

## English language

**Doris Schönefeld, Viktorija Kostadinova, Gea Dreschler, Tamara Bouso Rivas, Réka Benczes, Ai Zhong, Maggie Scott, Lieselotte Anderwald, Wiebke Ahlers, Manuela Vida-Mannl, Kholoud A. Al-Thubaiti, Alessia Cogo, Shawnea Sum Pok Ting, Ida Parise, Juliana Souza Da Silva, Elisabeth Reber, Naomi Adam, Fransina Stradling**

### Angaben zur Veröffentlichung / Publication details:

Schönefeld, Doris, Viktorija Kostadinova, Gea Dreschler, Tamara Bouso Rivas, Réka Benczes, Ai Zhong, Maggie Scott, et al. 2024. "English language." *The Year's Work in English Studies* 103 (1): 1–152. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ywes/maae003>.

### Nutzungsbedingungen / Terms of use:

licgercopyright

Dieses Dokument wird unter folgenden Bedingungen zur Verfügung gestellt: / This document is made available under these conditions:

**Deutsches Urheberrecht**

Weitere Informationen finden Sie unter: / For more information see:

<https://www.uni-augsburg.de/de/organisation/bibliothek/publizieren-zitieren-archivieren/publiz/>



# I

## English Language

DORIS SCHÖNEFELD, VIKTORIJA KOSTADINOVA,  
GEA DRESCHLER, TAMARA BOUSO RIVAS, RÉKA BENCZES,  
AI ZHONG, MAGGIE SCOTT, LIESELOTTE ANDERWALD,  
WIEBKE AHLERS, MANUELA VIDA-MANNL,  
KHOLOUD A. AL-THUBAITI, ALESSIA COGO,  
SHAWNEA SUM POK TING, IDA PARISE,  
JULIANA SOUZA DA SILVA, ELISABETH REBER,  
NAOMI ADAM, FRANSINA STRADLING

This chapter has fourteen sections: 1. General; 2. History of English Linguistics; 3. Phonetics and Phonology will resume next 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 Analysis; 14. Stylistics. Section 1 is by Doris Schönefeld; section 2 is by Viktorija Kostadinova; sections 4 and 5 are by Gea Dreschler and Tamara Bouso Rivas; section 6 is by Réka Benczes; section 7 is by Ai Zhong; section 8 is by Maggie Scott; section 9 is by Lieselotte Anderwald; section 10 is by Manuela Vida-Mannl and Wiebke Ahlers; section 11 is by Kholoud A. Al-Thubaiti; section 12 is by Alessia Cogo, Shawnea Sum Pok Ting, Ida Parise, and Juliana Souza Da Silva; section 13 is by Elisabeth Reber; section 14 is by Naomi Adam and Fransina Stradling.

### 1. General

In this section I present brief surveys of a number of books published in 2022 in the field of English language and linguistics, which I consider to be of general interest to those concerned with English on a professional level.

The first book, Sonja Poulson's *Collocations as a Language Resource: A Functional and Cognitive Study in English Phraseology*, is concerned with



English collocations, topicalizing them as a mainstream language resource. Due to their abundance in language use, it seems justified to list her book in the section about books on English in general.

The author embeds her analysis of an exemplary English collocation (*break an appointment*) in a discussion of the most appropriate framework to model this linguistic phenomenon, which also includes a debate of methodological issues. The monograph is divided into four chapters. In the first chapter, Poulson introduces the subject matter of her study and her general research aims, and gives a brief overview of the book. Chapter 2 critically reviews the phraseological approach to collocations, which characterizes them essentially as conventional, but arbitrary (or more or less unpredictable) units. To deal with (most of) the problems associated with this view, she suggests a functionally and cognitively based framework as more suitable to the study of collocations. In subchapter 3.1, the author provides a very informed discussion of the relevant theoretical notions, solidly reflecting the established and accepted views in the field. It is shown that cognitive linguistics and functional linguistics are frameworks that complement each other suitably in the attempt to relate collocations to the mental/cognitive representations that may account for their existence and usage. Subchapter 3.2 is concerned with methodological issues. Since both functional and cognitive linguistics are firmly anchored in language use, it is no surprise that Poulson's work is based on corpus data. These data are analysed qualitatively, essentially drawing on findings from frame semantics and cognitive semantics. Subsection 3.3 describes the empirical part of the book, informing the reader about Poulson's research questions and the design of her corpus study. The study itself (subsection 3.4) is based on the qualitative analysis of an exemplary collocation: *break an appointment*. Poulson first presents a meticulous analysis of the meanings of the component words *break* and *appointment*, using such cognitive models as networks, frames, image schemas, and event structure. A (sample) analysis of corpus hits of *break* and *appointment* delivers, for each word, a polysemous category of phenomena and experiences the words can refer to: a network of domains and subdomains. The investigation of these domains is meant to reveal *what* is conceptualized by the word in the individual corpus examples. For the identification of *how* the content is conceptualized (its construal), image-schematic structure (also in its metaphorical projections) and construction types are investigated.

After a discussion of how many meanings both *break* and *appointment* have, the focus turns to their mode of integration as a composite structure, the collocation. Poulson starts out from what is suggested in 'for the integration of a verb ... and its nominal object' (p. 283), and then zooms in on particular aspects of conventional and entrenched collocations. Drawing on the notions of cognitive salience and autonomy-dependence asymmetry, she finds that in conventionally integrated verb-object sequences, the nominal object evokes the dominant frame and the verb profiles a specific aspect of the frame, whereas in non-entrenched combinations, it is the verb that evokes the dominant frame. All claims and insights are backed up empirically: they both result from the author's analysis of linguistic data, and are extensively tested against evidence from actual usage. Chapter 4 summarizes what has been found about collocations as a language resource, evaluates the methodology employed, and elaborates on theoretical

implications of the study. It concludes with a plea for a unified functional and cognitive approach as the general framework for phraseology.

The book as a whole represents a showcase of how the data-based analysis of a fairly specialized linguistic unit, the collocation *break an appointment*, can reveal rich information on its emergence and motivation. Moreover, since collocations are ubiquitous in language use, the exemplary analysis can account for the nature of a substantial part of speakers' linguistic knowledge.

A second monograph of general interest to the (English) linguist is John M. Anderson's *A Grammar of English*, consisting of two volumes (volume 1, *Categories*; volume 2, *Structures*). This grammar of English does not represent a grammar in the traditional sense of a repository of all the 'grammatical' phenomena of a language, i.e. a book describing the rules or regularities allowing for the formation of structure that a speaker knows (or must learn) to use this language in communication. Neither is it a learner's grammar. Rather, it is an interesting attempt to model—from a lesser-known perspective—the (tacit) knowledge speakers of English have of their language and to explain the ways in which this knowledge is coded by the English language. Hence, the two volumes address readers with a thorough linguistic knowledge, who take a deep interest in motivations and explanations of the linguistic 'facts', and it provides readers with a huge amount of very detailed and complex explications of what linguistic means speakers employ in the production or comprehension of verbal utterances.

Unlike most scientific argumentations, the volumes exhibit traits of a narrative structure, which occasionally 'obliterates' its internal systematic organization. As a helpful guide to the content of the books, the headlines of the chapters give a rough orientation of the topics to be discussed, immediately followed by a list of terms that list the phenomena argued about in the text. With no index available, this is the basic means of orientation if one is in search of information on a particular 'grammatical notion or concept'. Throughout his argument, Anderson uses a formalization method and notational conventions, which are both specialized and rather complex. They explicate the categorial features of lexical items and the valency information these make available for the building of a dependency tree on the basis of which linearization proceeds and the utterance is actualized. Anderson classifies the approach he adopts in his grammar (of English) as 'representational'. This is based on the view that '[l]anguage attempts to represent the substance of our variable perception and cognition' (p. xix), that 'language is the major means of embodying thought' (p. xx). This 'substantive view' of linguistic structure (i.e. of the categories and relations of the grammar) considers the lexicon as basic and sees language as non-autonomous, i.e. as constructed by the other cognitive capacities on the basis of the language a speaker is exposed to. Grammar itself is componential with interfaces between the components. Anderson believes that at all levels, the classes of linguistic units have an extra-linguistic basis, with the lexical and syntactic representations being iconic with respect to cognition (cf. p. xx). For example, word classes are expressive of the cognitive distinctions humans make. The database for his analysis is essentially his own experience with the English language, supplemented by 'fictional work in Modern English' (p. xx). The latter is an extra, which goes beyond the usual considerations of common language use (as

compiled in most of the corpora) in that it includes ‘creative’ uses (not (yet) conventionalized). The two volumes are structured alike, each one consisting of two parts whose chapters are ‘framed’ by previews (in the preludes) and conclusions followed by commentaries on the text.

Part I of the first volume spells out basic assumptions of a substance-based grammar and how the view of language as (re-)representational affects the modelling of a language’s syntax and phonology. In Anderson’s view, grammar deals with the mental constructs that allow speakers to communicate verbally, with linguistic categories and structures being understood as componential and as based in mental substance. The chapters to follow are concerned with the basic categories of each component of the grammar (phonology, lexicon (inclusive of morphology), and syntax) and the interfaces between them (p. xxiii).

Chapter 1 contains general information on the author’s approach. It describes language as representing cognition (in a way not dissimilar to the model of language production proposed by Willem J.M. Levelt in *Speaking: From Intention to Articulation* [1989], MITP), and emphasizes the crucial role of the lexicon in the construction of linguistic structure. Anderson’s understanding of signs (words) reflects structuralist assumptions (e.g. sound and content poles, duality, sense and denotation) and cognitive-linguistic assumptions (e.g. prototype categorization, construal). The combination of words (minimal signs) is regulated by interface rules linking the lexicon to the syntactic plane (p. 11). Though they represent different mental substances, the categories and structures of the planes of syntax and phonology are found to share basic analogies and are treated in parallel. Chapter 2 elaborates on the componentiality of the concepts of word class, which resembles feature description in generative grammar. Notional feature combinations form major and minor categories. The former roughly correspond to the concept of word class(es) and contain, as part of the lexical representation, valency information determining syntax; the latter allude to the classical morphological categories, such as tense or number. Chapter 3 is concerned with feature combinations in phonology and in syntax. In syntax, contentive and functional categories are differentiated, whereby the former constitute the primary syntactic categories (or ‘open’ lexical categories), and the latter are basic to the erection of syntactic structure and comprise structural verbs, determiners, etc. (the ‘closed’ categories). Chapter 4 deals with the content of functors, one of the functional categories of syntax which has to do with semantic relations based on locative notions, the subject-selection hierarchy, and functor-feature combinations. Chapter 5 focuses on the relation between dependency and linearity in the construction of syntax, drawing on such concepts as head, hierarchical structure (a ‘dependency tree’), and linearization on the basis of general rules of language supplemented by pragmatic considerations, such as topicalization, time or cause iconicity, humanness hierarchy. The mechanisms at work in the linearization process are intricate and spelled out meticulously. The author’s central idea here is that syntactic structure is triggered by the categories of the component words and by context. This is also reflected in the formalized notations he uses. Chapter 6 deals with dependency and linearization in the construction of phonology. Chapter 7 turns to complex categories and complex parts of speech, such as adverbs and conjunctions, as well as prepositional phrases. Determiners and attributives (modifiers) are the topic of chapter 8. The

elaboration also includes paratactic apposition and the difference between (nominal) attributives and complements (dependents of the verbal component of a derived noun). Hypotactic parataxis is addressed in chapter 9, illustrated by such expressions as *the name of Ferdinand*, where *name* and *Ferdinand* are coreferential. In chapter 9, the author is concerned with the role of the determiner and of definiteness in the syntax of names and pronouns. He spells out the ways in which names are semantically (and syntactically) different from nouns, and also includes pronouns in the argument. The chapter concludes with a summarizing table of primary syntactic categories (p. 140). Chapter 10 deals with the planes of syntax and phonology as substantively distinct levels of representation. The respective regularities they conform to constitute different linguistic modules with their own structural generalizations. The relationship between the two planes is mediated by the lexicon. Anderson illustrates how, in his approach, syntax is constructed at the lexicon–syntactic interface on the basis of the lexical items selected for the message. The sub-module of dependency assignments erects a dependency structure in the form of ‘wild trees’. Linearization involves another substance-based sub-module, in which sequencing is determined on the basis of the dependency relations and aspects of the categorization. In chapter 11, Anderson is concerned with phonology and claims that the phonological plane shows re-representations analogous to those encountered in the syntax, with the phonological module being phonically based in the lexicon. He elaborates mainly on syllable structure and the interaction between the phonological sub-modules of dependency and linearization. He shows that both are related to the sonority aspect of categorization and the restrictions on syllable size. The chapter concludes with a modular layout (Figure VI) of the overall pattern of re-representation in the two planes. Chapter 12 focuses on the phonology module and describes the consonantal and vowel systems of English from the perspective of the author’s framework. The chapter concludes with a summary of the sub-modules of phonology and compares them to those in syntax. Chapter 13 is concerned with the structural properties associated with phonological representations. The author uses a feature-based system of representation for vowels and consonants and elaborates on phonological structure ‘beyond the syllable’, addressing prosodic phenomena, such as accent placement (including vowel reduction or short forms), choice of tone, etc. In chapter 14, Anderson returns to syntax and looks ‘at the kinds of elaborations of the content structures of lexicon and syntax necessitated by the demands of representing complex cognitive scenes’ (p. 210). The topics discussed comprise recursion and embedding respectively and basic word order(s). Mood (understood as a grammaticalized speech act) is one of the topics of chapter 15. In addition, finiteness is broadly discussed as the category ‘operative’, with *that* being treated as a finiteness determiner. The operatives elaborated on here are modal (including *do*) and structural (aspect and voice) auxiliaries, and the copula *be*. The chapter finishes with a comparison of the traditionally postulated set of parts of speech and the repertoire suggested here (p. 257). Chapter 16 provides detailed information about adverbs that subordinate a (finite) clause, their categorization, including their valency, and their part-of-speech status. Further elements discussed here are the subordinator *that*, relative and interrogative clauses, and the ‘joining element’ in comparative clauses. Chapter 17 elaborates on coordinating conjunctions,

functors joining elements of the same rank. The argument starts with a discussion of rank scale and the asymmetry of coordination, Anderson then gets into the specifics of *and*, comitatives (*X with Y*), infinitival *to* (*They went to town to see the show*), correlative and disjunctive coordination, and coordination of different categories, before he concludes with some basic remarks on coordinator and subordinator as parts of speech.

In ‘Conclusion Part I’, Anderson summarizes the consequences of viewing language as a representational system ‘that permits cognitively driven assemblies of lexicosyntactic categories to be associated, by progressive cumulative re-representation at the interfaces, with final phonological representations’ (p. 322). His focus is on some topics and phenomena so far neglected in the main text (e.g. adverbs, specifiers and intensifiers, gradient (vs. ‘classificatory’) adjectives). Importantly, the author elaborates on the distinctions between his ‘categories’ and the traditional ‘parts of speech’, and rounds up the essential content of the chapters in Part I (pp. 322–4).

The prelude to Part II informs the reader about the content of the chapters collected there. The chapters are all ‘concerned with the syntactic categories in the lexicon—lexicosyntactic categories—rather than the morphological structures’ (p. 337), that is, they deal with derivational recategorizations (or morphological word-formation) and their motivations. Also, idiomatic phrases and compounds are addressed here.

Part II comprises chapters 18–27. Chapter 18 focuses on lexical recategorization and explains and illustrates the lexicosyntactic categories and how they signify. It also discusses ‘modes of troping’ (e.g. metaphor and other rhetorical figures). Chapters 19–26 aim at ‘providing morphologically common instances of different types of derivation of contentives [roughly the lexical parts of speech] from contentives’ (p. 337). Specifically, chapter 19 topicalizes verb-derived nouns, chapter 20 looks at nouns derived from other sources (such as de-adjectival nominalizations and de-nounal nouns), at negatives and prefixation, and at bases lacking a synchronic source. Chapter 21 is concerned with derived adjectives and chapter 22 takes up deverbal adjectives in *-ing*, *-ed*, *-able*, and *-ant/-ent*, and discusses denominal adjectives (derived by various suffixes) and prefixes. Chapter 23 looks closely at adverbs as a part of speech and their derivation and contains an extended ‘diversion into the questions concerning the relation between adjectives and adverbs’ (p. 337). Chapter 24 continues with this topic, examining adverbs and attributives. Nominal compounds are also included in the debate, as is the phenomenon of (non-)compositionality. Chapter 25 dwells on verbs (and non-deverbal verbalization) and their mode of signifying. As representations of cognitive scenes, verbs are related to participants and circumstantial arguments, which are captured in their valencies. The representation of events also calls for categories that signal time or aspect of the scenes at issue. These ‘inflected secondary categories’ of verbals are the topic of chapter 29 in Part III. The chapter furthermore looks at denominal and de-adjectival verbs, and at converted verbs. It also contains information on the prominent role of prefixes, in particular in causative verbs. Chapter 26 is mainly concerned with deverbal verbs (i.e. with the derivation of verbs from verbs) and focuses on both prefixation (for example in privative verbs) and directional and causative

formations. Suffixation is found to be uncommon here. Further information is assembled on diathetic rearrangement, causative verbs, and ergative verbs.

The conclusion to Part II, which summarizes its main content, is followed by 'commentaries on the text', provided separately for the preface, Part I, and each chapter. The commentary on Part I focuses on (syntactic) 'parts of speech'. There is information on the historical background of this concept and the different views held at different times, e.g. by Latin grammarians or by American structuralists. Apart from that, the commentary summarizes all the categories and parts of speech that, in the author's view, are required to account for an appropriate description of English. The commentaries on the individual chapters provide the reader with background information that allows for a better understanding of their respective topics. This includes information on 'forerunners' of the author's ideas. In particular, the author mentions previous work on topics and concepts he draws on (such as primary and secondary categories, gender, and participants/circumstantials, for example). But he also, at times, explicates in what way his proposals are different from these forerunners, and from other theories or hypotheses developed within his research domain. Occasionally, the author extends from the main text, offering additional suggestions to problems discussed.

The book has no concluding section in the proper sense, as it forms a unit with the second volume, which focuses on 'structures'.

The second volume of *A Grammar of English* is structured analogously to the first one. In Part III, Anderson continues elaborating on the lexicon from the perspective of a 'representational grammar' of English, before he returns to syntax in the final Part IV. My discussion of volume 2 will be somewhat more concise than that of volume 1.

Part III is concerned with morphosyntactic and morphophonological aspects of English. In particular, it looks at how lexicosyntactic structure is made 'visible' in morphology, both inflectional (expounding secondary features of parts of speech, such as tense or number) and derivational (expounding lexicosyntactic derivations). This includes the characterization of tropes in derivations (which may or may not be morphologically expressed). The first chapters of Part III, chapters 27 and 28, are mainly concerned with derivational morphosyntax and morphophonology, taking up such complex issues as productivity and blocking, for example. Chapter 29 deals with inflectional morphology, while chapters 30 and 31 look at attributives and nominal compounds, neoclassical compounds, combining forms, etc., taking up the discussion of (non-)compositionality, headedness of compounds, and accent placement. Chapter 32 is concerned with lexicalization, idiomatization, figurativeness and idioms, and lexical periphrasis (e.g. *take a bath*), including a comparative argument about compounds vs. phrases. Drawing on the debate about figurativeness, metaphor in particular, chapter 33 turns to (phonological, morphological, and syntactic) iconicity. Apart from addressing onomatopoeia and sound symbolism more generally, Anderson covers the topic of diagrammatic or structural iconicity. Chapter 34 provides the reader with a classification of tropes and figures of speech respectively, and elaborates on both their formal properties and the effects they bring about. In the conclusion to Part III, we find both summarizing information on the preceding chapters and additional material on neglected topics. Anderson considers semantic

transparency and (the emergence of) opacity and adds relevant information on semantic relations such as hyponymy, antonymy (with its multitude of variants), and other kinds of oppositeness. A further topic addressed is quantification and quantifier systems (e.g. *much* and *many*).

