaningful analyses, allowing researchers ‘to understand the relationship between language and place, rather than simply ascribing forms to locations’ (p. 166).

Jonathan Harrington and Florian Schiel discuss ‘/u/-Fronting and Agent-Based Modeling: The Relationship between the Origin and Spread of Sound Change’ (*Language* 93[2017] 414–45)—because diachronic /u/-fronting is presumably related to synchronic (context-dependent) fronting of /u/. In fact, they find that ‘coarticulation and vowel undershoot push older speakers’ retracted /u/-variants towards the phonetically more fronted /ju, u/ space of younger speakers’ (p. 424), whereas the reverse does not hold. This result was also confirmed by imitation tests, where older speakers’ imitation was more similar to that of younger speakers than the other way around.

Studies on the north of England are exceptionally well represented this year, due to a number of individual publications, but mainly because of the collection of papers in *Perspectives on Northern Englishes*, edited by Joan C. Beal and Sylvie Hancil. In it, Joan C. Beal traces 'Northern English and Enregisterment' historically (pp. 17–39), starting with the fourteenth century, when, with the decline of Latin and French, varieties of English came to do social work instead. 'The North' became indexed as 'uncivil, harsh, and rough, and on the other hand as ancient, pure and authentic' (p. 28), which in the eighteenth century then changed to 'incorrect', and in the nineteenth century became linked to working-class characters like the Northumberland miner or the Yorkshire weaver. With the decline of industrialization, today northern English is becoming linked to 'honesty, resilience and a sense of humour in the face of adversity' (p. 36); in addition, the actual features that are enregistered as 'northern' have changed over time.

Dominic Watt and Carmen Llamas focus on the Scottish–English border in 'Identifying Places: The Role of Borders' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 191–214), and how 'the distributions of linguistic forms ... correlate with identity factors' (p. 192). More specifically, they report on their work on voice-onset times (VOT) in plosives in several locations on both sides of the border. VOT is significantly shorter in the Scottish localities but also differs from east (shorter) to west (longer) and corresponds with attitudinal data as part of a larger 'mosaic of interconnections between language, attitudes, and identities' (p. 209) in this part of Britain. Also straddling the border, Sylvie Hancil examines 'Final *But* in Northern Englishes' (again) (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 191–211), this time in Tyneside and in Scotland (see also Hofmockel above). She claims that 'the contrastive value is dramatically losing ground in the northern part of the country' (p. 202) and that *but* has acquired intersubjective meanings instead; also, this process seems to be more advanced in Scotland—however, in the absence of actual diachronic data this conclusion seems a conjecture at best.

For the north-west, Sandra Jansen presents 'External and Internal Factors in a Levelling Process: Prevocalic (r) in Carlisle English' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 111–33), where taps are becoming increasingly rare (they are being replaced by RP approximants). Taps are retained by working-class speakers, especially intervocalically, whereas a position after consonants seems to have led to early loss. On the other coast, Michael Pearce gives some insights into 'The Linguistic Landscape of North-East England' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 61–81) and finds that enregistered features of the local dialect are 'surprisingly infrequent' (p. 61) in shop signs or names, but where they do occur (e.g. *reet* for 'right', *toon* for 'town', or local lexemes like *canny* or *mackem*), they are used by small businesses 'to index working-class values of sociability, humour, solidarity and tradition' (p. 78). Interestingly, Pearce suggests these occurrences overall might be rare because of the high ethnolinguistic vitality of the variety, which is not felt to be under threat, 'so its use in the visual domain is not felt to be a particular priority' (p. 78).

Warren Maguire describes 'Variation and Change in the Realisation of /r/ in an Isolated Northumbrian Dialect' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 87–103), namely in the very small community of islanders on Holy Island

(Lindisfarne). Uvular /r/, once ‘a pronunciation which was synonymous with [the] region’ (p. 87) of Northumberland and north Durham, is today hardly encountered anywhere anymore (although the earlier questionnaire-based studies may have overemphasized the frequency of this feature). Data from Holy Island (a community of about 180 speakers) show that ‘the Northumbrian Burr [i.e. uvular /r/] was a common feature of ... most speakers in the early 1970s ... but that [it] is entirely absent in the speech of people born in the 1960s’ (p. 94). As in Carlisle, younger speakers use the RP approximant instead, although [ʋ] is also increasingly attested—a clear case of dialect levelling, if not dialect death. Julia Snell discusses ‘Enregisterment, Indexicality and the Social Meaning of *Howay*: Dialect and Identity in North-East England’ (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 301–24)—*howay* (roughly meaning ‘come on’) is found both in regional and national newspapers in references to north-eastern celebrities or football, but also indexes northern working-class life more indirectly, specifically negative views of working-class masculinity (in her words, indexing ‘a sexist lout who lacks regard for social decorum’, p. 319). In face-to-face interactions (of schoolchildren), *howay* was mostly used in situations where authority and fair play were appealed to, and it is thus being reinterpreted as an index of (working-class) toughness and egalitarianism—potentially two sides of the same coin. Also for Tyneside (and, incidentally, also for South Armagh in Northern Ireland), Karen P. Corrigan makes a (surely uncontroversial) plea for using ‘Corpora for Regional and Social Analysis’ (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 107–27) such as DECTE, or the National Folklore Collection’s South Armagh Corpus (based on archival sources), even if they were not originally compiled with sociolinguistic or quantitative variationist questions in mind. Staying in the area, Isabelle Buchstaller, Anne Krause, Anja Auer, and Stefanie Otte discuss ‘Levelling across the Life-Span?: Tracing the FACE Vowel in Panel Data from the North East of England’ (*JSoc* 21[2017] 3–33). In Tyneside, the FACE-vowel is traditionally /ɪə/, now indexed as working-class, and also linked to friendliness and hospitality. FACE is monophthongized quite widely; this is the supralocal pan-northern norm (indexing ‘modern Northerners’, p. 9), but RP norms also come into play, linking polite usage with overt prestige. Changes over the lifespan that the authors observe in their six subjects may be due to pressures of the marketplace, dialect loyalty, or actual changes in the underlying grammar. Somehow linked to this, Marie Møller Jensen discusses ‘Education, Class and Vernacular Awareness on Tyneside’ (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 215–44). With the help of questionnaires, Møller Jensen finds that one group of informants behaves in an unexpected manner: some older females with little education self-identify as ‘middle-class’ and believe they use no local features, but are in fact best at identifying them. The author claims that these speakers ‘are acutely aware of which features are connected with the Tyneside vernacular so that they can avoid them in an attempt to fit into the middle-class category despite their low educational attainment’ (p. 238)—perhaps a case of Labovian hypercorrection.

Martin Gill looks at the depiction of the Middlesbrough dialect in ‘“Goodbye, Sweet England”: Language, Nation and Normativity in

Popular British News Media' (in Tieken-Boon van Ostade and Percy, eds., pp. 255–72) in a news story where local schoolchildren are berated for using non-standard language (portrayed as 'a liability, something unclean picked up in the streets . . . lazy, sloppy, incorrect, rude, [not] good manners' (p. 265)—the list does go on), a teacher is trying to 'uphold' the norms, and young children quickly learn that correcting others also confers social capital, and may even be seen as a moral duty; a sociolinguist who intervenes is denounced, showing how little actual understanding of linguistic variation there still is in popular British media.

For York, a bit like a best-of, Sali Tagliamonte summarizes her research on three features of York English in 'Changing Places: Tracking Innovation and Obsolescence across Generations' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 15–37), the variable (-ing), past tense *come*, and definite article reduction (DAR), stressing that 'each phenomenon has its own story' (p. 32): DAR shows a 'visible upswing' for young adults, who increasingly identify with local norms. Past-tense *come* is retained mostly by men, whereas (-ing) is not distinguished by sex, is frequent and stable (and of course not particularly local). Kate Burland examines the distinctive variety spoken in the Yorkshire town of Royston, which has historical links with the Black Country (near Birmingham), in 'Where the Black Country Meets "Black Barnsley": Dialect Variation and Identity in an Ex-Mining Community of Barnsley' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 234–57). In this community, 'three successive generations have resisted convergence to pan-regional phonological norms' (p. 234), in particular to the supraregional monophthongal forms in FACE and GOAT. In the three generations investigated, all speakers have retained diphthongal forms in these vowels, without visible attrition, and 'there is a clear sense from younger speakers that Royston has a separate identity' (p. 252) from surrounding Yorkshire communities. Fiona Douglas reports on collecting up-to-date local language materials in 'Using Archives to Conduct Collaborative Research on Language and Region' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 128–46) by engaging museum visitors with exhibits in the Leeds Archive of Vernacular Culture, where 'visitors often spontaneously begin to discuss and reminisce with each other' (p. 139); different methods, including individual and group data-collection strategies, have proved successful in yielding linguistically rich data. Sam Kirkham investigates 'Ethnicity and Phonetic Variation in Sheffield English Liquids' (*JIPA* 47[2017] 17–35), in particular the dark /l/ of Anglo speakers, and the clear /l/ of Asian speakers, which also correlate with their /r/ qualities. Rather than straight L1-influence, Kirkham proposes that clear /l/ may have become 'part of the phonetic repertoire of British Asian English, which is then acquired as a native language variety by second-generation speakers' (p. 30). Paul Cooper finds the Yorkshire dialect more generally ' "Turtlely Amazing": The Enregisterment of "Yorkshire" Dialect and the Possibility of GOAT Fronting as a Newly Enregistered Feature' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 348–67)—the title really says it all! GOAT-fronting is stereotyped for Hull, and is commodified there (*err nerr* for 'oh no', *Nerth perl* for 'North pole' or *fern curl* for 'phone call'—spot the mistakes if you will). However, there are some indications also from online surveys that this feature may be spreading to other areas of

Yorkshire, and may be becoming part of an enregistered repertoire of Yorkshire dialect more generally.

For Liverpool, Patrick Honeybone, Kevin Watson, and Sarah van Eyndhoven claim that 'Lenition and T-to-R are Differently Salient: The Representation of Competing Realisations of /t/ in Liverpool English Dialect Literature' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 83–107), although in phonological theory both features are 'context-determined phenomena which involve phonological processes' (p. 102). However, they seem to differ (if you subscribe to lexical phonology) in that T-to-R 'shows hallmarks of early phonology and Liverpool Lenition hallmarks of late phonology' (p. 103): T-to-R is word-specific, involves a categorical change (rather than a gradient one), is not sensitive to speech-rate, and does not involve the creation of novel sounds. 'Early' processes thus seem to be more noticeable to speakers, and thus more salient, even if both are equally local. Staying with Liverpool, Marten Juskan compares 'Scouse NURSE and Northern HAPPY: Vowel Change in Liverpool English' (in Beal and Hancil, eds., pp. 135–66). In fact, young speakers use the NURSE-SQUARE merger more than older speakers, probably linked to their more positive attitude towards Liverpool and its variety, but tend to use a laxer HAPPY-vowel (moving away from the local tense variant). However, this is probably linked to the perception of HAPPY-tensing as RP, and thus southern; instead, the use of 'ultra-lax variants of HAPPY [serve speakers] to distance themselves from the South of England' (p. 158) and to align themselves with a supraregional northern form.

For Greater Manchester, Erik Schleef traces 'Social Meanings across Listener Groups: When Do Social Factors Matter?' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 28–59). More specifically, he looks at T-glottaling, one of the features that is spreading like wildfire (historically, it was only found in the south-east). It is thus age-, style-, and class-graded in Manchester, especially in intervocalic position. Interestingly, glottaling is heard as less articulate, less prestigious, less posh, less refined, and less rich, but also as more informal, gregarious, young, and urban. It is in particular linked to 'an easy-going, relaxed lifestyle' (p. 46) but not to toughness or criminality. Also, T-glottaling seems to be particularly associated with Manchester, perhaps via that city's (image of a) working-class character. Staying with Manchester, Maciej Baranowski claims that 'Class Matters: The Sociolinguistics of GOOSE and GOAT in Manchester English' (*LVC* 29[2017] 301–39). Whereas GOOSE-fronting (attested since the beginning of the twentieth century in Manchester) shows no social differentiation, GOAT-fronting (more exactly: fronting of the nucleus of this glide) looks like a change from above, 'brought from outside' (p. 301), presumably from southern England. It is much less advanced than GOOSE, appears to be more recent, and shows much more differentiation between social and ethnic groups: white, upper-middle-class women lead this change, working-class speakers do not participate yet.

For Norfolk, Christopher Joby continues his investigation of 'Regional Variation in Early Modern English: The Case of the Third-Person Present Tense Singular Verb Ending in Norfolk Correspondence' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 338–66), especially at the end of the seventeenth century, the 'final stages of -*th* recession in East Anglian English' (p. 338). On the basis of 117 letters from twelve informants, Joby finds very little evidence of zero-marking (today the traditional East Anglian variant). Instead, like in other varieties HAVE, DO and SAY retain <-th> the longest, but the social distribution seems to be more complicated: religion plays a role, and there are some striking outliers. Clearly, more studies are called for.

Moving to the metropolis, Stephen Levey, Susan Fox, and Laura Katronic provide 'A Big City Perspective on *Come/Came* Variation: Evidence from London, U.K.' (*EWW* 38[2017] 181–210) based on data from the *Linguistic Innovators* corpus (working-class adolescents in inner city and outer London), also taking into account non-Anglo speakers. The authors find that 'preterite *come* is strongly associated ... with Anglo speakers' (p. 195), whereas minority ethnic children use it much less—presumably because they learn it as a peer-group feature as adolescents (if at all), not as a traditional dialect feature from their parents. Based on similar materials, Ignacio M. Palacios uncovers the patterns of another very frequent non-standard feature, 'Negative Concord in the Language of British Adults and Teenagers' (*EWW* 38[2017] 153–80): teenagers use negative concord [NC] more than adults; they also use a wider variety of NC patterns (presumably because they use it more), and the function seems to be 'on some occasions ... to heighten a negative meaning' (p. 175) although it is often also simply equivalent to single negatives. For the London Asian community, Devyani Sharma discovers 'Scalar Effects of Social Networks on Language Variation' (*LVC* 29[2017] 393–418): network qualities (cultural and linguistic ethnicity) seem to be more culturally contingent, whereas the diversity of the network structure (e.g. how many Indian persons a speaker interacts with) seems to exert a more general effect on accent (and language) repertoires: speakers with more ethnic ties use more postalveolar /t/ (which in the youngest generation has become a stereotypical ethnolinguistic marker of 'Southallian', p. 413); speakers with more transnational Indian ties in their networks use Punjabi more; and speakers with a more diverse network have a larger accent repertoire, where they either switch wholesale between lects, or alternate between one pure lect and hybrid mixing.

For the very south-west of (or even off) England, Emma Moore and Paul Carter report that '"The land steward wouldn't have a woman farmer": The Interaction between Language, Life Trajectory and Gender in an Island Community' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 258–80). On the Isles of Scilly, education has traditionally (and ideologically) played a large part, and the authors show that this is reflected in speakers' TRAP and BATH vowels: mainland-educated speakers have a TRAP/BATH split much like RP, whereas Scilly-educated speakers show more overlap. In both groups, women are moving towards the standard norm more, whereas 'the oppositional behaviour of the Scilly-educated men suggests that they are orienting to a quite different Scillonian identity type ... [linked to] seafaring activities or local trades' (p. 267), and local island knowledge.

Linking sociolinguistics and (material) cultural studies, Allison Burkette examines how 'To Start a Fire: The Material Effect on Vocabulary' (*AS* 92[2017] 321–39), on the basis of British and American linguistic atlas projects: *kindling, sticks, faggot wood, firewood, morning wood* (and of course a long tail of other responses, as usual) are British terms, whereas *lightwood, kindling,* *pine*, or *fatwood* are found in America. As can be seen from the list, there is only very little overlap between the British and the American terms, and crucially the reference differs (Britain: small sticks and shrubs, America: resinous pine-wood). *Pine, fat pine, pitch pine*, or *rich pine* are all terms in particularly used in the Midland area, also known as the American (longleaf) pine belt. Perhaps not surprisingly, knowledge of these terms is not active any longer, but atlas survey data, according to Burkette, 'can act as a kind of repository of cultural knowledge' (p. 334), in this case of how to start a fire. And this already moves us to work on North America, starting with Canada.

For Newfoundland, Sandra Clarke discusses 'Local vs. Supralocal: Preserving Language and Identity in Newfoundland' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 65–86): although some local features seem to be undergoing dialect levelling, a closer analysis reveals that, for example, clear postvocalic /l/ is retained as the prestige variant by older speakers of Irish ancestry, especially in formal contexts, whereas lenited /t/ ('slit-fricative /t/'), also of Irish origin, is losing out to supralocal T-flapping. By contrast, TH-stopping and H-deletion have become iconic, salient, stereotyped Newfoundland features; in particular, TH-stopping indexes 'masculine working-class identity' (p. 81), whereas H-dropping (the only feature of these four that can be traced back to English south-western influence) epitomizes 'bay identity' (i.e. rural outport communities *vs.* urban St. John), 'receives overt commentary . . . is the butt of jokes . . . and is exploited by dialect performances' (p. 82).

Over on the mainland, on the basis of their data from the Toronto English Archive, Cathleen Waters and Sali A. Tagliamonte ask, 'Is One Innovation Enough? Leaders, Covariation, and Language Change' (*AS* 92[2017] 23–40)—the real question is whether the same speakers are leading several changes (short answer: No). This is particularly interesting because the changes investigated (quotative BE LIKE, intensifiers *so, really*, modal HAVE TO, stative HAVE, and general extenders) have similar social profiles, whereas the individuals at the forefront of these changes differ. Speaking of general extenders [GEs], Derek Denis discusses 'The Development of *and stuff* in Canadian English: A Longitudinal Study of Apparent Grammaticalization' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 157–85). His data from over a hundred years in apparent time show that *and stuff* has become the majority variant, that longer GEs have become shorter (thus *or something like that* has become *or something*), and that *and stuff* has bleached semantically. However, there is no phonetic reduction, no decategorialization, and no pragmatic shift, thus no grammaticalization *strictu sensu*.

For a lexical feature, John Considine asks 'Parkade: One Canadianism or Two Americanisms?' (*AS* 92[2017] 281–97)—answer: the latter, because it is first attested in the US from 1911 onwards meaning 'strip of grassed land', and then develops into 'parking lot' from the 1930s, whereas the meaning 'parking garage' only appears in the 1950s, again first in the US, then in Canada (actually promoted by the Hudson Bay Company, thus coming to refer exclusively to 'multistorey parking garages' in the Canadian context). If you are interested in strange linguistic facts, it might also tickle your fancy that in southern Africa, *parkade* now refers to a building that combines office space and a car park.

Thomas Kettig asks you to 'Now Say "Ah": Internal Factors of Shifting and the English Low Vowel Space' (in Louviot and Delesse, eds., pp. 151–74) and shows how eModE low vowels changed in PDE varieties—this is an interesting overview rarely found elsewhere for RP, AmE, Boston E, New York City E, the Northern Cities Shift, and the Canadian Shift (CS) (p. 160). Kettig also proposes that the CS may have started with the lowering of /æ/, rather than the lowering of /ɛ/, and argues that Labov's chain shift principles explain the historical and present-day shifts well—provided /æ/ is classified as phonologically non-peripheral. Continuing on from lowered /æ/, Thomas Kettig and Bodo Winter investigate 'Producing and Perceiving the Canadian Vowel Shift: Evidence from a Montreal Community' (*LVC* 29[2017] 79–100), in particular in Jewish Montreal English. The authors suggest that (at least for these speakers) 'the movement of /ɛ/ is still in full force even as /æ/ has fully stabilized' (p. 88); young women lead in this shift. However, 'even speakers who are leading the change ... exhibit only minor trends toward altered perception' (p. 80), indicating that perception does not directly mirror speakers' own production, but perhaps community values heard around them.

Over in the west, Phoebe Wong and Molly Babel succeed at a 'Perceptual Identification of Talker Ethnicity in Vancouver English' (*JSoc* 21[2017] 603–28), or rather their participants do. Chinese, East Indian, or white Canadian speakers are quite well identified by their participants; of course, 'experience and familiarity with the relevant accents play an important role' (p. 604), but recognition is stable and reliable, despite earlier claims that there are no stable ethnolinguistic varieties in Canadian cities. However, the authors do not tell us (yet) which features contribute to (the perception of) these varieties—surely room for more research!

For AmE more generally, Ulrike Stange claims ' "You're so not going to believe this": The Use of GenX *so* in Constructions with Future *going to* in American English' (*AS* 92[2017] 487–524)—at least in soap operas, young women use *so going to* particularly frequently (although they use the alternative intensifiers *definitely* and *certainly* more), and *so* is particularly frequent with negation (as in the title). The short diachrony [2001–12] also shows that *so* increases until 2008, and then decreases again. Whether this mirrors a real trend in language, we do not know.

Cynthia G. Clopper, Jane F. Mitsch, and Terrin M. Tamati find 'Effects of Phonetic Reduction and Regional Dialect on Vowel Production' (*JPhon* 60[2017] 38–59) in speakers of Northern and Midland AmE: in contexts of reduction (easy words, second mentions, and especially in plain speech) more extreme sociolinguistic variants are produced. Presumably, 'easy contexts for the listener allow for more extreme social indexing without sacrificing communication' (p. 39).

Zack Jones, Qingyang Yan, Laura Wagner, and Cynthia G. Clopper investigate 'The Development of Dialect Classification across the Lifespan' (*JPhon* 60[2017] 20–37)—not surprisingly, dialect perception abilities develop incrementally with age, but perhaps the most interesting finding is that 'in the teenage years (between 15 and 16 years) ... adult-like abilities were reached' (p. 20) in distinguishing between the four dialect areas presented. In particularly, New England speakers and Southern speakers were classified separately, whereas Midland and Northern speakers tended to be classified together—presumably because the north 'has not been fully enregistered . . . as a separate variety' (p. 35). Looking at even younger children, Erica Beck describes 'The Effects of Exposure on Awareness and Discrimination of Regional Accents by Five- and Six-Year Old Children' (in de Vogelaer and Katerbow, eds., *Acquiring Sociolinguistic Variation*, pp. 43–63), which is smaller than expected: apparently, these small children can already generally discriminate between regional accents, and associate accents with geographical places with 'no advantage of long-term exposure to regional variation in evidence' (p. 57).

Tyler Kendall and Valerie Fridland discover 'Regional Relationships among the Low Vowels of U.S. English: Evidence from Production and Perception' (*LVC* 29[2017] 245–71) as they undergo either the Northern Cities Shift, the Southern Shift, or the Canadian (and Western/Californian) Shift. The authors quantify the relative positions of the low vowels, and find that speakers of these dialects nevertheless tend to preserve the distance between /æ/ and /a/ and also perceive these vowels similarly across dialect areas, perhaps because perception is mediated by system-internal relationships.

For New York City, Shonna Trinch and Edward Snajdr read 'What the Signs Say: Gentrification and the Disappearance of Capitalism without Distinction in Brooklyn' (*JSoc* 21[2017] 64–89)—*signs* literally referring to shop signs. They find that traditional shop signs tend to be dense in text, target customers of lower social classes, and signal friendliness and local ownership, or, in the words of the authors, 'capitalism without distinction' (p. 64). On the other hand, the new signs of gentrification tend not to advertise their wares or services explicitly, thus are rather laconic and cryptic, and also use historical or literary references indexing sophistication or worldliness—they are 'distinction-making signage' (p. 74), signalling intellectual exclusivity and/or actual exclusion, as accelerating gentrification is remaking Brooklyn.

Kelly Berkson, Stuart Davis, and Alyssa Struckler ask: 'What Does Incipient /ay/-Raising Look Like? A Response to Josef Fruehwald' (*Language* 93[2017] e181–e191), based on data from a college-age speaker from Fort Wayne, Indiana, who has incipient /ay/-raising 'where the condition environment is purely phonetic' (p. e181), i.e. before phonetically voiceless consonants, but not in pre-flap diphthongs. Since this phase seems to be short, and easy to miss, perhaps linguists just have to be in the right place at the right time. Josef Fruehwald accepts that 'it is plausible and probable that there was a period of incipient phonetically conditioned raising in Philadelphia' (p. e192) before phonologization, in his response to Berkson et al. (*Language* 93[2017] e192–e197). Apart from this debate on /ay/ above, Josef Fruehwald also muses on 'Generations, Lifespans, and the Zeitgeist' (*LVC* 29[2017] 1–27): in apparent and real-time studies of change, researchers have included the speaker's date of birth, their age at the time of recording, and (obviously) the date of recording. Using two-dimensional tensor product smooths (a statistical model for nonlinear, 'wiggly' data), Fruehwald finds in the Philadelphia Neighborhood Corpus (which contains data from 1973 to 2012 of speakers born between 1889 and 1998) that there is only 'weak evidence for lifespan effects [but] robust generational effects' (p. 1), for example for pre-voiceless /

ay/-raising, /aw/-raising, and the pause filler *um* (which is replacing *uh*, apparently not just in Philadelphia). 'Zeitgeist', i.e. the time of the interview, may play a small (but interesting) role too: middle-aged and older men change /ow/ 'in the opposite direction from the rest of the speech community, but only during the 1980s' (p. 17)—although Fruehwald does not say what the zeitgeist in this instance actually is, clearly leaving room for a more ethnographic study. On the same phenomenon of (ay), but further inland, José Ignacio Hualde, Tatiana Luchkina, and Christopher D. Eager describe 'Canadian Raising in Chicagoland: The Production and Perception of a Marginal Contrast' (*JPhon* 60[2017] 15–44), namely exactly before flapped /t/ and /d/ (e.g. *writer* vs. *rider*), where (ay) is produced with a higher, more centralized nucleus and a higher, more fronted glide before /t/-flaps. However, hearers apparently have difficulties perceiving this marginal contrast.

For Pittsburgh, Barbara Johnstone introduces us to 'Characterological Figures and Expressive Style in the Enregisterment of a Linguistic Variety' (in Montgomery and Moore, eds., pp. 238–300), the figures (and actual talking dolls) of the Yappin' Yinzer. They are white, working-class, 'unsophisticated and somewhat backward in style' (p. 289), they can (and do) speak freely, 'using casual, non-standard, regionally marked speech forms . . . telling people off, gossiping and yelling . . . they are both oppositional and powerless' (p. 295), but in this they also convey authenticity, 'realness', and are 'people who are not putting on elaborate performances of self' (p. 296). In the very drastically commodified dolls this linguistic (and extralinguistic) style is clearly linked to a specific (white, working-class) way of life in Pittsburgh.

Moving us to a little island bordering the Mid-Atlantic and the South, Natalie Schilling investigates 'Smith Island English: Past, Present, and Future—and What Does it Tell Us about the Regional, Temporal, and Social Patterning of Language Variation and Change?' (*AS* 92[2017] 176–203). If this sounds familiar, it is because it is: data from this small island community at the border of several dialect areas is being re-studied (after 1985 and 2000 also in 2015), adding real-time information to apparent time. Smith Island English has become more distinctive over time rather than levelled, even though younger speakers also add more general AmE features (like quotative BE LIKE, discourse marker LIKE, or HRT). Ironically, this dialect concentration does not hold for the iconic raised /aʊ/, which is one of the few features that are disappearing. However, overall the sense of community actually seems to have increased through more contact with the mainland, showing 'how strongly social meanings can shape the course of dialect change' (p. 200).

The South proper is of course characterized by the Southern Shift, in particular by the monophthongization of (ay), and Aaron J. Dinkin and Robin Dodsworth discuss 'Gradience, Allophony, and Chain Shifts' (*LVC* 29[2017] 101–27). They propose that realizations of (ay) (monophthongization is disfavoured before voiceless consonants) should be situated on a continuum in the inland South (where the Southern Shift originated), whereas outside this core area 'PRICE and PRIZE are more discretely separated' (p. 101)—presumably as a result of diffusion, rather than transmission, of this change. Robin Dodsworth and Richard A. Benton link 'Social Network Cohesion and the Retreat from Southern Vowels in Raleigh' (*LSoc* 46[2017] 371–405), using different network models (cohesive blocking, Quadratic Assignment Procedure regression). They show that proximity to Raleigh's urban core promotes retention of features of the Southern Shift, and network similarity between speakers correlates with linguistic similarity, leading to the observable widening gap between white-collar professionals (who avoid Southern linguistic variants) and the more traditional blue-collar speakers. Staying with Raleigh, Jon Forrest investigates 'The Dynamic Interaction between Lexical and Contextual Frequency: A Case Study of (ING)' (*LVC* 29[2017] 129–56), and indeed lexical frequency has a strong (leniting) effect on the realization of (ING), and interacts in interesting ways with the known phonetic and word-class variables.

Much further inland, Katie Carmichael links 'Displacement and Local Linguistic Practices: R-Lessness in Post-Katrina Greater New Orleans' (*JSoc* 21[2017] 696–719). Although overall in the South non-rhoticity is disappearing, in New Orleans 'r-lessness is a salient linguistic feature tied to local place-based identity' (p. 696), but is linked in particular to speakers' pre-Katrina locations—displacement after this hurricane does not seem to have had a measurable effect on their language practices.

A host of studies has reached us this year dealing with the West, due to two volumes out on *Speech in the Western States* (volume 1 actually came out last year—our deep-felt apologies for the delay!), edited by Valerie Fridland, Tyler Kendall, Betsy E. Evans, and Alicia Beckford Wassink. The first of these (Fridland et al., eds. [2016]) concentrates on *The Coastal States*, the second (Fridland et al., eds. [2017]) on the *Mountain West*, and the overarching topic is the California Vowel Shift (CVS), consisting of the COT-CAUGHT merger, lowering and backing of the short front vowels, and the fronting of BOOT, PUT, BOAT, and BUT. The question all contributions across these two volumes ask is how far the CVS spreads into the wider West. The CVS also shapes the self-perception of Californians, and is consistently associated with Southern California, as Dan Villarreal points out in ' "Do I sound like a valley girl to you?": Perceptual Dialectology and Language Attitudes in California' (in Fridland et al., eds. [2016], pp. 55–76). There seems to be a competition between Bay Area speakers (associated with education and correctness) and Southern Californian speakers, both claiming their area as central and Californian-sounding, while Central Valley speakers are more associated with rurality, or were even confused with non-Californians, perhaps testimony to 'the common erasure of this region' (p. 72). Talking of Valley Girls, outside this collection, Teresa Pratt and Annette D'Onofrio examine 'Jaw Setting and the California Vowel Shift in Parodic Performance' (*LSoc* 46[2017] 283–312), relating to the stereotyped personae of the Valley Girl and the Surfer Dude, who (in addition to using linguistic features like discourse marker LIKE, words like *sick* or *rad*, HRT, creaky voice, and of course the CVS), are also prominently portrayed (e.g. in films, TV series and other visual media) with open-mouth jaw setting (slightly open mouth with curled lip, or wide-open mouth with protruded jaw), showing that enregisterment is also, like, embodied. For a syntactic phenomenon, Bonnie Krejci and Katherine Hilton claim that 'There's Three Variants: Agreement Variation in Existential *There* Constructions' (*LVC* 29[2017] 187–204), namely plural agreement *there are*, non-agreement with the full form *there is*, and contracted *there's* (as in the title). The striking result from their study based on a corpus of Californian English is that contracted *there's* is used differently from the full non-agreement form: it is used more by younger speakers, is not as strongly correlated with (lack of) education, and does not match the typical profile of a stable, stigmatized feature, which overall seems to show its 'relative social unmarkedness' (p. 196)—surely a result relevant beyond California.

Beyond the big cities, Annette D'Onofrio, Penelope Eckert, Robert J. Podesva, Teresa Pratt, and Janneke Van Hofwegen investigate 'The Low Vowels in California's Central Valley' (back in Fridland et al., eds. [2016], pp. 11–32), where the COT–CAUGHT merger is spreading by raising COT (not lowering CAUGHT, as in the cities), and as BAT is retracted it 'is left as the lowest vowel in the system' (p. 21). Also, there seems to be a north–south difference in the Central Valley in the spread of these changes, and the northern area seems to be more similar to Oregon and extend into the Northwest. This is also the direction where Amanda Cardoso, Lauren Hall-Lew, Yova Kementchedjhieva, and Ruaridh Purse are taking us, 'Between California and the Pacific Northwest: The Front Lax Vowels in San Francisco English' (pp. 33–54), a variety surprisingly not much studied so far. The authors concentrate on BET and BAT, and find that San Franciscan speakers raise these vowels before /g/ (i.e. as BEG or BAG), although not as strikingly as in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest (see below). This movement is in counterdirection to the CVS, where non-nasal BAT lowers, as we have just seen. On the other hand, the effect of the nasal is much stronger even in San Francisco; this city thus seems to take part in both patterns (CVS with the nasal split of BAT/BAN, and pre-velar raising, or perhaps simply the absence of lowering) to some degree.

Up north (a bit), Kara Becker, Anna Aden, Katelyn Best, and Haley Jacobson find 'Variation in West Coast English: The Case of Oregon' (pp. 107–34); their Oregonian speakers participate in BOOT- and BOAT-fronting; 60 per cent have the COT–CAUGHT merger, and there is some BAT-retraction, perhaps because the CVS is 'making inroads in Oregon' (p. 116). However, Oregonians also raise and front both BEG and BAG, aligning this state clearly with the wider Northwest. In terms of perception, Oregonians see themselves widely as having 'no' accent, in particular in contradistinction to California. Going back further in time, Jason McLarty, Tyler Kendall, and Charlie Farrington are 'Investigating the Development of the Contemporary Oregonian English Vowel System' (pp. 135–57), comparing speakers from Willamette Valley with *DARE* recordings. While they document very little velar raising in younger speakers in contrast to older ones, but closer alignment with the CVS, the starkest differences appear with the archival speakers, who already have the COT–CAUGHT merger, but show less BOOT-fronting, no BAT-retraction, and only a nascent nasal split. In addition, contemporary speakers have overlapping nuclei for PUT and COT, which 'could perhaps be a vocalic pattern that is unique to Oregon' (p. 153). Alicia Beckford Wassink reports on 'The Vowels of Washington State' (pp. 77–105), where she observes fronting of BOOT, the advancing COT–CAUGHT merger, and—you probably waited for it—pre-velar raising of BAG and BEG, but none of the other elements of the CVS. Particularly interesting is the difference between the urban (liberal) west (which is more advanced in many of these changes), and the more rural (and conservative) areas east of the Cascade mountain range. In addition, a receding feature seems to be (r)-insertion (e.g. *Wa-r-shington*, or *squa-r-sh*), all combining to what it means to 'sound Washingtonian' (p. 98).

For the sparsely settled Mountain West, Leora Bar-El, Laura Felton Rosulek, and Lisa Sprowls look at 'Montana English and Its Place in the West' (in Fridland et al., eds. [2017], pp. 107–38), another under-studied variety (and region more generally). They show that Montanans 'share many vocalic features of the West' (p. 107), in particular the low back merger, BOOT-fronting, BAG-raising (though this is inconsistent across speakers) and BAT-retraction, but not BOAT-fronting. In addition, there is some evidence of the PEN–PIN merger, not documented for the other regions. Perceptually, speakers divide Montana into east vs. west, but do not consider Montana English unique within the region, but part of a larger Northwest.

Moving south a bit, David Bowie traces the 'Early Development of the Western Vowel System in Utah' (pp. 83–105), which also has many features of the CVS: the COT–CAUGHT merger, fronted BOOT and BOOK, and perhaps BUT, lowering of BIT and BET, and raising of BOT, but also some pre-velar raising (especially BING and BAG). Perhaps the most striking result of his diachronic and apparent-time study is the stability of the system (admittedly, based on LDS conference sermons from 1940 and 2010, i.e. rather formal speech by church elders), so perhaps 'the seeds of these now fairly widespread Western features were imported from elsewhere with the earliest settlers to the region' (p. 99). Also in Utah, outside this collection (and going beyond church elders), David Eddington and Michael Turner are 'In Search of Cowboy B: Bilabial Implosives in American English' (*AS* 92[2017] 41–51), i.e. [ɓ], anecdotally found in the speech of some 'rural, blue-collar Westerners' (p. 42), especially in emphatic speech. Since laboratory contexts seem to inhibit the production of implosive B (informants seem to become '[ɓ] self-conscious' (p. 42) and do not produce this sound), the authors propose another measure to detect them, full vocal fold vibration during closure (achieved by lowering the glottis during the closure phase—do not try this at home!).

Cory Holland and Tara Brandenburg move 'Beyond the Front Range: The Coloradan Vowel Space' (in Fridland et al., eds. [2017], pp. 9–30), where speakers show increasing influence of the CVS over (apparent) time, perhaps with the exception of BOOK and BUT, which are retracted rather than fronted. The authors also relate their findings to speakers' identification with a rural vs. urban lifestyle, which constitutes 'a salient political and social divide in Colorado' (p. 9), and for these rural-oriented speakers presumably back-vowel fronting is associated more with a Midwestern rural, farming lifestyle than with 'distant urban California' (p. 26).

Further to the south, Susan Brumbaugh and Christian Koops report on 'Vowel Variation in Albuquerque, New Mexico' (pp. 31–57), where English is still a 'relative newcomer to the region' (p. 32) and bilingualism is longstanding. Despite this recency, the COT–CAUGHT merger seems to be well established in both Hispanic and Anglo speakers. In addition, Anglo speakers (in particular young women) also use parts of the CVS, with the exception of

BIT-lowering and BUT-fronting. Perhaps this is related to BUT-retraction reported for Colorado above. Overall, what is certainly most striking is the split along ethnic lines, such that 'the Western vowel features . . . are clearly more typical of the speech of Anglos than of the speech of Hispanics' (p. 49). For 'Northern Arizona Vowels' (pp. 59–82), Lauren Hall-Lew, Mirjam Eiswirth, Mary-Caitlyn Valentinsson, and William Cotter hypothesize that speakers are shifting from an earlier Southern Vowel Shift to the CVS, and there is indeed 'suggestive evidence' (p. 67) that young speakers and/or women lead the change in the direction of the CVS more generally. In addition, BAIT also seems to be raising, 'perhaps pointing to the beginnings of a new sound change' (p. 73) in Arizona (parallel with the Inland West and perhaps the Pacific Northwest).Valerie Fridland and Tyler Kendall discuss 'Speech in the Silver State' (pp. 139–64), i.e. Nevada—where even today only about a quarter of the population was born in the state. Nevadans also show some western features: they have the COT–CAUGHT merger (or near-merger), pre-nasal raising for /æ/, combined with non-nasal retraction—all promoted by young females, and quite possibly 'the large California migration into Nevada brought these shifting vowels with them' (p. 151). Speakers also front BOOT and BOAT, and /ɛ/-retraction might also be beginning. In addition, there seems to be recessive pre-velar raising, still present in older speakers—possibly, the shift to a modern western system occurred in the middle of the twentieth century. In sum, all these contributions show that the CVS is clearly not restricted to California, and should therefore perhaps be renamed the 'Western Vowel Pattern', as the editors point out in the conclusion (p. 165); pre-velar raising is more widespread than previously thought, and there may be some new changes not documented so far—clearly leaving much to be done for future studies!

Turning to studies on ethnicity, in an important contribution this year Jonathan Rosa and Nelson Flores call for 'Unsettling Race and Language: Toward a Raciolinguistic Perspective' (*LSoc* 46[2017] 621–47); this entails understanding 'how and why these categories have been co-naturalized, and to imagine their denaturalization' (p. 621). Despite sociolinguists' efforts to debunk myths of linguistic (and cognitive) deficits of non-standard speakers, these racialized discourses seem to be alive and kicking. Rosa and Flores propose that this is due to historical and structural processes which have been institutionalized in the wake of European colonialism across the modern world. Constructing and naturalizing the concept of 'race' (importantly linked to language) could 'legitimately enslave, abject, and annihilate' (p. 624) colonial subjects, and quasi-colonial anxieties are still visible in present-day concerns about language-mixing, 'purity', or racialized non-standard language. The construction of a hegemonic white (presumably male, middle-class, heterosexual . . .) hearer has dominated the interpretation and categorization of linguistic practices until today, such that 'racialized subjects are perpetually perceived as linguistically deficient' (p. 628). Frighteningly, this stance is also deeply embedded in technologies like voice recognition, 'objective' assessment tasks, or more abstract policies (of education, employment, asylum, citizenship, migration, etc.). The relatively stable categories have emerged through racio-linguistic enregisterment, which in turn can perhaps provide an angle for linguists to investigate these contingent processes, asking 'how and why particular linguistic forms are construed as emblems of particular racial categories' (p. 634), and contest this ugly form of white supremacy hiding under the cloak of 'a formally antiracist liberal capitalist modernity' (p. 639). Take arms, sociolinguists!

Much less has been published this year on AAE (perhaps not surprisingly, given the glut of studies last year). Thomas B. Klein and Michael Adams discuss 'Continuity versus English Influence in the West African Lexicon of Gullah' (*AS* 92[2017] 107–50), revisiting Turner's 1949 *Africanisms* to look at phonological patterns not originally discussed. The authors argue that West African sounds like the palatal nasal [ɲ], absence of [ə] and [ʌ] persist in Gullah, and West African influence shows in syllable types (preferably CV, thus favouring consonant cluster reduction), whereas other features are partially restructured (like labiovelar plosives /kp/ or /gb/, nasal vowels, or word prosody). Also on a historical note, Donald Winford makes 'Some Observations on the Sources of AAVE Structure: Re-examining the Creole Connection' (in Cutler, Vrzić, and Angermeyer, eds., *Language Contact in Africa and the African Diaspora in the Americas: In Honor of John V. Singler*, pp. 203–24), which—according to Winford—shows in verbal *-s* and other features that 'point to creole influence' (p. 205). In particular, in the change from earlier non-concord *-s* throughout the paradigm to zero copula today, Winford makes the point that contact with Gullah may have played a role—especially in Georgia and South Carolina, where 'Gullah had an enduring and pervasive influence on the forms of AAVE spoken' (p. 217), and from where features (like zero copula) may then have spread first through the cotton belt, then (with the Great Migrations) to the northern cities.

The Great Migrations may also have been the underlying cause for the emergence of AAE dialect regions, as the following studies show. Based on present-day data from (yes!) Twitter, Martha Austen asks you to '"Put the groceries up": Comparing Black and White Regional Variation' (*AS* 92[2017] 298–320); she finds that *put up* (rather than *away*, as in the title) is used by white Southern speakers, but also by black speakers in a perhaps new dialect area of South and Midwest AAE. By contrast, *test over* (vs. *on*, e.g. *the test over chapter five*) has no ethnic dimension, and is used by both in parts of the South and the Midwest. This new topic of AAE regional dialects is also dealt with by David Mitchell, Marivic Lesho, and Abby Walker, who investigate 'Folk Perception of African American English Regional Variation' (*JLG* 5[2017] 1–16). Their fifty-five AAE participants essentially identified the traditional dialect areas of AmE in map-based tasks, but linked them to specific AAE features, such as terms referring to people like *shorty* (used in the Deep South), *son* (linked to the north-east, especially New York), *bro* (attributed to Ohio), or *baby*, greetings like *yo* (again northern, especially NYC), or indeed the word (urban Mid-Atlantic), but also non-rhoticity and (rarely) morphosyntactic features like *fixing to*, with strikingly different regional distributions—regional and cultural variation within AAE thus seems to be 'quite salient' (p. 13) for speakers.

Arthur K. Spears looks at another camouflaged (and in fact quite rare) feature of AAE, 'Unstressed *Been*: Past and Present in African American English' (*AS* 92[2017] 151–75)—this form is homophonous with standard white *('ve) been* and AAE stressed BIN (which, confusingly, is not always stressed) but is grammatically distinct (it can occur with adverbials, and in subordinate clauses)—this process is called 'merging' by Spears, and is a kind of camouflaging, but it is also linked to the fact that AAE is becoming more similar to StE, extending speakers' grammatical ranges and expressive efficiency—a process Spears calls 'mainstreaming'.

The acquisition of this variety is the topic of Charlie Farrington, Jennifer Renn, and Mary Kohn in 'The Relationship between Segregation and Participation in Ethnolectal Variants' (in de Vogelaer and Katerbow, eds., pp. 185–212). Their longitudinal study of forty-two(!) morphosyntactic and three phonetic features from eighty-eight African American children in the Piedmont area in North Carolina finds that 'students with more African American classmates tended to use more vernacular AAE' (p. 204)—the 'racial density' of schools is thus a significant factor in the acquisition of AAE features, the use of which seems to peak in adolescence.

Finally, we will look at studies of gender and language. Malgorzata Chalupnik, Christine Christie, and Louise Mullany trace the study of '(Im)Politeness and Gender' (in Culpeper et al., eds., pp. 517–37) from the 1970s to today, from Lakoff's deficit approach to Holmes's difference approach to Mill's emphasis on politeness as a strategy. The case studies they discuss show how today research focuses on 'how local performances of indexicalised gendered identities are inevitably constructed against a backdrop of more global expectations relating to these performances' (p. 529) and has thus come a long way from Lakoff's intuitions about what it means to 'talk like a lady'. In a special theme issue, Tommaso M. Milani and Michelle M. Lazar call for researchers to start 'Seeing from the South: Discourse, Gender and Sexuality from Southern Perspectives' (*JSoc* 21:iii[2017] 307–19)—they mean the Global South literally, but also metaphorically, i.e. 'as geo-political reality and heuristic vantage point' (p. 308), or perhaps, a multitude of points. In this sense, feminist and queer studies are also 'southern'; maybe the stance of the contributors to this special issue is best characterized here: 'all contributors inhabit a pluriversal aggregate of intersectional positions in which the privilege that accrues with hegemonic subjectivities ... is compounded by the historical oppression ... of non-normativities' (p. 312). Enough buzzwords for the year? More specifically for Britain, Charlotte Taylor asks, 'Women Are Bitchy but Men Are Sarcastic? Investigating Gender and Sarcasm' (*G&L* 11[2017] 415–45). Despite widespread perceptions, her analysis of discussion forums indicates that men do not actually use sarcasm more than women do. What differs, however, is the labelling of their behaviour (as the title already indicates): of all labels investigated, *bitchy* was 'the most gendered metapragmatic label' (p. 427), of course showing a clear female bias, whereas *make fun, sarcastic, cutting*, and *tease* were labels predominantly applied to male behaviour. In addition, *bitchy* has a more negative semantic prosody than *sarcastic*, and also questionnaire data showed that 'greater censure [is] applied to female behaviour' (p. 440) when using sarcasm. Ha!

A whole special issue of *Linguistics* this year is devoted to variation in the pronunciation of /s/. Erez Levon, Marie Maegaard, and Nicolai Pharao kick it off with their 'Introduction: Tracing the Origin of /s/ Variation' (*Linguistics* 55:v[2017] 979–92), looking at both the phonetic and the sociolinguistic side of this phenomenon. Fricative /s/ is interesting because physiological differences may be responsible for acoustic differences (a lower vs. a higher spectral peak) between male and female speakers, but this difference seems to be open to strategic manipulation by speakers: speakers may thus break away from expected patterns, and especially for men, /s/-fronting has come to be associated with gayness (via the trope of effeminacy). Sophie Holmes-Elliott and Erez Levon in addition uncover 'The Substance of Style: Gender, Social Class and Interactional Stance in /s/-Fronting in Southeast England' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 1045–72) in their investigation of speech used on two reality TV shows that stage gendered and class-based behaviour (*The Only Way Is Essex*—emblematic of lower-class east London—and *Made in Chelsea*, for (upper-)middle-class speech, and behaviour). They find that in their speakers, /s/-quality and backing correlates with gender (as expected), but even more so 'with the level of ''threat'' of a given speech activity' (p. 1045), which happens in (female) single-sex conversations more, and the conversational context, and stance, may thus mediate between global and local categories. However, the authors do not say what the local, culturally specific meaning of this 'threatening' backed /s/ would be—a shame, because we would love to know for our next visit to Chelsea (or Essex). Benjamin Munson, Kayleigh Ryherd, and Sara Kemper test 'Implicit and Explicit Gender Priming in English Lingual Sibilant Fricative Perception' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 1073–1107)—since believing that a speaker is a man or a woman reportedly impacts our identification of /s/ (vs. /ʃ/). Perhaps surprisingly, they find only a small difference, irrespective of whether the prime is a picture or more indirect (e.g. listening to sentences stereotypically associated with men or women: *My Harley will need a tune-up* vs. *Hannah took my pink coat*). Lal Zimman looks at 'Variability in /s/ among Transgender Speakers: Evidence for a Socially Grounded Account of Gender and Sibilants' (*Linguistics* 55[2017] 993–1019), more specifically among American transgender men on testosterone treatment (which affects the vocal tract physically). What is perhaps most striking is 'the tremendous variability in the acoustic output' (p. 995) of /s/, employed by these speakers for the purpose of affiliating with their gender identity (as a man, a trans man, genderqueer), gender presentation (e.g. as a regular guy, a fem, a nerdy kid, a sensitive guy, androgynous), and sexuality. The three men with the lowest /s/ means identify as straight men. Six men with intermediate /s/ frequencies identify as queer and as trans men. Those speakers who do not identify as *men* (but boys, or genderqueer) have the highest /s/ frequencies. They all 'distance themselves from hegemonic masculinity in a variety of ways' (p. 1011)—clearly /s/ plays an important symbolic role here.

Zimman also discusses the role of testosterone in this correlation more closely in 'Gender as Stylistic Bricolage: Transmasculine Voices and the Relationship between Fundamental Frequency and /s/' (*LSoc* 46[2017] 339–70). While in (almost) all speakers, the fundamental frequency of the voice deepens slowly (under the influence of testosterone), the centre of gravity for /s/ shifts only slightly. Zimman points out that 'as a trans person's gender identity is recognized publicly [e.g. by a lower voice] ... this allows for more flexibility in gender presentation' (p. 361); the /s/ quality can then be used for other purposes, for example to construct or recontextualize gender. Anna I. Corwin discusses 'Emerging Genders: Semiotic Agency and the Performance of Gender among Genderqueer Individuals' (*G&L* 11[2017] 255–77). The fifteen individuals she deals with describe their gender as 'fluid', yet in society they seem to navigate 'in and out of discrete [gender] categories they didn't necessarily believe in or endorse' (p. 260). One of them, Henry, for instance claims he is physically male now, and other indications (hormones, chest hair, low voice, snoring) are adduced as evidence of naturalized gender, but at the same time he uses less durable features like pitch, gesture, or syntax 'undoing the binary by forging a new non-normative gender' (p. 270).

For gay male subcultures, look no further than Rusty Barrett's monograph *From Drag Queens to Leathermen: Language, Gender, and Gay Male Subcultures*, collecting individual studies of his: of African American drag queens, radical faeries and their sacred music, 'bear' identities, circuit boys, barebackers, and leathermen (some of which were published individually before). As before, Barrett links the study of language, gender, and sexuality and shows how diverse (and often even contradictory) these gay subcultures are. The link to English varieties is perhaps most striking for the 'bear' identities (gay men who do not conform to normative gay beauty ideals but are rather heavy-set and hairy), who use features of Southern US working-class English ('mock hillbilly') in order to index a normative masculine identity despite their marginalization in gay culture. Barrett's discussion of masculinities in the conclusion is thus also highly interesting, since gender ideologies seem to vary significantly from subculture to subculture: drag queens perform upper-class, glamorous femininity 'with great effort and attention to detail' (p. 217), whereas for radical faeries, who feel they are naturally androgynous, 'femininity is unrestrained and freely combined with masculine signs' (p. 217—think dresses and beards). Circuit boys link masculinity to athleticism, discipline, and self-control, whereas barebackers see themselves as 'transgressive rebels who defy authority and break all rules regardless of consequences' (p. 218)—masculinity (and femininity) may thus mean very different things in different subcultures. And this concludes our overview of studies in English dialectology and sociolinguistics for the year.

10. New Englishes and Creolistics

This section covers publications which deal with one or several New Englishes as well as creolistics. After a review of books and articles concerned with varieties in general, subsequent sections present area-, country-, and variety-specific studies. Each section begins with an overview of the number of monographs, edited volumes, and articles published in 2017. In a next step, brief reviews of these texts follow.

I will start the discussion with the review of one handbook, one monograph, and nine articles. A major publication this year is *The Oxford Handbook of World Englishes*, edited by Markku Filppula, Juhani Klemola, and Devyani Sharma. It is divided into four parts and contains thirty-six chapters. Part I provides the ‘Foundations’ and begins with an ‘Introduction: World Englishes and Linguistic Theory’ (pp. 3–13) by Markku Filppula, Juhani Klemola, and Devyani Sharma. Next, Peter Trudgill comments on ‘The Spread of English’ (pp. 14–34), while Edgar W. Schneider provides an introduction to ‘Models of English in the World’ (pp. 35–57). Part II is devoted to ‘World Englishes and Linguistic Structure’ and is, in turn, divided into sections on ‘Language Structure’ and ‘Social Context’. The first contribution to ‘Language Structure’ is Christian Uffmann’s ‘World Englishes and Phonological Theory’ (pp. 63–83). Vivienne Fong considers ‘World Englishes and Syntactic and Semantic Theory’ (pp. 84–102), whereas the link between ‘World Englishes and Corpora’ (pp. 103–22) is discussed by Christian Mair. Peter Siemund and Julia Davydova comment on the relation between ‘World Englishes and the Study of Typology and Universals’ (pp. 123–46), and Frank Polzenhagen and Hans-Georg Wolf address ‘World Englishes and Cognitive Linguistics’ (pp. 147–74). The first contribution to the sub-section on ‘Social Context’ comes from Rajend Mesthrie, who brings together ‘World Englishes, Second Language Acquisition, and Language Contact’ (pp. 175–93). ‘World Englishes and Creoles’ (pp. 194–210) are discussed by Donald Winford, while Barbara E. Bullock, Lars Hinrichs, and Almeida Jacqueline Toribio comment on ‘World Englishes, Code-Switching, and Convergence’ (pp. 211–31). Devyani Sharma links ‘World Englishes and Sociolinguistic Theory’ (pp. 232–51) and Lieselotte Anderwald covers ‘World Englishes and Dialectology’ (pp. 252–71). ‘World Englishes, Pragmatics, and Discourse’ (pp. 272–90) are discussed by Yamuna Kachru. Rakesh M. Bhatt focuses on ‘World Englishes and Language Ideologies’ (pp. 291–311), while the last contribution to this section, by Robert Phillipson and Tove Skutnabb-Kangas, deals with ‘English, Language Dominance, and Ecolinguistic Diversity Maintenance’ (pp. 312–32). Part III covers ‘Areal Profiles’, starting with ‘The Atlantic Archipelago of the British Isles’ (pp. 335–70) by Karen P. Corrigan and ‘English in North America’ (pp. 371–88) by Lauren Hall-Lew. Véronique Lacoste discusses ‘The Caribbean’ (pp. 389–408) and Laurie Bauer focuses on ‘Australian and New Zealand Englishes’ (pp. 409–24). Asia is covered by two contributions on ‘South Asia’ (pp. 425–47) by Ravinder Gargesh and Pingali Sailaja and ‘Southeast Asia’ (pp. 448–71) by Lisa Lim. Africa, in turn, features in three chapters: ‘East African English’ (pp. 472–90) by Josef Schmied, ‘English in West Africa’ (pp. 491–507) by Ulrike Gut, and ‘English in South Africa’ (pp. 508–30) by Bertus Van Rooy. The special case of ‘Isolated Varieties’ (pp. 531–48) is discussed by Daniel Schreier and Danae Perez Inofuentes. Part III ends with Jennifer Jenkins’s ‘English as a Lingua Franca in the Expanding Circle’ (pp. 549–66). A selection of ‘Case Studies’ is provided in Part IV. First, Carlos Gussenhoven comments ‘On the Intonation of Tonal Varieties of English’ (pp. 569–98). This is followed by Caroline R. Wiltshire, who sheds light on the ‘Emergence of the Unmarked in Indian Englishes with Different Substrates’ (pp. 599–620). ‘The Systemic Nature of Substratum Transfer’ (pp. 621–38) is addressed by Zhiming Bao, while Markku Filppula focuses on ‘Convergent Developments between “Old” and “New” Englishes’ (pp. 639–56). Next, Raymond Hickey studies ‘Retention and Innovation in Settler Englishes’ (pp. 657–75). After this, Lea Meriläinen and Heli Paulasto consider

'Embedded Inversion as an Angloversal: Evidence from Inner, Outer, and Expanding Circle Englishes' (pp. 676–96). Next, Sebastian Hoffmann, Anne-Katrin Blass, and Joybrato Mukherjee analyse 'Canonical Tag Questions in Asian Englishes: Forms, Functions, and Frequencies in Hong Kong English, Indian English, and Singapore English' (pp. 697–714). The question 'Are Constructions Dialect-Proof? The Challenge of English Variational Data for Construction Grammar Research' (pp. 715–34) is addressed by Debra Ziegeler. The last contribution in Part IV and to the volume itself is Anna Mauranen's 'Second-Order Language Contact: English as an Academic Lingua Franca' (pp. 735–53). The volume is rounded off by a language, a name, and a subject index. This handbook represents a milestone in World/New Englishes research as it can be used as an introduction to the field, as a reference work, and as a pointer to where research in the field is heading; the book will thus be of relevance for decades to come.