Part IV finally turns to the structures that are projected from the lexical items stored in the speakers' mental lexicons to syntax. In the prelude, Anderson describes how, in his approach, syntax is (mainly) triggered by the lexicon, and how representational grammar accounts for syntactic phenomena. Sentence structure is assumed to be assembled in the lexicon-syntactic interface, where the stored categorizations and valencies of the lexical items take effect, supplemented by extralinguistic considerations of discourse and situational context (p. 258, Figure VII). The phonological information stored in the items will affect the phonological structures. Anderson demonstrates for English that prepositions are very significant for structure-building, as are determiners, in particular the valencies of the determiner phrases.

The first chapter of Part IV, chapter 35, covers the topic of mood, addressing all 'mood types' (such as declaratives, imperatives, interrogatives (and answers), optatives, hortatives, etc.) and providing illustrative representations of their respective dependency trees. It also looks at sentence negation, double negation, and scope phenomena associated with simple negations, scope phenomena associated with quantifiers and their interaction with negation. Chapter 36 answers to the problem of subject-selection and the subject-selection hierarchy, and it describes the effects of periphrastic *be* and *have*. It also addresses the morphologically marked non-finites (participle, gerund, and passive diathesis) and aspectual distinctions (perfect, progressive), before it turns to the final set of operatives, the modals. Due to their complexity and heterogeneity, modals are given more attention than the other operatives. The chapter concludes with comments on the sequence of operatives and on concord between subject and operative. Chapter 37 is about subordinate finite clauses and discusses the types usually differentiated in descriptions of grammatical structure: declarative (*that*-) clauses (with *that* being the finiteness determiner), interrogative, imperative, and exclamative clauses, appositives and attributives (i.e. relative clauses). It thereby touches upon the question of finiteness of subjunctives, 'functional ellipsis', understood as an 'incomplete' utterance that can be interpreted on the basis of context (both linguistic and situational), and factivity (factive vs. non-factive) and contrafactuals. Chapter 38 turns to non-finite structures and is mainly concerned with gerunds and participles. In fact, this is the place to elaborate on perfect or passive participles, on gerunds, on the progressive as compared with gerunds and nominalizations, and on bare and *to*-infinitives. Chapter 39 goes into further details of bare and *to*-infinitives. It explicates (types of) infinitive functors, raising and control, and further types of infinitives, such as infinitives in copular sentences (including extraposition), *for-to* infinitives, *to*-relatives, and infinitives and their combinations with modals. Chapter 40 leaves the discussion of the verbal domains relating to syntax and turns to determiners, which incorporate (non-relational) nouns, pronouns, and names into predications. Determiners are described as relational elements and understood as heads in the building of entitative (nominal) structures, thus extending the lexical phrases into determiner phrases. In particular, the chapter is concerned with the different determiner

types/classes, pre- and post-nominal attributives (and their relative placement), quantifiers (inclusive of scope considerations), and relatives. The final chapters in the book ‘focus on variability in expression, variations which are more or less closely associated with the communicative role of the utterance involved’ (p. 471). Among several aspects, chapter 41 informs about intensifiers, co-indexing, the relative placement of adverbs, and (types of) ellipsis. Chapter 42 extends the argument to include phonological aspects, being concerned with pre-utterance phonology, such as placement of tone and intonation and how this connects to the dependency tree created by the lexicon and the syntactic plane.

In the final part of the book (the envoi), Anderson is hesitant to provide a general conclusion and refers the reader to the list of chapter contents. I take his own characterization of his project as an appropriate end to this book description: ‘What I have attempted here is to confront a particular viewpoint—concerning the substantive basis of language structure—with what seem to me major, and some more detailed, properties of English. It takes an inclusive view of “grammar”, unlike many more recent interpretations of “grammar” as merely syntax’ (p. 525). Again, the conclusion is followed by a commentary on the text, in which Anderson—along lines similar to those in volume 1—provides supplementary information on each chapter.

All in all, the two volumes contain detailed information on what it means for a language to represent the substance of its speakers’ perception and cognition. Anderson assembles and describes all the linguistic means a grammar of English is assumed to contain as the mental prerequisites for communication. These comprise speakers’ knowledge of both the individual language categories and components, thoroughly described for their forms and functions, and the ways in which they combine.

I finish this survey with two volumes about English historical linguistics that are of general interest. They each contain articles resulting from selected papers presented at the 20th International Conference on English Historical Linguistics (ICEHL, Edinburgh 2018).

The first volume, *English Historical Linguistics: Change in Structure and Meaning*, edited by Bettelou Los, Claire Cowie, Patrick Honeybone, and Graeme Trousdale, contains thirteen contributions. They are organized into three parts relating to three different areas of linguistics, namely phonology and morphology, syntax and semantics, and pragmatics. The contributions are preceded by ‘Introduction: English Historical Linguistics at 20 ICEHLs’, in which two of the editors (Bettelou Los and Patrick Honeybone) give a brief overview of the themes raised at the conference and briefly touch upon the potential of contemporary research into a language’s history, highlighting new trends. Additionally, they refer to further publications having resulted from this conference and conclude with a very informative overview of the contributions assembled in this volume.

The first part on phonology and morphology, containing four papers, starts with Gjertrud F. Stenbrenden’s ‘Grimm’s Law and Verner’s Law: Towards a Unified Phonetic Account’ (pp. 15–40). On the basis of findings from experimental phonetics, she aims at reinterpreting the sound changes known as Grimm’s Law and Verner’s Law and shows that her reinterpretation allows for these changes to be described in a unified way. In chapter 2, B. Elan Dresher



and Aditi Lahiri look at ‘The Foot in the History of English: Challenges to Metrical Coherence’ (pp. 41–60). They describe how the stress patterns of English changed from Old English up to Early Modern English and, considering the role of foot, they show how metrical coherence was restored after it had been disrupted by various linguistic developments, such as the shortening of unstressed vowels in Old English, or the change in directionality of foot parsing in Early Modern English. Chapter 3, by Mieko Ogura and William S.-Y. Wang, is concerned with ‘Ambiguity Resolution and the Evolution of Homophones in English’ (pp. 61–90). A quantitative study of the evolution of English homophones leads them to conclude that the ‘one-to-many’ correspondences between forms and meanings, generally beneficial to a language’s functionality, also support the emergence of homophones. Conversely, too many homophones may hamper communication, so that counter-strategies arise. A case in point is the development of diatonic pairs (i.e. word pairs which solely differ in stress placement, such as *export* verb and noun), which is the authors’ focus in the chapter. They provide evidence from pronouncing dictionaries of earlier periods of English and neurolinguistic evidence (using near-infrared spectroscopy) in support of the observation that the emergence of diatonic word pairs was connected with language production in frequent homophones in the sixteenth century and with perception (i.e. comprehension) in infrequent words after the seventeenth century. The final chapter of Part I is Don Ringe and Charles Yang’s ‘The Threshold of Productivity and the “Irregularization” of Verbs in Early Modern English’ (pp. 91–111), which zooms in on the emergence of new ‘irregular’ past-tense forms. Investigating data from the PPCEME, the authors suggest that the new forms found there (though not all of them) result from innovation in native language acquisition (NLA). In fact, they show that Yang’s Tolerance Principle, a statistical measure calculating a threshold for a linguistic rule to become productive in NLA, can help to explain the observations from the corpus. Other factors are found to be at work as well, such as the competition between closely related forms; in this case, a factor contributing to initiating such innovations is adult usage.

For Part II on syntax, I refer to Section 5 below.

Part III, on semantics and pragmatics, contains another four contributions. Chapter 10 is Gabriella Mazzon’s ‘Shifting Responsibility in Passing Information: Stance-Taking in Sir Thomas Bodley’s Diplomatic Correspondence’ (pp. 245–61). The contribution falls into the scope of historical pragmatics and investigates a sample of eModE diplomatic correspondence, about 200 letters written by Thomas Bodley, focusing on the linguistic means used for transmitting information and signalling stance. In fact, Mazzon looks at the ways in which Bodley reports and assesses information ‘while conveying different levels of involvement vs. distancing’ (p. 245). She identifies in Bodley’s letters a wide range of epistemic and evaluative markers employed for the purpose of expressing stance towards the information conveyed and stance towards its sources. Among them are the use of epistemic modals, verbs of cognition, hedges, and direct and indirect speech. In chapter 11, ‘Theatrical Practices and Grammatical Standardization in Eighteenth-Century Britain: YOU WAS and YOU WERE’ (pp. 263–86), James Hyett and Carol Percy discuss the use of YOU WAS and YOU WERE in the works of three playwrights in a period before the two variants were regulated

by prescriptive norms established by eighteenth-century grammarians like Robert Lowth. (For a complementary perspective, see Section 2 below.) In line with earlier research, Hyett and Percy found *YOU WAS* to be an expression of informality and familiarity in the works of the playwrights, but it was also used as an indicator of the low social status of comedy characters well before its use was socially stigmatized in grammar writing. Although the authors take into account the distinctiveness of theatrical language, their analysis reveals a general property of comedy useful to historical sociolinguistics: the stylized opposition between comic characters can signal the salience of particular sociolinguistic variation, inclusive of the time when it was effective. In chapter 12, ‘Towards a Companionate Marriage in Late Modern England? Two Critical Episodes in Mary Hamilton’s *Courtship Letters to John Dickenson*’ (pp. 287–308), Anne-Christine Gardner explores the negotiation of the couple’s courtship in the second half of the eighteenth century on the basis of Hamilton’s letters and using a critical discourse analysis approach. The couple’s exchange is found to reflect contemporary discursive and social practices, which seem to follow the eighteenth-century ideals of the companionate marriage, showing respect for each other as equals, and acting upon each other’s wishes. From a methodological perspective, the paper demonstrates that critical discourse analysis is an approach that facilitates the investigation of power relations between individuals also in historical texts. In the last chapter in this volume, ‘On the Development of OE *swā* to ModE *so* and Related Changes in an Atypical Group of Demonstratives’ (pp. 309–44), Ekkehard König and Letizia Vezzosi, on the basis of relevant text corpora, trace the syntactic and semantic development of OE *swā*, *swylc*, and *thus* to ModE *so*, *such*, and *thus*. In contrast to previous research, the authors suggest that the OE forms and their ModE equivalents are more adequately analysed as a set of demonstratives of manner, quality, and degree rather than as isolated particles or adverbs. In particular, they clearly show that the OE forms are instances of demonstratives, and that, while their ModE counterparts still exhibit properties of such expressions, they developed a wide range of other uses as function words. The changes these forms underwent are described as processes of grammaticalization. The results of the investigation also contribute to the cross-linguistic analysis of demonstratives, e.g. regarding their formal and semantic developments over time. They also confirm earlier suggestions that demonstratives primarily develop into expressions connecting clauses rather than establishing relations between simple sentence constituents.

To sum up, all of the case studies assembled in this volume explore diverse diachronic aspects of the grammatical structure and linguistic meaning of English. The investigators in the studies employ different methodologies and draw on different theoretical frameworks. The studies show that research on the history of English is thriving.

The second volume of the ICEHL-20 proceedings, *English Historical Linguistics: Historical English in Contact*, edited by Bettelou Los, Chris Cummins, Lisa Gotthar, Alpo Honkapohja, and Benjamin Molineaux, focuses specifically on the role of language contact in the historical development of English. The volume contains an introduction (chapter 1) and eight contributions, all of which are innovative to some degree (with regard to the methods applied, the phenomenon studied, or the model or theory used).

Chapter 1 provides a brief overview of the individual papers. In chapter 2, 'Adapting the Dynamic Model to Historical Linguistics: Case Studies on the Middle English and Anglo-Norman Contact Situation' (pp. 5–34), Michael Percillier tests the applicability of Edgar Schneider's Dynamic Model to the medieval contact situation between Anglo-Norman and Middle English. Percillier's aim is to explain the emergence of the insular variety of Old French (called Anglo-Norman) and to discuss the nature of the French influence on Middle English. Three concrete case studies are presented: Anglo-Norman verbal prefixes, prepositional secondary predicate constructions, and genitive objects. Drawing on the Dynamic Model, Percillier explains why the transfer of some features of French (both lexical and grammatical) is successful (and productive), while other features fail to be borrowed. He thus also demonstrates the model's potential for the analysis of contact situations other than the ones it was originally formulated for. A more local contact situation is the topic of chapter 3, 'An Account of the Use of Fronting and Clefting in Cornish English' (pp. 35–56) by Avelino Corral Esteban. As the first to discuss focal constructions in Cornish English as evidence for a Cornish substratum of this English variety, Corral Esteban studies the frequency of focusing devices, such as fronting and clefting, in Cornish English short stories. He finds that fronting is almost as frequent as it was in Cornish, where any clausal constituent could occur in preverbal position, and that it is preferred over clefting, which, however, is also widely used. In his attempt to explain these observations, he draws on both the structural features of Cornish focal constructions and the functions they realize. Besides contributing to the exploration of Cornish English focal constructions, the study may also be relevant to the investigation of Celtic influence on some other varieties of English.

Chapter 4, 'How Does Causal Connection Originate? Evidence from Translation Correspondences between the Old English *Boethius* and the *Consolatio*' (pp. 57–74), is a contribution by Anastasia Eseleva focusing on the use of the Old English causal connectors *forþam/ forþon/ forþy* in Alfred's translation of Boethius's treatise *De Consolatione Philosophiae*. She finds that the OE translator used causal connectors much more frequently than they occur in the Latin source. The analysis reveals that clauses exhibiting a causal connector in OE correspond to various Latin structures (e.g. causal, conditional, concessive, or ablative absolute), because causality is more commonly expressed implicitly in Latin and is made explicit in the OE translation by means of a causal clause. Comparing the respective OE clauses with the Latin original, Eseleva discovers accompanying translation practices which represent different stages of syntactic reorganization. These are text tailoring, density change, and perspective change, with the last one being the most complex solution. This all results in a translated text that seems relatively distant from the source text. Still, the translator's choices are found to support discourse coherence in the OE text, with the causal connectors supporting the main line of the argument, thereby taking the place of conditional subordinators in the Latin original. In chapter 5, 'Old Northumbrian in the Scottish Borders Evidence from Place-Names' (pp. 75–96), Carole Hough employs, for the detection of characteristics of the Northumbrian dialect of Old English, data from a place-name survey of the historical county of Berwickshire, the heartland where the Old Northumbrian

dialect (ONHum) was spoken. She investigates these place-name data for what they can reveal about the lexis, semantics, morphology, and phonology of ONHum, a language variety which played an important role in linguistic history, from its emergence to its later development into Older Scots and the northern dialects of Middle English. Hough identifies more than 100 elements of ONHum and discusses what they reveal about its linguistic structure, also considering the strengths and limitations of this type of evidence in linguistic research. Chapter 6, Rafał Molencki's 'From *eadig* to *happy*: The Lexical Replacement in the Field of Medieval English Adjectives of Fortune' (pp. 97–118), is concerned with lexical changes from Old to Middle English, observing the gradual loss of OE adjectives of fortune and their replacement by Germanic borrowings such as *happy* (derived from Norse *hap*) and *lucky* (from Low German or Flemish). As borrowings (in late ME) of words denoting abstract concepts were often of Romance origin, this is an interesting discovery in itself. On the basis of data from several historical dictionaries of English and the Corpus of Middle English Prose and Verse, Molencki traces how the meanings of adjectives of fortune develop, contrast, and change over time and under the influence of contact, tracing the changes and replacements involved in the context of Paul Hopper's 'On Some Principles of Grammaticalization' (in Elizabeth Closs Traugott and Bernd Heine, eds., *Approaches to Grammaticalization*, vol. 1, Benjamins [1991], pp. 17–35). Chapter 7, 'Distributional Changes in Synonym Sets: The Case of *fragrant*, *scented*, and *perfumed* in 19th- and 20th-Century American English' (pp. 119–42), is also concerned with lexical changes, though in a different situation and with different aims. Daniela Pettersson-Traba analyses the diachronic development in nineteenth- and twentieth-century American English of the synonyms *fragrant*, *perfumed*, and *scented* in the Corpus of Historical American English (COHA), and includes a more general discussion of the concept of (near-)synonymy, adding a diachronic perspective to research on the distributional behaviour of synonyms. Additionally, her paper makes a methodological contribution by demonstrating how large databases can be exploited for research into (changing) language use, in particular how they can be exploited in the quantitative validation of qualitative hypotheses. Chapter 8, 'The Taking Off and Catching On of Etymological Spellings in Early Modern English Evidence from the EEBO Corpus' by Ryuichi Hotta and Yoko Iyeiri (pp. 143–64), is another contribution that showcases the value of large corpora in the statistical validation of qualitatively motivated theories. The authors draw on data from the Early English Books Online Corpus (EEBO) to track the emergence and development of a subset of etymological re-spellings in the course of the sixteenth century. They present an empirically based, item-by-item analysis of spelling variation between the etymological and non-etymological spellings of fifteen selected lexical items, and observe that, on the whole, the shift towards the etymological re-spelling followed the same path as that widely found for lexical diffusion in sound change. In the final chapter, 'Speech Acts in the History of English: Gaps and Paths of Evolution' (pp. 165–80), Thomas Kohnen reports on a study analysing developments in the use of speech-act verbs in the history of English. Observing a remarkable lack of lexical material for the expression of particular speech acts in diachronic inventories, he conducts an investigation into some of these gaps and how they were filled in subsequent developments. His focus is

on OE expressive speech acts, where performative verbs expressing apology are conspicuously absent, and, concluding that such speech acts were not performed in OE times, he investigates possible paths of their emergence in the linguistic repertoire of English.

In summary, the studies collected in this volume contribute to research into the effects of contact languages on English from OE to Late Modern English. In particular, the topics explored relate to influences in the linguistic fields of lexicon and syntax, but also to pragmatics and orthography. In addition, the volume contributes to the methodologies applied in historical research, showcasing how well-known approaches can be combined with new tools developed for exploiting ever larger amounts of data.

## 2. History of English Linguistics

In 2022 there were a number of important contributions to the history of English linguistics and related areas. As is customarily done in this section, in what follows I review studies in the history of English linguistics and linguistics more generally, as well as studies on normative linguistics, including normative grammars and prescriptivism.

I start with a study in the history of linguistics. Ad Foolen charts the history of the emotive function of language from antiquity to the present in his chapter on ‘Language and Emotion in the History of Linguistics’ (in Gesine Lenore Schiewer, Jeanette Altarriba, and Bee Chin Ng, eds., *Language and Emotion: An International Handbook, Volume 1*, pp. 31–53). The chapter starts with a brief discussion of terminological and conceptual preliminaries which establish the complexity of the concept of emotion in relation to language. Specifically, the author distinguishes between the conceptualization of emotion through language and the expression of emotion in language; the overview provided in the remainder of the chapter focuses on the latter of these perspectives. The overview starts with the work of philosophers and grammarians in antiquity, and their thoughts on emotive language in grammar and in rhetoric. The focus of the former was on interjections as a particular class of language items expressing emotion, while the latter focused on pathos as an element of rhetoric. The next topic covered is the work done by linguists and other scholars in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on the origin and evolution of language, especially as it relates to the connection between the expression of human emotion and the development of early language. With respect to the nineteenth century, Foolen also refers briefly to the work of some scholars who considered emotion to be a critical factor in semantic change. The twentieth century is dealt with next, and here the overview briefly discusses the contribution of a number of linguists working on the topic of language and emotion. The entire chapter is thus mostly focused on providing an overview of scholars who have contributed work on the connection between language and emotion, but, as the author observes himself, the broad overview goes hand in hand with a somewhat superficial coverage of specific topics. Nevertheless, the chapter provides a good starting point for those interested in (the study of) the connection between language and emotion.

The next two contributions I cover here have to do with the development of specific concepts or theories within the discipline of linguistics. The first article discusses the development of the new subfield of *ecolinguistics*. In ‘Ecolinguistics: History, Today, and Tomorrow’ (*JWL* 8:ii[2022] 232–53), Hermine Penz and Alwin Fill cover the historical development of ecolinguistics in the twentieth century, followed by a discussion of current developments in the field. The authors distinguish two focal points in ecolinguistics; one concerns the work on the ecology of language instigated by Einar Haugen, while the other refers to the discourse analytic work in ecolinguistics initiated by Michael Halliday. In this way, the authors provide a useful overview of concerns and analytical approaches to various topics, such as multilingualism and language contact, the evolution of language, or the representation of ecological concerns in discourse. The article ends with a brief discussion of the future topics of ecolinguistics, as well as ecolinguistic research and non-European languages. The second article looks at how linguistic scholars create disciplinary concepts and meanings through metaphor. Marlena Jakobs and Matthias Hüning cover ‘Scholars and Their Metaphors: On Language Making in Linguistics’ (*IJSL* 274 [2022] 29–50). The article discusses a new linguistic concept called ‘Language Making’ in the history of linguistics. In the context of their paper, Jakobs and Hüning cover Language Making by linguists by investigating how linguists conceptualize language units through the use of metaphor in linguistic scholarship. They discuss three types of metaphors used in linguistic theory: biological, territorial, and liquid. In terms of biological metaphorization, the authors consider the work on language genealogy by August Schleicher (1821–68) and on evolutionary linguistics by William Croft. As an example of the territorialization of language, they cover the creation of language maps to represent language across space. Finally, with regard to liquefying language, Jakobs and Hüning examine the use of the concepts of liquidity and fluidity applied to work on language and globalization.

Three articles on the history of English linguistics from the journal *Language & History* are relevant for this topic. In “‘A Philosopher’s Grammar’: Henry Sweet’s “General”, “Universal”, and “Philosophical Grammar”” (*Lang&H* 65:i[2022] 24–38), Joseph L. Subbiondo discusses the work of Henry Sweet and his contributions to general linguistics. The author examines a number of Sweet’s works, focusing on Sweet’s philosophical grammar and its characteristics. In particular, its importance as a precursor to twentieth-century linguistics is discussed in terms of how it was developed in different publications, as well as how it is integrated into Sweet’s general theory of linguistics. The article contributes insights into Sweet’s work not only on phonology, but also in general linguistic theory. The second article covers the work of Roger Lass. Julia Fernández Cuesta’s ‘*Der Geist, der stets verneint*: Roger Lass’s Epistemology of Linguistic Change’ (*Lang&H* 65:i[2022] 39–78) examines Lass’s contribution to the study of language change. After a brief biographical sketch, Fernández Cuesta considers the dimensions that typify Lass’s approach to the study of language change and how they distinguish his epistemology from that of his contemporaries. Specifically, the author discusses Lass’s rejection of a number of factors explaining language change, namely, the role of markedness, naturalness, functionalism, speaker agency, and language contact. This is an engaging and

rich contribution that explains Roger Lass's role in the development of the study of language change. Finally, Andrew Ji Ma's 'Spelling Reform in Tudor England: Dialogues, Debates and Political Frames' (*Lang&H* 65:iii[2022] 165–83) examines the connection between spelling reform and political ideology in the sixteenth century, focusing on the orthographic reform work of John Hart (c.1501–74), Sir Thomas Smith (1513–77), and Richard Mulcaster (c.1531–1611). Ma points out that these three scholars had different ideas about the approach to English orthography at the time. The article discusses how their ideas and approaches were informed by political ideology, and specifically the idea of the commonwealth. The analysis at the core of the article is an investigation of the dialogical elements in selected works by each of these authors. The goal of the analysis is to reveal how each author engages with the work of other authors in relation to their ideas about the connection between English orthography and political regimes.

Finally, with respect to prescriptivism and normative linguistics, there are three relevant studies published in 2022 that I cover here. The first one, by Göran Wolf, examines 'Practices of Comparing in Eighteenth-Century Grammars of English' (in Nadine Böhm-Schnitker and Marcus Hartner, eds., *Comparative Practices: Literature, Language, and Culture in Britain's Long Eighteenth Century*, pp. 203–22). Specifically, the author looks at intracultural and intercultural comparison within eighteenth-century grammaticography. The analysis shows that when it comes to instances of intracultural comparison, grammarians focus on comparison within the English language, where the distinction of proper language, for instance, becomes important. In terms of intercultural comparison, grammarians compare English with other languages in terms of its superiority or history. The second article addresses the establishing of language norms and prescriptions, specifically focusing on the social salience of *you was* in the eighteenth century. Following previous research on the norms and sociolinguistic patterns of usage of this linguistic feature, James Hyett and Carol Percy provide a complementary perspective on the issue by investigating the language of comedies in their chapter 'Theatrical Practices and Grammatical Standardization in Eighteenth-Century Britain' (in Los et al., eds., *English Historical Linguistics*, pp. 263–86). Careful and nuanced quantitative analyses are supplemented with rich qualitative analyses which show how the variant *you was* was used by eighteenth-century playwrights in different contexts, as well as in juxtaposition to *you were*. Hyett and Percy's findings show that there was a distinction in the social indexing of the two variants, thus providing further support to the theory that *you was* spread from below in the eighteenth century. (A comprehensive discussion of Los et al. is provided in Section 1 above; see also Section 5 below.)

The final contribution covered here is 'Detecting Prescriptivism's Effects on Language Change: The Corpus-Linguistic Approach' (in Nikolaos Lavidas and Kiki Nikiforidou, eds., *Studying Language Change in the 21st Century: Theory and Methodologies*, pp. 315–57) by Spiros A. Moschonas. This contribution has two focal points: to introduce the author's theory of prescriptivism, and, in that context, to present a literature review of studies empirically addressing the question of the effects of prescriptivism on language change. Moschonas's 'performative theory of prescriptivism' (p. 315) approaches prescriptivist

discourse from the perspective of speech-act theory. Specifically, he proposes that linguistic prescriptions can be seen as performatives, which can be further subdivided into correctives and permissives. Understanding prescriptions in terms of correctives allows one to understand their relationship to language variation, and to subsequently study the effects of prescriptivism on language change. According to Moschonas, '[c]orrectives aim at eliminating variation; permissives, at restraining it' (p. 315). Following a detailed discussion of how these two types (and their further subtypes) of prescriptive acts can be understood in relation to cases of language variation, the article then delves into a detailed review of corpus-linguistic work empirically exploring the effects of prescriptivism on language change. Detailed analyses of selected works are presented, leading the author to identify a number of inconsistencies in how these works approach the question of prescriptivism's influence. At the same time, the author identifies a consensus in these works, which is that prescriptivism appears to have a limited effect on language change, while also pointing out that each case of language variation in relation to prescriptivism and prescriptive discourse should be approached in its own right. Though this conclusion only supports what has already been established in the literature, Moschonas presents an important and nuanced contribution to the theory of prescriptivism. In addition to his performative theory of prescriptivism, his identification of dimensions of variation in the study of prescriptivism opens up useful directions for future research.

### 3. Phonetics and Phonology

This section will resume next year.

### 4. Morphology

In this section we review publications on English morphology. We start with verbal morphology, and then move on to the nominal and adjectival domains. The section concludes with a monograph at the intersection of verbal, nominal, and adjectival morphology.

In the area of verbal morphology, two papers and a book have been published this year. For OE, 'Does Preverbal Old English *Ge-* Have Semantic or Aspectual Force?' (*SN* 94[2022] 87–104) by Thomas Klein explores the functions of preverbal *ge-* in light of the updated version of the DOE. Ninety per cent of the data analysed concurs with the recent tendency that the *ge-* prefixed form shows 'little significant difference' (p. 92) with respect to the bare (infinitival) form. Only for a handful of verbs does *ge-* tend to be absent in senses expressing stative actions or activities, but present with senses expressing the result of an ongoing or forceful action (e.g. *faran* 'travel' but *gefaran* 'get to' and *cytan* 'tell' but *gecytan* 'perform'). This leads the author to conclude that 'whatever force *ge-* had, it was more aspectual than semantic' (p. 99). For PDE, Byron Ahn's 'Mapping *Out-* Argument Structure' (*Syntax* 25[2022] 417–65) theorizes about complex predicates with *out-* (e.g. *outsing*, *outdo*) from a generative perspective.



On the basis of data found on the internet and original sentences created by the author, *out*-PRED formation is argued to be a productive and syntactic phenomenon where *out*- is the core of the *out*-PRED clause's extended projection. The book by Cristina Fernández-Alcaina, entitled *The Competition of Word-Formation Processes in the Derivational Paradigm of Verbs*, is a revised version of the author's Ph.D. thesis. It focuses on the resolution of competition between two or more verbal forms with the same base and meaning but derived through different patterns, as in the cluster *fossil/fossilate/fossilify/fossilize*. The author relies on the information provided by derivational paradigms as well as lexicographic and corpus-based methods to come up with an explanation of how the competition among these verbalizing forms is finally resolved. Chapter 1 deals with competition in derivational paradigms in general, and, more explicitly, in verbalizing patterns formed by conversion and *-ize* affixation (e.g. *ghetto/ghettoize* 'put into a ghetto'). Chapter 2 provides an overview of the method used for data collection, and for the analysis of the verbal competing clusters and their derivational paradigms. Among the data sources consulted are the *OED3*, the English Historical Book Collection (EHBC), COHA, COCA, iWeb, and the Collins and Merriam-Webster dictionaries; affixes studied include the prefixes *be-* and *en-/em-*, and the suffixes *-ate*, *-en*, *-ify*, and *-ize*. Chapter 3 offers some preliminary figures on the profile of competition. Considering the heterogeneity of the results obtained, some general remarks are made on the profile of resolution in denominal and de-adjectival verb formation. Chapters 4 and 5 focus on the competition in clusters with three and two forms, i.e. triplets and doublets such as *pauper/pauperate/pauperize* and *powder/powderize* 'reduce to powder'. The *-ize* suffix prevails over the other competitors in clusters with three or more forms, as opposed to doublets, where conversion is at the forefront. In chapter 6, the author highlights the idea that the paradigm to which the competing verbal forms are allocated is sometimes crucial for resolving the competition. In other words, the attestation of related forms may contribute to shedding light on the competition of certain classes, as happens, for instance, with the paradigm for the triplet *passivate/passivify/passivize*, resolved in favour of the *-ate* form as both *passivate* and *passivation* have been formed after *activate* and *activation*, respectively (p. 88). A set of four appendices including valuable examples of the data analysed serves as closure for the book.

On nominal morphology, there is Elisa Mattiello's *Transitional Morphology*. This is the first full-length book devoted to Modern English combining forms (CFs), that is, 'initial or final bound morphemes which are either allomorphic variants of classical Latin or Greek words (e.g. *bio-*, *-logy*), or shortenings of (native or non-native) English words' (pp. 2–3). Examples of the latter are *e-* from *electronic* and *-gate* meaning 'political scandal involving a cover-up' as in *oil-gate*, referred to by the author as 'abbreviated' and 'secreted' CFs, respectively. Apart from these three types of CFs, the author distinguishes a fourth potential CF: blend splinters, or CFs 'in the making' not yet included in the *OED*. CFs of this kind, such as *docudrama*, where *docu-* comes from *documentary*, are defined as 'lexical items intentionally formed by merging word parts ... from two lexical source units' (pp. 3–4). The book is divided into six chapters. Chapter 2 revolves around the transitional nature of CFs. Chapter 3 focuses on the dataset and the methodology. Using corpus-based methods that look into the

morphological productivity of the four categories of CFs mentioned above (and discussed in chapter 2), Mattiello shows in the core chapters of the book (chapters 4–6) that CFs can be treated as a full-fledged morphological category connected to a wide range of other word-formation processes, including compounding (the neoclassical), shortening (the abbreviated category), blending (the splinter category), and analogization (the secreted category). The wealth of examples retrieved from the online edition of the *OED*, COCA, NOW, and the *Google Book Corpus* also verifies the transitional nature of CF combinations as the examples attested for each of the four types are ‘neither prototypical of derivation nor of compounding’ (p. 204) but display properties of either compounding or affixation ‘depending on the bases to which CFs are added’ (p. 211). On the whole, this pioneering book is a much-needed contribution to the area of English morphology that wittily addresses a productive phenomenon that has received scarce attention to date.

On OE nominal morphology, there is Nieves Rodríguez Ledesma’s ‘Changes in Progress in Late Northumbrian: The Extension of *-s* as Genitive and Plural Marker’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 697–722). The author analyses glosses to the Lindisfarne Gospel and Durham Collectar, two tenth-century Northumbrian texts, in an attempt to find out more about the extension of genitive singular *-es* from *a*-stems to other nouns, and nominative/accusative plural *-s* from masculine *a*-stems to other nouns. The results show that extension of *-es* is under way, despite considerable variation, but evidence for the extension of *-s* is ‘very limited’ (p. 719); nevertheless, the author argues that these ME changes were already in progress in late OE.

Also within the realm of nominal morphology are the following three papers on structural persistence, gender asymmetries, and the semantics of conversion nouns and *-ing* nominalizations. Kersti Börjars and Tine Breban’s ‘Structural Persistence as an Explanatory Factor in Synchrony and Diachrony’ (*TPS* 120 [2022] 299–319) focuses on hybrid elements such as the English possessive *’s* to argue that the changes that can be observed in their development are expected to lead to full decategorialization. This change, however, fails to be fully completed due to structural persistence, i.e. the retention of structural characteristics of the source categories. For instance, possessive *’s*, despite being a clitic, is most frequently attached to the head noun of its host phrase, just like the affix from which it derives; thus, *an old man’s horse* is frequent but instances like *the leader of the council’s decision* that involve noun phrases with post-modification are rare (p. 306). The overall conclusion of the article is that structure—not just semantics—plays a role in language change and the development of synchronically irregular phenomena. On ‘Gender Asymmetries in Ellipsis’ (*JL* 58[2022] 345–79) there is the paper by Jon Sprouse, Troy Messick, and Jonathan David Bobaljik, in which the authors compare markedness and frequency accounts of this phenomenon, adopting an experimental approach. The focus is on English noun pairings of the type *actor/actress*, *headmaster/headmistress*, and *landlord/landlady*, where the two nouns in the pair behave differently, with the grammatically masculine form having two meanings, and the grammatically feminine form only one. The markedness account predicts that the unmarked form bears ‘the specification male conceptual gender or it is unspecified for conceptual gender’ (p. 349). The frequency account, by contrast, assumes that gender



asymmetries are due to ‘asymmetries in the frequency of the two forms of the noun’ (p. 348); it predicts ‘a more gradient landscape, in which the judgements of semantic (un)markedness should correlate strongly with the relative frequency of the unmarked:marked ... members’ (p. 349). The acceptability judgement experiments designed and conducted on the impressive number of 4,000 participants, supplemented by the corpus-based data retrieved from three publicly available corpora for a total of fifty-eight noun pairs, reveal some intriguing results that reject the frequency account and set the basis for future investigations on gender asymmetry effects. A third paper, ‘The Semantics of Conversion Nouns and *-ing* Nominalizations: A Quantitative and Theoretical Perspective’ (*JL* 58[2022] 307–43) by Rochelle Lieber and Ingo Plag, provides statistical evidence on the probabilistic relationship that exists between these two types of nominalizations and the semantics they have been traditionally associated with: referential reading and count quantification for conversion nominalization, and eventive readings and mass quantification for *-ing* nominalizations.

On adjectival morphosyntax there is Marlieke Shaw and Hendrik de Smet’s ‘Predicative and Markedness Bias in Loan Adjectives: Dutch and Middle English’ (*NM* 123[2022] 6–31). The authors put forward two hypotheses: (i) the markedness hypothesis, in which loan adjectives are preferred in contexts with fewer or no inflectional markings, a phenomenon they term ‘markedness bias’ (p. 9); and (ii) the predicative hypothesis, where loan adjectives are more frequent in predicative than in attributive position as the former, though less frequent, is syntactically less complex than the latter. The focus is on English-origin adjectives in spoken Present-Day Dutch and French-origin adjectives retrieved from the PPCME. The results confirm their predicative hypothesis for both Dutch and English. The markedness hypothesis, however, though confirmed, is not statistically significant for either language and manifests itself in both languages to slightly different degrees, probably due to the duration and intensity of contact between both languages. Interestingly, similar results had been previously attested by the authors on loan verbs, leading them to restate their claim that ‘inflection is not an obstacle to loan word accommodation, since loan words enter a language under constraints’ (p. 27).

At the intersection of verbal, nominal, and adjectival morphology, *Pejorative Suffixes and Combining Forms in English* by José A. Sánchez Fajardo aims to explore the morphosemantic and cognitive traits of fifteen pejorative formatives in contemporary English (e.g. *-ie* and *-o*, in *softie* ‘a physically weak person’ and *lefto* ‘a left-wing political radical’). The 950 tokens extracted from English dictionaries and several corpora, included in the references section of the monograph, are used in the book, not with the purpose of making claims about the frequency or productivity of these morphemes but rather to explicate ‘how cognitive structures underlie the emergence of unified (or more abstract) constructions’ (p. 5). The book is therefore, as acknowledged by the author, more theoretical than methodological in nature. Part I reviews the morphosemantic mechanisms that are involved in the formation of pejoratives and puts forward the claim that pejoration can be associated to more than one word-formation process. Part II involves chapters 3–6. Chapter 3 focuses on the suffixes *-ie* and *-o*, listed in dictionaries as ‘either diminutive-forming or pejorative-forming morphemes’ (p. 63). Chapter 4 approaches the morphemes *-ard*, *-holic*, *-rrhea*, *-itis*,

*-later*, *-maniac*, and *-porn*, which convey the sense of excess in a pejorative way. Chapter 5 concentrates on partial resemblance (*-ish*, *-oid*, and *-aster*). Finally, Chapter 6 discusses the metonymization-based forms *-head* (e.g. *air-head*), *-pants* (e.g. *smarty-pants*), and *-ass* (e.g. *dumbass*); in this last type of formatives there is ‘an association with an external referent or a part of the whole that is signified’ (p. 164). Each chapter starts with an explanation of the development of a cognitive-semantic category (diminution, excess, resemblance, and metonymy/synecdoche) into a pejorative meaning. The chapters then move on to an examination of the forms and functions of the morphemes under analysis to finally conclude with a proposal of their constructional schemas based on the lemmas extracted from the dictionaries and the corpora consulted. All in all, the book adopts a qualitative approach to a topic that has not received the attention it deserves from the perspective of morphology and semantics. With the inclusion of novel data on unexplored formatives like *-ass*, the book fills a gap in the literature and proposes new categories for exploration (e.g. aversion and discrimination), setting the basis for future investigations on the derisive semantics of formatives.