A monograph dealing primarily with two varieties is *Simplicity and Typological Effects in the Emergence of New Englishes: The Noun Phrase in Singaporean and Kenyan English* by Thomas Brunner. The book contains an introduction as well as two parts containing four chapters and three chapters each. In the introduction, Brunner introduces the topic of the NPs as studied in the volume and announces the main goal of the book, which is to gain insight into the mechanisms and roles of language contact and simplification, both of which have been mentioned as important processes in the development of New Englishes. In addition, the author provides a theoretical backdrop by describing his approach as corpus-based and cognitive as well as usage-based. Finally, an outline is provided. The first chapter of 'Part A: New Englishes and the Structure of NPs' introduces 'New Varieties of English' by discussing important assumptions made about New Englishes as well as important models used to describe them; in particular, Schneider's 'Dynamic Model of Postcolonial Englishes' is highlighted. After a discussion of some earlier studies, Brunner comes to the conclusion that substrate influence alone is insufficient to explain NP complexity; in addition, previous studies on simplification have failed 'to provide a coherent theory of complexity' (p. 31). Brunner attempts to remedy this problem in chapter 3, on 'Modelling Language Change in New Englishes': according to him, communicative encounters by individuals mark a starting point for change, which may become large-scale change in the norms of a community. Processes of L2 acquisition may be used to gain insight into the needs that may arise in individual communication. Chapter 4 introduces the varieties of interest, 'Kenyan and Singaporean English'. After locating the varieties in Schneider's model and a brief overview of important linguistic features as well as the sociolinguistic realities in Singapore and Kenya, Brunner investigates the typology of major contact languages with regard to NPs. Chapter 5, the last one in Part A, covers 'The English NP—Structure and Variation'. Previous results on the variation of NPs are addressed and criteria for a systematic investigation of NPs are outlined; here, the length of NPs and hierarchical complexity are highlighted. 'Part B: NPs in Kenyan English and Singaporean English' contains the empirical half of the book. In its first chapter (chapter 6), on 'Methodology, Corpus Handling and Statistics', Brunner presents the International Corpus of

English, the software used, and the statistical methods. Information is also provided on how the data were extracted and annotated. The core chapter of the monograph follows next and gives insight into 'Studying NP Modification in Singaporean English and Kenyan English'. Using elaborate statistics, Brunner tests a number of hypotheses relating to the complexity and the explanation of NPs in the two varieties. By comparing BrE and the two New Englishes, Brunner is able to 'disentangle these effects' (p. 291), that is, the effects of language contact and simplification. Both seem to have an influence on NPs in SingE and KenE, which means that there are both individual and universal forces at work. In the conclusion, the results are summed up; in particular, the study could confirm assumptions made about processes affecting New Englishes. Following the bibliography, two appendices containing more (statistical) data follow. Despite some strange editing choices (e.g. not listing all sub-chapters in the table of contents), this book contains invaluable results for the study of New Englishes and NP complexity. This is true in particular of simplification, which is too often given as a reason for change, but rarely analysed in a truly reproducible way, which Brunner has managed to accomplish.

A particularly noteworthy article this year was written by Sarah Buschfeld and Alexander Kautzsch, who propose a model that moves 'Towards an Integrated Approach to Postcolonial and Non-Postcolonial Englishes' (*WEn* 36[2017] 104–26). Suggesting that ESL and EFL should not be treated as separate entities but as points on a continuum, the authors outline the model of Extra- and Intra-territorial Forces (EIF model), which may be applied to both varieties of English, with and without a colonial background. Forces in the model are, among others, foreign policies, socio-demographic background, and 'acceptance' of globalization. In addition to describing the model, the authors provide a case study of forces at work in Namibian English. Another article concerned with the integration of different variety types is Alison Edwards's 'ICE Age 3: The Expanding Circle' (*WEn* 36[2017] 404–26). Edwards suggests a template for modelling corpora containing EFL (or 'Expanding Circle' Englishes) based on previous segments of the ICE. A case study of three-word clusters in academic writing in ENL (represented by BrE), ESL (represented by several varieties, IndE and KenE among others), and EFL (represented by English in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden) shows that student writing is insufficient to account for the forms and functions of English in EFL varieties. Sandra C. Deshors's article 'Zooming In on Verbs in the Progressive: A Collostructional and Correspondence Analysis Approach' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 260–90) considers more than 6,000 tokens of the progressive in written representations of BrE, AmE, IndE, SingE, and Dutch English, combining data from ICE and the Corpus of Dutch English. By applying a two-step methodological approach, Deshors is able to confirm previous findings (such as the use of *know* in the progressive in IndE) and notes an interplay between the variables of semantic domain, variety, and genre. In their contribution 'Exploring Speaker Fluency with Phonologically Annotated ICE Corpora' (*WEn* 36[2017] 387–403), Ulrike Gut and Robert Fuchs show, using parts of ICE-Nigeria and ICE-Scotland, how phonological and time-aligned annotations may be used to study phonological features such as speaker fluency. New generations of (ICE) corpora will benefit from providing additional annotation in comparison to older ICE corpora and can give further insight into phonological and phonetic aspects which, hitherto, could not be analysed for ICE. Several L1 and L2 varieties are covered in Benedikt Heller, Benedikt Szmrecsanyi, and Jason Grafmiller's 'Stability and Fluidity in Syntactic Variation World-Wide: The Genitive Alternation across Varieties of English' (*JEngL* 45[2017] 3–27). On the basis of an analysis of the ICE corpora for Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, Jamaica, Singapore, India, the Philippines, and Hong Kong, the authors investigate occurrences of the *s*- and the *of*-genitives according to a number of constraints. They conclude that 'those constraints that tend to favor *s*-genitive usage tend to be weaker in ESL varieties than in ENL varieties' (p. 23). Also basing her study on numerous ICE corpora, Elena Seoane comments on 'Modelling Morphosyntactic Variation in World Englishes from a Register Perspective' (*Miscelánea* 55[2017] 109–33). Her study includes BrE, HKE, SingE, IndE, Philippine English, NigE, and East African English, and asks whether the adverbs *just*, *(n)ever*, and *yet* are indeed markers of the perfect in spoken English, gradually replacing or at least reducing standard *have* + past participle. She finds that, although this hypothesis can partially be confirmed, register variation needs to be taken into consideration, as different registers feature different usage patterns. The article 'Mass Counts in World Englishes: A Corpus Linguistic Study of Noun Countability in Non-Native Varieties of English' (*CLLT* 13[2017] 135–64) by Daniel Schmidtke and Victor Kuperman studies the pluralization of mass nouns in various L1 and L2 varieties of English featured in the large-scale Corpus of Global Web-Based English (GloWbE). After assessing the gradience of noun countability and investigating individual behaviour of varieties, they conclude that countries which are geographically close to one another behave similarly in mass noun pluralization. Another study using GloWbE is Susanne Wagner's '*Totally New* and *Pretty Awesome*: Amplifier–Adjective bigrams in GloWbE' (*Lingua* 200[2017] 63–83). Wagner considers combinations of adverbs and adjectives as intensifier-adjective bigrams: combinations such as *pretty sure* and *absolutely fantastic*. Using regional distribution patterns, cueness measures, and collexeme status as variables, the study concludes that intensifier-adjective bigrams should ideally be considered together rather than in isolation. *Pretty* emerges as a particularly interesting intensifier; in the dataset at large, homogeneity suggests that variety and individual speaker preferences are less important than more general mechanisms. The last article in this section is 'The Progressive Form in Learner Englishes: Examining Variation across Corpora' (*WEn* 36[2017] 760–83) by Lea Meriläinen. Drawing on data from various corpora, the study investigates how English learners from Finland, Sweden, Japan, and China use the progressive. A theoretical objective of the study is to assess if learner Englishes can be considered as categorically different from L2 varieties; the answer is that this is not the case since the progressive is also used in non-standard contexts in her data.

Since no contribution this year covered New Englishes or creolistics in Oceania and Australia, the first continent under review is Asia. Four articles examine several Asian varieties, the first one being 'Empirical Perspectives on

Two Potential Epicentres: The Genitive Alternation in Asian Englishes' (*ICAME* 41[2017] 111–44) by Benedikt Heller, Tobias Bernaisch, and Stefan Th. Gries. In order to assess whether India and Singapore represent 'two potential linguistic epicentres in Asia' (p. 111), the authors analyse genitive alternation in written parts of ICE for Great Britain, Hong Kong, India, the Philippines, Singapore, and Sri Lanka. While the analysis confirms India's status as a potential epicentre, Singapore is not clearly a linguistic epicentre in Southeast Asia. In their contribution 'Third Person Present Tense Markers in Some Varieties of English' (*EWW* 38[2017] 77–103), Javier Calle-Martín and Jesús Romero-Barranco study variants of the third-person marker in IndE, SingE, HKE, and NZE. They identify, in varying frequencies, the uninflected form, zero marking, and plural marking as possible forms. Variables such as age and text type have an influence on the selection of a form; zero, for instance, predominantly occurs in dialogues and less formal texts. On the basis of the ICE component for Hong Kong, India, and Singapore compared to Great Britain, Cristina Suárez-Gómez's 'Transparency and Language Contact in the Nativization of Relative Clauses in New Englishes' (*EWW* 38[2017] 211–37) investigates similarities and differences in the use and form of relative clauses in Asian varieties of English. The author finds that the Asian varieties share seemingly unique traits such as deletion of stranded prepositions and other phenomena, some of which can be attributed to language contact and some to processes of L2 acquisition. A study combining discourse-pragmatic and syntactic considerations is Sven Leuckert's 'Typological Interference in Information Structure: The Case of Topicalization in Asia' (*ZAA* 65[2017] 283–302). The article considers frequencies of topicalization in ICE-Hong Kong and ICE-India as well as ICE-Great Britain for comparison, and finds particularly high frequencies of the feature in IndE. On the basis of a typological comparison of the substrate languages in Hong Kong and India, language contact emerges as an influence, but not a determining factor.

Two articles cover English in the Middle East this year. The first is Fatima Esseili's 'A Sociolinguistic Profile of English in Lebanon' (*WEn* 36[2017] 684–704), which considers language contact with English since the eighteenth century and classifies the country as belonging to the Expanding Circle, although its uses extend beyond those described for this circle. English in Lebanon 'is being used for various interpersonal, instrumental, innovative and regulative functions' (p. 701) and, for many Lebanese, has an identity function in addition to Arabic. The second article, by Wafaa Fallatah, investigates 'Bilingual Creativity in Saudi Stand-Up Comedy' (*WEn* 36[2017] 666–83). On the basis of five live stand-up comedy performances by 25- to 30-year-old male Saudi comedians downloaded from YouTube, Fallatah highlights features relating to code-switching, syntax, cultural references, pronunciation, and lexical and semantic creativity in the performances. The author concludes that, in spite of the work already being done, much more research is needed to clarify English usage and related aspects in Saudi Arabia.

The next individual region under scrutiny is East Asia. English in East Asia is the focus of two monographs and eight articles this year. The monograph *Korean Englishes in Transnational Contexts* by Christopher J. Jenks and Jerry Won Lee was not available for review and will be covered in the next yearbook. The second monograph is *Attitudes to World Englishes: Implications for Teaching English in South Korea* by Hyejeong Ahn. The book contains an introduction, twelve chapters, and an appendix. In the introduction, Ahn describes the aim of the book as studying 'the awareness and attitudes of English teachers in South Korea towards eight selected varieties of English' (p. 1) and discussing the potential pedagogical implications for teaching these varieties. The first chapter, on 'World Englishes', introduces components of and criticism directed towards Kachru's Three Circles; in addition, it briefly introduces further models and the concept of English as an International Language. The varieties of interest to the study are introduced in the second chapter, which provides an 'Overview of Eight Varieties of English': AmE, BrE, CanE as Inner Circle varieties, IndE and SingE as Outer Circle varieties, and Chinese English, Japanese English, and KorE as Expanding Circle varieties. A general methodological introduction follows in chapter 3, on 'Language and Attitude', which presents the direct approach, the indirect approach, and a mixed methodological approach as methods to study attitudes; it also discusses previous studies on attitudes towards varieties as well as towards teachers of English in East Asia. The next chapter, on 'English Education in South Korea', briefly describes the history of English in education in South Korea and highlights the 'American English fever', which is the term given to an obsession with being able to speak (American) English. Chapter 5 is concerned with 'Measuring Attitudes to Varieties of English' and introduces the applied methods as well as the data in more detail. Overall, twenty high schools and two universities served as research sites; in total, 204 teachers participated. All of the teachers answered a questionnaire, and sixty-three participated in semi-structured interviews. The attitudes towards the varieties are laid out in the following four chapters on 'Englishes? Awareness of Varieties of English', 'Attitudes towards Inner Circle Englishes', 'Attitudes towards Asian Englishes', and 'Attitudes towards Korean English'. A first finding is that the participants had limited awareness of varieties of English. The Inner Circle varieties, one of which is AmE, were evaluated positively. Asian Englishes, on the other hand, were seen as relatively negative, although some participants were curious to learn more about them. Finally, attitudes towards KorE were also fairly negative. Chapter 10 discusses 'Preferred Teaching Models and Pedagogical Implications' and finds that AmE represents the ideal in teaching English for almost all participants. In chapter 11, on 'Pedagogical Implications', Ahn provides a number of options to increase the scope of English education in South Korea to include and acknowledge different varieties of English. The last chapter includes 'Further Suggestions' and serves as a conclusion to the book. Despite a somewhat unusual structure, the monograph is written in a very accessible way and contains interesting results on a hitherto under-researched variety of English. The pedagogical implications and suggestions at the end are noteworthy additions and make the book relevant beyond an expert audience.

In the paper 'Translocal English in the Linguascape of Mongolian Popular Music' (*WEn* 36[2017] 2–19), Sender Dovchin suggests, on the basis of an ethnographic study of lyrics and advertising material by eleven Mongolian musical artists, that their use of English should be described as 'translocal':

English may be and is used by musicians in creative ways and combined with other local artefacts and practices. This perspective on English should extend to the classroom, where standard and non-standard uses should both be acknowledged. Another paper by Sender Dovchin deals with 'The Role of English in the Language Practices of Mongolian Facebook Users' (*EnT* 130[2017] 16–24). Drawing on data from Mongolian Facebook pages, Dovchin notices that English is ubiquitous on these pages, but is rarely used in isolation; rather, it frequently occurs in sentences mixed with Mongolian or even integrated into Cyrillic and transliterated Roman scripts. Thus, she concludes that Mongolian users 'relocalize English alongside Mongolian' (p. 23).

The next country to be considered is China. First, Jette G. Hansen Edwards discusses 'China English: Attitudes, Legitimacy, and the Native Speaker Construct' (*EnT* 130[2017] 38–45). One hundred and twenty-three students were interviewed to discover language attitudes held amongst Chinese tertiary students with regard to the questions of whether 'China English' is considered a legitimate variety and if there can be a native speaker of China English. Edwards finds that students have a positive attitude towards the variety, which implies potential large-scale changes in the future, which will have to be corroborated by further studies. The second contribution is Werner Botha's 'The Use of English in the Social Network of a Student in South China' (*EnT* 132[2017] 19–29), in which the author investigates Chinese–English code-switching and code-mixing by applying a social-network approach. A Chinese student in Macau serves as the 'ego' of the social network, and her various relations to others as well as language practices are then drawn on to provide answers to the research question. English emerges as an important language in the network, in particular in mixed forms in online communication. Next is Mingwu Xu and Chuanmao Tian's 'So Many *Tuhao* and *Dama* in China Today' (*EnT* 130[2017] 2–8). Taking three journals and websites as their database, the authors investigate the semantics, origins, and forms of neologisms in China English vocabulary. A particularly noteworthy source in their study is the website *China Daily*, which features neologisms based on transliteration and translation. These neologisms play key roles in culture and policy. Sharing a focus on popular culture in China, Sijing Zhou and Andrew Moody's 'English in *The Voice of China*' (*WEn* 36[2017] 554–70) zooms in on the language of the 186 songs performed in the first fourteen episodes of the first season of *The Voice of China*. Sixty-six of the analysed songs contain English lyrics; thirty of them are entirely in English. Interestingly, some songs feature ambiguous fillers. English in the songs is used to express referential meaning, voice private feelings, and direct routine speech acts. Next, Deyuan He considers 'The Use of English in the Professional World in China' (*WEn* 36[2017] 571–90). Using a large questionnaire answered by 2,247 participants as well as forty-four interviews as his database, he studies the use and importance of English in the workplace in China. The participants work in the government, public service units, and companies. Overall, English is used infrequently in the participants' workplaces, but the high importance of the language is recognized. The last contribution on East Asia is Stephen Evans's 'English in Hong Kong Higher Education' (*WEn* 36[2017] 591–610). A questionnaire filled in by 828 students and seventy-seven semi-structured interviews, as well as the structured observation of campus language use in 1,052 small-group interactions at an English-medium university in Hong Kong, provide the first answers to the question of whether English or Cantonese dominates in Hong Kong higher education. A key outcome of the study is that English is indeed very important in the classroom, which can partially be explained by the high number of students from mainland China and elsewhere.

Next the focus moves to South Asia, which is covered by four articles this year. 'Phonetic Convergence towards American English by Indian Agents in International Service Encounters' (*EWW* 38[2017] 244–74) by Claire Cowie and Anna Pande deals with Indian attitudes towards AmE. The study finds that the sixteen Indian call-centre agents occasionally use the BATH vowel when they are giving directions to American listeners on the phone, but they do not systematically converge towards AmE in terms of lexemes; convergence occurs on the level of individual tokens and is not only affected by the interlocutor, but by a generally very positive attitude towards Americans and AmE. In 'Non-Canonical Syntax in South Asian Varieties of English: A Corpus-Based Pilot Study on Fronting' (*ZAA* [2017] 265–81), Sandra Götz uses the South Asian Varieties of English corpus, which contains newspaper language, as well as the news section of the BNC to investigate fronting in six South Asian varieties of English: IndE, Bangladeshi, Maldivian, Nepali, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan English. Götz identifies information status as a key variable in fronting and notes varying differences between the Asian varieties and BrE. Philip Sergeant, Elizabeth J. Erling, Mike Solly, Qumrul Hasan Chowdhury, and Sayeedur Rahman focus on an under-researched country in 'Analysing Perceptions of English in Rural Bangladesh' (*WEn* 36[2017] 631–44). On the basis of twenty-eight semi-structured interviews, the authors investigate perceptions of and attitudes towards English in two rural communities in Bangladesh. Furthermore, insights of two of the authors 'on the geographic, socio-economic, cultural and linguistic specifics of the local communities' (p. 635) are also taken into consideration. The results show that Bangla is generally considered the dominant language but, despite different sociolinguistic realities persisting in the country, Bangla–English bilingualism is regarded as a possibility. The last contribution in this section is 'The Glocalization of English in the Pakistan Linguistic Landscape' (*WEn* 36[2017] 645–65) by Syed Abdul Manan, Maya Khemlani David, Francisco Perlas Dumanig, and Liaquat Ali Channa, with 'glocalization' referring to both the 'global' and 'local'. The article presents a study of linguistic landscapes by analysing 825 photographs taken in the urban and suburban areas of the city of Quetta in Pakistan. English words and expressions could be found both in original and non-Roman forms; English is localized in that it is used to express and signal 'readability, fashionability, marketability, and expressibility' (p. 661).

One monograph and two articles cover New Englishes in Southeast Asia. The monograph is *World Englishes and Second Language Acquisition: Insights from Southeast Asian Englishes* by Michael Percillier, published in 2016. The introductory first chapter presents the aims as well as the structure of the study. The book is a study of English in Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia, which means that two postcolonial varieties and a learner variety are covered. Central goals are to compare feature genesis in postcolonial varieties versus a variety with no colonial background but a similar substrate language, and to discuss the ESL/EFL distinction as well as the notions of feature versus error. Chapter 2 provides a brief ‘Historical Overview’, commenting on the pre-colonial period, the early modern Southeast Asian states and the colonial period, and independence after the Second World War. Chapter 3 introduces ‘English in Postcolonial Southeast Asia’ by offering a description of the linguistic ecologies as well as some of the linguistic features of English spoken in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. Chapter 4 focuses on ‘Theories and Models for a Comparative Study of Second-Language Varieties and Learner Englishes’. In addition to presenting important models, this chapter also links L2 varieties and learner varieties and considers some important processes of L2 acquisition. Moving to the empirical part of the study, chapter 5 presents the ‘Data and Methodology’. The author draws on various corpora for his study; the data for English in Indonesia were collected by himself. Chapter 6, titled ‘A Comparative Feature Inventory’, lists features observed in the varieties, covering the phonological, morphological, syntactic, and discourse-pragmatic levels. Chapter 7 explores the ‘Origin of Features, Register Variation, Ethnic L1 and Learner Proficiency’ in order to explain where the observed features come from. Conclusions drawn here are that the substrate language plays an important role but that register also needs to be considered since the occurrence of certain features differs depending on whether a situation is formal or informal. Chapter 8 continues the interpretation of the results by discussing ‘Implications for Postcolonial Englishes and the ESL/EFL Distinction’. Following a trend towards viewing ESL and EFL as a continuum, the author finds that ‘the validity of a strict categorization based on historical criteria should be seriously questioned’ (p. 186). Thus, more fine-grained analyses need to be carried out. Finally, chapter 9 offers a ‘Conclusion and Outlook’. Overall, this monograph represents an interesting case study in the recent trend which seeks to bring together L2 acquisition and language contact in a systematic way.

We now turn to the two articles on New Englishes in Southeast Asia. Jeffrey Brown’s ‘Beyond the World Englishes Paradigm: Agency, Performativity and Malaysian English’ (*EnT* 131[2017] 54–9), a largely theoretical article, criticizes the explanatory power of Kachru’s ‘Three Circles’ model and the World Englishes paradigm in general and highlights individual agency as something that needs to be stressed and acknowledged further. Kenneth Keng Wee Ong studies ‘Textese and Singlish in Multiparty Chats’ (*WEn* 36[2017] 611–30) on the basis of chats by thirty students created in the context of an e-learning task. Both Standard SingE and Singlish features are used in the chats, suggesting both global and local orientation. Abbreviations are common in the chats, which can be attributed to the need for quick communication as part of the task.

The next continent is Africa, covered by an edited collection and eight articles. *Ugandan English: Its Sociolinguistics, Structure and Uses in a Globalising Post-Protectorate* edited by Christiane Meierkord, Bebwa

Isingoma, and Saudah Namyalo, was published in 2016 and deals with various aspects of Ugandan English (UgE), a hitherto under-researched variety. In their 'Introduction: Ugandan English—Challenges To, and Food For, Current Theories' (pp. 1–16), the editors outline previous theorizing on the variety and East African English in a wider context and describe the structure of the volume. The first part of the collection introduces 'The Context' and contains two chapters: 'Towards Assessing the Space of English in Uganda's Linguistic Ecology: Facts and Issues' by Saudah Namyalo, Bebwa Isingoma, and Christiane Meierkord (pp. 19–50) discusses the interplay of the different languages spoken in Uganda and describes English as an official language with many functions, but one that is associated with the elite, while 'A Social History of English(es) in Uganda' by Christiane Meierkord (pp. 51–72) considers the history of English in Uganda as a challenge to traditional models in World Englishes research. The second part of the book deals with the 'Functions of English in Multilingual Uganda Today'. Here, Judith Nakayiza describes 'The Sociolinguistic Situation of English in Uganda: A Case of Language Attitudes and Beliefs' (pp. 75–94), noting that English dominates in the public domain. 'Tensions between English Medium and Mother Tongue Education in Rural Ugandan Primary Schools: An Ethnographic Investigation' by Medadi E. Ssentanda (pp. 95–118) identifies differences in the implementation and teaching and learning of English between government-run schools and private schools. The third and largest part of the volume focuses on 'Features of Ugandan English'. First, Christiane Meierkord analyses 'Diphthongs in Ugandan English: Evidence for and against Variety Status and Interactions across Englishes' (pp. 121–48), and finds that speakers with different ethnic backgrounds produce different diphthongs, although cross-country observations can be made. Changing the focus to lexis, Bebwa Isingoma discusses 'Lexical Borrowings and Calques in Ugandan English' (pp. 149–72). Key findings are that both basic and non-basic words are borrowed and calqued from indigenous languages and that, in the area of lexis, the variety differs from Kenyan and Tanzanian English. In 'The Use of the Progressive in Ugandan English' (pp. 173–200), Jude Ssempuuma, Bebwa Isingoma, and Christiane Meierkord find that the many first languages in Uganda result in varying uses of the progressive. A similar finding is made in Bebwa Isingoma's 'The Use of Ditransitive Constructions in Ugandan English' (pp. 201–26), which identifies differences in how ditransitives are used based on a speaker's first language. The last chapter in this part, 'Speech Acts in Ugandan English Social Letters: Investigating the Influence of Sociocultural Context' by Christiane Meierkord (pp. 227–48) notes that directness is appropriate in UgE letters, resulting in highly frequent requests. The last part of the book, 'Ugandan English and Beyond', contains the chapter 'Indian English in Uganda: The Historical Sociolinguistics of a Migrant Community' by Claudia Rathore-Nigsch and Daniel Schreier (pp. 251–74). The Indian community in Uganda was mostly stable in the twentieth century, but was expelled by Idi Amin, creating a sharp difference in the development of Indian communities in Uganda, on the one hand, and in Kenya and Tanzania on the other. Overall, it is clear that this book marks only the beginning of extensive research on UgE, even though some points are unnecessarily repeated across the chapters (e.g. the dominance of English), but it represents a fantastic addition to the ever-growing body of literature on Englishes in Africa.

The first country covered by individual research articles is Ghana. ‘Contrastive Focus in Ghanaian English Discourse’ by Charlotte Fofo Lomotey (*WEn* 36[2017] 60–79) investigates the use of prominence to mark contrastive foci by 200 Ghanaian students who were educated in English. While similar patterns to other varieties can be observed, prominence in Ghanaian English discourse may be unique. Importantly, it is intelligible to fellow Ghanaians and indicates a potentially idiosyncratic development of the variety but not one that should be considered as ‘wrong’. Moving west, Nigeria is the focus of two articles. Valentin Werner and Robert Fuchs’s ‘The Present Perfect in Nigerian English’ (*ELL* 21[2017] 129–53) investigates, on the basis of ICE-Nigeria, in which the simple past is used instead of the present perfect, and identifies variable frequencies of the present perfect in different contexts. Furthermore, a multicausal explanation is put forward, with influence from Irish and learning mechanisms as key variables affecting the frequency of the past perfect in the variety. Another study focusing on Nigeria is ‘Noun Phrase Complexity in Nigerian English’ by Mayowa Akinlotan and Alex Housen (*EnT* 133[2017] 31–8). On the basis of textual categories in the written section of the ICE component for Nigeria, the authors analyse the impact of grammatical function, genre, and length on NP complexity. While all three factors have an impact, length is more important than genre. Focusing on Tanzania, Susanne Mohr and Dunlop Ochieng assess ‘Language Usage in Everyday Life and in Education: Current Attitudes towards English in Tanzania’ (*EnT* 132[2017] 12–18), on the basis of a questionnaire returned by a total of forty-five participants. English emerges as the dominant language in the job hunt and in, for instance, the sciences, but Kiswahili is the language of the home and everyday life. Several publications this year deal with varieties of English in South Africa. In ‘Plural Nouns in Tswana English’ (*WEn* 36[2017] 705–25), Susanne Mohr compares plural nouns in Tswana English to plural nouns in English produced by Italian and Japanese learners; she uses the International Corpus of Learner English as her corpus. On the basis of a study of written texts from an academic setting, Mohr concludes that plural nouns in Tswana English behave differently from those in the other investigated languages. She also points out that substrate transfer alone is insufficient in order to explain feature usage in non-native Englishes; sociolinguistic and other factors also need to be considered. In ‘Gender and the Ownership of English in South Africa’ (*WEn* 36[2017] 42–59), Andrea Parmegiani explores the relation between attitudes towards English and gender. Using the triangulated methods of questionnaires, interviews, and ethnographic observation, Parmegiani identifies a need to strengthen local languages, but also to provide more widespread access to English, in particular for women. While all linguistic resources are valid, English functions as a gatekeeper and represents the language of upward mobility. ‘Editorial Practice and the Progressive in Black South African English’ (*WEn* 36[2017] 20–41) by Haidee Kruger and Bertus Van Rooy focuses on the question of how acceptable innovative usages are in New Englishes. Basing their study on edited and unedited versions of

101 texts produced by thirty-five writers of SABE, Kruger and Van Rooy find that innovative uses of the progressive are generally conventionalized and not removed by editors. Conventionalization and legitimization of innovative uses appear to be driven by exposure to features, with more frequent occurrences leading to acceptance. A contribution with a sociophonetic focus is ‘Revisiting the KIT-Split in Coloured South African English’ (*EWW* 38[2017] 336–63) by Tracey Toefy. On the basis of a corpus of forty speakers (twenty male, twenty female) from different backgrounds, Toefy analyses 2,253 tokens of the KIT vowel. A difference in the production of this vowel can be noted in speakers from a working-class background and speakers from a middle-class background, which can be attributed to contact of middle-class speakers with white peers in school settings and neighbourhoods. The production also depends on the phonological environment, with different variants produced before and after velar consonants, before palato-alveolar consonants, and word-initially.