## 5. Syntax

### (a) Modern English

In this section we review publications dealing exclusively with IModE and PDE syntax. We start with papers addressing specific clauses, followed by studies dealing with constructions of various kinds and argument structure in general. We then move to papers revolving around the Tense–Aspect–Mood system. We continue with studies concerning the nominal domain and the adverbial domain, and conclude with publications at the intersection between grammar and discourse, and textbooks on discourse syntax, construction grammar, and the teaching of grammar to literature students.

On specific types of clauses, Sara S. Loss and Mark Wicklund, in ‘Is There a New *which* in Town?’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 751–78), look at appositive (non-restrictive) relative clauses starting with *which* followed by what looks like a resumptive pronoun (*which that’s true* / *which I love that*), arguing that these are not performance errors but reflect a reanalysis. The authors analyse a small self-compiled collection of audio clips from unscripted shows for prosodic factors and syntactic behaviour (mostly within a generative framework), and conclude that ‘connective *which*’, as they call it, behaves like a coordinating conjunction, and not, as suggested in the literature, like a subordinating conjunction or caseless relative pronoun. Gunther Kaltenböck and Elnora ten Wolde, in ‘A *Just So* Story’, conduct a study ‘On the Recent Emergence of the Purpose Subordinator *Just So*’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 889–915). The authors provide data from COHA and COCA on the increase in the ‘purpose’ use of *just so* and analyse its development as a case of grammaticalization, which has led to interpersonal uses of *just so* and ultimately to the discourse marker *just so you know*. They sketch the constructional network, focusing on the relation to other purpose subordinators, with *just so* functioning as an informal and unambiguous purpose subordinator. In ‘The Syntax of Peripheral Adverbial Clauses’ (*JL* 58[2022] 697–738), Linda

Badan and Liliane Haegeman delve into the relation between the interpretations of *while* in English and *mentre* in Italian introducing adverbial clauses. In a final paper on specific types of clauses, a peculiar case of coordination from a generative perspective is discussed by Andrew McInnerney in ‘Specifying Coordination in Extra *be* Sentences’ (*Language* 98[2022] 775–811), as in *That’s the thing, is we lost* or *The problem is, is I don’t even care*.

Several papers discuss specific constructions from various perspectives. Tamara Bouso’s ‘Where Does Lexical Diversity Come From? Horizontal Interaction in the Network of the Late Modern English Reaction Object Construction’ (*ES* 103[2022] 1334–60) addresses a new case of ‘constructional contamination’ in English, a phenomenon that describes the relation between two or more constructions such that the usage frequency of one construction influences the pattern of variation in another one. Based on corpus data from Late Modern and Present-Day British and American English and with the help of collostructional analyses of various kinds, it is shown that constructional contamination can explain part of the lexical diversity attested in the object slot of the Modern Reaction Object Construction. This is a syntactic pattern that consists of an intransitive verb of manner of action followed by a non-prototypical type of object that expresses a reaction or an attitude of some kind (e.g. *She nodded intelligence*). ‘Verb Classes in the Resultative Construction in Germanic and Romance Languages’ (*TPS* 120[2022] 246–75) by Justine Métairay investigates the use of the Resultative Construction (RC) in a ‘home-made’ (p. 246) comparative corpus of Dutch, English, French, and Spanish culinary texts. The results show that although both aspect-shifting (e.g. *Scrub the potatoes clean*) and non-aspect-shifting RCs (e.g. *Snap the chocolate into pieces*) are possible in these various languages, even in this particular text type, the RC is much more productive in Germanic languages than in Romance languages. John D. Sundquist, in ‘An Exemplar-Based Approach to Composite Predicates in the History of American English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 413–42), presents an investigation of composite verbs, i.e. pairings of verb and nouns, in a subcorpus of COHA, based on the CxG notion of exemplars: highly frequent members of a construction. On the basis of token and type frequencies, as well as collocations, the author identifies two groups: pairings similar to *take a look* and pairings similar to *lose sight*—distributional patterns and family size are found to be less important in characterizing the two groups. Finally, Christoffer Strelluf, in ‘Regional Variation and Syntactic Derivation of Low-Frequency *NEED*-Passives on Twitter’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 39–71), analyses three variants of *need*-passives: *need to be changed*, *needs fixing*, and *needs moved up*. These passives are rare and Strelluf uses examples from Twitter to obtain a sufficient number of examples and carry out a regional investigation (while acknowledging the drawbacks of such data). He finds three regional patterns: *need-to* is the ‘global default’, while *need+ing* is the most frequent form in England and Wales, and *need+ed* is associated with Northern Ireland, Scotland, and parts of the US Midland. The author advocates that low-frequency phenomena should be taken seriously, and refines (generative) analyses presented previously. John Gluckman, in ‘Taking Time with the *tough*-Construction’ (*JL* 58[2022] 233–68), looks at the so-called *take-time* construction (as in *It took an hour to complete the test*), analyses its syntactic

properties, especially in relation to the *tough*-construction, and presents a theoretical analysis within a generative framework.

A number of papers deal with argument structure in a more general way. Laurence Romain's 'Putting the Argument Back into Argument Structure Constructions' (*CogLing* 33[2022] 35–64) relies on vector space models and more than 11,000 tokens of the causative alternation (e.g. *He broke the law* and *The day broke*) to demonstrate that low-level generalizations are key to understanding constructional meaning. Specifically, it is shown that schematic constructional meaning cannot be identified on the basis of the prototypical verbs that occur in these alternations (e.g. *break*) but rather by the interaction of the verb, the construction, and, quite crucially, the semantic role of the theme (e.g. *law*, *day*). Also on argument structure is a paper by Lelia Glass entitled 'English Verbs Can Omit Their Objects When They Describe Routines' (*ELL* 26[2022] 49–73). The author takes three core factors that have been claimed in the literature to facilitate object omission (selection, frequency, and routine) to come up with a plausible explanation of why 'normally transitive verbs' (p. 49) like *lift* as in *I lifted weights* (vs. *boxes*) can omit their objects. The innovative aspect of the article relies on the sophistication of the methods adopted. Perception and production evidence in the form of a comparison of writings of different communities from Reddit (e.g. *r/strength\_training* vs. *r/AskReddit*) help the author to explore the extent to which the meaning and syntax of normally transitive verbs 'are shaped by the practices [or routines] of the people who use them' (p. 49).

Moving on to prepositional verbs and other patterns of complementation, Ljubica Leone, in 'Prepositional Verb/Simplex Alternation in the Late Modern English Period' (*SN* 94[2022] 59–76), provides 'Evidence from the Proceedings of the Old Bailey' that supports the hypothesis that the use of Germanic prepositional verbs and their Romance counterparts (*to call for/demand*) in IModE courtroom discourse differs in terms of semantic prosody and is dependent on the speaker's evaluation of the crime narrated. In broad terms, prepositional verbs are characterized by neutral prosody, whereas simplex verbs are more variable in this regard: the subtype of 'activity/communicative verbs' (e.g. *demand*) exhibit negative prosody and occur in contexts that describe the crime event, whereas the subtype of 'mental verbs' (e.g. *imagine*) is 'mainly anchored to neutral prosody' (p. 16). Raquel P. Romasanta investigates 'Negation as a Predictor of Clausal Complement Choice in World Englishes' (*ELL* 26[2022] 307–29), specifically the influence of negation on the choice between finite (*that*, zero) and non-finite (*-ing*) complements after *regret*. Employing data from the GloWbE corpus, she examines, against the backdrop of the complexity principle, whether the complexity factor 'negation' would lead to more transparent patterns (finite complement clauses being more transparent than non-finites). This is particularly relevant for World Englishes, which exhibit a greater tendency towards transparency. The results show that negation is followed more often by finite complements and that this effect is stronger in L2 varieties. The same effect is not visible for the choice between *that* and zero finite complements, and no difference is found between forms of negation (*not* and *no*). Juhani Rudanko and Paul Rickman, in 'Analyzing the Gerundial Patterns of *Prevent*: New Corpus Evidence from Recent English' (*CJL* 67[2022] 71–87), provide data from the NOW corpus on the frequencies of *prevent NP from -ing* and *prevent NP -ing* in

BrE and AmE and aim to assess evidence for the status of the NP in the two patterns, specifically whether they represent object control or subject-to-object raising. They argue that for *prevent NP from -ing*, both analyses are available, while *prevent NP -ing* is more clearly object control. Finally, David Tizón-Couto provides ‘A Multivariate Account of Particle Alternation after Bare-Form *Try* in Native Varieties of English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 645–76). He investigates the variation between *try to* and *try and* in native-speaker varieties of English through a multifactorial statistical analysis, with GloWbE, ICE, COCA, and BNC as data sources. The results show that some factors, such as register and occurrence before Latin-based infinitives, have an effect in all varieties, although the interaction between these factors differs per variety, and that varieties show distinct preferences (e.g. *try and* is typical of informal spoken BrE).

Several papers that were published this year approach tense and aspect. Karlien Franco and Sali A. Tagliamonte, ‘The Most Stable It’s *Ever* Been: The Preterit/Present Perfect Alternation in Spoken Ontario English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 779–806), examine the variation between the present perfect and simple past paired with five adverbs of indefinite time (*since, already, yet, ever, recently*) in a corpus of spoken Ontario English (speakers are born between 1879 and 2001). (See also Section 9 below). Also on tense, Patrick Duffley and Gabrielle Morin’s ‘It’s *Been a While Since I’ve Been to Church*: The Use of the Present Perfect after the Conjunction *Since*’ (*AJL* 42[2022] 184–205) tests statements from the literature about the use of the present perfect after *since* in subclauses (including in *it*-clefts) in a large selection of examples from the BNC and COCA. Most earlier characterizations are disproved, and, most crucially, the results show that the present perfect after *since* can not only be used to indicate a situation that continues to exist from a particular starting point, but also to indicate a phase after a single event. Sabriya Fisher’s ‘The Status of *Ain’t* in Philadelphia African American English’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 1–28) examines, in a Philadelphia variety of African American English (AAE), the use of *ain’t* in six grammatical constructions that involve different tense-aspect meanings, including past/perfective uses where *ain’t* replaces *didn’t*. Based on conversational speech from forty-two members of Philadelphia’s African American community of the UMLC (Urban Minorities on Linguistic Change) corpus, Fischer shows that the use of *ain’t* in past tense constructions with past/perfective meaning (e.g. *I ain’t say I forgot it* ‘I didn’t say I forgot it’, p. 3) increases in apparent time while the other uses of *ain’t* remain stable. This unique feature of AAE is hypothesized to have developed from the other uses of *ain’t* attested in the language. Finally, Alexandra Engel and Benedikt Szmrecsanyi’s ‘Variable Grammars Are Variable Across Registers: Future Temporal Reference in English’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 355–78) explores the *will/be going to* alternation (e.g. *It’ll be fun* versus *It’s gonna be fun*) via a variationist corpus study (2,600 tokens) and a rating experiment (114 participants) across conversations, parliamentary debates, blogs, and newspaper prose. Contrary to previous investigations that claim that ‘internal constraints on variation are not modulated by social and stylistic factors’ (p. 355), the multivariate analysis performed on the corpus-based data analysed as well as the results of the rating-task experiment reveal that variable grammars are indeed variable across registers, that is, internal constraints interact with register when it comes to the use of the *will/be going to* alternation. For instance, *be going to* is

favoured in contexts of negation in newspaper articles as opposed to spontaneous conversations.

Moving now to the area of modality, Kristin Davidse, An Van linden, and Lieselotte Brems provide a ‘A Semiotic Approach to Grammaticalization’ in ‘Modelling Representational and Interpersonal Modality Expressed by Verbonominal Patterns’ (*LangS* 91[2022] <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2022.101473>). The article is mostly theoretical in nature. It ranges different types of modal qualification in a hierarchy and relies on previous historical data by the authors, i.e. grammatical constructions that developed from complement constructions containing the shell nouns *need*, *way*, *chance*, *doubt*, *question*, and *wonder*, frequently preceded by a negative quantifier (e.g. *There’s no chance she will cry*; *There’s no doubt she will not cry*). In a similar vein, Eric Mélaç examines ‘The Grammaticalization of Evidentiality in English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 331–59). Mélaç sees evidentiality (i.e. information related to source of information for a statement) as a universal semantic notion which is expressed in different forms in languages. He explores signs of grammaticalization (such as back-grounding and desemanticization) in various evidential forms, phrases such as *I suppose*, but also in auxiliaries and tense forms, and concludes that the level of grammaticalization in English is ‘substantial’ (p. 352); in other words, evidentiality is not just expressed lexically in English.

Other papers discuss specific modals. Ljubica Leone, in ‘A Corpus-Based Investigation of Modals in Spoken British English: Gender Variation and Change in the Years 1994 and 2014’ (*ES* 103[2022] 1318–33), compares core modals in the Spoken BNC1994 and the Spoken BNC2014 with regard to gender variation. She finds few differences between men and women, but some continuing developments over time: an overall increase in the use of all modals, and some changes for specific modals, e.g. a decline in *must*. Ilse Depraetere presents a taxonomy of the ‘Sources of Modal Necessity’ and applies it to ‘The Case of *NEED to*’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 327–53). The results of her corpus study of spoken and written parts of the BNC show that a type of source often discussed in the literature (subject-internal, the agentive subject’s volition) only occurs infrequently, while an infrequently discussed source (circumstantial) turns out to be one of the three most frequent sources, in addition to discourse-internal and conditional sources. She also addresses differences between spoken and written language. Lastly, Robert Daus, in ‘English Modal Enclitic Constructions: A Diachronic, Usage-Based Study of *’d* and *’ll*’ (*CogLing* 33[2022] 221–50), asks whether these two forms are constructionally related to their full expressions or separate constructions. Based on various quantitative results (collocations, idioms, types of subjects, productivity) applied to data from COHA involving pronominal subjects followed by *’d* and *’ll*, he finds that the shortened forms remain more restricted in use than the full forms and concludes that they represent lower-level patterns rather than distinct (more abstract) constructions (see also Section 6 below).

We now turn to the nominal domain. *English Noun Phrases from a Functional-Cognitive Perspective*, edited by Lotte Sommerer and Evelien Keizer, contains in-depth studies on the structure of the noun phrase and various specific nominal constructions. Kristin Davidse, in ‘Refining and Re-defining Secondary Determiners in Relation to Primary Determiners’ (pp. 27–79), aims to define the

category of secondary determiners, which add meaning to primary determiners (e.g. *a particular person* vs. *a person*). She presents a typology of four types of primary determiners, based on the nature of their grounding character (e.g. indefinite or possessive), followed by a typology of the main types of secondary determiners, based on how they relate to the primary determiners (e.g. adding explicitness). Fuyo Osawa discusses ‘The Rivalry between Definiteness and Specificity: The Grammaticalization of Definiteness in DP Emergence’ (pp. 79–106). Working within a generative framework, the author aims to answer the question why in English it is definiteness and not specificity—as in other languages—that is grammaticalized in the noun phrase, i.e. that determines the use of articles. Reviewing data from various previous studies, her suggestion revolves around the coding of person in the NP and the addition of a functional layer on the NP (the DP) after OE. Rahel Oppliger’s chapter, ‘Post-Head Compression in Noun Phrase Referring Expressions: Structural Change in Interactive Communication’ (pp. 107–34), uses conversational data from an experiment to investigate whether and how speakers shorten referring expressions throughout a conversation. The data show that NPs used to describe the same referent are indeed shortened, and that it is specifically the post-head position that becomes shorter, more often becoming phrasal than clausal. The results are discussed in light of the notions of compression and efficiency. The chapter by Charlotte Maekelberghe is called ‘From Noun to Verb: Modeling Variation in the English Gerund System’ (pp. 135–67). The author investigates functional and lexical overlap between nominal and verbal gerunds in datasets extracted from COCA and BNC. The results of a hierarchical configurational frequency analysis show that there is considerable functional overlap between the two, while a distinctive collexeme analysis shows that there is limited lexical overlap. Maekelberghe then discusses the implications of these findings for the constructional network.

The following three chapters discuss shell nouns: abstract or conceptual nouns. Marta Carretero looks at ‘Shell Nouns as Epistemic Stance Devices in English’, i.e. how shell nouns can express epistemicity, in ‘A Study of Four Epistemic Modal Nouns and Four Evidential Nouns’ (pp. 171–203) in the BNC. The results provide an overview of the factors that determine epistemicity, e.g. the precise meaning of the noun itself and retrievability of the following proposition. A quantitative analysis shows that the nouns are more often non-epistemic than epistemic, and the results of the analysis are used to propose an efficient annotation scheme. Marianne Hundt zooms in on ‘Constructional Variation and Change in *N-is* Focaliser Constructions’ (pp. 205–33), a subgroup of shell nouns; an example is *(the) fact is (that)*. Specifically, she discusses these focalizer constructions as a case of constructional change: after providing an overview of the history of the constructions, she presents a study involving data sourced from COHA. The results, based on various statistical methods, show that there is an increase in productivity and a change in complementation, but that there is no strong evidence of constructionalization. Evelien Keizer investigates ‘Premodification in *X-is* Constructions: *Fact* and *Point*’ (pp. 235–78). Based on an analysis of functions in data from the BNC, she distinguishes between two types of *X-is* (specificational and non-specificational) and two types of modifiers (representational and interpersonal), all of which include several subtypes. The

non-specificational *X-is* is the most constructionalized and has acquired a distinctive discourse function, describing the clause rather than the noun. Keizer's analysis is couched within the FDG framework.

Three other chapters address binominal noun phrases. Elnora ten Wolde, in 'From *An icy hell of a night* to *A hell of a story*: The Development of the English Binominal Noun Phrase and Beyond' (pp. 279–309), first lists the properties of this construction and adds two subtypes, one with an evaluative and another one with an intensifier use. She then reviews the diachronic development for *hell* and *beast*, tracing its grammaticalization, and compares their development to that of prototypical modifiers and other *of*-binominals. Melanie J. Bell and Carmen Portero Muñoz explore 'Time-Measurement Constructions in English: A Corpus-Based Exploration' (pp. 311–62), comparing bare forms (*a two-week holiday*), S-forms with an apostrophe (*two weeks' holiday*), and S-forms without an apostrophe (*two weeks holiday*). Based on a regression analysis applied to BNC data, they find no meaningful differences between the two S-forms. However, they do propose separate constructions for the S-form and bare form, with the most important distinction between the two forms located in the second noun, which refers to either a bounded (bare form) or unbounded entity (S-form). Finally, Lotte Sommerer, in 'Day to Day and Night after Night: Temporal NPN Constructions in Present Day English' (pp. 363–94), examines the repetition of an identical temporal noun after a preposition. The analysis of her data from COCA includes frequencies, modification and complementation patterns, and syntactic function, which form the basis of a proposed constructional network.

On prepositions, Guillaume Desagulier explores 'Changes in the midst of a Construction Network' taking 'A Diachronic Construction Grammar Approach to Complex Prepositions Denoting Internal Location' (*CogLing* 33[2022] 339–86). He studies four complex prepositions in COHA that all indicate an internal location, i.e. a location within a location. The author uses various statistical methods to investigate frequency, productivity, collocations, semantic profiles, and a division of labour between the four types; he also maps out the constructional network.

Several contributions address adverbs and linking adverbials. On the stance adverbs *perhaps* and *possibly* in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century scientific writing, there is Begoña Crespo's 'Analysing the *Coruña Corpus*: Subjectivity and Intersubjectivity Markers' (*SAP* 57[2022] 199–224). The more than 500 forms of *perhaps* and *possibly* retrieved from four sub-corpora of the *Coruña Corpus of English Scientific Writing* point towards an increase in the use of these adverbs over the course of the nineteenth century. This result is used by the author to warn against the general assumption that the register of scientific discourse has become more objective over time. On linking adverbials, Carolin Harthan's *Medially-Placed Linking Adverbials in Written Academic English: Usage Patterns and Functions* is the author's revised Ph.D. dissertation. The overall aim of the study is to analyse the occurrence of twelve linking adverbials, focusing on the positions in which they occur in the sentence and the functions associated with those positions. After an introduction and two background chapters which define linking adverbials and information structure, chapter 4 presents the methodology. The study is based on the BBC Reith Lectures, which



allows for an analysis of prosody, and is supplemented by data from the academic writing components of the BNC and COCA. The results consist of a first chapter that discusses overall quantitative findings, followed by six chapters that discuss the position, meaning, and function of specific adverbials. To illustrate, Harthan shows how early medial positions (e.g. *Application, however, is concerned with ...*) emphasize the preceding materials, such as contrastive topics, while later medial positions (*The fact is, however, that ...*) avoid focus on the subject, auxiliary, or linking adverbial, but instead are forward-pointing, highlighting the comment of the sentence. Harthan also finds that in some positions, linking adverbials may not have a pragmatic function in addition to the semantic link they indicate. Chapter 12 reviews some further factors that determine the choice between different positions, such as personal or disciplinary preferences; and chapter 13 compares the results to other elements that can be placed in various positions in the sentence, such as comment and reporting clauses. Although perhaps somewhat limited in scope, the study provides valuable additional data on the topics investigated, prosodic analyses to support insights into information-structural factors, and excellent discussions of the many examples.

Finally, we turn to textbooks. Heidrun Dorgeloh and Anja Wanner's *Discourse Syntax: English Grammar Beyond the Sentence* is a textbook that focuses on two ways in which grammar and discourse interact: the influence of discourse on grammatical choices and the specific grammatical features that reflect aspects of discourse. As such, it brings together a wide range of different topics under one coherent theme. After an introduction, chapter 2 introduces main concepts, addresses several methodological issues, and provides a definition of discourse syntax. The following three chapters represent 'grammar in discourse' and discuss how grammatical choices are determined by discourse factors. Chapter 3 focuses on the beginning of the sentence (fronting and left-dislocation); chapter 4 considers the 'middle' (passives, the verb-particle construction); and chapter 5 discusses sentence endings (*it*-extraposition and *it*-clefts). For all grammatical phenomena, the authors briefly describe the grammatical characteristics and elaborate on their discourse functions, discussing the role of such factors as information status, end focus, end weight. The remainder of the book is devoted to 'the grammar of discourse', i.e. the specific words and phrases that express aspects of discourse in the language: chapter 6 discusses connectives (e.g. the choice between zero and *and*); chapter 7 addresses co-reference, specifically ellipsis and pronouns; and chapter 8 discusses discourse markers and their functions. The final chapter looks at register and genre, aiming to understand the difference (and continuum) between written and spoken language, as well as providing a closer look at academic writing and digital discourse. Each chapter ends with a set of exercises and further reading. Throughout the book, the authors pay considerable attention to methodological aspects such as research design and data presentation, and they discuss many original studies, in addition to generalizations about the topics. Another thread throughout the book is the two perspectives of variationist and text-linguistic research. The book is written in an accessible manner, but students will need a solid background in linguistics for a full understanding of the content.

Thomas Hoffman's *Construction Grammar: The Structure of English* is a textbook for undergraduates that shows how construction grammar can be used to

explore all levels of linguistic analysis, from inflectional morphology to discourse patterns such as football chants. The book is divided into eight chapters with practical exercises throughout. Chapters 1 and 2 outline the basic tenets of construction grammar, paying particular attention to its usage-based dimension, that is, the idea that speakers acquire constructions or form–meaning pairings ‘through actual use and with the help of general cognitive processes’ (p. 17). Chapter 3 deals with inflectional and derivational processes, arguing for the existence of a number of morphological constructions (e.g., inflectional constructions, derivational constructions, compounding, conversion, and clipping, among others). Chapter 4 focuses on word constructions, and the larger compositional and non-compositional constructions they can occur in, namely noun-phrase constructions, adjective/adverb-phrase constructions, verb-phrase constructions, preposition-phrase constructions, and idioms such as *kick the bucket*. Chapter 5 naturally moves on to the most abstract end of the lexicon–syntax continuum. It deals with argument structure constructions, tense and aspect constructions, actives and passives, as well as declarative, interrogative, and imperative constructions. Chapter 6 highlights the importance of usage-based constructionist approaches for discussions on language variation and change, while chapter 7 provides a useful overview of the various forms of construction grammar and pinpoints the major differences between usage-based and non-usage-based approaches. The last chapter describes an innovative representation system to analyse authentic constructs (complex actual sentences) and touches upon some emerging research topics in construction grammar: the existence of multimodal constructions, the partial productivity of constructions, and the falsifiability of the framework, that is, whether construction grammar can make ‘predictions that can objectively be proven wrong’ (p. 281). Hoffmann here proposes ‘to design a processing-based version of the theory in a way that it becomes falsifiable by psycholinguistic and neurophysiological data’ (p. 284). All in all, the book is a long-awaited contribution to the proliferating area of construction grammar. The book is very insightful for both the student and the expert, condensing many of the ideas developed within the framework since its inception up until the latest published articles in the area before the publication of the textbook. From a pedagogical perspective, it was interesting to see that the book contains a glossary, a key to the exercises proposed, and even an index of constructions.

Another textbook published in 2022 is *English Sentence Constructions*, by Marjolijn H. Verspoor, Tim Kassenberg, Merel Keijzer, and Gregory J. Poarch, which is an introductory syntax textbook, written from a usage-based and construction grammar perspective. It is an adapted version of an earlier book from 2000. The book is straightforwardly structured and has all the components one would expect from an introductory syntax book. Chapter 1 addresses sentence patterns (argument structure), while chapter 2 introduces sentence types (simple, compound, and complex). Chapters 3 and 4 discuss verbs, with chapter 3 focusing on auxiliaries and the finite/non-finite distinction, while chapter 4 zooms in on the types of verbs introduced in chapter 1. Chapter 5 provides an overview of word classes, and chapter 6 follows with an overview of the phrases that can be built from those word classes. Chapter 7 introduces clausal arguments and special constructions such as extraposition and cleft constructions. The final two chapters are a little different in nature, with chapter 8 going through a step-by-

step plan of analysing sentences, and chapter 9 applying some of the linguistic knowledge to the practice of writing academic texts. It is aimed at first-year university students and provides a comprehensive and straightforward overview of basic grammatical terminology—as such it will also be useful reference book for more advanced students. The principles are demonstrated very clearly through many examples as well as some helpful diagrams, and the book contains a wide range of exercises throughout the chapters, with keys added at the end of the book.

Our last textbook is *Grammar in Literature: A Text-Based Guide for Students* by Susan Lavender and Stavroula Varella, based on the authors' experiences of teaching English grammar to students of literature and creative writing. It is addressed to students who aim to understand more about the roles of grammar in literature. It is not therefore a descriptive grammar but rather an applied grammar, 'an exploration of the way grammar is used in particular narratives' (p. ix). The textbook consists of fourteen chapters, each structured in the same way: an 'in essence' section that outlines the purpose of the chapter, a 'check the basics' section that includes the definition of the grammatical items under analysis, a third section involving a particular textual analysis, and two final sections with multiple writing and reflection tasks. The first twelve chapters revolve around James Joyce's 'Eveline' whereas the last two are based on Virginia Woolf's *A Woman's College from the Outside*. Chapter 1 introduces the notion of grammar and Joyce's 'Eveline', and serves as a prelude to chapters 2–10. These chapters follow a linear order regarding the presentation of grammar contents, starting with the more simple levels (morphemes, nouns, and verbs), and finishing with the most complex ones (the clausal and textual level). Chapter 2 concerns morphemes, words, and lexical categories, and how these are used by Joyce to set the tone of the narrative. Chapters 3–5 explore how Joyce makes use of the noun phrase, tense, aspect, and modality to introduce multiple perspectives and to express doubt in his writing. Chapter 6 moves to the structure and use of the verb phrase. Emphasis is put on how verb phrases are used to build the narrative and to create relationships between characters, events, or states of being, objects, and situations. Chapters 7 and 8 examine how noun phrases and verb phrases combine to create clauses and sentences, whereas chapter 9 looks at additional forms that help Joyce to create his narrative; among the forms examined here are complement clauses, direct and indirect speech, non-finite clauses, ellipsis, and 'dummy' subjects within clauses. Particularly interesting in this chapter is a description of the attenuation effects achieved in Joyce's narrative by means of the copular verb *be* (*They seemed to have been rather happy*). Chapter 10 deals with Joyce's sentence types, punctuation, and paragraphing; and chapters 11 and 12 serve to review the grammatical items presented throughout adopting a whole-text approach. Lastly, chapters 13 and 14 use Woolf's narrative to apply previous materials to a new text. All in all, this applied grammar textbook revolves around two short narratives that help students to acquire their own knowledge of grammar and its metalanguage while exploring the affordances of grammar within the creative writing process. A useful sheet with suggested answers to the numerous tasks presented in each of the chapters is included at the end of the textbook alongside a useful glossary, and a list of recommended

readings that supplement the clear and succinct way in which the different grammar items are presented throughout.

#### (b) Earlier Syntax

In this section we discuss publications dealing with early stages of the English language and those that show a diachronic approach to the study of English syntax. We start with contributions on the intersection between grammar and discourse; then we move on to papers dealing with word order, and the verbal domain. The remaining papers reviewed in this section concern the nominal and the prepositional domains. We wrap up the section with a textbook on the history of English and a user-friendly monograph on the topic of discourse structuring markers, addressed to both the expert and the initiated scholar.

Elizabeth Closs Traugott's *Discourse Structuring Markers in English: A Historical Constructionalist Perspective on Pragmatics* sets out to infuse more pragmatics into DCxG through the analysis of the history of English expressions that signal the relationship between two discourse segments (i.e. discourse structuring markers, DSMs). Traugott's book contains fourteen chapters that complement the case studies and ideas presented in her book *Ten Lectures*, reviewed at the end of this subsection. After presenting the main tenets of cognitive linguistics (chapter 2) and diachronic construction grammar (chapter 3), chapters 4 and 5 offer an overview of the literature on DSMs, and an informative comparison of the approaches that can be adopted for their analysis. Traugott's hypothesis on the trajectory of DSMs is tested and confirmed in the cases studies included in chapters 6–10. These deal with elaboratives (e.g. *also*), contrastives (e.g. *but*), digressives (e.g. *by the way*), 'return to a prior topic' markers (e.g. *back to X point*), and combinations of several DMS such as *and also*, *so also*, *now then*, and *Oh, by the way*. The next three chapters of the book focus on: (i) subjectification, intersubjectification, and textualization (chapter 11), (ii) the clausal positions of discourse markers (chapter 12), and (iii) constructional networks (chapter 13). Finally, chapter 14 calls for additional research on the usefulness of her constructional approach to DSMs in other languages, the application of her hypothesis of the development of DSMs to pragmatic markers in general, and the investigation of these English DSMs in other smaller spoken corpora, among other aspects. All in all, the goals and the contents of Traugott's new monograph are essentially the same as those included in her previous pedagogical monograph. Considering that this book is addressed to a more specialist type of audience, it is written and presented in a much more formal and sophisticated way. Also, the data sources, and consequently the examples given, have been considerably expanded, and a new case study addressing 'return to a prior topic' markers (e.g. *back to X point*) has been accommodated.

On clauses, Noelia Castro-Chao discusses 'The Emergence and Loss of the English Minor Complementizers *Till* and *Until*' (*JEngL* 50[2022] 354–83) in the IME and eModE periods. This original corpus-based study is restricted to the verb *long*, the only member of the class of verbs of 'desire' that happened to take the minor complementizers *till* and *until* by analogy with the semantically related pattern *think (it) long till/until*-clause (in the sense of 'to seem or appear *long*, to be wearisome (to a person) (until something happens)'). The author's

proposal, based on corpus data from a number of sources (CLMET3.0, COHA, EEBO–English Corpora, among others), is that these minor complementizers were lost due to their competition with other complement types, namely *to*-infinitives and *for* ... *to*-infinitives, which showed a continued growth over the course of the IModE period. Cynthia L. Allen, in ‘Pronominally Headed Relative Clauses in Early English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 105–32), aims to provide data regarding two open topics in the literature: the type of reference (specific vs. generic) and the reason for the increase in personal pronouns over demonstrative pronouns in early ME. Her exploration of this specific function of personal and demonstrative pronouns adds to the existing research on the division of tasks between personal and demonstrative pronouns in early English.

Several contributions discuss variation and change in object–verb (OV) and verb–object (VO) order in earlier English. Tara Struik and Ans van Kemenade address ‘Information Structure and OV Word Order in Old and Middle English’ and present a ‘A Phase-Based Approach’ (*JCGL* 25[2022] 79–114), working within a generative framework. They present an analysis of OV–VO variation in OE subordinate clauses in YCOE, paying particular attention to information status and Latin influence. They then present an analysis which builds on an underlying VO order, with OV derived in the case of discourse-given objects, arguing that the same analysis holds for negative and quantified objects, often excluded in other accounts. For the change to VO in ME, Richard Zimmermann presents ‘A Quantitative Model of Verb–Object Order in Middle English with Special Reference to the Prose–Poetry Distinction’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 603–20). His regression model—applied to PPCME2 and a similarly parsed poetry corpus—aims to map the influence of various factors on OV vs. VO order in ME. The results point to the early to mid-fifteenth century as the end point of the change, and demonstrate that poetry changes more slowly. Other factors that are discussed are weight, clause type (main vs. subordinate), and object type (pronominal, indefinite, quantified). Zimmermann also discusses issues related to combining theory and data, stressing the need for synthesis between the two.

This year, two much-awaited volumes saw the light, based on the twentieth instalment of the International Conference on English Historical Linguistics that took place in Edinburgh in 2018. The chapters dealing directly with syntax in volume 1 (in Los et al., eds., *English Historical Linguistics*) will be reviewed next. Chiara De Bastiani’s ‘The Reanalysis of VO in the History of English: Evidence for a Language-Internal Account’ (pp. 115–36) examines the change from OV to VO in eModE by considering given and new information and the weight of pre- and postverbal elements in subclauses. The results show (i) that pre-verbal elements are more homogenous than postverbal ones, and (ii) that some ME dialects have advanced further towards VO than others. The author suggests that when examining word order we should be working with authentic ME materials rather than ME copies of earlier materials. In ‘The Role of (the Avoidance of) Centre Embedding in the Change from OV to VO in English’ (pp. 137–62), Rodrigo Pérez Llorido highlights, via an extensive corpus-based study, the crucial role of complex patterns like *The man [ the boy [ the woman saw ] heard ] left*] in the change of OV to VO in late Old English. Within the area of modality, Lilo Moessner’s ‘*Should* with Non-Past Reference: A Corpus-Based Diachronic Study’ (pp. 225–42) contributes to studies in the

grammaticalization of English modals by looking into the emergence of *should* in mandative constructions and its competition with the subjunctive in the late Middle English period (*It's vital that John be there* vs. *It's vital that John should be there*). Gerold Schneider's 'Syntactic Changes in Verbal Clauses and Noun Phrases from 1500 Onwards' (pp. 163–200) confirms previous syntactic trends in the history of English style, his data showing an increase of the 'nominal' style, of non-finite clauses, and of hypotaxis, and a gradual fixation of constituent word order. The innovative approach of Schneider's work relies on the data-driven approach he adopts to detect patterns in ARCHER, to build hypotheses, and to test them against the Penn Corpora by looking into the frequency and the creativity of the patterns identified. Despite the complexity of data-driven methods, Schneider argues that these are useful (i) to detect salient syntactic changes, and (ii) to obtain a more holistic view by 'quantifying various phenomena against each other' (p. 195), for instance, by analysing the far-reaching consequences of the loss of V2, or the spread of noun compounds from one small register to becoming 'one of the quantitatively strongest linguistic changes of the 20th century' (p. 195). Lastly, Eva Zehentner and Marianne Hundt in 'Prepositions in Early Modern English Argument Structure and Beyond' (pp. 201–24) delve into the development of prepositions, with a special focus on English in modern times. The authors provide a quantitative corpus-based analysis of the use of prepositions throughout time and across varieties, showing that even though there is significant lexical variation, there has been an increase of PPs as verbal arguments (e.g. *rely on*). Their results also challenge previous studies that argued that PP-complements are more common in second-language varieties of English.

On variation in verbal structures, Noelia Castro-Chao's 'Constructions in Competition' (SN 94[2022] 273–96) focuses on 'The Development of the Impersonal Verb *Hunger* and the Adjectival Periphrasis *Be Hungry* in Early Modern English'. On the basis of the *OED*, *MED*, and 20 million words drawn from EBOCorp 1.0 (1473–1700), Castro-Chao describes the process of metaphorical extension undergone by the originally impersonal verb *hunger* as well as the complements it is most commonly associated with when adopting the metaphorical meaning 'to desire' (i.e. prepositional complements, as in *hunger for y<sup>h</sup> word of God*, p. 282). The paper also discusses the competition during the eModE period between *hunger* and its adjectival periphrastic counterpart *be hungry*, as well as the motivations underlying the historical development of the two competitors, such as context and the interaction between lexical and constructional semantics. Eva Zehentner examines whether 'Ambiguity Avoidance' can be seen 'as a Factor in the Rise of the English Dative Alternation' in ME (CogLing 33[2022] 3–33). Using a subset of the PPCME2, her aim is to assess whether ambiguity between the subject and the recipient played a role in the increase in prepositional forms (*The lecturer gave cake to the student*). Her results indicate that agents and recipients share many properties and are distinct from themes (e.g. animate vs. inanimate, concrete vs. abstract). A regression analysis shows that ambiguity both between agent and recipient and recipient and theme plays a role in the choice of the more clearly marked prepositional option, but the author stresses the complexity of this particular syntactic change.