Varieties of English in the Caribbean are the focus of only one monograph and one article this year. Michael Westphal’s *Language Variation on Jamaican Radio* features the results of an innovative, integrated approach to variation in Jamaican radio newscasts and talk shows and covers both more standard-like varieties in Jamaica and Jamaican Creole. His ‘Introduction to Studying Language on Jamaican Radio’ explains that ‘An Integrated Approach is pursued, meaning that mixed methods, context-sensitive interpretations, and a consideration of the diversity of Jamaican radio are central to the book. This introduction also defines the variation in texts themselves, reception by the audience, and text production as research foci. Chapter 2, on ‘Language in the Media’, chapter 3, on ‘Jamaican Sociolinguistics’, and chapter 4, on ‘Language Attitudes’, provide the theoretical framework of the study by pointing out the importance of the (mass) media in Jamaica, the distribution of Jamaican Creole and JamE on Jamaican radio, and the attitudes of Jamaicans towards StE and local varieties. Each chapter concludes with a very useful section on findings, controversies, and gaps; in the later chapters, research questions and aims are developed. Chapter 5 provides ‘Data and Methods I: Language Use’; chapter 6, ‘Language Use in Jamaican Radio Newscasts’, and chapter 7, ‘Language Use in Jamaican Radio Talk Shows’, provide results for the first empirical section. Westphal identifies a clear tendency towards StE in Jamaican newscasts; overall, Jamaican Creole ‘accent and morpho-syntax features are avoided in newsreading and all other newscast segments’ (p. 104). The situation is different in Jamaican radio talk shows, in which the hosts show various degrees of ‘creoleness’. Chapter 8 introduces ‘Data and methods II: Language Attitudes’, with chapter 9 providing empirical evidence on ‘Attitudes toward Linguistic Variation on Jamaican Radio’. In sum, the attitude study reveals ‘multifaceted language attitudes of the Jamaican informants toward JC on the radio’ (p. 198): Jamaican Creole is accepted in informal settings but considered inappropriate in more formal and serious contexts. Chapter 10 offers a ‘Discussion and Conclusion’, in which the author discusses, amongst others, the issue of de-standardization and de-motization on Jamaican radio. While standards other than BrE are accepted, loyalty to and acceptance of Jamaican Creole are still low. The book also features four appendices providing a ‘Language Use Data Overview’, an ‘Excerpts

Overview', 'Formulae', and 'Jamaican Radio Survey—Rating Schemes and Direct Questions'. This book is a strong addition to World Englishes research in particular because of its highly innovative approach and the integration of several different methods, which allow for a systematic study of the interplay of different varieties in a country.

The only article on New Englishes in the Caribbean this year is 'The Use of Question Tags in Different Text Types of Trinidadian English' (*WEn* 36[2017] 726–43) by Guyanne Wilson, Michael Westphal, Johanna Hartmann, and Dagmar Deuber. In order to identify usage patterns of question tags in the spoken parts of ICE for Trinidad and Tobago, the authors apply a variationist pragmatics approach. Invariant tags are the dominant kind of tag, whereas variant tags are rare in the data. Different factors such as text type and the communicative situation in general have an impact on tag selection and usage.

The next section covers pidgins and creoles, which were the subject of one monograph and six articles. (The monograph on *Cameroon Pidgin English* by Miriam Ayafor and Melanie Green will be covered in next year's yearbook.) The first article is Sandra Nekesa Barasa and Maarten Mous's 'Engsh, a Kenyan Middle Class Youth Language Parallel to Sheng' (*JPCL* 32[2017] 48–74), which describes Engsh, a language used by young people and based on the English grammatical system. Engsh is popular in various areas, most noticeably in computer-mediated communication. In terms of vocabulary, Engsh draws on both Sheng, which is another language used by younger speakers, and English. Also focusing on Africa, Gabriel Ozón, Miriam Ayafor, Melanie Green, and Sarah Fitzgerald's 'The Spoken Corpus of Cameroon Pidgin English' (*WEn* 36[2017] 104–26) describes the methodology and framework of compiling a pilot corpus of spoken Cameroon Pidgin English. The corpus contains 240,000 words and is modelled after spoken parts of the ICE corpora. As a representative of a hitherto under-researched variety, the corpus represents a useful addition for research on African varieties of English. A study dealing with seven Afro-Caribbean English-lexifier creoles is Kofi Yakpo's 'Towards a Model of Language Contact and Change in the English-Lexifier Creoles of Africa and the Caribbean' (*EWW* 38[2017] 50–76). The analysis focuses on causatives in seven creoles, which are affected by the intensity of contact between 'the lexifier superstrate English, on the one hand, and West African adstrates on the other' (p. 55). The findings are used to create a model which may be used to predict the development of (Afro-Caribbean English-lexifier) creoles. Focusing on an Asian pidgin, Michelle Li discusses 'The Emergence of *So*-Complementation in Chinese Pidgin English' (*EWW* 38[2017] 5–28). The use of *so* as a complementizer in Chinese Pidgin English is particularly fascinating because neither the Cantonese *say* complementizer nor the *that*-complementizer from English is used; instead, *so*, related to the expression *so fashion*, is favoured. This form, in turn, is rooted in a Cantonese deictic expression and English anaphoric *so*. Jian Li's article 'Tracing the Heritage of Pidgin English in Mainland China' (*EnT* 131[2017] 46–53) investigates the impact of *yangjingbang* English, i.e. Pidgin English, on current Shanghainese and other Chinese varieties. Although this pidgin did not survive, Li's study shows that it did indeed have an impact in particular on the Shanghai dialect and current attitudes towards English: borrowings from

English, for instance, are viewed more positively. Finally, Lisa Jansen and Michael Westphal focus on a Caribbean creole in their contribution 'Rihanna Works Her Multivocal Pop Persona: A Morpho-Syntactic and Accent Analysis of Rihanna's Singing Style' (*EnT* 130[2017] 46–55). Taking Rihanna's song 'Work' as their object of study, Jansen and Westphal analyse the accents and morphosyntactic variation featured in the song. The authors identify elements of Bajan, Jamaican Creole, Standard AmE, and AAE, and consider this as Rihanna realizing her coexisting identities.

11. Second Language Acquisition

Within the field of SLA, attention continued to be given to different components of interlanguage grammar, L2 processing, different language skills, individual learner differences, learning contexts, instructed SLA, language assessment, SLA theories, and research methodology, among other topics. In this section, I provide an overview of this work, published in the form of books and book chapters, and I cover work focused on L2 English as well as work of general relevance to the field of SLA. I also include textbooks and reference books as well as some work from other fields closely related to SLA.

Starting with interlanguage grammar, Martin Howard and Pascale Leclercq deal with *Tense-Aspect-Modality in a Second Language*, adopting *Contemporary Perspectives*. In addition to the introduction, which provides 'An Overview' of research into 'Tense, Aspect and Modality in Second Language Acquisition', this edited volume contains seven chapters, two of which are review papers, the rest being empirical studies dealing primarily with L2 French and English. The papers on L2 English include '*It Starts to Explode*: Phasal Segmentation of Contextualised Events in L2 English' (pp. 145–82) by Norbert Vanek, reporting on a study conducted with Czech- and Hungarian-speaking intermediate L2 learners, and 'The Acquisition of Modal Auxiliaries in English by Advanced Francophone Learners' (pp. 183–212) by Dalila Ayoun and Charlene Gilbert. Two papers in the volume edited by Elma Blom, Leonie Cornips, and Jeannette Schaeffer, *Cross-Linguistic Influence in Bilingualism: In Honor of Aafke Hulk*, deal with the L2 acquisition of English articles (a subclass of determiners). Bert Le Bruyn and Xiaoli Dong present a new paradigm for testing the influence of specificity on the L2 acquisition of English articles in 'Specificity and Validity in the SLA Literature' (pp. 75–99), which they validated with native English speakers and Mandarin-speaking English L2 learners, while Jeannette Schaeffer, Chantal Horselenberg, and Margreet van Koert explore the 'L2 Acquisition of English Article Choice by Dutch Native Speakers', asking whether there is evidence for 'Cross-Linguistic Influence' (pp. 279–301). A volume edited by Iraide Ibarretxe-Antuñano, *Motion and Space Across Languages: Theory and Applications*, contains two papers tackling the acquisition of motion events in the L2. Teresa Cadierno provides an overview of research in SLA testing Dan Slobin's [1996] 'thinking for speaking' hypothesis in 'Thinking for Speaking About Motion in a Second Language:

Looking Back and Forward' (pp. 279–300), while Gale Stam reports on a longitudinal case study investigating whether an advanced L2 learner's patterns of thinking for speaking about motion changed linguistically and gesturally in her L1 Spanish and L2 English over a period of fourteen years, in 'Verb-Framed, Satellite-Framed or In Between? A L2 Learner's Thinking for Speaking in Her L1 and L2 Over 14 Years' (pp. 329–65).

In the area of language Processing, Ulf Schütze looks at the relationship between *Language Learning and the Brain*, examining *Lexical Processing in Second Language Acquisition*. More specifically, the author explores how words are acquired and processed in the L2, and which factors are involved in this.

Among work dedicated to language skills, a considerable amount of attention has been devoted to reading. Linda S. Siegel and Orly Lipka look at the 'The Influence of First Language on Learning English as an Additional Language' (in Segers and van den Broek, eds., *Developmental Perspectives in Written Language and Literacy: In Honor of Ludo Verhoeven*, pp. 183–97), in a longitudinal study which included children with thirty different L1 backgrounds. Ludo Verhoeven provides an overview of existing research findings about *Learning to Read in a Second Language* (in Cain, Compton, and Parrila, eds., *Theories of Reading Development*, pp. 215–34) based on a range of empirical studies, most of which involve L2 learners of English. Elena Zaretsky and Mila Schwartz tackle *Cross-Linguistic Transfer in Reading in Multilingual Contexts* [2016] in an edited volume which includes six empirical studies with school-age children speaking a number of language combinations (and often more than two languages), all of which include English, in addition to an introduction, which provides an overview of research on cross-linguistic transfer and a summary of the empirical studies included in the volume. The studies explore how cross-linguistic transfer in reading operates and how it is affected by factors such as typological proximity of the languages involved.

Moving on to the area of individual learner differences, Christina Gkonou, Mark Daubney, and Jean-Marc Dewaele provide *New Insights into Language Anxiety* focusing on *Theory, Research and Educational Implications* in an edited volume dedicated to this important affective factor. The volume has three parts, the central part embracing six empirical studies, five of which involve English L2 learners in diverse instructional contexts, including Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Japan, Greece, and Hungary. The final part contains recommendations for classroom practitioners for helping learners cope with language anxiety in the form of strategies and practical activities. A monograph dealing with a topic closely related to language anxiety is Anna Mystkowska-Wiertelak and Mirosław Pawlak's *Willingness to Communicate in Instructed Second Language Acquisition: Combining a Macro- and Micro-Perspective*. The book provides an overview of theoretical, methodological, and empirical issues related to willingness to communicate in the L2 and an account of two empirical studies of Polish-speaking English majors' willingness to communicate. The first study, conducted from a macro-perspective, reports on how the authors developed a questionnaire for measuring willingness to communicate in this specific population and explores the factors that underlie this construct. The second study, adopting a micro-perspective, explores the learners' fluctuations in willingness to communicate during three conversation classes, with the aim of identifying the individual and contextual factors that contribute to these fluctuations. Some recommendations for language teachers for boosting learners' willingness to communicate are given in the concluding chapter, but it is also emphasized that offering general recommendations is very difficult, as willingness to communicate is highly context-dependent. A novel approach to studying individual differences is adopted by Laura Gurzynski-Weiss in *Expanding Individual Difference Research in the Interaction Approach: Investigating Learners, Instructors, and Other Interlocutors*. Thirteen chapters in this edited volume demonstrate how interactionist research on individual differences can benefit from studying not only learners, but also other participants in L2 classroom interactions, such as teachers, peer learners, researchers, and native speakers. Following the introduction, which explains the motivation and the structure of the volume and summarizes its chapters, the volume is divided into three parts—'Learners', 'Instructors', and 'Other Interlocutors'—containing review papers and empirical studies focusing on these different participants in classroom interactions. Among empirical studies involving L2 English, Kimi Nakatsukasa looks at 'Gender and Recasts' in an 'Analysis of Males' and Females' L2 Development Following Verbal and Gesture-Enhanced Recasts' conducted with Arabic-, Chinese-, Korean-, and Thai-speaking L2 learners of English (pp. 99–119); Thi Le Hoang Chu and Rhonda Oliver investigate 'Vietnamese TESOL Teachers' Cognitions and Practices' in relation to 'Developing Learner-Centered Learning' (pp. 173–99); Nicole Ziegler and George D. Smith explore 'Teachers' Provision of Feedback in L2 Text-Chat' focusing on 'Cognitive, Contextual, and Affective Factors' (pp. 255–79); while Charlene Polio and Susan M. Gass examine 'Preservice Instructors' Performance on a Language Learning Task' aimed at 'Altering Interlocutor Task Orientation' (pp. 281–302).

A book spanning the areas of individual learner differences and instructed SLA is *Beyond Age Effects in Instructional L2 Learning: Revisiting the Age Factor* by Simone E. Pfenninger and David Singleton. The monograph reports on a longitudinal study of the effects of age of onset on the learning of English in the Swiss classroom. Using both quantitative and qualitative methods, the study compares the performance of early and late starters at the beginning and end of secondary school, encompassing a period of seven years, and shows that, overall, late starters outperform early starters in terms of their rate of learning. The authors propose a range of learner-internal and learner-external factors, including knowledge of the L1, type of instruction, and extracurricular exposure and motivation, as possible reasons for late starters' advantage. Overall, the book shows that a range of factors, beyond starting age, contribute to success in a foreign-language-learning classroom. Also related to the age factor is the volume *Early Language Learning: Complexity and Mixed Methods*, edited by Janet Enever and Eva Lindgren. The volume is a collection of papers reporting on studies of learning English and French by young classroom learners in thirteen countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America, most of which used mixed methods. Topics addressed in the studies include the development of all language skills, vocabulary development, learners' attitudes, motivation and self-concept, CLIL, interactive tasks, and the use of the C-test for measuring young learners' general proficiency. The final chapter discusses the potential of mixed methods for revealing the complexities of early foreign language learning. Still related to the age factor is the volume *Learning Foreign Languages in Primary School: Research Insights*, edited by María del Pilar García Mayo. This collection of papers explores different aspects of foreign language learning by children aged 6–12 years in primary school settings. In the majority of the studies the L2 was English, the other L2s being Esperanto, French, German, and Italian. The learners' L1s included Chinese, English, Hungarian, Persian, and Spanish. The topics addressed in the studies, which adopted a range of methodologies, include word retrieval, metalinguistic awareness and explicit learning, meaning construction, conversational interaction, the impact of gender and age, L1 use, narrative oral development, syntactic complexity and accuracy, feedback on writing, intercultural awareness, and feedback on diagnostic assessment.

A key contribution to the field of instructed SLA is *The Routledge Handbook of Instructed Second Language Acquisition*, edited by Shawn Loewen and Masatoshi Sato, the first handbook covering this field. The volume's thirty-two chapters are divided into six sections, preceded by an overview of the field. The six sections are 'Second Language Processes and Products', 'Approaches to Second Language Instruction', 'Language and Instructed SLA', 'Instructed SLA Learning Environments', 'Individual Differences and Instructed SLA', and 'Instructed SLA Research Methods'. Each chapter in each section is structured in the same way: a background section is followed by a current issues section, which in turn is followed by an empirical evidence section and a pedagogical implications section; the pedagogical implications section is absent, however, in the chapters in the 'Second Language Processes and Products' and 'Instructed SLA Research Methods' sections; the chapters end with a future directions section (in some cases followed by a conclusion). The chapters are also interspersed with boxes containing definitions of key terms, and others containing practical advice for language teachers. Other work in the area of instructed SLA includes the volume dealing with the interaction between *SLA Research and Materials Development for Language Learning*, edited by Brian Tomlinson. This volume is based on the assumption that there has not been enough interaction and cross-fertilization between the two fields, its aim being to help bridge the gap between them. It contains four parts: position statements, materials driven by SLA theory, evaluations of materials in relation to SLA theory, and proposals for action. Each part ends with comments by the editor, who also wrote the introduction and the conclusion. Yet another contribution to the field of instructed SLA is a monograph on *Language Learner Autonomy* addressing *Theory, Practice and Research*, by David Little, Leni Dam, and Lienhard Legenhausen. The book describes the autonomy classroom from four perspectives—target language use, interaction and collaboration, giving control to learners, and evaluation—drawing on examples from Danish-speaking, mixed-ability, lower-secondary L2 learners of English. It also shows the effectiveness of this classroom by reporting the results of a four-year longitudinal project and two individual case studies involving the same population. Furthermore, it presents two institutional case studies from Ireland, showing how autonomous learning can enhance the linguistic and social inclusion of adult refugees and educational inclusion of immigrant children. The book ends with some suggestions for the education of pre- and in-service teachers for promoting language learner autonomy.

Beyond instructed SLA and addressing learning contexts in general, Ana Llinares and Tom Morton deal with Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) in their edited volume *Applied Linguistics Perspectives on CLIL*. Following the introductory chapter, sixteen chapters represent four different perspectives on CLIL within applied linguistics: the perspectives of SLA, Systemic Functional Linguistics, discourse analysis, and sociolinguistics. Each perspective is represented by an overview chapter and three empirical studies exploring different aspects of CLIL from this perspective. The studies deal with (spoken) interaction, motivation, interlanguage pragmatics, classroom interactional competence, assessment for learning, the use of the L1 in the classroom, English-medium instruction, and teacher identity, among other issues. The final chapter identifies the main themes emerging from the previous chapters and offers directions for future research. *Creating Experiential Learning Opportunities for Language Learners: Acting Locally While Thinking Globally* is a volume edited by Melanie Bloom and Carolyn Gascoigne containing thirteen papers on experiential learning in domestic settings. Three types of experiential learning context are considered: community engagement contexts (e.g. service learning), professional engagement contexts (e.g. internship and externship programming), and less common contexts such as language camps and houses. All the specific contexts addressed in the volume are within the US and primarily concern Spanish, French, and German.

In the domain of language assessment, Cyril J. Weir and Barry O'Sullivan provide a historical account of the involvement of *The British Council and English Language Testing, 1941–2016* in *Assessing English on the Global Stage*. The monograph has three parts: in the first part, the role of the British Council in the promotion of English and the development of English language testing around the world from 1935 onwards is explored; the second part discusses its role in developing English-language tests for university gatekeeping and selection purposes in the period from 1954 to 2016; the third part deals with its involvement in language test development in the twenty-first century. *Second Language Pronunciation Assessment* is tackled by Talia Isaacs and Pavel Trofimovich in an edited volume adopting *Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Fourteen papers included in the volume adopt the perspectives of SLA, psycholinguistics, speech sciences, sociolinguistics, cross-cultural communication, and lingua franca communication to address the issues of pronunciation scales, the relationship between pronunciation assessment and L2 spoken fluency assessment, L2 writing assessment and L2 listening ability assessment, the relationship between cognitive control and L2 pronunciation, students' attitudes towards English teachers' accents, phonological and lexical correlates of L2 comprehensibility, rhythm in learner speech, native-speaker status in pronunciation research, perception of pronunciation variation, teacher-raters' assessment of French pronunciation, and pronunciation assessment in Hong Kong. The volume opens with definitions of key terms in L2 pronunciation assessment and closes with a list of possible questions to be addressed in future research.

As far as work on SLA theories is concerned, Lourdes Ortega and ZhaoHong Han edited papers on *Complexity Theory and Language Development* in a volume *In Celebration of Diane Larsen-Freeman*. Its ten papers, preceded by an introduction, explore different aspects of the Complexity Theory proposed by Diane Larsen-Freeman, which views L2 development as a complex system. Bronwen Patricia Dyson and Gisela Håkansson have written a monograph contributing to *Understanding Second Language Processing* with *A Focus on Processability Theory*. This theory, proposed by Manfred Pienemann [1998], predicts that L2 acquisition takes place in developmental stages. The monograph contains eight chapters, one of which is dedicated to the prediction and empirical testing of developmental stages in L2 English. There is also a chapter on the developmental stages in Scandinavian languages. The remaining chapters deal with other issues central to the theory, namely the prediction of common developmental stages across typologically different languages, learner categories in PT, variation in L2 processing and the application of PT to language teaching and assessment.

In the domain of research methodology, María Blume and Barbara C. Lust provide an overview of *Research Methods in Language Acquisition* focusing on *Principles, Procedures, and Practices*. The monograph mainly concerns research conducted with children and is conceived as a manual for students and early career researchers. It is divided into four parts: Part I explains some fundamental concepts in language acquisition research; Part II describes different experimental and observational methods for collecting speech data; Part III is devoted to managing and interpreting speech data; Part IV contains some considerations about testing bilingual populations and infants. Two monographs are dedicated to mixed methods, that is, a combination and quantitative and qualitative methods. Robert W. Schrauf's *Mixed Methods: Interviews, Surveys, and Cross-Cultural Comparisons* [2016] contains an overview of mixed-methods cross-cultural research with a focus on interviews (as representative of qualitative data) and surveys (as representative of quantitative data). The monograph aims to show that a discourse-centred approach to integrating qualitative and quantitative data in a mixed-methods design is a useful means of making systematic cross-cultural comparisons. A. Mehdi Riazi examines *Mixed Methods Research in Language Teaching and Learning* and shows how it can be applied in practice. The monograph has four parts: Part I addresses theoretical and philosophical aspects of mixed-methods research; Part II is devoted to practical aspects of this research; Part III contains a review and analysis of published mixed-methods studies—two on the teaching and learning of language components, two on the development of communication skills, two on motivation and attitudes towards language learning and teaching, and two on language testing and assessment; Part IV contains a summary of the book, an outline of the major steps in planning and conducting mixed-methods projects, and a discussion of the challenges facing researchers using mixed methods. Simone E. Pfenninger and Judit Navracsics give *Future Research Directions for Applied Linguistics* in an edited volume which contains papers addressing original and innovative research agendas and methodological approaches in applied linguistics. Topics addressed by the volume's fourteen chapters include bilingual advantage, the role of age in SLA, the use of advanced statistical methods in applied linguistics research, and prioritizing social and descriptive over theoretical approaches to linguistics.

Among SLA textbooks, Muriel Saville-Troike and Karen Barto authored the third edition of Muriel Saville-Troike's acclaimed *Introducing Second Language Acquisition*. Although the content (including the references and suggestions for further reading) has been thoroughly updated, the structure of the book remains the same as in the previous [2012] edition. The seven chapters of the book deal with the key terms and fundamental issues in SLA, three types of theoretical approach to SLA—linguistic, psychological, and social— areas of linguistic knowledge that need to be acquired in the L2, and some additional issues relating to L2 learning and teaching. The section on the implications for L2 learning and teaching in the final chapter has been considerably expanded. The book's online resources have also been updated and enriched. A new textbook is *Second Language Acquisition: Second Language Systems* by Neal Snape and Tanja Kupisch. It provides an overview of empirical findings on the acquisition of different morphosyntactic phenomena (e.g. English verbal morphology, English and Japanese tense and aspect, German verb placement, French, Spanish, and English articles) as well as some aspects of phonology (e.g. segments and syllable structure) in SLA; it also contains an overview of the main issues in the study of simultaneous bilingualism and an overview of the empirical findings on the acquisition of gender and adjective placement in child and adult bilinguals. Empirical findings are discussed primarily from the generative perspective, but also from the functional and emergentist/connectionist perspectives. In several instances, pedagogical implications of the research findings are discussed, especially with regard to teaching English articles in the L2 classroom, but also in relation to teaching L2 phonology. Completely devoted to the application of the SLA research findings to L2 teaching practice is the fifth edition of Vivian Cook's *Second Language Learning and Language Teaching* [2016]. The structure of the previous edition, published in 2008, has been largely maintained, but the chapters on listening and reading processes and on classroom interaction and conversation analysis have been omitted. The new edition has eleven chapters, dealing with the learning and teaching of different aspects of the L2 (grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation), learning and teaching writing, learner's strategies and individual differences, the relationship between the L2 user and the native speaker, the goals of language teaching, SLA theories, and the styles of language teaching. There is also a companion website with additional materials for the book. The chapter on 'Second Language Acquisition/Learning' (pp. 208–22) in the sixth edition of George Yule's famous linguistics textbook *The Study of Language* also provides an introduction to some of the main terms and concepts in SLA and foreign language teaching, followed by study questions, discussion topics, and suggestions for further reading.

In the reference domain, an important contribution to the field is *The Cambridge Handbook of Linguistic Multi-Competence* [2016] edited by Vivian

Cook and Li Wei, crossing the borders of SLA and bilingualism and multilingualism research. The definition of 'multi-competence' adopted in the handbook states that it is 'the knowledge of more than one language in the same mind or the same community' (p. 2), as proposed by Cook [2012]. Among the handbook's twenty-six chapters, the ones highly relevant for SLA are 'Premises of Multi-Competence' (pp. 1–25) by Vivian Cook; 'Research Questions and Methodology of Multi-Competence' (pp. 26–49) by Goro Murahata, Yoshiko Murahata, and Vivian Cook; 'Multi-Competence in Second Language Acquisition: Inroads into the Mainstream?' (pp. 50–76) by Lourdes Ortega; 'Multi-Competence and Dynamic/Complex Systems' (pp. 125–41) by Kees de Bot; 'A Usage-Based Account of Multi-Competence' (pp. 183–205) by Joan Kelly Hall; 'Multi-Competence and Syntax' (pp. 206–26) by Éva Berkes and Suzanne Flynn; 'Syntactic Processing' (pp. 227–47) by Leah Roberts; 'Language and Cognition in Bilinguals' (pp. 248–75) by Annette M.B. de Groot; 'Gestures in Multi-Competence' (pp. 276–97) by Amanda Brown; 'Pragmatic Transfer in Foreign Language Learners: A Multi-Competence Perspective' (pp. 298–320) by I-Ru Su; 'Cognitive Consequences of Multi-Competence' (pp. 355–75) by Panos Athanasopoulos; 'Space, Motion and Thinking for Language' (pp. 376–402) by Anna Ewert; 'Multi-Competence and Personality' (pp. 403–19) by Jean-Marc Dewaele; 'Multi-Competence and Emotion' (pp. 461–77) by Jean-Marc Dewaele; and 'A Critical Reaction from Second Language Acquisition Research' (pp. 502–20) by David Singleton.

Among work from other fields closely related to SLA, in the field of bilingualism research, Maya Libben, Mira Goral, and Gary Libben edited a volume on the mental lexicon, the basic assumption of which is that *Bilingualism* is *A Framework for Understanding the Mental Lexicon* or, in other words, that 'the default mental lexicon may in fact be the bilingual lexicon' (p. 1). The volume's eleven chapters, preceded by a 'Prologue', discuss different aspects of the bilingual mental lexicon, such as the processing of interlingual homographs and cognates, the processing of morphologically complex words, and lexical retrieval difficulty, as well as the 'Mechanisms Underlying Word Learning in Second Language Acquisition', in a chapter written by Gabriela Meade and Ton Dijkstra (pp. 49–71). Here, the authors argue, on the basis of a review of empirical evidence, that word learning in the L2 is essentially the same as word learning in the L1. A different aspect of bilingualism is explored in *Growing Old with Two Languages: Effects of Bilingualism on Cognitive Aging*, edited by Ellen Bialystok and Margot D. Sullivan. The volume deals with the cognitive effects of bilingualism in older populations, which is a topic currently receiving a lot of attention. Among the thirteen chapters, seven are commentaries and literature reviews, one is an overview of the volume, while five are empirical studies of different bilingual populations, all of which speak English as one of their languages. In the field of multilingualism research, John C. Maher authored *Multilingualism: A Very Short Introduction*. Topics addressed in this pocket-size book include the spread of multilingualism in the world, the causes of multilingualism, several myths surrounding multilingualism, individual multilingualism, issues of language policy and planning as well as of identity and culture in relation to multilingualism, and endangered languages. Also of relevance to the field of SLA is a monograph, *Introducing Language and Cognition: A Map of the Mind*, by Michael Sharwood Smith, which presents a particular model of the mind, i.e. a particular view on how the mind is organized and how language fits within it. Following the introduction, the first part of the monograph is devoted to the mind and the second part to language. The first part includes chapters dealing with perception, motion, the conceptual system, emotion, memory, consciousness and attention, and the development of knowledge and ability. The second part is dedicated to defining language, the core system of a language, the aspects of language outside the core, the two ways of knowing a language, the relationship between language and emotion, monolingual language development, and multilingual language development. A concluding chapter provides an overview of the volume and a summary of the main points. In the field of applied linguistics, Rod Ellis edited *Becoming and Being an Applied Linguist*, containing *The Life Histories of Some Applied Linguists* [2016]. Among the professional autobiographies of thirteen well-established applied linguists, there are also the biographies of those who contributed to SLA, such as Rod Ellis, Paul Nation, Zoltan Dörnyei, Patsy Lightbown, and Susan Gass. Through their personal narratives, we also learn about the history and development of their respective fields of specialization. In the field of language teaching, several chapters in *The Routledge Handbook of English Language Teaching* [2016], edited by Graham Hall, address topics in SLA. Five chapters in Part IV of the handbook are relevant here, dealing with 'Second Language Learning and Learners'. These are 'Cognitive Perspectives on Classroom Language Learning' (pp. 281–94) by Laura Collins and Emma Marsden; 'Sociocultural Theory and the Language Classroom' (pp. 295–309) by Eduardo Negueruela-Azarola and Próspero N. García; 'Individual Differences' (pp. 310–23) by Peter D. MacIntyre, Tammy Gregersen, and Richard Clément; 'Motivation' (pp. 324–38) by Martin Lamb; and 'Learner Autonomy' (pp. 339–52) by Phil Benson. One chapter in Part VI ('Focus on the Language Classroom') is also of interest: 'Errors, Corrective Feedback and Repair: Variations and Learning Outcomes' (pp. 499–512) by Alison Mackey, Hae In Park, and Kaitlyn M. Tagarelli. Finally, at the intersection of linguistics and several social sciences, Dominika Baran explores the relationship between language and immigration in the US in *Language in Immigrant America*. Topics discussed include language immigrant identity, foreign accents and immigrant Englishes, code-switching, trans languaging, hybrid varieties, variation and change in heritage languages, the education and upbringing of immigrant children, family language policy, and language choice and assimilation.