Some more eclectic approaches conclude our discussion of the verbal domain. On OE there is Miguel Lacalle ‘Old English Verbs of Depriving: The Semantics and Syntax of Possession Transfer’ (*SN* 94[2022] 32–58), where the author seeks to provide an inventory of OE verbs of depriving, that is, ‘possession transfer verbs that depict states of affairs in which an ... Agent causes a Patient to stop owning something and may become the new Possessor’ (p. 32), as in *The president deprived citizens of their political rights*. Though a total of twenty-two verbs were gathered from several well-known textual and lexicographic sources (DOEC, YCOE, and YCOEP, among others), the author contends that the class of verbs of depriving does not represent a unified category, and that the verbs *āniman*, *bedælan*, *beniman*, *berēafian*, *berȳpan*, *bescierian*, and *(ge)rēafian* should be treated as the prototypes, to judge from the morphosyntactic alternations in which they occur. Paula Rodríguez-Puente and María Obaya-Cueli analyse ‘Phrasal Verbs in Early Modern English Spoken Language’, asking whether there is ‘A Colloquialization Conspiracy?’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 807–31). Their analysis of data from the Corpus of English Dialogues (CEDi) reveals a solid presence of phrasal verbs in colloquial spoken(-like) English and an increase from 1600 onwards, but also notable differences between registers. The results confirm earlier research that phrasal verbs are from the beginning associated with colloquial English (i.e. the authors conclude that there was no conspiracy). Caroline Gentens’s ‘Parenthetical Clauses and Speech Reporting: The Case of *shriek*’ (*LangS* 90[2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.langsci.2021.101460) addresses the historical development of the manner-of-speaking verb *shriek* with data from the *OED*, *MED*, the Helsinki Corpus, and the CLMET3.0. It is argued that its use in reporting parenthetical constructions (e.g. ‘*Oh, Gawd, she’s goin’*”, *shrieked Rose*, p. 2) is the result of a process of argument augmentation; the author argues here for a case of ‘natural’ cooptation into the reporting frame by means of analogy.

In the nominal domain, James M. Stratton explores ‘Old English Intensifiers’ aiming to gain insight into ‘The Beginnings of the English Intensifier System’ (*JHL* 12[2022] 31–69). He presents an analysis of intensification of adjectives in OE, based on data from the Helsinki Corpus (HC). The author first presents the findings for various factors, such as time, token frequency, and translation status, followed by a regression analysis. The results show that intensification increases over time, predicative adjectives are more often intensified, and prose and Latin-based texts have higher rates of intensification than verse and vernacular texts. The author points out the many similarities to the intensifier system in later periods of English.

Also in the nominal domain, Lauren Fonteyn and Peter Petré’s study ‘On the Probability and Direction of Morphosyntactic Lifespan Change’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 79–105) starts from the assumption that ‘the grammar of adults can and does change in quantitative’ and ‘qualitative terms’ (p. 80). Against that backdrop, they explore the competition between two types of *ing*-nominals in the seventeenth century. The alternation in question is exemplified by instances like *Idolatry consists in giving of that worship which is due to God* and ... *the greatest part of Leviticus is imploy’d in giving Laws concerning Sacrifices*, with the difference between the two types of *ing*-nominals relying on the presence or absence of a preposition after the object of the verb *give*. The sophisticated

statistical analysis they conduct, which is based on data from the EMMA corpus, highlights patterns of intra-individual change (i.e. progressive, retrograde, and ‘mixed’). (For a sociolinguistic perspective on this publication, see Section 9 below). Finally, Lotte Sommerer’s “‘So Great a Desire’: Investigating the *Big Mess* Construction in Early Modern English” (*JHSyn* 6[2022] 1–34) deals with the diachronic development of patterns like *how great a pleasure*, *so extream a sinne*, *too big a grasp*, and *as good a company*, four subtypes of a peculiar noun phrase referred to as the ‘big mess construction’. The author reports on their changing frequency, productivity, and distribution, as well as their potential horizontal interconnections. Data from the EEBO corpus reveal that despite their simultaneous increase in frequency at the end of eModE, these four subtypes differ dramatically in their formal and functional properties. This leads the author to conclude that they are not horizontally connected or ‘closely connected members of a “constructional family”’ (p. 1).

We finally turn to textbooks. Míša Hejná and George Walkden’s *A History of English* is an introductory textbook that adopts an innovative approach to account for how English has changed across time from the seventh century CE up until the year when the book was published. The approach is innovative because the book does not follow the conventional chronological order (it starts with English as it is written and spoken nowadays). The logic behind this is to make the book more accessible to students, focusing first on aspects that are more familiar to them and with text samples that are particularly relevant for the phenomenon under discussion. The book is divided into eight chapters, with each chapter covering the linguistic levels commonly discussed in history of English textbooks. Chapter 1 justifies the selection of the time periods selected in the book and the benefits that the study of the history of English will bring to students. A word of caution that language change is inevitable and normal serves as a transition to chapter 2, which focuses on change in PDE. As noted in the introduction, a textbook like this forces the authors to be selective in the phenomena to be included. Thus, in the domains of PDE morphology and syntax, the focus is only on some of the most noticeable changes, namely the loss of the third person present tense marker *-s* in some varieties of English (*she likes* vs. *she like*), the variation attested in verbal concord (grammatical and notional) with collective nouns in British and American English, and the rise of quotative *be like*, and of the *get* passive. Chapter 3 moves to Late Modern English, with the rise of prescriptivism, and its consequences for the understanding of language variation and change. Accordingly, the morphology and syntax sections of this chapter deal with phenomena that have been stigmatized. Examples are: negative contractions such as *ain’t* in *If it ain’t broke, don’t fix it* (p. 80), the use of the subjunctive in patterns like *It is important that he leave* (p. 80) or *It is important that he be good* (p. 81), as well as the increase in frequency of the progressive with stative verbs (*love*, as in *I’m lovin’ it*, p. 85), or the semi-modal *wanna*, ‘sometimes thought to be an exclusively American English form’ (p. 88). Chapter 4 focuses on Early Modern English. It deals with the rise of *do*-support, the history of second person pronouns (*ye*, *you*, *thou*, and *thee*), the loss of the *-th* at the end of third person singular forms of verbs, and Dryden’s proscription, without much success, against preposition stranding (*which our language is strongly inclined to*, p. 147). Chapter 5 discusses the complicated verbal endings



of the Middle English period, the distinction between weak, strong, regular, and irregular verbs, the flourishing Middle English system of pronouns, the emergence of a new class of modals, as well as the single morphological option present in early Middle English (and Old English), as opposed to the two different ways of expressing possession in PDE. The final two descriptive chapters revolve around Old English and the prehistory of English. The former pays particular attention to verbal and nominal morphology, as well as to OE clause structure. The latter delves into the origins of the weak past tense in Germanic, and describes the Germanic system of strong verbs, and the possibility for OE to leave unexpressed non-referential and referential subjects. A section is also devoted in this chapter to major differences between analytic and synthetic languages. The book ends with a summary of the main themes covered and a reminder of why studying the history of English is important. In sum, this textbook of more than 400 pages is excellent material for scholars and teachers dealing with the history of English in their classes. It is downloadable for free, it is very readable, and it has all the ingredients that a highly recommendable textbook should have, that is, plenty of exercises with an answer key, a comprehensive, annotated 'recommended further reading' section at the end of each chapter, a glossary of linguistic terms, and illustrative pictures, maps, and diagrams throughout.

Finally, like the book reviewed at the beginning of this subsection, Elizabeth Closs Traugott's *Ten Lectures on a Diachronic Constructionalist Approach to Discourse Structuring Markers* revolves around the rise of discourse structuring markers (DSMs), that is, 'markers designed not only to demonstrate what relationship between discourse segments the Speaker/Writer intends but also to negotiate meaning' (p. 6). The book is divided into ten chapters. Chapter 1 mentions the data sources (i.e. EEBO, COHA, and COCA), and outlines the basic principles of cognitive linguistics and of cognitive construction grammar in particular. Chapters 2 and 3 summarize key ideas of historical approaches to language. Chapter 4 is an introduction to DSMs and discourse markers (DMs); here Traugott distinguishes between monofunctional markers such as *in addition* and *instead* (she calls them DSMs) and markers that are fully pragmatic and multifunctional, such as *after all* and *by the way* (Traugott refers to these as DMs; see p. 5). Traugott's hypothesis is that circumstance adverbials may become connectors which are DSMs, and that DSMs can become DMs later on. Her hypothesis is confirmed with historical data for *after all*, a multifunctional DM whose origins lie in a temporal circumstance adverbial (*after all this N*) that gradually developed into a connector with the meaning 'in the end', and ultimately into a multifunctional DM 'networked with schemas' (p. 95) for justification in clause-initial position (*after all, they got married*; 'it is obvious', 'I am justifying what I am saying'), contrast in final position (*they got married, after all*; 'despite what might have been expected'), and epistemicity in clause-medial position (*An account ... of the Oxford movement, which, starting under the banner of authority and tradition, succeeded in providing that liberty is, after all, the safest principle of conduct in modern society*; 'of course/as is well known') (see pp. 6, 74, and 78). The remaining chapters focus on the historical pathway of three of the various types of DMs distinguished in Fraser's (1996 and elsewhere) well-known typology, namely elaboratives (e.g. *also*, OE *eac* 'and', *further(more)*, and

more), contrastives (e.g. *but*, *instead*, *all the same*, and *anyway*), and digressives (e.g. *by the way*, *incidentally*). All in all, as other books in the Brill's Series 'Distinguished Lectures in Cognitive Linguistics', Traugott's *Ten Lectures* is accompanied by slides and audio recordings, freely downloadable from the website. Given the nature of the book and the qualitative approach adopted, frequency tables are missing throughout; yet this is a user-friendly volume that offers basic, and important, new insights in the area of historical pragmatics, DMs, and CxG, for the initiated as well as the non-initiated scholar.

## 6. Semantics

The focus of this year's semantics section is cognitive semantics. I would first like to start with a number of recently published books that might be of a general interest to scholars working within the framework of cognitive semantics (with relevance to English), to be followed by volumes that target specifically English. The first volume under review here is Klaus-Uwe Panther's much-awaited *Introduction to Cognitive Pragmatics*, published in the Cognitive Linguistics in Practice series of John Benjamins. To use the author's term, the book 'blends' (p. 19) basic cognitive linguistic mechanisms such as metaphor or metonymy with pragmatics, offering a cognitive linguistic account of the core topics within the field (including entailment, presupposition, implicatures) with an emphasis on speech acts, in a highly accessible and reader-friendly manner. Panther maintains, however, the gradation view of semantics and pragmatics throughout, which refers to the idea that the two subfields form a continuum, ranging from more entrenched and stable meanings to language use in a specific context, which requires inferencing from the language user. Many of the points made in the volume are backed up by an abundance of data drawn from the COCA, making the text varied and lively. Thanks to the overview sections on the cognitive linguistic enterprise and conceptual metaphor and metonymy, the text can be relatively easily followed for those working outside of the cognitive linguistic paradigm as well.

An also highly anticipated volume is María Sandra Peña-Cervel and Francisco José Ruiz de Mendoza Ibáñez's latest monograph, *Figuring Out Figuration: A Cognitive Linguistic Account*, which offers a cognitive-pragmatic approach to the study of a broad variety of figures of speech, such as hypallage, merism, and paragon—besides the more central tropes of metaphor and metonymy. By showing the cognitive mechanisms that underlie traditional figures of speech, as well as the different communicative functions that they fulfil, the authors not only re-define these phenomena, but also demonstrate their interrelatedness. Accordingly, hypallage, antonomasia, anthimeria, and merism are regarded as variants of metonymy, while analogy, paragon, and allegory are viewed as variants of metaphor. Special attention is placed on hyperbole and irony, both of which are discussed in separate chapters. The argumentation is backed up by a wealth of examples drawn from the existing literature, internet searches, and corpora, such as COCA.

Meaning, broadly defined, is the topic of Andrew Goatly's latest monograph, *Two Dimensions of Meaning: Similarity and Contiguity in Metaphor and*

*Metonymy, Language, Culture, and Ecology*. As the title suggests, the volume rests upon the fundamental idea that meaning emerges along two dimensions, similarity and contiguity, where the former is aligned with metaphor and the latter with metonymy. While there are a myriad of books on how metaphor and metonymy underlie meaning, this monograph takes a step back by introducing a more abstract and generalized approach to investigating the relationship of similarity and metaphor, on the one hand, and contiguity and metonymy on the other, and how these relationships are relevant for a variety of linguistic and cultural phenomena, ranging from the noun/verb distinction all the way to religion. As Goatly himself states, ‘the book is an exercise in the meaning dimension of ideology’ (p. 8), in which the metaphor/metonymy horizon is considerably widened to encompass our basic and intrinsic ‘patterning instinct’ (p. 14) in making sense of the world. While the text is geared primarily towards researchers within cognitive linguistics, metaphor, critical discourse analysis (CDA), and philosophy of language, the text is accessible throughout, featuring a number of elucidating tables and figures—thus also catering to a wider audience generally interested in the intertwining aspects of language, literature, and cultural studies.

Michele Prandi and Micaela Rossi set out to provide a comprehensive overview on metaphor in *Researching Metaphors: Towards a Comprehensive Account*, where ‘comprehensive’ is understood to refer to various metaphor types (conventional and creative) and various kinds of text (such as everyday language use, poetry, specialized language, etc.). The chapters in the volume address a very acute problem in the metaphor literature: how to bridge the gap between conventional metaphors that are embedded in lexical structures, and ‘living metaphors’, which are the products of ‘individual acts of creation’ (p. 3), thus presenting ‘an open conceptual problem whose tentative solution is the outcome of a creative interpretation process to be carried out on the field, within a given text or act of communication’ (p. 3). Each chapter—focusing on different contexts of metaphorical language use—provides a slightly different approach (and answer) to this overarching question; nevertheless, the message is clear: the integration of living metaphors into conceptual metaphor theory brings with it a greater attentiveness to the textual dimension, as it is at the text level that the similarities and differences between conventional and living metaphor can be comprehensively observed.

Mario Brdar and Rita Brdar-Szabó’s edited volume, *Figurative Thought and Action*, provides a very timely state-of-the-art snapshot of contemporary cognitive linguistic research by showcasing recent investigations on metaphor and metonymy both from a theoretical and an applied perspective. The chapters thus cater to a relatively wide audience of both cognitive semanticists and English linguists, with topics ranging from the challenge of modelling metaphor and metonymy (‘Important Challenges in the Study of Metaphors’ by Raymond W. Gibbs) all the way to the role of metaphor and metonymy in the grammaticalization of the *be-going-to* form and the *have-perfect* (‘Reconsidering Accounts of the Grammaticalization of Auxiliaries: The Cases of *Be-going-to* and *Have-Perfect*’ by Frank Polzenhagen), as well as specific studies of figurative language use in a variety of discourses, such as the conceptualization of migration in the language of media (‘Metonymies of Migration: Media Discourse about and by Migrants’ by Theresa Catalano and Linda R. Waugh), and a detailed

analysis of the expression *to drain the swamp* as used in contemporary American political communication ('Draining the Swamp: Creative Figurative Language in Political Discourse' by Sanja Berberović and Nihada Delibegović Džanić).

Moving on to volumes specifically targeting English, Sonja Poulsen's study on English collocations, titled *Collocations as a Language Resource: A Functional and Cognitive Study on English Phraseology*, is a much-needed, functionally and cognitively based account of collocations as a language resource. Leaving behind the traditional phraseological approach, according to which collocations fall somewhere between frozen idioms and fully compositional items, Poulsen considers collocations as a 'functional domain in their own right' (p. 303), which are construed as integrated complex categories where the meaning of the composite expression is not an addition of its parts. Her theoretical argumentation is backed up by an empirical investigation of *break an appointment*, as based on data retrieved from the BNC. A comparative analysis of prepositions, specifically English *to*, German *zu*, Polish *do*, and Russian *к*, is presented in Maria Brenda and Jolanta Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska's volume, *A Cognitive Perspective on Spatial Prepositions: Intertwining Networks*. By relying on statistical data to complement their analysis of 1,000 instances taken from each language, the authors come to the conclusion that even though the four languages activate different conceptualizations, they nevertheless encode similar senses based on similar category schemas. The identified category schemas involve an entity heading towards its final point (usually though not necessarily understood as the goal or destination) along a directed physical or fictive PATH. Distinct prepositional senses emerge via the elaboration of landmarks by a variety of concepts from multiple spatial and abstract domains. The EVENT STRUCTURE metaphor is at the root of abstract prepositional senses, while the ACTIONS FOR OBJECTS metonymy motivates the inclusion of infinitival *to* in the category itself.

A number of studies have appeared on how various abstract concepts, such as CONTEMPT, LOVE, and TIME, are conceptualized in English. Ning Yu's latest monograph, *Moral Metaphor System*, is an investigation into the target concepts of MORAL and IMMORAL in English and Chinese, in order to uncover the similarities between the two languages concerning human moral cognition in general. Yu focuses on three intertwining metaphors (or subsystems): MORALITY IS PHYSICALITY, MORALITY IS VISUALITY, MORALITY IS SPATIALITY, which form the moral metaphor cluster, as grounded in our experiences of physical well-being. The study adopts a mixed-method approach, combining both lexical and corpus-based approaches to describing and examining linguistic data. What the systematic analysis clearly demonstrates is that the three metaphors/subsystems are based on fourteen moral metaphor pairs (i.e. twenty-eight moral metaphors) in total in both languages, where each metaphor pair is composed of two polar contrasts as source concepts that represent dimensions of embodied experience in the physical world.

Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk and Paul A. Wilson present a comparative analysis of the concept of CONTEMPT in English and Polish in 'Contrasts and Analogies in Cluster Categories of Emotion Concepts in Monolingual and Cross-Linguistic Contexts: CONTEMPT' (in Karolina Krawczak, Barbara Lewandowska-

Tomaszczyk, and Marcin Grygiel, eds., *Analogy and Contrast in Language: Perspectives from Cognitive Linguistics*, pp. 405–38), basing their argument on three complementary methods: the GRID instrument, an online emotions-sorting task, and corpus data. The results indicate that the meaning of CONTEMPT in both languages is influenced by its cluster relationship with other emotion concepts, such as ANGER and DISGUST, thus highlighting the role of analogy in the semantic content of moral emotion clusters. Yet another comparative study, this time on the emotion concept of LOVE, is featured in the article ‘Love and Beloved Metaphors in Jordanian Arabic and English Songs: A Cognitive Linguistic Study’ (*M&SW* 12[2022] 318–39) by Aseel Zibin, Abdel Rahman Mitib Altakhaineh, and Hady Jihad Hamdan. The authors found a number of novel source domains in the English data that complement and widen the range of the already attested source concepts, including PAIN/SUFFERING, SADNESS, WEAKNESS, WOUND, STUPID ENDEAVOUR, and DEADLY FORCE. As pointed out by the authors, the use of these source domains might be genre-specific, however, and further investigations are required to assess the conventionality of these conceptualizations.

The conceptualization of time in creative expressions is the topic of *Time Representations in the Perspective of Human Creativity*, edited by Anna Piata, Adriana Gordejuela, and Daniel Alcaraz Carrión. The book comprises ten chapters from a range of different languages and genres; here I will limit the discussion to contributions on English. Javier Valenzuela and Rosa Illán Castillo’s chapter, ‘A Corpus-Based Look at Time Metaphors’ (pp. 15–39), is a quantitative and qualitative analysis of motion verbs used with time-measurement units (such as *days* or *weeks*), extracted from a corpus of television news. The authors found fifty-seven motion verbs associated with time, implying that English uses a far richer variety of motion verbs when speaking about time than is attested in the literature. As underlined by Valenzuela and Illán Castillo, ‘The inclusion of rich spatial knowledge in temporal expressions triggers rich emergent meanings that are often difficult to predict by current metaphorical models’ (p. 33). Also adopting a corpus-based approach, Rosa Illán Castillo and Cristóbal Pagán Cánovas’s chapter ‘Time Moves More Often in Poetry: A Comparative Corpus Study’ (pp. 40–60) examines how motion verbs for time are used in English poetic texts as compared to data extracted from non-literary corpora, such as the BNC. The analysis points to a more frequent and creative conceptualization of time in lyric poetry, which at the same time creates a more ‘immediate rhetorical or emotional effect’ (p. 53), as opposed to non-literary texts, where time is conceptualized in a ‘more practical and less thoughtful way’ (p. 54). Poetic metaphors of time are also within the focus of Anna Piata’s chapter on ‘What is Time? Verbal Creativity in Copula Constructions’ (pp. 61–79), in which Piata looks at copula constructions in the form of ‘*time is* NP’ in poetic texts. Although the limited dataset does not allow for the drawing of major conclusions, it can nevertheless be seen that such copula constructions move away from conventionalized language and offer novel ways of representing time, typically drawing from imagery based on the natural environment (e.g. *Time is a green orchard*), which—in Piata’s account—can be accessed through mental simulation. Elisabeth El Rafaie examines how depression is visually represented in seven graphic memoirs in her chapter ‘Creative Visual Metaphors of Protracted and Frozen Time in Autobiographical Comics about Depression’ (pp.

102–23). One of the usual but less discussed symptoms of depression is having a distorted perception of time, and El Rafaie examines how this subjective conceptualization is creatively represented in the visual mode. The artists' renderings of time either elaborate or extend already existing time conceptualizations in novel ways, or create novel visual metaphors that draw on protracted or 'frozen' time. As emphasized by El Rafaie, the analysis of this particular genre is able to draw attention to 'temporal aspects of the experience which are obscured by other forms of communication' (p. 121), but which can be used as a rich repository of data for researchers of depression. Daniel Alcaraz Carrión's study on 'Physical and Imaginary Landmarks in English Time gestures' (pp. 187–202) is a novel account of 'creative temporal gestures', i.e. gestures that deviate either formally or functionally from more prototypical temporal gestures. By drawing on a dataset of 1,600 videoclips of temporal co-speech gestures from American television news programmes, Acaraz Carrión highlights how creative time gestures are integrated and combined with other gestures in spontaneous conversations in order to convey an emotional or pragmatic meaning.

A number of contributions focus on metaphor usage within the Covid-19 pandemic context. Andreas Musolff's article on "'World-Beating" Pandemic Responses: Ironical, Sarcastic, and Satirical Use of War and Competition Metaphors in the Context of Covid-19 Pandemic' (*M&Sym* 37[2022] 76–87) investigates metaphors and similes in British online press that draw on WAR/FIGHTING/COMPETITION-related terminology and/or allusions to historical wars to communicate efforts against the pandemic, such as *battle plans*, *war*, or *making sacrifices*. Musolff argues that while these frames were overused by the British government, they were at the same time constantly debunked by the British media and opposition politicians through meta-representing (such as quoting) or alluding to them in an ironic or sarcastic manner, thus creating a 'metaphor reversal effect'. Musolff points out that such exchanges of exaggerated figurative scenarios (by the government) and their subsequent deconstruction (by the critics) may result in indifference, confusion, or a 'growing general mistrust in whatever framings the politicians *and* the mainstream media have to offer' (p. 85). The next article under review here by Reza Kazemian and Somayeh Hatamzadeh on 'Covid-19 in English and Persian: A Cognitive Linguistic Study of Illness Metaphors across Languages' (*M&Sym* 37[2022] 152–70) offers a comparative analysis of AmE and Persian metaphors used to conceptualize the Covid-19 pandemic. The data come from the Coronavirus Corpus (for AmE) and Persian online newspapers. According to Kazemian and Hatamzadeh, the most common source domain in both languages was WAR, which was complemented by a number of further (less prominent) shared source domains, including JOURNEY, FIRE, NATURAL FORCE, WILD ANIMAL, PERSON, GAME, and GUEST. However, the analysis shed light on the fact that the metaphors were used differentially in the two languages; e.g. while the 'enemy' element was conspicuous in the AmE manifestations of the VIRUS IS WAR metaphor, it was much less pronounced in the Persian data, where conceptualizing the virus as an enemy was achieved through indirect reference. Some metaphorical conceptualizations in the corpora were culture-specific; these included the personification of the virus as a 'terrorist', which was found only in the AmE data, or the VIRUS IS A VIRTUE/VICE, which appeared only in the Persian data. Using not metaphors but similes as

their data, Maria-Josep Cuenca and Manuela Romano discuss similes containing the word *virus* or *coronavirus* in English and Spanish digital media in ‘Like a Virus: Similes for a Pandemic’ (*M&Sym* 37[2022] 269–86), by drawing on a corpus of 200 similes (100 for each language) that contain the virus either as a target or a source (e.g. *Coronavirus is like a flu* and *Racism is like a virus*, respectively). The authors point out that when the virus is the target in the simile, the sources are very similar to the ones found in other studies on the metaphorical conceptualization of Covid-19, such as WAR (as also highlighted in the papers by Musolff and Kazemian and Hatamzadeh, summarized above) and NATURAL DISASTER. However, the sources—when used in similes—are often more of a complex nature and are not necessarily accessible through common shared knowledge. When the virus is used as a source, the targets are very diverse, and can include both abstract concepts such as religion or racism and more concrete ones such as Netflix. Nevertheless, whichever slot the virus occupies in the simile, the common feature is that of danger and destruction. From a discursive point of view, similes are often used in prominent text locations in both languages (such as headlines), thus functioning as explicit stance-taking devices. Similes sometimes re-occur in the text itself, where they serve information-expanding and -structuring functions.

Several papers appeared in 2022 that tap into the metaphorical conceptualization of other pressing social issues besides the Covid-19 pandemic. In their article on ‘The Persuasive Potential of Metaphor when Framing Mexican Migrants and Migration: A Comparative Study of the US written press’ (*M&SW* 12[2022] 204–23), Laurence De Backer and Renata Enghels compare the dominant metaphorical frames for migration in three US-based news outlets: Fox News (Republican, anti-migration), the *Washington Post* (Democrat, pro-migration), and *La Opinión* (a Spanish-language newspaper directed at the Hispanic community residing in Los Angeles; leftist, pro-migration). Results indicate that while *La Opinión* constructs the Mexican migrant as a figure to empathize with, the other two news outlets transcend political boundaries by mostly relying on the WAR and CRIME frames to conceptualize migration. This finding is in stark contradiction to previous studies that emphasize an increasing polarization in the debate surrounding migration through partisan metaphors. Climate change is the topic of Anaïs Augé’s study on ‘How Visual Metaphors Can Contradict Verbal Occurrences: A Cross-Linguistic and Multimodal Analysis of the IMPRINT of Climate Change’ (*M&SW* 12[2022] 1–22). Here, Augé takes a multimodal approach to metaphor in order to interpret the meanings of the source domains FOOTPRINT and FINGERPRINT (in English climate-change discourses) and EMPREINTE (in French climate-change discourses) by investigating the flexibility of these sources in both verbal and visual contexts. Results indicate that in English, both FOOTPRINT and FINGERPRINT are based on a very specific and concrete meaning that is interpreted from lexical constructions found in the English language. In French, however, there is a contradiction in the interpretation of EMPREINTE between the lexical data (interpreted as ‘fingerprint’) and its visual representations in climate change discourse (interpreted as ‘footprint’), which Augé credits to cross-linguistic influence from English. The study thus highlights the significance of context-dependency (such as climate change discourse) in the selection of metaphorical features. The context-dependency of metaphor is also at the core

of Peter Richardson and Charles M. Mueller's paper on 'Contested Paths: Analyzing Unfolding Metaphor Usage in a Debate between Dawkins and Lennox' (*M&SW* 12[2022] 138–58), in which the authors investigate the dynamics of metaphor usage in a debate between the atheist Richard Dawkins and the Christian apologist John Lennox. Richardson and Mueller conclude that opponents in a debate are very much aware of their adversary's metaphors, and instead of using the adversary's metaphor or ignoring it (which would be the two straightforward options), speakers are more likely to modify the metaphor to suit their own discursive needs—either through reconfiguration or by elaborating on a previous element. Further, the speakers were also ready to reconfigure their own metaphors, as the argumentative role and function of the metaphors shifted in the course of the debate.

A number of articles have appeared on figurative language use beyond metaphor. John A. Barnden's contribution on 'Metonymy, Reflexive Hyperbole and Broadly Reflexive Relationships' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 33–69) explores the relationship between metonymy and so-called 'reflexive hyperboles', such as *The internet is cocaine* or *Sailing is Mary's life*, which possess a heightened relational meaning between two entities, such as likeness or mental identification. Barnden claims that conceptual metonymy theory (or conceptual metaphor theory for that matter) is unable to account for such hyperboles; instead, it is metonymy that is based (even if sometimes indirectly) on broadly reflexive relationships, though not necessarily in a hyperbolic manner. Klaus-Uwe Panther's paper on 'Attribute Transfer: The Figurative Interpretation of Shifted Modifiers' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 130–55) investigates the formal, conceptual, and pragmatic aspects of modifier–noun constructions exhibiting conceptual incongruity, such as *sad novel* or *healthy diet*—referred to as 'hypallage' in classical rhetoric and as 'attribute transfer' by Panther. Based on examples from both literary language and everyday language (the latter extracted from COCA), Panther demonstrates that such constructions violate the iconically motivated principle of proximity, according to which the morphosyntactic structure of linguistic units reflects their conceptual and functional closeness. By doing so, attribute transfer prompts for metonymic interpretations. One of the benefits of using such constructions is that relatively complex meanings can thus be coded in an economic manner. Merism, yet another under-acknowledged and underestimated figure of speech, is the focus of María Sandra Peña Cervel's article, entitled 'For Better, for Worse, for Richer, for Poorer, in Sickness and in Health: A Cognitive-Linguistic Approach to Merism' (*M&Sym* 37[2022] 229–51). Merism is understood as a lexical unit composed of several (usually three) words belonging to the same word class, and which is used to refer to a whole concept/event via its significant parts (PART FOR WHOLE). In other words, merism can be considered as a type of synecdoche. The designating parts are often contrastive (as in *young and old* to refer to 'everyone')—this is referred to as 'contrastive merism'. However, contrast is not a requisite feature, as exemplified by *collar and tie*, meaning 'formal clothing'; this type is referred to as 'bare merism'. Based on a corpus of 200 meristic expressions collected from the literature and a selection of online English dictionaries, Peña Cervel argues that both types require a metonymic inference to the whole concept for their interpretation (i.e. an expansion-type cognitive operation), but there are some further, specific, features of merism that fall outside



of metonymy, such as lexical contrast, the semantic relationship between the terms in the meristic unit and its constructional import.

Still within the realm of figurative language, Stephen Skalicky's paper on 'Liquid Gold Down the Drain: Measuring Perceptions of Creativity Associated with Figurative Language and Play' (*CogSem* 8[2022] 79–108) investigates lay-person perceptions of the relationship between figurative language use and creativity by relying on self-rating in a creative production task where participants had to write creative and attention-grabbing reactions to two different news stories. Participants then had to decide whether they considered their answer more creative compared to the preconstructed responses that contained either sarcasm or metaphor. The results of the study indicate that (i) metaphor is perceived to be more creative than sarcasm; and (ii) respondents generally considered their own answers more creative than the preconstructed responses. This effect was further enhanced if the participants' answers contained figurative language or language play, suggesting that both are considered as viable strategies for creative writing.

At the other end of the creativity spectrum, we find bureaucratic and technical language, which is rife with so-called 'complex prepositions' such as *contrary to*, *as opposed to*, *similar to*, or *in comparison with*, among others. It forms the focus of Anatol Stefanowitsch's study on 'Complex Prepositions of Analogy and Contrast in English: A Corpus-Based Analysis' (in Krawczak et al., eds., pp. 183–243). By drawing on BNC data, Stefanowitsch demonstrates that complex prepositions are indeed conventionalized instances of complex-preposition units, and thus have clear unit status within language use. While many of these constructions are evidently characteristic of more formal written texts, they can develop more idiomatic uses that show up outside such genres (such as *contrary to public belief/opinion*), suggesting that although the motivation for the emergence of complex prepositions is to 'clarify and differentiate' (p. 242), once established they can be accommodated to less formal and more colloquial contexts.

Also on the topic of prepositions, Manisha Kaw offers a critical review of the polysemy network model as applied to teaching English prepositions in 'The Prototypical Approach and the Factors Affecting the Teaching and Learning of Prepositions' (*CogLingSt* 9[2022] 223–42). Kaw notes a number of limitations of the model: (i) it is not quite efficient at explaining less prototypical senses; and (ii) it assumes a prior knowledge of metaphor awareness that learners may or may not have. The author recommends a more nuanced approach to teaching prepositions, where senses are introduced in line with learner proficiencies and polysemy networks are contextualized based on actual usage-based data. The effectiveness of image-schema-based visual aids to support the learning of English phrasal verbs is the topic of the paper on 'What Does Image Schema Facilitate in English L2 Vocabulary Processing? The Effectiveness of Schematic Visual Aids for the Enhancement of Metaphoric Competence in Learning Phrasal Verbs' by Takeshi Sato, Masa'aki Ogura, and Tyler Burden (*CogLingSt* 9[2022] 202–22). Drawing on the idea that cognitive linguistics-based imagery mediation has a generally positive effect on L2 learners by supporting the development of L2 semantic networks, the authors carried out two empirical studies with Japanese undergraduates that relied on image-schema-oriented visual aids for the teaching of English phrasal verbs. The results of both studies indicate that the

visual aids did in fact boost learning outcomes, leading to a more accurate use of phrasal verbs. This effect was more pronounced for the figurative meanings (as opposed to the literal ones). Sadia Belkhir's article on 'Metaphoric Proverbs in EFL learners' Translation' (*CogLingSt* 9[2022] 110–27) examines what translation strategies EFL students adopt when translating so-called 'metaphoric proverbs' into Arabic and Kabyle, such as *Barking dogs never bite* or *Silence is golden*. The results of the study pinpoint the use of multiple strategies when translating English proverbs; in particular, the more the students were familiar with a particular proverb, the more they relied on equivalence in their translation. Lesser familiarity with the proverb resulted in a greater degree of literal translation or paraphrase.

Rachel E. Ramsay's paper on 'Individual Differences in Word Senses' (*CogLing* 33[2022] 65–93) fills a definite research gap in cognitive linguistic literature by investigating individual differences in polysemy. As explained by Ramsay, much of the existing polysemy literature focuses on what categorization model is best suited to account for the phenomenon (see also Kaw's contribution on phrasal verbs above), and little is said about the possibility of individual differences in polysemy, despite the fact that cognitive linguistics fully embraces the idea that members of a linguistic community do not necessarily acquire the same linguistic system. Ramsay's novel approach, resting on the combined methodology of sentence-sorting tasks, statistics, and network visualization, clearly points to the existence of individual differences in the senses of English prepositions, though further research is required to establish what possible factors might motivate such differences. Wes Raykowski introduces the notion of 'sensory schema', an even more basic cognitive operation than image schema, to account for adjective/adverb grading within the context of both binary and gradable antonyms (such as *alive/dead* and *rich/poor*, respectively) in 'Sensory Schema: From Sensory Contrasts to Antonyms' (*CogSem* 8[2022] 240–68). Raykowski argues that the gradability of an adjective is not dependent on the meaning of the word itself, but is rather a consequence of applying the sensory schema's grading aspect. Still within the topic of antonyms, Shuqiong Wu and Jie Zhang discuss antonym order in English and Chinese coordinate structures in 'Antonym Order in English and Chinese Coordinate Structures: A Multifactorial Analysis' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 530–57). When antonyms co-occur, they tend to follow a particular, pre-set order, and the majority of antonym research has targeted identifying the factors that influence this preference. Wu and Zheng examine the question from a comparative analysis, and through the application of a multifactorial corpus analysis, they find that co-occurring antonyms are governed by mostly similar constraints in both languages, with chronology and positivity being the most prominent semantic constraints. The similarities can be well accounted for with the principle of iconicity (in particular the iconicity of closeness and the iconicity of temporal sequence).

The role of metaphor and metonymy in word meaning is explored in the following studies. In 'The Affect Bias in the Metaphorical Representation of Anticipated Events: The Case of *Approach*' (*M&SW* 12[2022] 115–37), Anna Piata and Cristina Soriano investigate what metaphor construal is preferred—Time-moving *versus* Ego-moving—with the verb *approach* in naturally occurring linguistic data. In line with previous psycholinguistic studies, Piata and

Soriano's data also indicate a preference for the Ego-moving construal in the case of positive anticipated events, and the Time-moving construal for negative anticipated events. Their data, however, also shed light on a further, semantic, bias previously not discussed in the literature: speakers tend to use the Ego-moving construal for events of personal significance (such as a birthday or retirement), while collectively shared events are more likely to appear with the Time-moving construal. Carmen Portero Muñoz's article on 'Forty Years of Metonymy: The Time-Measurement Pseudo-Partitive Construction in English' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 172–94) is also an exploration into the linguistic coding of time, through the analysis of English pseudo-partitive constructions of time measurement, such as *ten years of marriage*. By drawing on hundreds of tokens extracted from the BNC, Muñoz demonstrates that the time expression in such constructions 'guides' the correct, metonymy-based, interpretation of the word occupying the second noun slot (such as the PLACE FOR STATE metonymy in the case of 'Cambridge' in the expression *three years of Cambridge*), providing further evidence for the impact of metonymy on grammar. Günter Radden examines the metonymic use of *hit* in idiomatic expressions very common in informal language and slang, such as *hit the road* ('to go on a journey') or *hit the headlines* ('to be widely reported on television, in the newspapers, etc.') in 'Metonymic Hitting' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 156–71). Radden explains that the meaning of such expressions relies on accessing metonymic 'routes' afforded by the type noun (i.e. *road* in the case of *hit the road*) and its close relationship to the potential actions that can be performed with it. The metonymic basis of onomatopoeic forms is elaborated on in 'Onomatopoeia and Metonymy' (*RoCL* 20[2022] 195–209) by Réka Benczes and Lilla Petronella Szabó, who advocate a novel, metonymy-based definition of onomatopoeia, according to which onomatopoeic forms 'are novel or conventionalized words in which a part of the phonological form is perceived to be similar to the referent or to a sound *metonymically* associated with it' (p. 205; emphasis as in original). Such an approach to onomatopoeia entails that metonymy can be identified on two levels: the referential level, in the form of the PRODUCT FOR THE PRODUCER metonymy for example (as in *cuckoo*); and the structural level, in the form of the FORM FOR PART OF THE FORM metonymy, whereby the onomatopoeic form as a whole stands for some of the sounds that actually participate in the process of imitation (especially prevalent in onomatopoeia that have undergone lexicalization, such as *whisper*).