12. English as a Lingua Franca

More than two decades of empirical explorations and conceptual engagements have contributed greatly to the understanding of the most extensive contemporary use of English worldwide—the use of ELF. A wide range of publications this year continue to scrutinize ELF in use and tackle applications of ELF findings (see ELF ReN for a list of research publications at <english-lingua-franca.org>). The section starts with the conceptualization of ELF, followed by an overview of the empirical endeavours into exploring ELF in both spoken and written discourses. We then attend to the role of culture in ELF before unfolding the continued scholarly interest in investigating ELF in various domains. The section ends with a review of discussions around ELF and pedagogy.

John R. Schmitz, in ‘English as a Lingua Franca: Applied Linguistics, Marxism, and Post-Marxist Theory’ (*RevBLA* 17[2017] 335–54), analyses John P. O’Regan’s ‘English as a Lingua Franca: An Immanent Critique’ (*AppLing* 35[2014] 533–52) to engage with his views from a post-Marxist perspective. Schmitz begins with the mention of the turn of critical applied linguistics to a postmodern focus on identity, social class, stratification, and linguistic as well as racial prejudice, which took the discipline further in its decentralization of power, opening the door to the field of ELF. The author then tackles each topic he finds problematic in O’Regan’s article, starting from the argument that ELF is ideologically conservative. He deconstructs this idea by pointing out that ELF is better characterized as transgressive due to its central challenge of native-speaker supremacy. Schmitz also criticizes O’Regan’s attribution of positivism and objectivism to ELF research practices by reiterating that studies in the field are well within the framework of critical qualitative research. Then the idea that ELF speakers are composed of an elite of bilingual speakers of English, small in number, is refuted through the lack of supporting empirical studies. In addition, O’Regan’s statement that ELF is just a created movement is confronted by facts concerning the spread of English and ELF as a political standpoint against StE ideology. Most importantly, Schmitz questions O’Regan’s critique of ELF scholars’ take on capitalism. By promoting a simplistic classic Marxist posture, O’Regan’s point is deemed underdeveloped. Finally, an overview of the developments of Marxism is presented, leading to Schmitz’s identification of ELF as postmodernist and post-Marxist.

Contemplating the use of language under the impact of the impending withdrawal from the EU, Jennifer Jenkins gives her view on ‘An ELF Perspective on English in the Post-Brexit EU’ (*WEn* 36[2017] 343–6). Although she agrees with Marko Modiano’s comment (‘English in a Post-Brexit European Union’, *WEn* 36[2017] 313–27) that English will continue to be the primary working language and that there will be a shift from native English being the norm (p. 343), she disagrees with him that English used in Europe will become a variety called Euro-English. Jenkins argues that it is unlikely that English-speakers in Europe will produce ‘a unitary variety’ of English since they come from very diverse language backgrounds (p. 344). In contrast, she puts forward Anna Mauranen’s (*YWES* 93[2012] 120) idea of similects: ELF users often develop their English with multilingual speakers of a different L1; therefore, the English they use is a combination of different hybrids of English being influenced by different languages. This brings us to Jenkins’s latest notion, of ‘English as a Multilingua Franca’ (*EiPrac* 2[2015] 49–85), such as the English that is used in Europe. The concept of similects perhaps also lends itself well to the use of English in China, where speakers tend not to use English intra-nationally, as argued by Fan Fang in 'World Englishes or English as a Lingua Franca: Where Does English in China Stand?' (*EnT* 33[2017] 20–4). Despite the reforms of *Gao Kao*—reducing the weighting of the English test in college entrance examinations—he asserts that Chinese-speakers will continue to adopt and adapt English in intercultural encounters.

We now turn to studies concerning the interactive process of ELF communication. Findings here have continued to demonstrate a tendency to marginalize unconventional linguistic usages and prioritize intelligibility and *in situ* communicative needs. In line with previous research, ELF users are found to deploy a wide range of both verbal and non-verbal strategies for meaning-negotiation and rapport-building. Sara Kennedy's 'Using Stimulated Recall to Explore the Use of Communication Strategies in Lingua Franca Interactions' (*JELF* 6[2017] 1–27) explores types of interactive strategies and speakers' cognitions in researcher-designed ELF talk at a university in Canada. Kennedy combined video-recorded interaction with audio-recorded stimulated recalls. She detected the usage of eleven types of interactive strategies and elaborated on the varied use of strategies both within and between pairs of participants.

In addition to collaborative efforts on mutual intelligibility, ELF users are also observed to use various strategies to negotiate interpersonal relationships. Mayu Konakahara in, 'Interactional Management of Face-Threatening Acts in Casual ELF Conversation: An Analysis of Third-Party Complaint Sequences' (*JELF* 5[2017] 313–43), investigates two cases of such sequences at a British university. The aim is to explore how ELF is used to achieve transactional and interactional purposes by analysing talk by means of CA and politeness theory (Penelope Brown and Stephen Levinson [1987]). Konakahara argues that interactants take advantage of verbal and non-verbal devices pragmatically to manage the face-threatening acts of third-party complaint and respond to them. Despite its limitations, this study has shed light on how, in face-threatening adversarial moments, ELF users are able to negotiate their stance to save mutual face, intensify the degree of face-threatening, or disaffiliate from maintaining and building interpersonal relationships.

Turning the spotlight to 'L1 English Speaker Participation in ELF Interaction', Daisuke Kimura carries out 'A Single Case Analysis of Dyadic Institutional Talk' (*JELF* 6[2017] 265–86), addressing the correlation between goal orientation and differences in linguistic identity in academic ELF interaction. Kimura looked into one episode of intercultural conversation between a native English and a native Arabic speaker, who were paired up by their course instructors with a list of assigned intercultural questions. A CA analysis of the interaction shows collaborative work towards the accomplishment of the assignment, through the negotiation of interactional plans of action; letting pass unconventional linguistic constructions to facilitate elaborate response; and not letting pass utterances containing goal-related information. Kimura concluded that the findings demonstrated systematic and purposeful use of 'let it pass', suggesting a joint orientation towards the shared institutional goal. In addition, the L1 English-speaker did not seem to play on his linguistic ‘superiority’, although the accomplishment of the institutional goal sometimes entailed prescriptive correctness.

Exploring perceptions of accommodation from the perspective of native speakers, Branka Drljača Margić’s ‘Communication Courtesy or Condescension? Linguistic Accommodation of Native to Non-Native Speakers of English’ (*JELF* 6[2017] 29–55) sets out to explore whether, how, and why native speakers of English adjust their use of English when interacting with non-native speakers and their perceptions of linguistic accommodation. The researcher sent out an online questionnaire including seventeen questions of various types and received responses from 377 L1 English-speakers. The majority of the informants reported the employment of linguistic accommodation: the most frequently selected adjusting techniques were enunciating clearly, using fewer idioms and colloquial words, speaking slowly, and simplifying sentence construction. These linguistic adaptations, as reported by the informants, are made to ensure mutual intelligibility and establish rapport with non-native interlocutors. The informants also pointed out several additional skills necessary for successful accommodation, such as good listening skills, and appreciation of and familiarization with other languages, cultures, and experiences. The rest, however, expressed fear of over-accommodation and of compromise in the quality of the interaction.

In ‘Diversity of Users, Settings, and Practices: How Are Features Selected into ELF Practice?’ (*JELF* 6[2017] 205–35), Alan Thompson discusses when and how language practices are adopted in ELF interactions by basing the theoretical framework on World Englishes research, such as Salikoko S. Mufwene’s theoretical framework on the development of creoles and language evolution. By analysing audio-recordings of naturally occurring conversations in three settings in Japan among ELF speakers of mainly eastern Eurasian background, Thompson first shows what language practices were adopted (e.g. self- and other-repetition) and not adopted (e.g. regular marking of grammatical number). He also explores how the process of creole formation can be useful to show that practices are adopted and even hybridized in ELF interactions, with ELF speakers making use of their multilingual resource pools. Finally, Thompson proposes that we should study not only ELF as a lingua franca, but also how English is ‘influenced by the way it is situated in disparate multilingual contact ecologies’ (p. 231).

Alongside the scholarly attention on spoken ELF interaction, Kyle Mcintosh, Ulla Connor, and Esen Gokpinar-Shelton also delve into the use of ELF in written discourse. In ‘What Intercultural Rhetoric Can Bring to EAP/ESP Writing Studies in an English as a Lingua Franca World’ (*JEAP* 29[2017] 12–20) the authors propose that ELF and translingualism are paradigms that can contribute to the study of written discourse alongside intercultural rhetoric (IR). They start by reviewing IR’s latest additions to EAP/ESP studies on writing, as it provides a dynamic perspective on culture that is used in the comparison of genres across languages. They then discuss how ELF and translingualism impact those domains by pointing out that ELF research has brought multilingualism to the centre and presented corpora data of how effective rhetoric is constructed globally, and by explaining how negotiation strategies can be used to interpret codemeshing in written texts.

Finally, they outline pedagogical considerations concerning the applicability of IR, ELF, and translingualism to advocate for the need of disciplinary growth in EAP and ESP.

Valeria Franceschi and Paola Vettorel investigate Web-related environments and focus on ''ELF Users' Perceptions of Their "Non-nativeness" in Digital Communication Through English: Falling Short of the Target?' (*AltMo* [2017] 133–48). Data analysis was carried out through both a quantitative and a qualitative approach. The language strings on Sketch Engine EnTenTen corpus (2013v2), which comprises almost 23 billion tokens of Web data, include both monologic and interactive multiple text types. The analysis revealed that ELF users do not uncommonly make meta-comments, either as a pre-emptive move or after non-normative forms, to minimize criticism and to ask readers for leniency and/or corrective feedback. Valeria Franceschi looked into the use of 'Plurilingual Resources as an Asset in ELF Business Interactions' (*JELF* 6[2017] 57–81), examining the domain of professional business in the VOICE corpus. Through a qualitative analytic approach, 0.96 per cent of non-English items were found in the data, with the majority present in meetings. She observed that the instances identified seemed to serve a variety of communicative purposes, such as discourse markers with no significant meaning, building rapport and managing interpersonal relationships, signalling and projecting personal and professional identity, and localizing a concept/situation. Such flexible use of plurilingual resources demonstrated accommodative and collaborative attitudes and seemed to facilitate successful communication.

Other studies have demonstrated the engagement of the field with current social issues. Ron Darvin, in 'Social Class and the Inequality of English Speakers in a Globalized World' (*JELF* 6[2017] 287–311), explores how social class might influence a person's perceptions of their legitimacy as a speaker of English, which also impacts their disposition, sense of agency, and confidence when interacting with others. Darvin takes into consideration the relationships between identity, capital, and ideology, and points out that the significance of social class is that it is based on principles of differentiation. Although not all the interpretation was based on (presented) evidence, Darvin underscores the fact that ELF is definitely a space of continuous negotiation, although its points of entry are unequal.

In 'The Communicative Needs of Bangladeshi Economic Migrants: The Functional Values of Host Country Languages versus English as a Lingua Franca' (*JELF* 6[2017] 141–65), Philip Seargeant, Elizabeth J. Erling, Mike Solly, and Qumrul Hasan Chowdhury explore how low-skilled migrant workers from rural Bangladesh use and position ELF and Arabic in the Middle East. An ethnographic approach was taken, in which the researchers visited and interviewed Bangladeshis after they had returned to their village from the Middle East as temporary workers. Their narrative accounts reveal that English is used and viewed as useful in contexts related to global business and communication with other migrants, whereas Arabic is essential for 'everyday aspects of work' (p. 158). Seargeant et al. hope their findings can shed light on how to improve the content of the pre-departure training that the Bangladesh authorities provide for migrant workers.

A number of papers dealt with intercultural identities and challenges in ELF settings. In 'Lingua Francas and Learning Mobility: Reflections on Students' Attitudes and Beliefs towards Language Learning and Use' (*IJAL* 27[2017] 1–21), Claudia Borghetti and Ana Beaven explore how students in an Italian university who have studied abroad in European countries think about language learning and use when using lingua francas, including both ELF and the language of the destination country (LDC). Responses from 141 online questionnaires show that although students are more satisfied when interacting with non-native speakers (NNS), they still believe that native speakers (NS) are models for language learning. Students also believe they can familiarize themselves with the culture of the destination country, especially in Scandinavia, through ELF rather than LDC. Borghetti and Beaven conclude that it would be 'a significant loss' (p. 238) if students continue to undervalue how interacting with NNS can contribute to their linguistic and social development in the destination country.

Jingyue Maeder-Qlan's 'Intercultural Experience and Cultural Identity Reconstruction of Multilingual Chinese International Students in Germany' (*JMMD* 39[2017] 576–89) presents part of a Ph.D. thesis which delves into reports of intercultural challenges experienced by multilingual Chinese international students in Germany. The context is given by outlining the substantial presence of Chinese students in German universities, where there is use of German and English as a lingua franca. With Chinese participants in their twenties, speaking English and/or some German, data were generated through semi-structured interviews and e-mails. The findings were: (1) alienation of the symbolic other, which was interpreted by the participants as being caused by cultural differences and insufficient multilingual proficiency; (2) enhanced core identity, although there is an appreciation of the democratic relationship between students and professors; (3) mediating between cultures through ELF, for example between the new Chinese researchers who could not speak any German and the locals.

Turning scholarly attention to ELF in China, Fan (Gabriel) Fang and Will Baker, in '"A more inclusive mind towards the world": English Language Teaching and Study Abroad in China from Intercultural Citizenship and English as a Lingua Franca Perspectives' (*LTR* 22[2017] 608–24), discuss the integration of intercultural citizenship and ELF within ELT in China among students who had been abroad on exchange programmes for a minimum of four months. The findings showed quite divided attitudes. Amongst them, not all participants had a positive attitude towards ELF, while seeming to acknowledge English as very important to the development of intercultural citizenship. They also reported that they had changed their behaviour and attitudes towards a more open view of diversity and that they had become more understanding in general. However, in many cases the critical perception of their experiences only went as far as the national scales of identity. It was also clear that there was a disparity between classroom instruction and the actual experience of studying abroad.

Researchers exploring the use of ELF in the business domain have examined communicative and interpersonal competence in both spoken and written contexts. Ping Liu and Huiying Liu, 'Creating Common Ground: The Role of

Metapragmatic Expressions in BELF Meeting Interactions' (*JPrag* 107[2017] 1–15), building on previous research, examine the role of metapragmatic expressions (MPEs) in creating common ground (CG) in BELF meeting interactions. The analysis of a business meeting included in VOICE revealed four main types of pre-emptive or corrective MPE: commentaries, speech-act descriptions, message glosses, and evidentials, to prevent problems or difficulties in interactions. A socio-cognitive approach revealed that MPEs activate shared sense (e.g. previous agreement, mutual experiences, and company policy) and current sense (e.g. different or new perspectives, evaluations, and sympathy) to facilitate the emergence of CG of knowledge and of affiliation to enhance mutual understanding in BELF communication.

In 'Inclusivity and Exclusivity in English as a Business Lingua Franca: The Expression of a Professional Voice in Email Communication' (*ESPJ* 46[2017] 59–71), Philippe Millot explores language in interpersonal functions in BELF. Evidence of professional positioning considering professionals' inclusion or exclusion of other participants' voices has been found in a corpus of 400 e-mails sent and received by fourteen French professionals who use English for both internal and external communication. Although applied to a fairly limited number of business e-mails, quantitative and qualitative analysis revealed high interpersonal competence and specialized facets in professional discourse to avoid ambiguity and fulfil specialized purposes. These data can drive teaching and learning of professional genres and professional voice to fill the gap between teachers' perceptions and the realities of discourse within ESP global and professional contexts.

Christine S. Sing, in 'English as a Lingua Franca in International Business Contexts: Pedagogical Implications for the Teaching of English for Specific Business Purposes' (in Mautner and Rainer, eds., *Business Communication: Linguistic Approaches*, pp. 319–56), offers a convincing though cursory exploration of some aspects of Business English, and some indication for further research. The aspects considered are (1) the contemporary theorization of English triggered by (corporate) globalization and the current conceptualization of Business English; (2) the theoretical and methodological concerns of English for Specific Business Purposes (ESBP) with particular attention to the effect on students' need analysis and specific teaching praxis; (3) the contemporary gap between research and practice.

A host of researchers have looked into ELF in academic settings this year and undertaken studies in various higher institutions in both Europe and Asia. The explorations encompass high-stakes academic interactions between students and teachers and between peers, narratives of ELF experiences on campus, as well as attitudes and awareness of ELF among university students. Notably, researchers have also paid attention to academic publishing and gatherings, highlighting the appreciation of ELF and multilingual competence in such academic communities. Richard Clouet advocates that changes should be brought to editors and peer-reviewers in the academic publishing industry in 'The Intercultural Dimension of English as an Academic Lingua Franca (EALF) in Scientific Publications' (*RevLFE* 23[2017] 313–33). He points out that the academic community consists of writers who have multiple cultural identities. Yet in the language (editing) policy of various prominent publishers there exists a 'linguistics inequality between native and non-native speakers' of English (p. 326). Therefore, while acknowledging that grammatical accuracy is essential, Clouet urges editors and peer-reviewers to 'define the standards of use for EALF from an intercultural communication perspective' (p. 329), and to place a higher priority on functional effectiveness. Clouet provides critical recommendations to the academic publishing industry, for example 'cultural diversity should be valued as an asset in international publications' (p. 326), and how researchers can collaborate to close the gap between native and non-native English speakers in the scientific community.

In a similar vein, Sara Fregonese, in 'English: Lingua Franca or Disenfranchising?' (*Fennia* 195[2017] 194–6), gives a brief commentary from the point of view of a non-anglophone multilingual academic author on two complex issues regarding ELF: conference knowledge exchange and the peer-review process for publication. She condemns the vernacular nature of academic English at international conferences, often imbued with abbreviations, idiomatic expressions, and double entendres, and taken at too fast a pace. Its restrictive excluding power also makes the peer-review process of publishing part of a disfranchising process. Multilingualism should be considered part of an author's position in shaping research data collection and findings in the effort to contribute to knowledge production in a persistently Anglo-centred academia.

To explore the sociolinguistic reality of international students and, to a lesser extent, staff, some researchers looked into the interactive process and post-talk reflections of the interactants. Beyza Björkman examined 'PhD Supervision Meetings in an English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) Setting', focusing on 'Linguistic Competence and Content Knowledge as Neutralizers of Institutional and Academic Power' (*JELF* 6[2017] 111–39). She examined recordings of ten hours of naturally occurring supervision interaction taking place at a Swedish university by means of CA procedures and supplementary ethnographic interviews with the supervisors who were the participants. The findings suggest that, although the supervisors presumably held greater institutional power, such asymmetries were not observable from the interaction and the supervisors' comments. Non-standard features were observed in both supervisors' and supervisees' use of English, which suggested invisible proficiency-related differences in linguistic competence. Similarly in the interview data: none of the supervisors claimed greater linguistic proficiency; rather, they expressed shared lingua franca status of English use, while the students did not hesitate to correct/interrupt their supervisors on subjects or research choices, showing confidence about content knowledge and disciplinary conventions.

Turning to student group interaction, Miya Komori-Glatz addresses effective '(B)ELF' communication 'in Multicultural Student Teamwork' (*JELF* 6[2017] 83–109). She examined one effectively functioning team of four international students working on a project of international market entry simulation at WU Vienna. The data comprised post-project interviews with the team members and two group meetings. The interviews revealed that the group members shared responsibility for the task and for the authorship of the written assignment. They also expressed appreciation of the diversity within the team regarding knowledge, experience, and working styles. An analysis of both casual and work talk indicated that the rapport-building and trust-strengthening process of meaning negotiation in the casual talk seemed to have created a sense of psychological safety, which appeared to smooth over disagreements and challenges in the work talk. Other publications focused on students' experience of language use on campus in general. Chit Cheung Matthew Sung 'Explor[es] Language Identities in English as a Lingua Franca Communication: Experiences of Bilingual University Students in Hong Kong' (*IJBEB* [2017] 1–14). Analysis of semi-structured interviews with eighteen English-major students demonstrated that the informants tend to perceive themselves as both language learners and users in ELF interaction. Most of them oriented their identity as English majors and associated it with linguistic expertise and higher linguistic expectations. Additionally, positive accounts and a sense of equality were reported in encounters with non-native speakers, whereas negative emotions and insecurity were expressed in interactions with native speakers. In another study on English-medium higher education in Hong Kong, David Gardner and Ken Lau compared attitudes towards the use and learning of English on campus in 'The Role of English as a Lingua Franca as Perceived by Mainland and Hong Kong Chinese Students: One International University, Two Perspectives' (*Compare* [2017] 1–19). Both groups highly valued the use of EAP, whereas they differed in attitudes towards using ESP. The local students showed less willingness to use English in social encounters; the mainland matriculates, on the other hand, expressed a stronger preference for English as a social lingua franca in the hope of obtaining a sense of inclusivity in the university community. Two studies explored the relation between language policy and linguistic reality in university settings. Ken Lau and Chia-yen Lin discuss how international students perceive 'Internationalization of Higher Education and Language Policy: The Case of a Bilingual University in Taiwan' (*HiEd* 74[2017] 437–54). They found that, in Taiwan, Chinese is the dominant language both socially and academically, and that there is still a long way to go before English becomes a lingua franca in both contexts. Saito Akihiro, in 'Going Cosmopolitan, Staying National: Identity Construction in Popular Discourses on English as a Lingua Franca' (*IJAL* 27[2017] 263–85), investigates how her participants, Japanese university students, positioned themselves in relation to the idea of the recent language policies in Japan concerning English. Findings were based on the interpretation of the participants' writings in response to a text with the following themes: English has become the global language; it will dominate the world in many ways; the increasing use of English loanwords has an undesirable influence on Japanese society; and Japanese are pressured to learn English. Her findings highlight the role of the participants' agency in relation to their acknowledgement of different places of contestation within the possibilities of various paradigms and postures, and their awareness of the potential stigma associated with choosing a certain position.

Drawing attention to the importance of nurturing cultural appreciation in EMI (English as a medium of instruction) settings, Jeongyeon Kim, Jinsook Choi, and Bradley Tatar, in 'English-Medium and Intercultural Sensitivity: A Korean Case Study' (*JSIE* 2[2017] 467–82), aim to explore the relation between intercultural sensitiveness and the attitude of Korean higher education students towards EMI. The research was conducted with 213 students at a Korean university that uses EMI. A quantitative questionnaire measured interaction engagement, respect for cultural differences, interaction confidence, interaction enjoyment, and their views on EMI. Interviews were conducted with fifteen students and compared to the quantitative data. The quantitative results show that the participants were respectful of the international students' cultures but did not feel comfortable enough to interact with them. The level of enjoyment of other cultures seems to be linked proportionally to the level of EMI appreciation. Therefore the authors contend that ELF awareness needs to be encouraged before students go into EMI, and that EMI curriculum designers should include guided intercultural encounters for the classroom.

To achieve 'local institution—global examination' (p. 337), David Newbold innovatively incorporated a listening test that met the local need of Ca' Foscari Venice, an Italian university, for an international certification offered by Trinity College London, reporting the results in ' "Co-Certification": A Close Encounter with ELF for an International Examining Board' (*JELF* 6[2017] 367–88). Newbold describes how the materials for the listening test are ELF-oriented and obtained the approval of Trinity College. Despite the ELF approach, students who attempted the test reported that, overall, it had become neither easier nor more difficult. Newbold concludes that developing a listening test with an ELF orientation with NNS of English cannot only be unproblematic, but may also enhance the validity of the test (p. 387). He advocates that such a practice should be adopted not just in Italy and Europe, but wherever English is used mostly as a lingua franca.

To understand what researchers perceive as ' "Good" and "Acceptable" English in L2 Research Writing', Niina Hynninen and Maria Kuteeva interviewed researchers in three major research universities in Finland and Sweden to find out the 'Ideals and Realities in History and Computer Science' (*JEAP* 30[2017] 53–65). Their findings show that academic historians emphasize clarity as writers, but as readers they still favour the 'elegance' of writing produced by L1 English-speakers (p. 58), whereas computer scientists view clarity and correctness of linguistic forms in accordance with the norms established in the field as essential. They conclude that the teaching of academic writing should pay more attention to how to help users achieve 'global' comprehensibility through different means.

Tomokazu Ishikawa explores 'Japanese University Students' Attitudes towards their English and the Possibility of ELF Awareness' (*JELF* 6[2017] 237–63), examining ninety-five open-ended e-mail questionnaires, and conducting eighteen face-to-face interviews. Two strands of negative attitudes surfaced from the data: poor command of English amid concern over 'incorrect' English and a negative attitude towards 'Japanese-interfered' English use without regard to communicative intelligibility. The majority expressed the view that Japanese speakers were poor in oral English, and some considered their own English to be 'awkward' or 'inadequate' (p. 248), and emphasized grammatical correctness. A few expressed ambivalent attitudes, describing Japanese English as both 'unique' and 'boring' (p. 249). Despite the overall favourable attitude towards ELF, Ishikawa still notes the obsession with correctness and ENL, which is arguably internalized through early education and reinforced in higher education. Márcia Regina Becker and Carolina Laurino Rossini, in 'Inteligibilidade de Língua Inglesa sob o Paradigma de Língua Franca: Percepção de Enunciados de Brasileiros por Brasileiros' ['Intelligibility of the English Language under the Lingua Franca Paradigm: Perception of Utterances by Brazilians from Brazilians'] (*RevLN* 10[2017] 169–85), present their exploration of intelligibility in relation to ELF. Becker and Rossini's study aims to explore the possible impact on intelligibility in conversations with speakers and listeners of the same mother tongue, in this case Brazilian Portuguese, to examine the extent to which similar backgrounds can contribute to intelligibility. The findings show that 75 per cent intelligibility was achieved, and this result was similar to previous studies of intelligibility between Brazilians and other non-native speakers.

An increasing body of studies this year was concerned with the thorny issue of applications of ELF findings in language teaching and teacher education. Researchers continue to discuss the necessity and challenges of an ELF-aware pedagogical approach. Edited by Telma Gimenez, Luciana C.S. Calvo, and Michele S. El Kadri, *English as a Lingua Franca in Teacher Education: A Brazilian Perspective* is a collection of ten chapters with the objective of providing a snapshot of the developments of ELF in the teaching and learning context of Brazilian education. Part I, 'Conceptualizing English as a Global Lingua Franca in Teacher Education', starts off with a chapter by Vanderlei Zacchi, 'Global Englishes, Local Histories' (pp. 13–30), where he emphasizes a glocalized approach to English and its teaching in order to promote the appropriation of English for resistance to the traditional and normative ELT and English linguistic positions through local performances that deal with difference and refashioned identities. Eduardo H.D. Figueiredo, in 'Globalization and the Global Spread of English: Concepts and Implications for Teacher Education' (pp. 31–52), concentrates on the role of teacher education in raising the awareness of trainee teachers about the complexity of globalization by showing how it is related to the global spread of English. He believes that this would enable teachers to make critical linguistic choices, reflect on larger ideologies of dominance and internationalization, and foster intercultural awareness. Clarissa M. Jordão and Anderson N. Marques, 'English as a Lingua Franca and Critical Literacy in Teacher Education: Shaking Off Some "Good Old" Habits' (pp. 53–70), propose that the research developments in the field of ELF must impact English teaching and teacher education in Brazil, especially through critical literacy.

In Part II, 'Teachers and Learners' Beliefs about ELF', Kyria R. Finardi's 'English as a Global Language in Brazil: A Local Contribution' (pp. 71–86) investigates the beliefs of teachers and students regarding the role of English today and ELT in Brazil in the context of public secondary schools, private English institutes, and English undergraduate courses in a federal university, in Espírito Santo. The findings showed tensions among the roles of Pomeranian (a local German dialect), English, and Spanish, with the latter two seen as preferred languages, and only English seen as an international (global lingua franca) language, and the one teachers would prefer to teach.

Sávio Siqueira, in 'English as a Lingua Franca and Teacher Education: Critical Educators for an Intercultural World' (pp. 87–114), reflects on the pedagogical, ideological, and political impact of the spread of ELF based on the results of a survey he conducted with pre-service English teachers studying at Bahia Federal University (Salvador). Siqueira analyses the replies he received from twelve participants to an open-ended e-mail questionnaire. Findings showed the participants' awareness that changes have been happening at different levels, recognized as linguistic, political, and ideological, but when consulted about ELT practice, the answers were broad and sometimes contradictory. Gustavo Berredo and Gloria Gil (' "Teachers" and Student-Teachers' Perceptions of English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) and the Teaching of Culture in the Language Classroom', pp. 115–36) focus on teachers' and students' attitudes to ELF and cultural aspects at Santa Catarina Federal University. The participants were unanimous about English being a lingua franca today. However, they presented an essentialist view of culture by relating cultural facts and behaviour to the idea of national identities. The last chapter in Part II, by Jeová R.F. Araújo, Mayara Volpato, and Gloria Gil ('English as a Lingua Franca: Representations and Practices of English Learners and Teachers in Brazil', pp. 137–58), discusses perceptions of ELF in a formal ELT context, in and out of class, to check how close teachers and students are to considering ELF a legitimate use of language. The results of the questionnaire showed contradictions, such as the desire the students had to use English to communicate internationally and their association of the language with hegemonic English-speaking countries. In addition, intelligibility seems to be a priority in learning pronunciation, both for the students and the teachers.

In Part III, 'ELF in Teacher Education Programs', Ana Paula M. Duboc ('The ELF Teacher Education: Contributions from Postmodern Studies', pp. 159–88) examines the contributions that ELF brings in light of postmodern studies, by exploring the elements that constitute a postmodern English curriculum and the exemplification of such a proposal via what the author calls 'vignettes' experienced in her English teacher education setting. The vignettes show that such a postmodern English curriculum is built by the educators' and students' localized actions, as they question mainstream, fixed, and prescriptive categories. Lucielen Porfirio's 'The Concept of ELF and English Teachers' Education' (pp. 189–210) reports on the reflections of undergraduate pre-service teachers of English attending an extension project that aimed to bridge ELF theory and ELT practice. The paper shows that discussion of critical aspects of ELF and ELT enables questioning of naturalized hegemonic perspectives and the gradual reconsideration of current practices in English teaching. Finally, Telma Gimenez, Michele S. El Kadri, and Luciana C.S. Calvo, in 'Awareness Raising about English as a Lingua Franca', provide examples of the incorporation of ELF 'in Two Brazilian Teacher Education Programs' (pp. 211–30). The objective was to have students engage with arguments that are in favour of and against ELF and reflect about the pedagogical implications of adopting an ELF perspective. Similarly to the previous study, Gimenez et al. show that incorporating reflections in pre-service teacher education helps 'de-stabilize some of the assumptions guiding the teaching of English as a foreign language' (p. 226).

In addition to book-length discussion, a number of articles engaged with a transformative approach in teacher education. Andrew Blair, in 'Standard Language Models, Variable Lingua Franca Goals: How Can ELF-Aware Teacher Education Square the Circle?' (*JELF* 6[2017] 345–66), reports on the responses of experienced teachers of English to an MA course on ELF. Through an analysis of extracts of interviews, Blair discusses the teachers' levels of ELF awareness, orientation towards ELF, and concerns about reconciling the tensions between standard language models and variable lingua franca communicative goals. Blair concludes that raising awareness of ELF in teacher education is not enough to equip teachers. Rather, reflection and a progressive engagement with ELF are needed, such as the transformative approach proposed by Nikos Sifakis in 'ELF Awareness as an Opportunity for Change: A Transformative Perspective for ESOL Teacher Education' (*JELF* 3[2014] 317–35), which makes it possible to move towards application.

Yasemin Bayuurt and Nicos Sifakis, in 'Foundations of an EIL-Aware Teacher Education' (in Matsuda, ed., *Preparing Teachers to Teach English as an International Language* (pp. 3–18), propose principles to incorporate English as an International Language (IEL) into teacher education curricula. The authors use IEL as an umbrella term that includes ELF and WE (World Englishes—postcolonial Englishes) as types of English that differ in levels of standardization. The EIL-aware teacher-education model they propose is divided into three phases: (1) exposing teachers to the theory of and data on the spread of English; (2) exploring the challenges involved in the pedagogical response; (3) engaging the teacher/students in an action plan that articulates EIL, ELF, and WE in their teaching practices. The last phase is subdivided into design, application, and evaluation of the action, which can be an activity or just an adjustment.

In Taiwan, Jean E. Curran and Chiou-lan Chern investigate 'Pre-Service English Teachers' Attitudes towards English as a Lingua Franca' (*TTE* 66[2017] 137–46). Seventy-one questionnaires were completed by English majors and minors, graduate students, and intern teachers. The questionnaire asked the participants to rank twenty statements relating to different models of English, the use of English for communication, the role of language and culture in the classroom, and language use in the classroom. It is found that, overall, participants do possess an ELF mindset for language learning. Curran and Chern call for a change in teacher training in Taiwan to incorporate more ELF thinking in curriculum design and in the resources provided. In the same vein, Wen-Hsing Luo, 'Teacher Perceptions of Teaching and Learning English as a Lingua Franca in the Expanding Circle: A Study of Taiwan' (*EnT* [2017] 2–11), suggests more data-based research from a students' perspective in other Expanding Circle countries to cast light on their aim of learning English, so that ELF pedagogy can be developed accordingly.

Centring around ELF-informed teaching materials and resources, Lili Cavaleiro, 'ELF, Pedagogy and ELF-Aware Teacher Education: From the EFL Course Book to Other ELF-Aware Sources' (*CorLetras*18[2017] 200–20), suggests ways in which teaching materials can reflect current uses of English. Following Bayuurt and Sifakis's model mentioned above, she argues that it is the teacher (or teacher-to-be) who needs to be developed instead of the training, which means the aim is to increase critical thinking to change teachers' personal and professional views on English teaching, especially in relation to teaching materials. Cavaleiro also presents (audio) resources available on the Internet that can aid teachers willing to promote multiculturality and linguistic diversity.

Analysing existing teaching materials through the lens of ELF, Jacyara Nô dos Santos and Maria D'Ajuda A. Ribeiro, in 'A Representação do Inglês como Lingua Franca no Livro Didático do Ensino Médio' ['The Representation of English as a Lingua Franca in Brazilian High School Textbooks'] (*CorLetras* 18[2017] 54–73), present part of an MA study that aims to investigate the role of ELF in two textbooks used in state schools nationally. The two aspects analysed in the samples were: (1) the perception of English as a language of intercultural communication; (2) access to discourses of different communities expressed in English. The authors conclude that materials have shown improvement regarding the development of respect for the representation of cultural aspects of non-hegemonic communities that use English today, although this is still idealized in the national policies of foreign-language teaching.

Paola Vettorel's 'Communication Strategies, ELF and ELT Materials' (*CorLetras* 18[2017] 57–70) provides a relatively small dataset belonging to a larger research project aiming to investigate whether high-school ELT course books are able to develop communication strategies. The publications, dated between 1990 and 2015 and by local and international publishers, analysed within Celce-Murcia, Dörnyei and Thurrell's framework, integrated with ELF research categories (see e.g. Beyza Björkman [2014]), have shown that communication strategies have hardly ever been included consistently in the ELT course books under examination. In some cases, although the teacher's guide/book provides references to communication strategies within a communicatively oriented approach, activities and tasks are not adequately developed and lack contextual exemplifications.

A dissenting voice is contained in 'EFL, ELF, and the Question of Accuracy' (*ELangT* 71[2017] 511–15), where Michael Swan shows his disagreement with the idea that ELF is a new notion and that an ELF-specific approach needs to be developed in pedagogy. Swan comments that although many English learners prioritize gaining 'an effective working knowledge' of English over accuracy, this does not relate to the emergence of the notion of ELF, but is always the case (p. 513). However, he does believe that ELF research will contribute to pedagogy if it can focus not on what *models* a general-purpose programme should adopt, but on what *targets* its learners should achieve (p. 514, emphasis original), such as 'an empirically validated core grammatical syllabus' (p. 515) for learners.

In 'English as a Lingua Franca: Implications for Pedagogy and Assessment' (*TEFLINJ* 28[2017] 57–70) Fan (Gabriel) Fang argues that World Englishes and ELF paradigms can offer a 'post-method' approach to English pedagogy and language assessment in today's multilingual world because they are meant to be able to challenge native-speaker ideology and speakerism (Adrian Holliday [2006]) in English-language teaching. In fact, English-language skills and functions assessment should be based on students' performance of tasks to meet their complex needs and challenge the traditional EFL assessment model.

In 'Language Ideologies on English as a Lingua Franca in Brazil: Conflicting Positions Expressed by Undergraduate Students' (*JELF* 6[2017] 167–92), Paula Szundy analyses the ideological positions of undergraduate students in relation to ELF in ELT within the context of an academic writing course. First, the author discusses the setting of the participants of this study, which is characterized by the commodification of English as the language that gives access to the Science Without Borders exchange programme, and at the same time provides pre-service practice for students in the Faculty of Language and Literature through the Language Centre Open to the Community (CLAC). The findings show both ruptures and stability, which means some students had a positive and others a negative attitude towards the ideology that deconstructs native-speaker authority in ELT. However, the professor's feedback comments showed more ELF orientation, which can be seen in her emphatic questioning of the posture of the students who think more conservatively in relation to having the idealized native speaker as a linguistic target.

13. Pragmatics and Discourse

In 2017 there was again a wealth of research in the broad fields of pragmatics and discourse. Four areas starting with 'C' were exceptionally prolific: computer-mediated communication (CMC), Conversation Analysis (CA), corpus pragmatics, and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). In the area of CMC, scholars turned their attention to the affordances of certain types of media, in particular social media and the nature of communicative interactions therein. Very often, digital conversations were analysed in the framework of CA, which was also a productive area of research for non-mediated conversations. The year also saw the firm establishment of corpus pragmatics, visible in the research outcome in interlanguage pragmatics, historical pragmatics, and contrastive pragmatics and the launch of the journal *Corpus Pragmatics*. Additionally, researchers used fictional data and TV scripts as their corpus for research. Another large body of research adopted CDA to shed light on organizational and current political discourse.

Two voluminous pragmatics handbooks were published in 2017, *The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics* and *The Routledge Handbook of Pragmatics*. The handbooks focus on different sub-fields of the broad field of pragmatics and include chapters on the key areas identified above. *The Oxford Handbook of Pragmatics*, edited by Yan Huang, unites research in the Anglo-American and Continental European traditions. Many of the contributors are renowned scholars who have played an important role in shaping the research field of their chapters. Apart from bringing authorities from different sub-fields under one roof, the handbook is also special in its inter- and intra-disciplinary orientation, devoting special attention to cognitive topics in pragmatics and interfaces between pragmatics and other levels of linguistic analysis. It is organized into five parts: Part I, 'Schools of Thought, Foundations, and

Theories' (chapters 2–7); Part II, 'Central Topics' (chapters 8–13); Part III, 'Macro-Pragmatics and Cognition' (chapters 14–19); Part IV, 'Macro-Pragmatics and Society/Culture' (chapters 20–3); and Part V, 'Interfaces' (chapters 24–30). The first part starts with introducing foundations of pragmatics and important theories, with chapters by Anne Bezuidenhout ('Contextualism and Semantic Minimalism', pp. 21–46), the editor ('Neo-Gricean Pragmatics', pp. 47–78), Deirdre Wilson ('Relevance Theory', pp. 79–100), and Reinhard Blutner ('Formal Pragmatics', pp. 101–19). After that, Jef Verschueren introduces readers to the 'Continental European Perspective' (pp. 120–31) in an insightful article that challenges the bipartite distinction of pragmatic studies into the Anglo-American and the Continental European schools of thought before drawing attention to a more important dimension, that between 'Western' and 'non-Western' perspectives as the field 'has been heavily dominated by a narrowly defined Western world (mostly North America and Europe)' (p. 130). Adding to the broader perspective view, Jacob L. Mey stresses the importance of considering 'the social' in pragmatics and in linguistics more generally in 'The Sociological Foundations of Language' (pp. 132–51). Part II of the handbook consists of six chapters that discuss 'Central Topics' of pragmatics including 'Implicature' (by Yan Huang, pp. 155–79), 'Presupposition and Givenness' (by Bart Geurts, pp. 180–98), 'Speech Acts' (by Stephen C. Levinson, pp. 199–216), 'Deixis and the Interactional Foundations of Reference' (by Jack Sidnell and Nick J. Enfield, pp. 217–39), 'Reference' (by Barbara Abbot, pp. 240–58), and 'Context' (by Anita Fetzer, pp. 259–76). Part III brings together six chapters that give an overview of a variety of subfields that are at the interface of pragmatics and cognition, starting with Bruno G. Bara's introduction to 'Cognitive Pragmatics' (pp. 279–99), followed by Pamela R. Rollins on 'Developmental Pragmatics' (pp. 300–9). After that, a set of chapters follows with a neural focus, including 'Experimental Pragmatics' (pp. 310–25) by Raymond W. Gibbs Jr, 'Clinical Pragmatics' (pp. 346–61) by Louise Cummings, and 'Neuropragmatics' (pp. 362–79) by Brigitte Stemmer. Interestingly, we can also find Harry Bunt's chapter on 'Computational Pragmatics' (pp. 326–45) among these. It is a well-written introduction to the field that is even understandable for novices with its many illustrative examples. Part IV deals with topics at the contact zone between macro-pragmatics and society/culture, including an article on 'Politeness and Impoliteness' (pp. 383–99) by Penelope Brown, one on the distinction between 'Cross-Cultural Pragmatics and Intercultural Pragmatics' (pp. 400–15) by Istvan Kecskes, one on 'Interlanguage Pragmatics' (pp. 416–34), i.e. the study of how L2 speakers learn pragmatic conventions of the target language, by Julio César Félix-Brasdefer, and a last one on 'Conversation Analysis' (pp. 435–49) by Emanuel A. Schegloff. Part V includes seven interesting articles that address interfaces of pragmatics, including Robyn Carston's 'Pragmatics and Semantics' (pp. 453–72), which argues in favour of 'a pragmatics-first' rather than a 'semantics-first approach' based on evolutionary and acquisitional evidence. Mira Ariel discusses the interface of 'Pragmatics and Grammar: More Pragmatics or More Grammar?' (pp. 473–92). In line with Carston's 'pragmatics-first approach', Wolfgang U. Dressler and Lavinia Merlini-

Barbaresi postulate the existence of a direct interface ('Morphopragmatics') between 'Pragmatics and Morphology' (pp. 493–510) without a detour over semantics. In 'Pragmatics and the Lexicon' (pp. 511–31), Laurence R. Horn discusses the influence of his Q- and R-Principles on the structure of the lexicon. Julia Hirschberg introduces the interface between 'Pragmatics and Prosody' (pp. 532–49) in pointing out relevant areas in which prosodic variation intersects with discourse-pragmatic phenomena, for example reference resolution and turn-taking. Karyn Fish, Kathrin Rothermich, and Marc D. Pell address issues at this interface in 'The Sound of (In)Sincerity' (*JPrag* (121[2017] 147–61), where they reveal that compliments beginning with a high pitch and spoken at a fast rate are perceived to be sincere. Returning to the content of the handbook, the next contribution, by Andreas H. Jucker, investigates the interface of 'Pragmatics and Language Change' (pp. 550–66) before Gregory Ward, Betty J. Birner, and Elsi Kaiser complete the handbook with an article on the intersection of 'Pragmatics and Information Structure' (pp. 567–89). Their contribution emphasizes the importance of context for the way we present information through language (e.g. old before new), which makes information structure 'quintessentially a pragmatic phenomenon' (p. 567).

The second handbook published in 2017, *The Routledge Handbook of Pragmatics*, was edited by Anne Barron, Yueguo Gu, and Gerard Steen. The editors' introductory chapter (pp. 1–3) reveals that the handbook shares a broad understanding of pragmatics with its Oxford counterpart and the aim of uniting work of the Anglo-American paradigm with that of the Continental European paradigm. Following the introduction, Jacob L. Mey starts with an article on 'Interdisciplinarity in Pragmatics and Linguistics' (pp. 4–18), which stresses that researchers in pragmatics have looked for explanations outside the language system from the beginnings of the discipline. The following thirty-eight articles are divided into four parts: Part I, 'Methods and Modalities', Part II, 'Established Fields', Part III, 'Pragmatics across Disciplines', and Part IV, 'Applications'. The first part is subdivided into two sections: 'Data Collection' and 'Nonverbal Communication'. Here, Andreas Golato introduces readers to 'Naturally Occurring Data' (pp. 21–6) and two methods of collecting these (field notes and recordings). Complementing Golato's contribution, Julio César Félix-Brasdefer and Maria Hasler-Barker introduce and critically discuss the methodological toolkit for obtaining 'Elicited Data' (pp. 27–40) to study speakers' pragmatic knowledge in language production, perception, and comprehension (e.g. discourse-completion tasks, rating scales, eye-tracking). 'Corpora', written by Martin Weisser (pp. 41–52), reports on the use of corpora for pragmatic research and the design of pragmatically annotated corpora that open new possibilities for corpus-pragmatic approaches in the age of 'big data'. The second subsection deals with non-verbal forms of communication, one of the domains that has exclusively been covered by this handbook, attesting to the growing importance of (multi-)modality in pragmatics. Three articles are subsumed here: Gary Quinn's 'British Sign Language (BSL)' (pp. 55–60), Alan Cienki's 'Gesture and Pragmatics: From Paralinguistic to Variably Linguistic' (pp. 61–8), and 'Paralanguage' by Tim Wharton (pp. 69–75). Part II of the handbook ('Established Fields') makes up the largest part and is subdivided into five sections, starting with 'Pragmatics and Variation'. In this first subsection, we can find fields that are well established, such as 'Historical Pragmatics' (by Andreas H. Jucker and Daniela Landert, pp. 79–89) and others that have emerged only recently, such as 'Variational Pragmatics' (by Anne Barron, pp. 91–104) and 'Postcolonial Pragmatics' (by Eric A. Anchimbe and Richard W. Janney, pp. 105–20). Resonating with the theme of the Western versus non-Western divide in pragmatic thinking (cf. Verschueren in Huang, ed., mentioned above), the authors emphasize that postcolonial pragmatics aims at establishing a pragmatic theory from within rather than by imposing Western pragmatic thinking on the study of language use in postcolonial settings. Janet Holmes and Brian W. King continue with a chapter on 'Gender and Sociopragmatics' (pp. 121–38) and Jasone Cenoz addresses the relationship between pragmatics and another sociolinguistic topic in 'Bilingualism and Multilingualism' (pp. 139–50). Naoko Taguchi opens the next subsection ('Pragmatics and Culture') with 'Interlanguage Pragmatics: A Historical Sketch and Future Directions' (pp. 153–67), followed by Alessia Cogo and Juliane House's 'Intercultural Pragmatics' (pp. 168–83), two research areas that are also addressed in *The Oxford Handbook* above. In the next two chapters, Dorien Van de Mieroop discusses the complexity of studying 'Identity and Membership' (pp. 184–96) in postmodern societies and Dennis R. Preston and Nancy Niedzielski introduce the relatively new field of 'Folk Pragmatics' (pp. 197–211), a field of study that investigates laypeople's knowledge about pragmatic phenomena such as politeness (now commonly referred to as 'first-order politeness'). The next subsection, 'Linguistic Pragmatics', deals with classical micro-pragmatic topics that are also part of *The Oxford Handbook* (though with different foci): 'Intention (Including Speech Acts)' by Jesús Navarro (pp. 215–26), 'Temporal Reference' by Kasia M. Jaszczolt (pp. 227–40), 'Formal and Natural Languages: What Logic Tells Us about Natural Language' by Jacques Moeschler (pp. 241–56), and 'Presupposition and Accommodation' by Jacopo Romoli and Uli Sauerland (pp. 257–76). María José López-Couso and Elena Seoane finish this part of the handbook with a review of pragmatic factors such as subjectification in 'Grammaticalisation' (pp. 277–92) and by revisiting differences between grammaticalization and pragmaticalization. The fourth subsection is made up of four articles that deal with issues in cognitive pragmatics: 'Metarepresentation' by Nicholas Allott (pp. 295–309), 'Relevance' by Stavros Assimakopoulos (pp. 310–22), a historical overview of 'Metaphor in Pragmatics' by Miriam Taverniers (pp. 323–40), and 'Enrichment' by Alison Hall (pp. 341–53). The last subsection of Part II comprises contributions in the area of 'Interactional Pragmatics', including Hansun Zhang Waring on 'Conversation' (pp. 357–70), Rodney H. Jones on 'Discourse', and Dawn Archer's historical sketch of research conducted on 'Politeness' from Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson to postmodern approaches to politeness (pp. 384–98). The subsection ends with Isabelle Buchstaller's 'Reported Speech' (pp. 399–416), an example of 'metarepresentation' that gives an overview of the structural characteristics of direct and indirect speech and pragmatic functions of quotations. Part III, 'Pragmatics across Disciplines', starts with state-of-the art reports of two disciplines that are also covered in *The Oxford Handbook*: 'Clinical Pragmatics' by Louise Cummings (pp. 419–32) and 'Pragmatics and Neurolinguistics' by Elisabeth Ahlsén (pp. 433–46). Following these, Dorothy Pawluch, Arthur McLuhan, and William Shaffir address the impact of American Pragmatism (especially the theory of symbolic interactionism) on ethnographic research in 'Doing Ethnography' (pp. 447–58). Next, Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen provides a comprehensive systematic functional linguistic account of 'Language Use in a Social Semiotic Perspective' (pp. 459–89). Finally, Nikolaus Ritt's inspiring 'Linguistic Pragmatics from an Evolutionary Perspective' (pp. 490–502) discusses several pragmatic features of human language in the light of Darwinian evolutionary theory. One of the special characteristics of this handbook is its last part, which is devoted to 'Applications', including five articles: 'Pragmatics and Ontology' (pp. 505–20) by Laurent Prévot, 'Pragmatics and Translation/Interpreting' (pp. 521–34) by Nicole Baumgarten, 'Pragmatics and Legal Interpretation' (pp. 535–49), and 'Social Media' (pp. 550–62) by Francisco Yus, and 'Teaching Pragmatics' (pp. 563–74) by Helen Basturkmen and Thi Thuy Minh Nguyen.

The decision to include a chapter on social media in *The Routledge Handbook* already points to their growing relevance in pragmatics. A whole volume devoted to the *Pragmatics of Social Media*, edited by Christian R. Hoffmann and Wolfram Bublitz, is therefore a timely and welcome addition to the field. It contains twenty-four articles that analyse meaning-making processes in social media, which Hoffmann defines as 'any digital platform which actively promotes and enables the participation and interaction of Internet users' (p. 5) in his introductory chapter 'Log In: Introducing the Pragmatics of Social Media' (pp. 1–28). The first two chapters of the first part, 'The Nature of Social Media', elaborate on one aspect of the definition, which is participation. Daniela Landert discusses 'Participation as User Involvement' (pp. 31–60), while Marta Dynel looks at 'Participation as Audience Design' (pp. 61–82). A third article, by Birte Bös and Sonja Kleinke, 'Publicness and Privateness' (pp. 83–122), discusses the divide between private and public spaces in social media. The second part of this volume, 'Social Media Platforms', introduces readers to the technological and communicative affordances of specific social media platforms, including 'Message Boards' (by Jenny Arendholz, pp. 125–50), (micro-)'Blogs' (by Theresa Heyd, pp. 151–72), video-sharing platforms ('YouTube' by Marjut Johansson, pp. 173–200), 'Twitter' (by Michele Zappavigna, pp. 201–24), and 'Social Network Sites/Facebook' (by Volker Eisenlauer, pp. 225–42), providing readers with overviews of pragmatic research conducted on these. Part III, 'Social Media and Discourse', deals with the question of how discourse is organized in social media, with articles on 'Discourse and Organisation' by Maximilliane Frobenius and Cornelia Gerhardt (pp. 245–74), 'Discourse and Topic' by Elisabeth Fritz (pp. 275–316), 'Discourse and Cohesion' by Christoph Schubert (pp. 317–44), 'Discourse and Cognition' by Andreas Langlotz (pp. 345–80), and 'Discourse and Ideology' by Stephen Pihlaja and Andreas Musolff (pp. 381–404). In Part IV ('Social Media and Identity'), the most comprehensive one of the volume, articles are grouped together that discuss aspects of online identities and linguistic strategies used for their construction. The section opens with 'Facework and Identity' by Miriam A. Locher and Brook Brolander (pp. 407–34), which is followed by several articles on strategies involved in the construction of online identities, i.e. 'Evaluation' (by Michele Zappavigna, pp. 435–58), 'Politeness and Impoliteness' (by Sage Lambert Graham, pp. 459–92), 'Flaming and Trolling' (by Claire Hardaker, pp. 493–522), and 'Narration' (by Ruth Page, pp. 523–44). The closing chapter here by Monika Bednarek, on 'Fandom' (pp. 545–72), discusses linguistic practices and stance in the construction of the communal identity of fans. The last part, 'Social Media and Functions', deals with speech acts in social media. Carmen Maíz-Arévalo's 'Getting "Liked"' (pp. 575–606) opens this section with an article that identifies four macro-strategies users employ in order to satisfy their positive face wants in their social media practices. Brook Bolander and Miriam A. Locher investigate 'Conflictual and Consensual Disagreement' (pp. 607–32) in social media. María Elena Placencia and Amanda Lower provide an overview of findings about 'Compliment and Compliment Responses' (pp. 633–60) on different social media sites by speakers of different languages/varieties. They spot some notable differences between complimenting online and offline, for example the possibility of having no response to an online compliment. The final chapter of the volume, Phillip R. Morrow's chapter on 'Requesting and Advice-Giving' (pp. 661–90), reviews existing research on the two speech acts and finds a strong research focus on e-mail requests and advice-giving on health-related websites.

The publication of the above volume is only the tip of the iceberg when it comes to the huge amount of pragmatic research on CMC in 2017. One topic that has sparked the interest of scholars is the digital practice of using hashtags. Barbara De Cock and Andrea Pizarro Pedraza, for example, show in 'From Expressing Solidarity to Mocking on Twitter: Pragmatic Functions of Hashtags Starting with *#jesuis* across Languages' (*LSoc* 47[2017] 197–217) that the *jesuis* hashtag is used productively on Twitter and fulfils many different pragmatic functions. It has become associated with a particular group of Twitter users from which other users distance themselves by using the hashtag with a mocking function. In another article, 'Hashtagging and Functional Shift: Adaptation and Appropriation of the #' (*JPrag* 116[2017] 51–63), Theresa Heyd and Cornelius Puschmann show that the use of hashtags no longer remains a digital practice but has entered non-digital environments, in their case the public urban space of Berlin in advertisements and graffiti, pointing to the convergence of online and offline practices. Despite the interest in specific salient features of CMC such as the hashtag, the bulk of research of the pragmatics of CMC applied traditional theories and approaches to online data such as Speech-Act Theory, Relevance Theory, or CA. Ursula Lutzky and Andrew Kehoe, for instance, apply Speech-Act Theory to online communication in two articles on apologies in blog data. In '"I apologise for my poor blogging": Searching for Apologies in the Birmingham Blog Corpus' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 37–56), they show how speech acts can be retrieved in bigger corpora by analysing the unique and shared collocates of eight apology IFIDs (Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices). In "Oops, I didn't mean to be so flippant": A Corpus Pragmatic Analysis of Apologies in Blog

Data' (*JPrag* 116[2017] 27–36), they take a closer look at the pragmatics of *oops*, showing that it is used in 'formulaic apology function relating to minor offences such as typos' (p. 35) but also as a 'face attack apology', 'where the level of regret is low and the apology IFID introduces a sarcastic comment or a challenge' (p. 35). Francisco Yus applies Relevance Theory to communication on WhatsApp and thereby refines it, in 'Contextual Constraints on Non-Propositional Effects in WhatsApp Communication' (*JPrag* 114[2017] 66–86). He shows that communication over the app primarily fulfils a phatic function with 'massive exchanges of messages with little informational relevance but enormous impact on users' feelings of connectivity and sociability' (p. 66). Another approach that has been successfully applied to online data is CA. Two articles that adopt a 'digital CA' approach serve as examples here. The first one, Joanne Meredith's 'Analysing Technological Affordances of Online Interactions Using Conversation Analysis' (*JPrag* 115[2017] 42–55), investigates the influence of technology on interaction in Facebook chats from the perspective of technological affordances and CA. She shows that even though the integrated chat allows users to see that the person they chat with is currently writing a message, users do not use this function to organize their turns and instead produce disrupted turn adjacency pairs that they match later as the text remains on screen. A second digital CA article is Darren J. Reed's 'Performance and Interaction on Soundcloud: Social Remix and the Fundamental Techniques of Conversation' (*JPrag* 115[2017] 82–98). The author analyses the different layers of the music-sharing site Soundcloud, in which listeners can post responses to the music and other listeners' assessments when listening to a music performance. These are then 'remixed' into a continually changing performance that aligns the textual comments with the audio track in a way that imitates turn-taking and sequence in spoken conversation.

Next to the many articles that study online communication from a CA perspective, there continued to be an interest in the conversational structure of spoken language in 2017, as attested by many publications in this area. Beatrice Szczepek Reed's ' "Can I say something?": Meta Turn-Taking in Natural Talk' (*P&S* 8[2017] 161–82), for example, discusses three explicit turn-taking strategies in the Santa Barbara Corpus of Spoken American English and the NIE Corpus of Spoken Singapore English: (1) 'meta self-starts' to initiate one's own turn (e.g. *Can I say something?*); (2) 'explicit prompts' to initiate someone else's turn (e.g. *Tell me where you have been*); and (3) 'meta cut-offs' to close someone else's turn (e.g. *Let me stop you*). In 'Integrating Corpus-Linguistic and Conversation-Analytic Transcription in XML: The Case of Backchannels and Overlap in Storytelling Interaction' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 201–32), Christoph Rühlemann explores the potential of the newly integrated audio files in BNCweb for CA with a study on backchannels in overlaps (e.g. *yeah*) in storytelling, which are 'in synchrony with story organization' (p. 201) as their frequency increases towards the climax of the story. Mariko Kotani's 'Initiating Side-Sequenced Vocabulary Lessons: Asymmetry of Linguistic Knowledge and Opportunities for Learning in Conversation' (*P&S* 8[2017] 254–80) analyses metalinguistic digressions in conversations between native and non-native speakers of English in a CA framework. These types of ‘vocabulary lessons’, which can for example be initiated by repeating an unknown word with a rising intonation, create a temporary asymmetrical relationship between speakers, framing them as language experts and novices respectively.

The many studies using digital and ‘non-digital’ CA as their methods show that CA is alive and well, which can also be seen in the publication of the first introductory textbook to *Conversation Analysis* by Rebecca Clift in the Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics series. Even though the author states that the book is intended for students of linguistics who want to acquire knowledge about CA, the book seems particularly suited for more advanced students with at least some background in CA. The book is organized into eight chapters: chapter 1, ‘Introduction: Why Study Conversation?’; chapter 2, ‘Towards an Understanding of Action: Origins and Perspectives’; chapter 3, ‘Why That, Now? Position and Composition in Interaction’; chapter 4, ‘Interaction in Time: The Centrality of Turn-Taking’; chapter 5, ‘The Structure of Sequences I: Preference Organisation’; chapter 6, ‘The Structure of Sequences II: Knowledge and Authority in the Construction of Identity’; chapter 7, ‘Halting Progressivity: The Organisation of Repair’; and chapter 8, ‘Conclusion: Discovering Order’. The first chapter introduces readers to two key terms of CA: (1) ‘action’, i.e. how we interact with other people verbally and non-verbally, and (2) ‘sequence’, i.e. how we organize these actions in conversation. The second chapter deals with the historical foundations of CA in the work of Harvey Sacks, who was influenced by the ideas of Erving Goffman and Harold Garfinkel. It also introduces readers to Gail Jefferson’s transcription system. The third chapter, the first with a clear focus on ‘sequence’, explains the central notion of ‘adjacency pair’ for CA as ‘an instance of the minimal sequence in interaction’ (p. 70) (e.g. greeting–greeting, question–answer). A typological excursus shows that these adjacency pairs are not restricted to English but can be found in various languages around the globe. The chapter ends with a description of possible ways of expanding adjacency pairs (pre-expansion, insert expansion, post-expansion). Sticking with the notion of ‘sequence’, chapter 4 introduces readers to the topic of turn-taking by showing how speakers avoid turn overlaps by marking the completion of a turn and how they accomplish relatively smooth transitions between turns by means of turn-allocation strategies (such as ‘current speaker selects next speaker’ or ‘next speaker self-selects’). It also shows phenomena in which turn-taking does not run smoothly, i.e. interruption, overlap, choral production, and silence. The next chapter deals with (sociocultural) preference organization, the phenomenon that certain responsive actions are preferred over others in interactions (e.g. accepting an offer rather than declining it). Chapter 6 explains the centrality of knowledge and authority for understanding actions in sequence and for identity-construction. It highlights the moment-to-moment negotiation of identities by epistemic and deontic stances alongside more stable statuses. Chapter 7 is about repairs—how participants in a conversation deal with communicative problems to maintain mutual understanding. It provides readers with a typology of repairs including explicit verbal and implicit non-verbal ones. The book ends with a thought-provoking three-page conclusion that emphasizes the importance and primacy of 'action' and 'sequence' in CA and beyond.

Apart from research on CMC and with CA, 2017 continued to be shaped by corpus pragmatics, itself a method rather than a theory, which has gained a strong foothold in the field. It exists as an undercurrent in many fields of pragmatics, which can most strongly be felt in interlanguage pragmatics, historical pragmatics, and contrastive pragmatics. In ' "It would never happen in my country I must say": A Corpus-Pragmatic Study on Asian English Learners' Preferred Uses of *must* and *should*' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 91–134), Istvan Kecskes and Monika Kirner-Ludwig analyse the culture-specific uses of the modal auxiliaries *must* and *should* in Chinese, Japanese, and Korean learners of English on the basis of learner corpora, arguing that Asian learners of English 'use *must* and *should* significantly differently from ENS [English native speakers] due to their alleged culturally intrinsic sense of togetherness and joint responsibility for their society' (p. 131). In keeping with the topic of learner Englishes, Valentin Werner analyses 'Adversative Pragmatic Markers in Learner Language' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 135–58) from a cross-sectional perspective by comparing the use of adversatives in beginning/intermediate learners with that of advanced learners with different L1 backgrounds (Chinese, German, Spanish, Polish). His findings point to a broadening of the repertoire of adversative pragmatic markers from *but* to other adversative pragmatic markers (e.g. *however*, *yet*, *nevertheless*) with increasing proficiency and to an underuse of these in sentence-medial or -final position by language learners. Lieven Buysse analyses 'The Pragmatic Marker *you know* in Learner Englishes' (*JPrag* 121[2017] 40–57), comparing the frequency and functions of *you know* of Dutch, German, French, and Spanish English learners with native speakers of English on the basis of corpus data. She makes clear that learners of English generally use the pragmatic marker less frequently but do not show a restriction to one specific function, using it, rather, in a wide range of functions including intersubjective ones (as native speakers do). She suggests an analysis of teaching material for further research. This builds a bridge to the next article, which deals with pragmatic aspects in language teaching. Rachel Allan, in 'From *Do you know* to *I don't know*: An Analysis of the Frequency and Usefulness of Lexical Bundles in Five English Language Self-Study Books' (*CorpPrag*1[2017] 351–72), investigates trigrams in a corpus including the texts of five ELT self-study books at intermediate level, and compares these to lexical bundles found in a sub-sample of the VOICE corpus. She finds that self-study books are marked by a lower frequency of bundles that function as hedges (*I don't know*) or express vagueness (*a little bit*) compared to the ELF conversations and service encounters. Another corpus-based pragmatic study on ELF is Kieran Harrington's 'Corpus Analysis: Pragmatic Conclusions' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 297–326), in which he investigates the use of English in an asylum-seeker centre on the basis of a self-compiled 48,000-word corpus. He shows that residents of the centre 'interact, transact and negotiate chiefly with a frequent vocabulary of 100 words' (p. 299). As a consequence, some of these are pragmatically enriched, most notably the minimal response *yeah*, which can serve many different functions, from avoiding a turn to initiating a new topic.

Another field of pragmatic research that made extensive use of corpora in 2017 is historical pragmatics, as the publication of two corpus-based monographs and numerous articles indicates. The first monograph, Alexandra D'Arcy's *Discourse-Pragmatic Variation in Context: Eight Hundred Years of Like*, has already been discussed in Section 9 above. The second monograph is Laurel J. Brinton's *The Evolution of Pragmatic Markers in English: Pathways of Change*, which draws on a wide range of historical language data to investigate the syntactic and semantic processes behind the emergence of pragmatic markers, with case studies from OE to PDE. The main part of the volume consists of several case studies that the author groups into two categories according to their syntactic pathways of change: Part I, 'From Lexical Item to Pragmatic Marker' (chapters 2–4), and Part II, 'From Clausal Construction to Pragmatic Marker' (chapter 5–9). The first case study analyses the contexts of use of OE *hwæt*, arguing that it was a pragmatic marker with interpersonal function 'resembling *you know* in contemporary English' (p. 73) rather than an interjection, as has often been assumed. Moving on to ME, Brinton presents a case study of *whilom*, the ME translational equivalent of 'once upon a time'. Chapter 4 traces the historical development of conjunctive *only* in adversative ('but') and exceptive ('except that') uses in eModE and lModE. After that, Brinton investigates the diachronic development of the pragmatic marker *if only*. Chapter 5 opens the second part of the book with 'Epistemic Parentheticals'. The analysis shows that these did not exist in OE but can be found in ME, for example in the forms of *I gesse*, *I trowe*, and *I woot*, which are subjective markers with interpersonal functions. Basing herself on historical evidence, Brinton refutes the 'matrix-clause hypothesis', which holds that epistemic parentheticals derive from matrix clauses with a *that*-complement (*I believe that the world is flat*), postulating that it is more likely that they derive from adverbial clauses of the type *The world is flat, as I believe*. Chapter 6 presents an investigation of the modern uses of *I/you admit* as performatives and as epistemic parentheticals, and of the sentence adverbial *admittedly* (based on the BNC and COCA) before analysing their diachronic developments. Chapter 7 deals with 'Forms of *Say*: *That said* and *I'm just saying*', i.e. the use of *say* in comment clauses. Following a similar method as in the previous chapter, Brinton shows that the VP of the '*that-said*-construction' became more complex over time regarding the encoding of tense and aspect and that the construction acquired a concessive meaning next to its literal (temporal/sequential) meaning. Her corpus-based analysis of the frequency of *that said* in COHA shows a remarkable increase since the 1970s. The second analysis, of the comment clause *I'm just saying*, reveals that it developed from a main clause with a subordinate *that*-clause, which supports the matrix-clause hypothesis. It has assumed the function of a pragmatic marker that 'serves to undercut the illocutionary force of the previous discourse' (p. 227). Comment clauses with *I'm just saying* started to occur at the beginning of the twentieth century and have strongly increased in frequency since the 1970s—the time when the frequency of *that-said*-clauses also increased tremendously. Chapter 8 continues with another *say*-parenthetical, the hedge *if I may say so*, as well as the epistemic parenthetical *for what it's worth*. Chapter 9 closes the second part of the book with an investigation of the comment clause *what's more* and the pragmatic marker *whatever*, which expresses a lack of interest on the part of the speaker to engage in arguments about a topic (e.g. *It doesn't matter. I don't care. Whatever*). *Whatever* started to be used in this function in the 1960s and most likely derived from a parenthetical clause of desire (*whatever you please/say*). Chapter 10 synthesizes the findings of the case studies and relates them to pathways that have been proposed in the literature; they generally show that a closer, more detailed look at historical language data is indispensable as it reveals complexities that were not captured by the traditionally assumed pathways of change.

In addition to these monographs, several historical-pragmatic articles were published, which are prime examples of combining quantitative corpus-based research with qualitative philological work. One of these is Irma Taavitsainen's 'Meaning-Making Practices in the History of Medical English: A Sociopragmatic Approach' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 252–70), which traces the development of the genre of commentary in medical prose from late ME to eModE on the basis of the Early Modern English Medical Texts (1500–1700), and finds that the old genre script of listing opinions of ancient philosophers gave way to a new script as people started to rely more on observation than inherited wisdom. Another article was written by Jonathan Culpeper, addressing 'The Influence of Italian Manners on Politeness in England, 1550–1620' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 195–213). He finds a substantial increase in the use of the word *manners* in the EEBO data of the period after the publication of the three translations of Italian conduct manuals and shows striking parallels between the understanding of politeness in these translations and that of modern theories of politeness, thus warranting the applicability of Penelope Brown and Stephen C. Levinson's politeness theory to eModE linguistic data. Two papers investigate eModE reporting. Terry Walker and Peter J. Grund's ' "Speaking base approbious words": Speech Representation in Early Modern English Witness Depositions' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 1–29) examines how scribes render utterances of deponents in a collection of almost a hundred historical witness depositions from the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. They show that indirect speech is the default speech representation mode, and that scribes, for example, seemed to resort to free direct speech when the words of the deponent were crucial for the case at hand. Mel Evans observes a similar tendency towards indirect speech in her study of 'Royal Language and Reported Discourse in Sixteenth-Century Correspondence' based on the letters from CEEC (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 30–57). She shows that only a small elite of social aspirers with affiliations to the court used direct speech to report royal language, while indirect speech and the report of speech acts appear to be the strategies employed by letter-writers who were not part of this social circle. Not being part of the circle at least had the benefit that the chance of being executed was lower, as Evans wryly observes 'a rather unfortunate correlation ... between the use of direct royal reports and death by execution' (p. 45). Moving on to lModE, Matylda Włodarczyk analyses one hundred petitions of Britons for emigration to the Cape of Good Hope in 1820 in 'Initiating Contact in Institutional Correspondence: Historical (Socio-)Pragmatics of Late Modern English Literacies' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 271–94).

She detects a pattern in which writers with lower literacy levels use fewer formulaic expressions in their initiations than more proficient writers. At the same time, writers with a higher literacy are more creative, as can be seen in their strategy to formulate their requests as offers (e.g. *I beg leave to offer my Services to said Hon'ble Government*). Anni Sairio's '"Now to my distress": Shame Discourse in Eighteenth-Century English Letters' *(JHPrag* 18[2017] 295–314) also deals with letter-writing in lModE but with a different focus. On the basis of data from CEEC, Sairio finds early indications that shame had taboo connotations because letter-writers rarely used words such as *shame*, *disgrace*, or *ignominy* but rather referred to the concept of shame by other negative emotions such as *distress*. In another historical study with lModE and PDE data, Raymond Hickey traces 'The Pragmatics of *Grand* in Irish English' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 82–103), establishing that the adjective follows the trajectory of increased (inter-)subjectivity with its development from 'impressive *grand*' (e.g. *Everything was grand*, *and of happy contrivance*, 'displaying grandeur') to subjective 'approving *grand*' starting in the nineteenth century (e.g. *Ah! Sure now, that'll be grand*, 'fine') to intersubjective 'reassuring *grand*' beginning in the twentieth century (e.g. *you'll be grand then*, 'everything is going to be alright'). The latter use is an important pragmatic feature that distinguishes Irish English from other varieties. Finally, arriving in PDE, Christoph Rühlemann and Martin Hilpert discuss 'Colloquialisation in Journalistic Writing: The Case of Insert with a Focus on *Well*' (*JHPrag* 18[2017] 104–35). Employing sophisticated corpus-linguistic techniques, they show that the discourse marker *well* increased towards the end of the twentieth century in the TIME corpus and fulfils three major functions in present-day journalistic writing: (1) a marker of a beginning quote, (2) a signpost that marks the end of a preposed adverbial clause, and (3) a 'word-choice marker' before complements. On the basis of their findings, they suggest that the blurring of written and spoken language in new media may be another factor driving colloquialization.

Another field of research that adopts corpus-linguistic methods is contrastive pragmatics, where some scholars make use of parallel or comparable corpora to analyse pragmatic differences between languages. In 2017, several studies were published that, for example, dealt with English–French and English–Dutch contrasts. Niall Curry and Angela Chambers provide a contrastive analysis of questions as a means of reader engagement in English and French academic writing on the basis of the relevant KIAP sub-corpora in 'Questions in English and French Research Articles in Linguistics: A Corpus-Based Contrastive Analysis' (*CorpPrag* 1[2017] 327–50). They find that questions fulfil similar pragmatic functions in both languages (i.e. they are frequently employed for framing the discourse, organizing the text, and setting up claims), but they also identify notable differences between the two languages in the form and positioning of questions in academic texts. Diana Lewis investigates 'Coherence Relations and Information Structure in English and French Political Speeches' from the late 1990s/early 2000s in her contribution to the volume *Contrastive Analysis of Discourse-Pragmatic Aspects of Linguistic Genres*, edited by Karin Aijmer and Diana Lewis (pp. 141–61). Her findings, based on comparable corpora of political speeches, show that French politicians use additive discourse markers (e.g. *aussi, également* compared to *also, as well*) more frequently and employ a greater variety of these than British politicians. Lieven Buysse's paper on 'English *so* and Dutch *dus* in a Parallel Corpus: An Investigation into Their Mutual Translatability' (in Aijmer and Lewis, eds., pp. 33–61) analyses the functions of English *so* and Dutch *dus* based on roughly 2,000 examples from the Dutch Parallel Corpus. She shows that *so* and *dus* tend to fulfil the same functions. However, English *so* is more frequently used in resultative function, while Dutch *dus* more frequently introduces an inference. Another article that is worth mentioning but not strictly speaking contrastive is Sabine Fiedler's investigation into 'Phraseological Borrowing from English into German: Cultural and Pragmatic Implications' on the basis of COSMAS2 (*JPrag* 113[2017] 89–102). After introducing a typology of phraseological borrowings and providing many illustrative examples, from *Liebe alle* (*Dear all*) to *das Ding ist* (*the thing is*), she focuses on German loans of [*Having*] *said that*/*That said*/*That being said* (cf. Brinton mentioned above) and loans as well as direct borrowings of *Nice try*. She finds that they fulfil the same pragmatic functions in the recipient language as in the donor language but additionally can be used to portray oneself as modern, international, and educated by borrowing from English for reasons of prestige.

Another area that received scholarly attention in 2017 is the use of fictional data as a 'corpus', as evidenced by the publication of the volume *Pragmatics of Fiction*, edited by Miriam A. Locher and Andreas H. Jucker. The underlying notion of fiction is comparatively broad here and does not only include 'classical' fictional texts such as novels and short stories but also language use in drama and telecinematic discourse. The eighteen chapters of the volume testify to the growing acceptance of analysing fictional data in pragmatics (beyond historical pragmatics and stylistics). While fictional data were considered to lie outside the realm of pragmatics, a field that was predominantly interested in naturally occurring spoken language (at least in the European Continental tradition), they have increasingly become accepted as objects of investigation in their own right in recent years. Pragmatic research can not only contribute to identifying the employment of pragmatic features in the representation of communication in literary texts, drama scripts, or telecinematic discourse ('the intradiegetic level' (p. 2) or 'fictional language as data' (p. 16)), but also to understanding the process of communication between authors and readers (i.e. 'the extradiegetic level' (p. 2) or 'fictional language as communication' (p. 16)). This distinction functions as a structural principle in the organization of the volume, which is divided into three parts: Part I, 'Pragmatics of Fiction as Communication: Foundations'; Part II, 'Features of Orality and Variation'; and Part III, 'Pragmatic Themes in Fiction'. The first part includes six chapters, which deal with different aspects of fiction as a process of communication. Chapter 2, 'Participation Structure in Fictional Discourse: Authors, Scriptwriters, Audiences and Characters' (pp. 25–54) by Thomas C. Messerli discusses the dual nature of telecinematic discourse between scriptwriters and viewers, and between characters, through which viewers occupy a dual role of ratified participant and overhearer on the two different planes. In the third chapter, 'The Pragmatics of the Genres of Fiction' (pp. 55–92), Janet Giltrow highlights the role of weak implicatures in fictional writing that allow readers to draw a wide range of inferences. The following three chapters (‘Fictional Characterisation’, pp. 93–128, by Jonathan Culpeper and Carolina Fernandez-Quintanilla; ‘The Role of Dialogue in Fiction’, pp. 129–58, by Monika Bednarek; and ‘Narrative Perspectives on Voice in Fiction’, pp. 159–96, by Christian R. Hoffmann) discuss the way authors of fictional works use language to construct fictional characters and settings. Chapter 7 by Beatrix Busse, ‘Pragmatics of Style in Fiction’ (pp. 197–232), rounds off the first part with a discussion of the interface of the pragmatics of fiction and stylistics. The second part opens with Wolfram Bublitz’s ‘Oral Features in Fiction’ (pp. 235–64), in which he draws attention to the puzzle that typical features of orality are less frequently found in fiction than in face-to-face interactions but that readers still accept conversations constructed in this way as authentic representations of spoken language. Chapter 9 by Gaëlle Planchenault, on ‘Doing Dialects in Dialogues: Regional, Social and Ethnic Variation in Fiction’ (pp. 265–96), shows that authors and scriptwriters draw on linguistic features that are indexically linked to specific regional, social, and ethnic groups and loaded with values to construct alterities. Miriam A. Locher next describes the representation of multilingualism in fiction and its limitations (‘Multilingualism in Fiction’, pp. 297–328). The last chapter here, ‘The Pragmatics of Estrangement in Fantasy and Science Fiction’ by Michael Adams (pp. 329–64), analyses linguistic means that are employed for the creation of distance between readers’ worlds and fictional worlds in fantasy and science fiction, suggesting that this process of ‘estrangement’ is the pragmatic cornerstone of the two genres. The third part opens with two chapters that fall into the area of translation studies and/or contrastive pragmatics, dealing with the issues of how to deal with pragmatic aspects in translations of fiction (‘Pragmatics and the Translation of Fiction’ by Roberto A. Valdeón, pp. 367–96) and ‘Subtitling and Dubbing in Telecinematic Text’ (by Marie-Noëlle Guillot, pp. 397–424). The two papers that follow provide overviews of politeness research in fiction: ‘(Im)Politeness in Fiction’ (by Urszula Kizelbach, pp. 425–54) and ‘(Im)Politeness and Telecinematic Discourse’ (by Marta Dynel, pp. 455–88). Daniela Landert devotes her chapter to ‘Stance in Fiction’ (pp. 489–514) and shows the central importance of this concept for pragmatic research on fiction. Andreas Langlotz investigates ‘Language and Emotion in Fiction’ (pp. 515–52), identifying verbal and non-verbal means of transporting emotions in fictional texts and, also discussing ‘the paradox of fiction’, i.e. readers can get emotionally involved through fiction even though they know that what they read is not real. Derek Denis and Sali A. Tagliamonte conclude the third part of the volume with ‘Language Change and Fiction’ (pp. 553–84), which reflects on how pragmatic changes are represented in fiction but also how fictional writing (here again in its broad sense including language use in broadcast media) might initiate language change. Thus, they raise the hotly debated question of media influence on language use and show the complexity of answering this question by reviewing findings of (sociolinguistic) studies that point in different directions.

Directing our attention to discourse analysis, we witness several publications on organizational discourse and political discourse from a critical perspective.

One of these is Gerlinde Mautner's textbook on *Discourse and Management*, published in 2016. Her book is written for a wide readership, from students of linguistics and the social sciences to managers. The textbook provides these readers with an opportunity 'to regard organization and management from a language perspective, and to do so critically' (p. 1). It is divided into eight chapters, and features four contributions ('Vignettes') by Nick Ellis, Chris Hackley, Ruth Wodak, and Cliff Oswick that provide more food for thought on topics raised in chapters 5 to 8. Each chapter opens with 'Chapter Objectives' and ends with 'Key Points to Remember', followed by a list of recommended further reading ('The Big Read'). The first thematic chapter of the book introduces readers to the complex concept of discourse before explaining its relevance to organization and management. The second chapter discusses what it means to study discourse from a critical perspective and covers the basics of CDA. A methodological chapter follows that is devoted to data collection and data management in discourse. Chapter 4 is the last chapter that introduces readers to key concepts, and it is the most comprehensive one as it zooms in on linguistic issues in discourse studies that adopt a micro- and macro-perspective with an eye on linguistic details as well as on their social functions. Mautner encourages readers to look out for linguistic details and provides them with the necessary toolkit to do so. She introduces them to the basics of, and linguistic categories relevant to, discourse analysis (e.g. T–V distinction, pronouns, passives, modality) as well as to conceptual metaphor theory. The following three applied chapters discuss important topics of discourse analysis at the intersection of management: (1) identity, (2) persuasion, and (3) power. Chapter 5 shows how individuals' professional identities and corporate identities are constructed via language, with a focus on the metaphor of the self as a commodity and the construction of universities as business companies. Chapter 6 deals with the 'language of persuasion' by outlining formal characteristics of persuasive language and by presenting two marketing case studies, one on pseudo-scientific language in cosmetic ads and another on labelling and packaging of products. Chapter 7 is linked to the preceding topic of persuasion as it deals with the dialectic relationship between language and power, a state that is evoked by persuasion rather than by enforcement today. The chapter discusses communicative rights in hierarchical relationships, interactional rules, and the gate-keeping function of job interviews. The eighth chapter is a self-critique, presenting several points of criticism levelled against CDA, its methods and interpretations. The conclusion of the book is divided into four parts: (1) 'looking back' (a summary of important points made in the book); (2) 'looking ahead' (recommendations for research projects); (3) 'looking across the disciplinary divide' (a call for interdisciplinary work); and (4) 'looking around: discourse and society', with a plea for turning our critical minds to issues relevant to contemporary society.

In 2017 several discourse analysts did exactly this by shedding light on current right-wing political discourses surrounding the European refugee crisis. One such article was published by Andreas Musolff in the volume *Contemporary Discourses of Hate and Radicalism across Space and Genres*, edited by Monika Kopytowska, a collection of papers published in 2015 as a special issue of the *Journal of Language Aggression and Conflict* 3:i[2015]. In his contribution, Andreas Musolff investigates 'Dehumanizing Metaphors in UK Immigrant Debates in Press and Online Media' (pp. 41–56) in a half-million-word corpus of newspapers, online forums, and blogs. He shows that polemical discourse is characterized by specific metaphor scenarios, for example the SPACE-CONTAINER scenario, in which the nation is conceived of as a bounded entity, or the sub-scenario of the IMMIGRANT-AS-SCROUNGER. In its extreme form, this scenario becomes visible in acts of depriving immigrants of their human qualities by referring to them as parasites. Another article that deals with the European refugee crisis from a critical-discourse perspective is Ramona Kreis's '#refugeesnotwelcome: Anti-Refugee Discourse on Twitter' (*D&C* 11[2017] 498–514). Her detailed analysis of 100 English, German, Spanish, and French tweets that are thematically linked to each other by the hashtag #refugeesnotwelcome shows that users disseminate discourses via these tweets in which refugees are constructed as the out-group, more specifically as criminals, terrorists, and invaders of the in-group's territory (cf. the SPACE-CONTAINER scenario above). Not only are tweets connected via the use of the hashtag, but also like-minded users from different places add these hashtags to their posts to create ambient affiliation (cf. also De Cock and Pizarro Pedraza's article mentioned above). Kreis also shows how these users construct multimodal messages with texts and photos to disseminate their beliefs. In a similar vein, Nicole Doerr, in 'Bridging Language Barriers, Bonding against Immigrants: A Visual Case Study of Transnational Network Publics Created by Far-Right Activists in Europe' (*D&S* 28[2017] 3–23), investigates how right-wing activists in Europe spread so-called 'black sheep' cartoons, i.e. cartoons that are modelled on a contentious poster that the Swiss People's Party (SVP) used in a campaign supporting the deportation of delinquent immigrants. In a thorough qualitative analysis of different versions of these posters in Italy and Germany, she shows that right-wing activists spread them on social media sites 'to construct a bond of solidarity among ethno-nationalist groups' (pp. 7–8) against immigrants in Europe.

The year's work in pragmatics and discourse was again successful in documenting the zeitgeist reflected in the English language at different periods from OE to PDE. It will be interesting to see how the two fields of research capture and even impact on societal and political changes in the years to come.

14. Stylistics

This has been another fantastic year for stylistics, a discipline which continues to promote approaches to style and discourse that are replicable, rigorous, and retrievable (Paul Simpson [2014]), and that are progressive, systematic and textually grounded (Peter Stockwell and Sara Whiteley [2015]). Michael Burke's four-volume collection, *Stylistics: Critical Companion in Linguistics*, underpins and exhibits these principles, bringing together key (previously published) research in the field and presenting the major achievements, debates, and theoretical developments in stylistics over the last forty years. The collection traces the history of stylistics, mapping the evolution of stylistic analysis and the emergence of its subdisciplines. Of particular interest to this review are the significant advances made this year in several of these subdisciplines, notably in the areas of corpus stylistics, narratology, cognitive poetics, and empirical stylistics, an area which has become increasingly valued in recent years.

In opening *Language and Literature*'s special issue on empirical stylistics—'On Reader-Response Research in Stylistics' (*L&L* 26[2017] 71–87)—Sara Whiteley and Patricia Canning offer a comprehensive overview of the field, surveying past and current methods of study, and presenting the innovative, reader-driven approaches found in their contemporary collection. The issue showcases a range of qualitative and quantitative applications and explores a diverse range of literary and non-literary media. David West opens the issue with a historical account of I.A. Richards's 'practical criticism' experiment applied in the 1920s (*L&L* 26[2017] 88–98). West contends that Richards's experiment was 'the very first large-scale experiment in psychology conducted to discover how real readers understand, interpret and evaluate literary texts' (p. 88), comparing his work with those studies which preceded it, and analysing how it might inform contemporary stylistic practice. Davide Castiglione expands on research into 'Difficult Poetry Processing', paying attention to 'Reading Times and the Narrativity Hypothesis', where he presents an experiment on reading fluency (*L&L* 26[2017] 99–121). Castiglione investigates the relationship between reading time, fluency, and coherence, exploring readers' responses to prototypically complex poetry and prose. Yaxiao Cui then moves on to take a mixed-methods approach in 'Reader Response to Shifts in Point of View: An Empirical Study' (*L&L* 26[2017] 122–36) to examine viewpoint in Virginia Woolf's novels, and in a passage from *To the Lighthouse* in particular. Drawing upon data from both qualitative and quantitative experiments, Cui contends that readerly identification and the processing of changes in viewpoint require both additional reading time and increased cognitive effort. The final three contributions each present qualitative studies: Anežka Kuzmičová, Anne Mangen, Hildegunn Støle, and Anne Charlotte Begnum explore the connection between literariness and empathy in, 'Literature and Readers' Empathy: A Qualitative Text Manipulation Study' (*L&L* 26[2017] 137–52), while Louise Nuttall, in 'Online Readers between the Camps: A Text World Theory Analysis of Ethical Positioning in *We Need to Talk about Kevin*' (*L&L* 26[2017] 153–71), draws upon TWT and aspects of cognitive grammar (CG) to investigate the ethical positioning of readers in Lionel Shriver's novel, as reflected in a dataset of 150 online reader reviews. Patricia Canning closes the collection with her piece, 'Text World Theory and Real World Readers: From Literature to Life in a Belfast Prison' (*L&L* 26[2017] 172–87), presenting the first study to consider real-time reading contexts. Her work, which stems from the project 'read.live.learn' investigates the 'personal and social *impact* of reader engagement' (p. 172) in the talk of participants inhabiting Northern Ireland's only female prison. Taken together, the articles in this collection clearly reflect Whiteley and Canning's opening contention that stylistics in particular 'is uniquely positioned to embrace diverse approaches to readers and reading' (p. 72), offering exciting new insights into the empirical study of style, narrativity, discourse analysis, and reading experience.

Frank Hakemulder, Moniek M. Kuijpers, Ed S. Tan, Katalin Bálint, and Miruna M. Doicaru also take on questions of reading experience in their edited collection *Narrative Absorption*. The collection stems from the 'Varieties of Absorption and Aesthetic Experience in Narrative Literature and Film' project, funded by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO) as set out in 2010. The project, and the collection specifically, aim to 'chart and explain absorption-like experiences' collating innovative research 'regarding absorption in narrative, how it comes about, what it actually feels like, and what functions it has' (p. 1). In bringing together specialists from a diverse range of research areas, Hakemulder et al. combine research from across the humanities and social sciences, concentrating on three key areas in particular, which in turn demarcate the structural divisions of the book: 'conceptualizations of narrative absorption' (in Part I); 'empirical studies on narrative absorption' (in Part II) and 'outcomes of narrative absorption' (in Part III) (see Kuijpers and Hakemulder's 'Narrative Absorption: Introduction and Overview', pp. 1–7). Helena Bilandzic and Rick Busselle open Part I with their contribution, 'Beyond Metaphors and Traditions: Exploring the Conceptual Boundaries' (pp. 11–27), which offers a comprehensive terminological overview of the topic at hand, considering the labels which define the feeling of entering a narrative world at a metaphorical, conceptual, and theoretical level. Moniek M. Kuijpers, Frank Hakemulder, Katalin Balint, Miruna Doicaru, and Ed Tan then go on to look more closely at narrative absorption in their chapter, 'Towards a New Understanding of Absorbing Reading Experiences' (pp. 29–47), focusing in particular on story-world absorption and artefact absorption, proposing a new theoretical framework for addressing different types of felt absorption during reading. Kaitlin S. Fitzgerald and Melanie C. Green zone in on one particular type of absorption in 'Narrative Persuasion: Effects of Transporting Stories on Attitudes, Beliefs, and Behaviours' (pp. 49–67), concentrating on the mechanisms and effects of narrative transportation. Chapters 4 to 6 then go on to present theoretical accounts of narrative absorption in relation to narrative and poetry—Arthur M. Jacobs and Jana Lüdtke's 'Immersion into Narrative and Poetic Worlds: A Neurocognitive Poetics Perspective' (pp. 69–95)—and film—Ed Tan, Miruna M. Doicaru, Frank Hakemulder, Katalin Balint, and Moniek M. Kuijpers's 'Into Film: Does Absorption in a Movie's Story World Pose a Paradox? (pp. 97–117) and Frank Kessler's '"Spellbound in Darkness": Narrative Absorption Discussed by Film Theory' (pp. 119–31)—with chapter 7, Jonathan Cohen and Nurit Tal-Or, 'Antecedents of Identification: Character, Text and Audiences' (pp. 133–55), examining the relationship between identification and reading experience.

Across Part II, four applied chapters are presented, with each contribution exploring empirical approaches to narrative absorption. Chapter 8 moves on from previous chapters to consider absorption in videogame narratives, drawing upon interview data to consider identification and presence in first- and third-person 'violent' games (Jasper van Vught and Garet Schott 'Identifying with In-Game Characters: Exploring Player Articulations of

Identification and Presence', pp. 160–75). Katalin Bálint, Moniek M. Kuijpers, and Miruna M. Doicaru consider the connection between absorption and the concept of 'felt suspense' in their contribution, 'The Effect of Suspense and Narrative Absorption in Literature and Film' (pp. 177–97); and returning to the metaphor of transformation, Peter Dixon and Marisa Bortolussi present data from a 'large crowd-sourced survey of readers' reactions to their most recently read novel' (p. 199) to investigate variables related to transportation and absorption such as 'evoked realism' and 'personal memories' (p. 199) ('Elaboration, Emotion, and Transportation: Implications for Conceptual Analysis and Textual Features', pp. 199–215). The final study in this section, Don Kuiken and Shawn Douglas, 'Forms of Absorption that Facilitate the Aesthetic and Explanatory Effects of Literary Reading' (pp. 217–49), examines the Absorption-Like States Questionnaire (ASQ), a tool for determining forms of absorption as defined by 'types of attention, types of embodied space, types of self-other relation, and types of verisimilitude' (p. 242). The final section of the book concludes with three investigations into the outcomes of narrative absorption: Mary Beth Oliver, Arienne Ferchaud, Chun Yang, Yan Huang, and Erica Bailey's 'Absorption and Meaningfulness: Examining the Relationship between Eudaimonic Media Use and Engagement' (pp. 253–69); Anneke de Graaf and Lonneke van Leeuwen's 'The Role of Absorption Processes in Narrative Health Communication' (pp. 271–92); and Navona Calarco, Katrina Fong, Marina Rain, and Raymond, A. Mar's 'Absorption in Narrative Fiction and Its Possible Impact on Social Abilities' (pp. 293–313). Taken together, the theoretical discussion and analyses covered in these chapters offer new insights into concepts such as 'meaningfulness', and absorption into meaningful content; 'narrative health impact', that is, 'the effect of narratives on health-related outcomes' (p. 272); empathy; and mental inferencing.

Taking on the perspective of a character and engaging in practices of mind-modelling are very much reliant upon representations of consciousness in narrative fiction, a topic which is the central focus in Eric Rundquist's exciting new monograph, *Free Indirect Style in Modernism: Representations of Consciousness*. Rundquist offers a systematic and nuanced exploration of free indirect style (FIS), examining in particular the relationship between representation and character consciousness, proposing that 'FIS allows narrative discourse to give the impression of accessing non-linguistic aspects of characters' mental processes and representing them with language' (p. xiv). He also argues for a reconceptualization of the effect typically referred to as 'the dual voice' (see Roy Pascal [1977])—a stylistic phenomenon in which there is a felt 'perception of the narrator alongside the character's inner-most thoughts' (Sotirova as quoted in Rundquist, p. xiv)—as 'dual subjectivity'. Drawing upon stylistics and literary criticism, these ideas are examined in relation to three primary modernist texts: Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse*, D.H. Lawrence's *The Rainbow*, and James Joyce's *Ulysses*. Following a rigorous and detailed review of theoretical approaches to consciousness and to FIS in particular, Rundquist presents three chapters of systematic analysis, each of which accentuates his opening arguments. Chapter 2 presents a 'consciousness category approach' to Woolf's novel, demonstrating a 'stream of consciousness analysis' and developing Rundquist's delineation of FIS into three subcategories: free indirect thought (FIT), free indirect perceptions (FIP) and free indirect psycho-narration (FINP). The following two chapters go on to apply Rundquist's arguments regarding dual subjectivities, projecting new insights into the interpretation of *The Rainbow* and the 'Scylla and Charybdis' episode of *Ulysses*. Taken collectively, the analyses in these chapters and across the book as a whole present a 'theory of Free Indirect Style as the linguistic representation of potentially non-linguistic consciousness' (p. 173), offering a fresh perspective on the representation of consciousness from the interface of literature and linguistics.

Daniel P. Gunn also considers the effects of FIS in his paper 'Reading Strether: Authorial Narration and Free Indirect Discourse in *The Ambassadors*' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 28–44), focusing specifically on the role of the narrator in the representation of Strether's consciousness. Like Rundquist, Gunn also considers the two subjectivities evoked by FIS, arguing for the importance of authorial narration in James's novel and considering the ethical implications this has for the reader. Indeed, the role and impact of narrative voice were of particular interest to stylisticians in 2017, with research also being presented on collective narration as well as the representation of first- and third-person narrators. Anna Gibson, for instance, discusses the use of first-person narration in both *Jane Eyre* and *Villette*, taking on questions of identity and personhood in relation to Victorian psychology, in 'Charlotte Brontë's First Person' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 203–26). Similarly, Lorna Martens investigates the blending of character and narrator voices in third-person narratives, looking at mood and voice in autobiography, autofiction, and autobiographical fiction, and in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* in particular, in 'Mood, Voice, and the Question of the Narrator in Third-Person Fiction' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 182–202). Challenging traditional assumptions regarding the presence of the narrator (as typically found in classical narratology), Martens proposes the term 'heterogeneous narrator' to be applied to instances where 'the "narrator" concept is strained' (p. 184) as a result of stylistic inconsistencies. For further discussion of *The God of Small Things* see also Naomi Rokotnitz's 'Goosebumps, Shivers, Visualization, and Embodied Resonance in the Reading Experience: *The God of Small Things*' (*PoT* 38[2017] 273–93). Terence Patrick Murphy and Kelly S. Walsh also look specifically at third-person narration in their article 'Unreliable Third Person Narration? The Case of Katherine Mansfield' (*JLS* 46[2017] 67–85). Investigating three short stories in particular: 'A Cup of Tea', 'Bliss', and 'Revelations', the authors contend that ambiguity in voice between the narrator and the central character, alongside features such as the use of directives or the structure of the narratives, lead to a unique sense of unreliability in Mansfield's short stories.

Returning to collective narration, Monika Fludernik and Natalya Bekha move away from typical first- and third-person narration to consider 'we'-narratives in their papers, 'The Many in Action and Thought: Towards a Poetics of the Collective in Narrative' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 139–63) and 'We-Narratives: The Distinctiveness of Collective Narration' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 164–81), respectively. Fludernik examines the pervasiveness of plural subjects in factual narratives, discussing 'the collective on the levels of agency, mind and narration' and exploring the 'ambiguities of the first-person plural pronoun both on the plot and the narrational levels' (p. 139). She also examines plural subjects in fiction, comparing the strategies and effects of collective narratives and developing a poetics of collective narrative. Championing collective narration, Bekha argues for the perception of we-narrators as 'an independent type of a collective character narrator' (p. 164) as evidenced through the analysis of three primary texts: William Faulkner's 'That Will Be Fine', Joyce Carol Oates's 'Parricide', and Joshua Ferris's *Then We Came to the End*.

The representation of consciousness and the relationship between narrators and characters also find their place in Don K. Philpot's *Character Focalization in Children's Novels*. Taking a systemic-functional-linguistic approach (SFL), Philpot analyses character focalizations in ten realistic children's novels, intended for audiences aged 9–12, published between 1964 and 2014. Across the work, he develops a pattern-based framework for examining representations of seeing, hearing, emoting, and thinking within a storyworld, effectively exploring two research questions in particular: 'How is character focalization structured, and what personal meanings are represented by individual focalizations?' (p. 43). Drawing upon SFL and work by Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan [2002], Philpot examines the actions and experiences of focalizing characters, typically zooming in on the perceptual and psychological structures associated with one character in each novel, who, he argues, is developed 'as a prominent sensory perceiver, emoter, and thinker' (p. 284) across the space of an entire text. Following a systematic introduction to focalization and the patterns of focalizing structures in Part I, Philpot goes on to split his analysis across the following two sections, considering perceptual and psychological development in Part II, examining patterns of seeing, hearing, emoting, and cognition before considering character understandings of self, others, and personal experiences in Part III. Philpot's framework makes important strides in the analysis of point of view in children's fiction and, as the author himself notes, should prove particularly useful as an instructional tool in middle school education as well as making an important contribution to stylistics, narrative studies, and children's literary scholarship.

Chloe Harrison also touches on aspects of characterization, point of view, and indeed children's fiction, in her innovative monograph *Cognitive Grammar in Contemporary Fiction*, which offers a detailed and comprehensive application of cognitive poetic and stylistic analysis to five Anglo-American texts, published between 1987 and 2011: Paul Auster's *The New York Trilogy*, Ian McEwan's *Enduring Love*, Neil Gaiman's *Coraline*, Jennifer Egan's *A Visit from the Goon Squad*, and Jonathan Safran Foer's short story 'Here We Aren't, So Quickly'. Throughout the book, Harrison explores several figural components of Ronald Langacker's cognitive grammar model, while drawing upon additional literary linguistic and cognitive linguistic models (including TWT, cognitive semantics, deictic shift theory, and systemic functional grammar), alongside empirical methods of reader response, in support of her discussion, effectively demonstrating 'CG's potential as a scalable stylistic model' (p. 131). Following a thorough and applied overview of CG, Harrison goes on to examine action chains and grounding in chapter 3, investigating the concepts of narrative urgency, movement, and unreliability in *Enduring Love*. The reference-point model is then explored in chapter 4, as Harrison goes on to analyse how readers keep track of and interpret character roles in a complex narrative, with chapter 5 combining the methods of the previous two chapters to look in greater detail at schematicity and elaboration in *Coraline*. Chapter 6 takes a CG approach to mind-modelling, analysing character perspective and attentional frames in Egan's multimodal novel, with specific attention being paid to the 'cognitive semantic concepts of windowing, gapping and splicing' (p. 89). Finally, in chapter 7, Harrison takes a combined CG and TWT perspective to investigate world-creation and destabilization in Foer's post-modern short story, placing particular focus on the text's composition of sequence scans. All in all, Harrison's analysis throughout the book clearly demonstrates CG's ability to develop and expand our stylistic toolkit, enhancing the application of existing frameworks and standing, in and of itself, as a highly applicable stylistic model.

Harrison has continued to demonstrate the flexibility of CG for stylistic analysis throughout 2017, as exemplified by her article 'Finding Elizabeth: Construing Memory in *Elizabeth is Missing* by Emma Healey' (*JLS* 46[2017] 131–51), which draws upon the CG concept of construal and TWT to explore the mind-style of the novel's unreliable narrator, Maud, who lives with dementia. In focusing particularly on the representation of memory, Harrison argues that a 'layered construal' process is invited by the text as 'Maud's construal of the fictional world diverges from our own' (p. 138), impacting upon the perception of Maud's mind-style and the experience of reading *Elizabeth is Missing*. Two other notable studies also consider accounts of dementia. The first, Matti Hyvärinen and Ryoko Watanabe, 'Dementia, Positioning and the Narrative Self' (*Style* 51[2017] 337–56), examines a selection of videotaped occupational therapy sessions from a Japanese nursing home to consider narrative and selfhood. The second, Bronwen Thomas's 'Whose Story Is It Anyway? Following Everyday Accounts of Living with Dementia on Social Media' (*Style* 51[2017] 357–73), addresses everyday discourses of living with dementia as found on Twitter. The article engages with the methodological questions raised by working with dementia narratives, particularly as regards ethics and participant consent, as well as considering 'specific issues of control raised by these narratives, both in terms of the ownership and distribution of the stories, and in terms of the sense of self these accounts may provide' (p. 357).

Both the above two articles have appeared in a special issue of *Style*, which brings together selected works on storytelling practices and everyday narratives as experienced across 'a wide range of contexts: new media, medicine and therapy, social work, and oral history' (Mari Hatavara, Matti Hyvärinen, and Jarmila Mildorf, 'Narrating Selves in Everyday Contexts: Art, the Literary, and Life Experience, *Style* 51[2017] 293–9; see p. 293). Mari Hatavara and Jamila Mildorf investigate the relationship between fictionality and the everyday, particularly with regard to the representation of mind, in 'Fictionality, Narrative Modes, and Vicarious Storytelling' (*Style* 51[2017] 391–408). In exploring 'signposts of fictionality in a life story interview', the authors investigate fictionality in non-fictional environments, introducing the term 'cross-fictionality' to define those narratives in which 'the frame of reference is nonfictional but the narrative modes include those that are conventionally regarded as fictional' (p. 391). For further work on this topic, see also Mari Hatavara and Jarmila Mildorf's 'Hybrid Fictionality and Vicarious Narrative Experience' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 62–82), and James Phelan and Henrik Skov Nielsen's 'Why There Are No One-to-One Correspondences among Fictionality, Narrative, and Techniques: A Response to Mari Hatavara and Jarmila Mildorf' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 83–91). Stefan Iversen also looks at storytelling in his contribution 'Narratives and Online Decorum: The Rhetoric of Mark Zuckerberg's Personal Storytelling on Facebook' (*Style* 51[2017] 374–90). Iversen examines the pervasive nature of personal storytelling online, looking in particular at selected 'meta-decorous' posts by Mark Zuckerberg on Facebook. Anneke Sools, Sofia Triliva, and Therofanis Filippas consider 'The Role of Desired Future Selves in the Creation of New Experience: The Case of Greek Unemployed Young Adults' (*Style* 51 [2017] 318–36), and Daniel D. Hutto, Nicolle Marissa Brancazio, and Jarrah Aubourg examine the importance of narrative and competent narration in medical practice in 'Narrative Practices in Medicine and Therapy: Philosophical Reflections' (*Style* 51[2017] 300–17).

Amanda Potts and Elena Semino use corpus data to investigate language and healthcare in 'Healthcare Professionals Online Use of Violence Metaphors for Care at the End of Life in the US: A Corpus-Based Comparison with the UK' (*Corp* 12[2017] 55–84), in which they present both qualitative and quantitative analyses. In addition to working with a new 250,324-word corpus of US health professionals' online discourse, Potts and Semino also introduce a new model for analysing agency in violence metaphors and 'apply an innovative corpus-aided approach to the identification of open-ended' metaphor sets (p. 56). A new corpus for literary analysis was also introduced this year as announced by Clarence Green in 'Introducing the Corpus of the Canon of Western Literature: A Corpus of Culturomics and Stylistics' (*L&L* 26[2017] 282–99). Green maps out the development and organization of the corpus, reflecting upon its source material and the contentious nature of the Western canon itself before moving on to demonstrate the potential uses of the corpus for research in corpus stylistics and culturomics.

Research in corpus stylistics continued to flourish throughout 2017, as evidenced by Benet Vincent and Jim Clarke's 'The Language of *A Clockwork Orange*: A Corpus Stylistic Approach to Nadsat' (*L&L* 26[2017] 247–64) and Eva Maria Gómez-Jiménez's 'Unconventional Patterns in the Experimental Poetry of E.E. Cummings: A Stylistic Approach to Punctuation Marks' (*L&L* 26[2017] 191–212). Vincent and Clarke take a corpus approach in their examination of 'Nadsat', the fictional anti-language created by Anthony Burgess for his dystopian novel. The authors explore deviant lexical forms in the novel, collating emergent categories of 'English-Nadsat', adding definition to an understanding of Nadsat phraseology, and analysing the distribution of Nadsat language across the novel. Gómez-Jiménez examines a corpus of 157 experimental poems by E.E. Cummings, exploring his use of graphology and 'unorthodox' punctuation in particular, contemplating the effect of such features on meaning and interpretation. For further discussion of graphology in Cummings, see also Eva Maria Gómez-Jiménez's '"nearerandnearerandNEARER": Foregrounding Effects of the Unconventional Capitalization in the Experimental Poetry of e.e. cummings (*JLS* 46[2017] 109–29). Maeve Eberhardt also takes a corpus-stylistic perspective in 'Gendered Representations through Speech: The Case of the Harry Potter Series' (*L&L* 26[2017] 227–46) to analyse the direct speech of two protagonists in the novels: Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley. Eberhardt draws upon a corpus of 1.1 million words (spanning the entire seven-novel series), concentrating her analysis on reporting verbs to consider the gendered distinctions between the speech of each character and to investigate the impact of speech presentation on characterization.

Returning to the study of metaphor, there were significant advances within the subdiscipline this year, as evidenced by a special issue of *PoT* on 'Bidirectionality and Metaphor' with an introduction by Chanita Goodblat and Joseph Glicksohn (*PoT* 38[2017] 1–14) which offers a clear overview of the interaction theory of metaphor before moving on to discuss the relationship between bidirectionality and blending theory. Marcel Danesi follows up with a direct argument for 'The Bidirectionality of Metaphor' (*PoT* 38[2017] 15–33), not as a replacement for alternative methods of analysis but as a complementary interactional method, 'suggesting other ways of conducting empirical research into the nature of concept formation' (p. 30). Albert N. Katz and Hamad Al-Azary present the first study to consider semantic density as an influencing factor on metaphor comprehension in 'Principles that Promote Bidirectionality in Verbal Metaphor' (*PoT* 38[2017] 35–59). Margaret H. Freeman, in 'Multimodalities of Metaphor: A Perspective from the Poetic Arts' (*PoT* 38[2017] 61–92), then moves on to conduct a systematic examination of interaction theory, blending theory, and further studies of 'interdomain influence in metaphorical expressions' (p. 61), concluding from her analysis (which covers a range of media) that bidirectionality in metaphor *is* possible and does, in fact, impact upon our interaction with the world. The next article, 'Interpreting Visual Metaphors: Asymmetry and Reversibility', by Bipin Indurkhya and Amitash Ojha (*PoT* 38[2017] 93–121), looks specifically at the asymmetry of visual metaphor, examining a number of examples from advertising discourse, as well as data from an empirical study, to contend that visual metaphors 'can appear to be symmetric more often than ... verbal metaphors because the lack of copula can turn the focus on the comparison between the source and the target, instead of the target itself' (p. 93). Roy Porat and Yeshayahu Shen then consider 'the dual nature of metaphor directionality' (p. 138) in their paper 'Metaphor: The Journey from Bidirectionality to Unidirectionality' (*PoT* 38[2017] 123–40), reflecting upon both bidirectional and unidirectional relationships. The final two articles in this special issue focus specifically on 'Bidirectionality in Synesthesia and Metaphor', by David Anaki and Avishai Henik (*PoT* 38[2017] 141–61) and on bidirectionality and poetic imagery in the poetry of John Donne: Chanita Goodblatt and Joseph Glicksohn, 'Discordia Concors and Bidirectionality: Embodied Cognition in John Donne's *Songs and Sonnets*' (*PoT* 38[2017] 163–88).

Across the latter issue of *PoT*, various multimodal media are considered, media which are of equal interest in this year's special issue of *Narrative* on 'Transmedial Narratology'. In their introduction, Markus Kuhn and Jan-Noël Thon, 'Transmedial Narratology: Current Approaches' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 253–55), present a selection of contemporary approaches to transmedial narratology that collectively represent the state of the art as currently conceived. The opening contribution, Werner Wolf's 'Transmedial Narratology: Theoretical Foundations and Some Applications (Fiction, Single Pictures, Instrumental Music)' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 256–85), outlines the foundations of transmedial narratology with regard to intermediality theory, frame theory, and prototype semantics so as to effectively map the bases and boundaries of the emergent discipline. Drawing in particular on examples from literary fiction, the visual arts, and instrumental music, Wolf systematically explores the potential effects of narratological expansion, reflecting upon the level of interdisciplinarity required for fruitful transmedial analysis and questioning the 'inevitable dilution or fuzziness' of narrativity itself, should it be pushed too far (p. 277). Taking up aspects of Wolf's debate, Jan-Noël Thon then moves on to develop a 'transmedial conceptualization of storyworlds as intersubjective communicative constructs' in his 'Transmedial Narratology Revisited: On the Intersubjective Construction of Storyworlds and the Problem of Representational Correspondence in Films, Comics, and Video Games' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 286–320). Narrower in focus, the final four contributions look specifically at individual examples of narrative media, considering transmedial features as realized in the multimodal novel, comics, performance, and television in particular. Alison Gibbons takes an empirical-stylistic approach in her contribution 'Reading *S.* across Media: Transmedia Storyworlds, Multimodal Fiction, and Real Readers' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 321–41) in order to redress the readerly experience of conceptualizing transmedial worlds. Taking a TWT perspective, she reflects on the 'expansion' of fictional worlds across media (following Marie-Laure Ryan's terminology), analysing a series of real-world Twitter accounts attributed to the novel's fictional readers, a video teaser trailer released two months prior to the novel's publication, and a series of on-text marginalia collated from real-world readers. Particular focus is placed on the relationship between transmediality and world-building as she considers 'how various media texts within a transmedia network ... together create a transfictional storyworld' (p. 321), and impact upon the engagement of real-world readers. In 'Adventures in Duck-Rabbitry: Multistable Elements of Graphic Narrative' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 342–58), Karin Kukkonen explores visual ambiguity in comics, zooming in on the phenomenon of duck-rabbitry, a technique which creates 'multistable moments (or instances that mimic the "tilt" between one percept and another)' (p. 342). Kukkonen recognizes graphic narrative as being particularly 'prone to duck-rabbitry' (p. 342), with the technique being used to identify shifts in perspective both visually and in terms of narrative voice, as well as being an effect of metalepsis or metafictional transgression. Moving away from textual narratives, Jan Alber's 'Narratology and Performance: On Processes of Narrativization in Live Performances' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 359–73) considers the relationship between narrative and performance, arguing that audiences can enhance their comprehension of difficult plays through narrativization. Alber contends that plays project differing levels of narrativity, analysing and subsequently narrativizing two performances from 1964: *Pyramus and Thisbe* and *Zorba the Greek Yolngu Style* by the Chooky Dancers. The final contribution, Michael Butter's 'Think Thrice, It's Alright: *Mad Men*'s "The Wheel" and the Future Study of Television Narratives' (*Narrative* 25[2017] 374–89), focuses on the concept of 'narrative complexity', exploring issues of unreliable narration, counterfictional scenarios, ellipses, and anachronological narration in the final episode of the popular television series *Mad Men*.

The study of unreliable or complex narration leads on to the penultimate area of stylistic research covered in this year's review, the language of crime narratives and crime fiction. There has been a growing interest in the stylistics of crime over the last few years, exemplified by the popularity and esteem of the Crime Special Interest Group, which runs in association with the Poetics and Linguistics Association (PALA). Reshmi Dutta-Flanders's monograph *The Language of Suspense in Crime Fiction: A Linguistic Stylistic Approach*, is another prime indicator of such interest, offering a detailed mixed-methods approach to the investigation of suspense in crime narratives. Combining both literary and linguistic analysis, Flanders investigates the presentation of criminality in criminal narratives, drawing upon frameworks in systemic functional linguistics and critical stylistics in support of her analysis. Across the book, a range of novels is considered in order to understand and explore particular stylistic features such as 'the manipulation process of a linguistically created double function' (p. 6) (chapters 2 and 3), participant disposition (chapter 4), speaker self (chapter 5), and mind-style (chapter 6), with particular focus on the impact of plot sequence and the readerly experience of engaging with crime narratives. Christiana Gregoriou's *Crime Fiction Migration: Crossing Languages, Cultures and Media* is also a key text in the stylistics of crime, new out this year, but was unavailable for review.

The closing contribution for this year's review is John Douthwaite, Daniela Francesca Virdis, and Elisabetta Zurru's edited collection *The Stylistics of Landscapes, the Landscapes of Stylistics*, which investigates both literal and metaphorical landscapes—metaphorical, both in terms of 'abstract, non-physical landscapes, that is to say, social, mental, historical portraits of places, people and society' (p. 2), and with regard to the current analytical landscape of stylistics itself (editors' introduction, pp. 1–20). The first two chapters in the collection work together to explore the presentation of Genoa in Dickens's travelogue *Pictures from Italy*. Katie Wales focuses on 'The Role of Analogy in Charles Dickens' Pictures from Italy' (pp. 21–9), in which she considers analogy to be an impacting factor on the 'texture' of the work as a whole, exploring the effects of four groups of analogy in particular. Complementing Wales's contribution, Mick Short follows up with 'Listing and Impressionism in Charles Dickens' Description of Genoa in Pictures from Italy' (pp. 38–44), an examination of 'list constructions in Dickens' description of Genoa' (p. 31), arguing that the lists themselves add to the complexity of the narrative but equally result in an 'impressionist evocation' (p. 38) of the city itself. Catherine Emmott then moves on to look at metalepsis and reader immersion in

'Immersed in Imagined Landscapes: Contextual Frames and Metalepsis in Representing Virtual Travel in Elspeth Davie's ''A map of the world'' ' (pp. 45–60). Drawing on cognitive and linguistic theories, Emmott goes on to examine examples of 'border crossing' and 'inward deictic transfer' in 'A map of the world', while Lars Bernaerts, in 'The Blind Tour: Spatial Abstraction in Experimental Fiction' (pp. 61–79), takes a mixed stylistic and narratological approach to spatial abstraction in *Orchis Militaris*, an experimental novel by Ivo Michiels. In chapter 6, ' ''How Others See . . .'': Landscape and Identity in a Translated poem by Radnoti' (pp. 81–93), Judit Zerkowitz takes a comparative stylistic approach to the translation of poetry, looking at how 'stylistics can detect changes in the description of landscape in a translation' (p. 81), aiding the interpretation of the translation and offering new insights into the original text. Elizabetta Zurru also conducts 'An Ecostylistic Analysis' in 'The Agency of *The Hungry Tide*' (pp. 191–231), considering the 'methodological underpinnings' (p. 193) of the discipline itself, in line with ecocriticism, ecolinguistics, and stylistics. Andrew Goatly's 'The Poems of Edward Thomas: A Case Study in Ecostylistics' (pp. 95–122) considers 'nature-referring noun phrases' and the representation of landscape in poetry, and the final two chapters concentrate on the representation of landscape in prose fiction: 'Landscape as a Dominant Hero in ''Bezhin Meadow'' by I.S. Turgenev' by Maria Langleben (pp. 123–52) and 'A Social Landscape: Form and Style in an Edith Wharton Short Story' by John Douthwaite (pp. 153–89).

As can undoubtedly be seen across this review, there has been a wealth of innovative and engaging works published in 2017 making the landscape of stylistics certainly look bright. New developments have continued to advance research in corpus stylistics, narratology, cognitive poetics, and various other stylistic subdisciplines, and the investigation of topics ranging from consciousness and character through to transmedia and multimodality clearly exemplifies the true diversity of stylistic practice.

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