Moving on to diachrony, in his paper on 'English Modal Enclitic Constructions: A Diachronic, Usage-Based Study of *'d* and *'ll*' (*CogLing* 33 [2022] 221–50), Robert Daus investigates to what degree the English modal enclitics *'d* and *'ll* have developed as separate constructions as compared to their full forms (*would* and *will*, respectively), by drawing on data retrieved from COHA. The results indicate that over time, the frequency of *'d* has increased, without, however, impacting the frequency of use of *would*. At the same time, *'ll* has become more common in fictional writing than its full form, but overall the numbers of each dropped in the twentieth century. Daus argues that such trends indicate a constructional and not systemic change; both enclitics exhibit collexemic variation that is different to that of the full forms, but this variation is restricted to first- and second-person pronouns and verbs that show a high degree of dynamicity (see also Section 5 above). The diachronic evolution of OE

adjectives for texture is taken up by Javier E. Díaz-Vera in the article ‘Soft Hearts and Hard Souls: The Multiple Textures of Old English Feelings and Emotions’ (*CogLingSt* 9[2022] 128–51). Working from data found in OE dictionaries and thesauri, Díaz-Vera examines the semantic development of OE adjectives that were used for different textural properties of objects (e.g. roughness and smoothness, softness and hardness), and which were later extended to secondary senses in the fields of feelings and emotions. The author classifies these secondary meanings into three categories: physical sensations (such as pleasantness), sensorial sensations (such as visual sensations), and emotional sensations (such as anger and compassion), which are analysed in terms of metonymic, synaesthetic, and metaphoric extensions.

## 7. Lexicography, Lexicology, and Lexical Semantics

This section begins with a discussion of publications in the field of lexicography, and goes on to look at work in lexicology and lexical semantics. In each part, the more general publications related to each sub-field will be discussed first, followed by more specialized publications.

Starting with lexicography, Howard Jackson has edited *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography*, which is an updated and expanded edition of his 2013 work *The Bloomsbury Companion to Lexicography*, published by Bloomsbury. Chapters 1 and 2, by Howard Jackson and Paul Bogaards, respectively, provide an overview of the field of lexicography and a review of dictionary research. After these two free-standing chapters, the book is divided into three parts: Part I is dedicated to ‘Research Methods and Problems’ in the field; Part II looks at ‘Current Research and Issues’; and Part III gives ‘New Directions in Lexicography’. Though the scope of the *Handbook* is not limited to English lexicography, all the contributions in this volume are of potential interest for scholars of English lexicography. As the editor suggests in the introductory chapter, the target audience of the *Handbook* is students of lexicography. In that respect, the last chapter on lexicography-associated ‘Resources’, and then the ‘Glossary of Lexicographic Terms’ and the ‘Annotated Bibliography’ at the end of this volume are extremely useful for students as well as researchers in this discipline.

There are two books and several articles at the interface between lexicography and WE this year. The first is *A Sociolinguistic History of British English Lexicography* by Heming Yong and Jing Peng. As the title indicates, the authors adopt a sociolinguistic perspective to explore over 1,200 years of British English lexicography. After an introductory chapter (pp. 1–9), the main chapters of the book are laid out according to the authors’ segmentation of the development of British English lexicography: the pioneering and foundation-laying period (discussed in chapter 1, pp. 10–30), the period of Latin traditions (chapter 2, pp. 31–51), the prescriptive period (chapter 3, pp. 52–81, and chapter 4, pp. 82–123), the historical period (chapter 5, pp. 124–59), and the descriptive and cognitive period (chapter 6, pp. 160–202). Such historical segmentations, according to the authors, can construct ‘a complete historical trajectory of British English lexicography’ (p. 9). Whereas the above six chapters look at practical issues

about British English lexicography, chapter 7, 'English Lexicography—Accomplishments, Developments and Prospects' (pp. 203–28), presents a more theoretical picture of the twentieth-century English lexicography and predicts that English dictionaries in the twenty-first century will have 'a higher degree of intelligence, contextualization, autonomy and customization' (p. 228). In general, Yong and Peng take readers on a pleasant journey through the domain of English dictionaries. However, since it is hard to be comprehensive in a single volume of only 254 pages, there are a few inevitable omissions of some dictionaries and lexicographical theories.

A second book, also by Heming Yong, explores a broader topic: *English Lexicography from British Tradition to World Englishes*. Each of the monograph's chapters (except for the final chapter) deals with the development of English lexicography in an inner-circle country. Chapter 1 (pp. 1–36) begins with 'British Lexicographical Tradition and the Development of World English Lexicography', dating back to the mid-seventh century. As appears from the range of lexicographical works mentioned, from *The Leiden Glossary* to *OED*, and then on to *CCD*, *LDOCE*, *WordNet*, and so on, English dictionary paradigms have evolved 'from their archetype to prescriptive, historical, descriptive, and then cognitive forms' (p. 3). Chapter 2 (pp. 37–101) looks at 'American English Lexicography and Its Inheritance and Reformation of British Lexicographical Tradition'. The iconic 'Webster' dictionaries and 'War of Dictionaries' are expected topics. In general, American dictionaries, of different types and in different forms, are tremendously affected by profound British traditions, theoretical breakthroughs, and innovative compiling techniques.

Chapter 3 (pp. 103–120) focuses on 'British Lexicographical Tradition and the Development of Australian English Lexicography'. According to Yong, Australian English dictionaries have basically followed 'two paths of development, that is, the Macquarie path and the Oxford path' (p. 115), represented by *The Macquarie Dictionary* and *The Australian National Dictionary*, respectively. These two landmark works, along with many other Australian dictionaries, highlight Australia's national identity as well as its pursuit of cultural independence. The next two chapters delve into the 'British and American Lexicographical Tradition and the Making of Canadian English Dictionaries' (pp. 121–34) and 'British Lexicographical Tradition in the Shaping of New Zealand English Lexicography' (pp. 135–52), respectively. The OUP's involvement and British impact can be found in both the lexicographies of Canadian English and New Zealand English. Whereas Canadian lexicography excels in monolingual dictionaries, New Zealand bilingual lexicography has seen a sustainable development for nearly 200 years.

Then Yong moves in chapter 6 to 'The Extending Influence of British Lexicographical Tradition and the Shaping of South African English Lexicography' (pp. 153–69). As in the foregoing developments, the development of South African lexicography involves the extension of British lexicographical traditions and heritages through OUP's collaboration. South Africa's lexicographical capacities are also attributed to the 'support from DSAE [Dictionary Unit for South African English] and universities and funding agencies', the 'support of national and institutional planning', as well as 'the cultivation and formation of teams with linguistic and lexicographical expertise' (pp. 168–9).

Finally, chapter 7 offers a range of ‘Prospects for the Development of World English Lexicography’ (pp. 171–7), which will definitely ‘assume new characteristics and trends of evolution’ (p. 177). Overall, this book presents six distinct WE lexicographies in a pleasant way. The order of chapters 3 and 4, however, is debatable. To my mind, Australian English lexicography (as discussed in chapter 3) is both geographically and culturally closer to that in New Zealand (chapter 5), while Canadian lexicography (chapter 4) follows much more the practice of American dictionaries and uses more American materials; accordingly, the historical linkage between Canadian and British and American English dictionaries could be given right after chapter 2. The two books reviewed above are limited in scope: both focus on the lexicographies of English varieties in Inner Circle countries. Just as Yong suggests, ‘dictionary making is going on in other parts of the English-speaking world’ (p. 169), and this is assuredly something to look out for in future studies.

Moving to Asia, Danica Salazar’s chapter on ‘Lexicography’ (in Macalinga Borlongan, ed., *Philippine English: Development, Structure, and Sociology of English in the Philippines*, pp. 187–98) introduces the documentation of PhilE vocabulary, either through locally produced English dictionaries or through Philippine contributions to major, internationally renowned English dictionaries. In ‘Word Formation of Chinese English Words: Evidence from the *Chinese English Dictionary*’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 151–68), Melissa Xiaohui Qin and Hongxuan Guo, with data from the *Chinese English Dictionary*, compare different word-formation patterns and thus give an insight into word formation in the Expanding Circle.

Within the domain of EFL, Gong Cheng and Hai Xu, adopting ‘A Construction Grammar Approach’, focus on the ‘Treatment of the *Way*-Construction in English-Chinese Learners’ Dictionaries’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 107–28). The study also pinpoints Chinese EFL learners’ difficulties in their acquisition of the *way*-construction. In ‘Stigmatised Dictionaries Housing a Stigmatised Variety of English’, Alex Baratta focuses on ‘The Use of Korean English Online Dictionaries as a Teaching Tool within the EFL Classroom’ (*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 250–71). Baratta suggests that online dictionaries within classrooms can help students recognize a particular English variety and act as ‘a powerful teaching and learning tool’ (p. 268).

Always a hot topic within EFL is dictionaries and their users; this is reflected in the previous publications and can also be seen from the two studies discussed below. Sven Tarp adopts ‘A Lexicographical Perspective to Intentional and Incidental Learning’. ‘Approaching an Old Question from a New Angle’ (*Lexikos* 32:ii[2022] 203–22), he examines dictionaries that are integrated into e-reading devices, learning apps, and writing assistants. The study suggests that cutting-edge techniques and technologies are required to meet new challenges to lexicography. Bartosz Ptaszniak’s questionnaire-based survey ‘After the Digital Revolution: Dictionary Preferences of English Majors at a European University’ (*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 220–49) reveals that online dictionaries are replacing paper dictionaries except in some specific situations. In addition, dictionary users favour computer-based dictionaries over dictionaries accessed from a smartphone or tablet.

Peng Chen and Cuilian Zhao test ‘The Treatment of Academic Lexical Bundles in Online English Monolingual Learners’ Dictionaries’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 296–319). The authors first extract eighty-five target bundles from the Oxford Corpus of Academic English (OCAE), and then examine these bundles in terms of their coverage, accessibility, and macro- and microstructural presentation in the ‘Big Five’ MLDs and two EAP dictionaries. Juhani Norri investigates twenty-five words’ ‘Temporal Labels and Specifications in Monolingual English Dictionaries’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 397–426). The dictionaries examined are divided into five groups, namely learners’, collegiate, British general-purpose, American general-purpose dictionaries, and the *OED*. It is shown that there are marked differences in labelling policy among different groups and within groups. Junjie Hao, Hai Xu, and Huilian Hu adopt ‘A Multimodal Communicative Approach to the Analysis of Typography in Online English Learner’s Dictionaries’ (*IJL* 35 [2022] 234–60). The authors first compare the presentation of the entry for *panda* in the paperback *CALD* and in the *Cambridge Dictionary Online* to illustrate the differences between print typography and digital typography; they then analyse *panda*’s entry and the ‘Word of the Day’ section in the ‘Big Five’ online English learner’s dictionaries to identify typographic features of online dictionaries. Armine Garibyan, Daria Koroleva, Brigitta Mittmann, and Thomas Herbst identify five different ‘Strategies of Fair Lexicography’ in an attempt to answer the question ‘how present-day dictionaries of English show respect’ (*Lexicographica* 38[2022] 363–88). The authors explore definitions, illustrations, examples, collocations, headwords, labels, and usage notes in several English learners’ dictionaries and the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary (COD)*, and compare them with the data from corpora. Paolo V. DiMuccio-Failla and Laura Giacomini design ‘A Proposed Microstructure for a New Kind of Active Learner’s Dictionary’ (*Lexicographica* 38[2022] 475–99), called *Phrase-Based Active Dictionary*, in an effort to develop a user-friendly dictionary model.

To examine ‘The Effectiveness of LDOCE Definitions for Concrete and Abstract Nouns in Headword- and Picture-Identification Tasks’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 153–75), Mariusz Kamiński, Michael Bilynsky, Elżbieta Szymańska-Czaplak, and Małgorzata Kamińska conduct an experiment with 381 EFL learners in Ukraine and Poland. The findings suggest that *LDOCE*’s simplified definitions are significantly more successful in the identification tasks than the unsimplified definitions from *Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary (MWC)*, and slightly more useful than the definitions written in the learners’ mother tongue. Also using *LDOCE*, Sukru Nural, Hilary Nesi, and Tuna Cakar focus on the effect of ‘Warning Notes in a Learner’s Dictionary’ in ‘A Study of the Effectiveness of Different Formats’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 449–67) and notice some inconsistencies in the use of various typographical enhancements.

Dictionary users’ look-up behaviour is discussed in two papers. In ‘Who Is Sharpest at Looking Up *Sharp*? Comparing Two Parallel Groups of Dictionary Users’ (*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 368–91) by Marjeta Vrbinc, Donna M.T.Cr. Farina, and Alenka Vrbinc, users are observed and examined for their dictionary look-up behaviours. The results show that the dictionary-using proficiency and performance of two study groups (English majors vs. non-English majors) differ significantly. Yuzhen Chen investigates ‘The Effect of Learning Conditions on Collocation Gains: A Case Study of Task-Based Dictionary Use Instruction’

(*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 1–30). In addition to Chinese EFL learners' task performance, Chen's study also looks at the whole process of dictionary use, in which the users are given feedback on a task and asked to rectify their wrong answers.

Three articles on bilingual dictionaries are also reviewed here. 'Exploring the Use of an Online Bilingual Dictionary in EFL Writing' (*IJL* 35[2022] 468–90), Yuzhen Chen and Suping Liu find a contradiction between the use and usefulness of Bing.dict, a popular online bilingual dictionary in China. Qian Li and Sven Tarp analyse the 'Differentiated Treatment of Cultural Items in Lexicographical Products: A Necessary Adaptation to the Digital Environment' (*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 90–117). The authors focus on the lexicographical treatment of Chinese cultural objects; specifically, they consider ten musical instruments in five Chinese–English dictionaries and spot some challenges facing lexicographers in the 'media convergence' age (p. 105). Megan Hall and Phillip Louw investigate 'The Perceived Impacts of a Bilingual Learner's Dictionary' (*IJL* 35[2022] 273–95) on teachers and pupils. The results show that a bilingual learner's dictionary has a broader impact in the South African education system.

Let us now move on to some works on well-established and well-known dictionaries, but offering new approaches, new solutions, or new prospects. Two studies by Manfred Markus focus on *EDD Online*. The first article, 'Wright about Wight: A Dialect Glossary of the Isle of Wight Based on *EDD Online*' (*JLG* 10[2022] 76–86), examines *EDD*'s practicalities when creating a county glossary, using the Isle of Wight as a test case. In another study, 'A Critical Assessment of English Dialect Feature Catalogues: Towards a Dialectometrical Evaluation of the *English Dialect Dictionary Online*' (*Lingua* 279[2022] 1–18), *EDD*'s dialectometrical approaches and implications are revealed. Based on 'Derwent Coleridge's "Rough Notes": A Newly Discovered Manuscript from the Formative Years of the *Oxford English Dictionary*' (*DJDSNA* 43:ii[2022] 1–53), John Considine and Peter Gilliver reveal that Derwent Coleridge, Herbert Coleridge's uncle, played an important role in the *New English Dictionary* project (later the *OED*). David Micklethwait compares two different versions of *Webster's Improved Dictionary of the English Language* in terms of the mention and the omission of 'Thomas Heber Orr, the Evaporating Editor' (*DJDSNA* 43:ii[2022] 145–66), which were decided by the publisher and printer, William Mackenzie. Michael Robertson proposes 'New Solutions for Words in Thomas Speght's Chaucer Glossaries' (*DJDSNA* 43:ii[2022] 55–93), tracing seventeen 'unidentified' words. The study suggests that 'the availability of digital text databases ... and of online editions of historical dictionaries is now providing novel ways of solving lexicographic cruxes, expediting the work of editors and lexicographers and extending its range' (p. 85). Rui Li, Chun Zhang, and Hai Xu work on 'A Genealogical Study of Kuang Qizhao's *An English and Chinese Lexicon* (1868)' (*IJL* 35[2022] 491–508), the first English and Chinese dictionary for Chinese learners. Via three case studies, the authors identify the acknowledged and unacknowledged sources that influenced Kuang's compilation.

Articles exploring new approaches to the field of children's lexicography or juvenile lexicography feature strongly this year, due largely to a special issue of *DJDSNA* (43:i[2022]), guest-edited by Susan Rennie, which includes six articles on the topic of 'Children's Dictionaries'. The first three contributions present insiders' views of children's dictionary publishing. In 'Dictionaries to Grow Up



With: An Interview with Vineeta Gupta' (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 13–31), Vineeta Gupta tells Susan Rennie about the circuitous route to her career in children's dictionaries, in which she oversaw the reading programme, created the Oxford Children's Corpus, and published beautiful dictionaries like the *Oxford Roald Dahl Dictionary* and the *Illustrated Shakespeare Dictionary*. Victoria Neufeldt recounts the stories behind 'Writing Children's Dictionaries' via 'A Personal Adventure' (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 33–53). She suggests that although methodology in lexicography has changed in many ways, 'the essence of the discipline has not changed' (p. 34). Orin Hargraves recalls his 'Ten Years with the *Scholastic Children's Dictionary*' (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 55–76), detailing the nuts and bolts of the project's production cycle.

In 'From *Badger* to *Bubble*: Oxford Children's Dictionaries and the Oxford Children's Language Corpus' (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 77–107), Nilanjana Banerji holds *badger* up as an example to illustrate the difference between children's and adults' dictionaries. Banerji also mentions the creation of the Oxford Children's Corpus and the advent of innovative methodologies; she concludes with some suggestions on the digital future of children's lexicography. Religious didacticism or religious education in early monolingual children's dictionaries is examined by Sarah Hoem Iversen in 'Teaching Children "Their Duty to God and Man": Religion and Roman Catholicism in English Nineteenth-Century Children's Dictionaries' (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 109–41).

Also in this special issue are two reports on recent or forthcoming dictionary projects and two articles on children's dictionaries in languages other than English. All these works are encouraging the development of children's lexicography. It is Susan Rennie's expectation in the introduction to this issue (*DJDSNA* 43:i[2022] 1–12) that the task of making children's dictionaries will endure and lexicographers will continue 'to lead their young readers "on to ripper knowledge, with delight"' (p. 10).

In addition to the articles in this special issue, Dan Zhao and Hai Xu's study aims at 'Improving the Compilation of English-Chinese Children's Dictionaries' from 'A Children's Cognitive Perspective' (*Lexikos* 32[2022] 49–65). According to the authors, several aspects can be improved: the inclusion of headwords should be based on corpus evidence; appropriate pictorial illustrations can help children understand the meaning of headwords; example sentences should match children's cognitive abilities.

Besides the studies on children's dictionaries, researchers have paid much attention to LSP lexicography this year. In their investigation of 'The Translation Stage in LSP Lexicography', Marina Katić and Predrag Novakov develop 'A Mixed Translation Model for LSP Bilingual Dictionary Terms' (*IJL* 35[2022] 427–48), composed of three phases that help in compiling LSP bilingual dictionaries. Milica Vuković-Stamatović and Branka Živković's article discusses 'Corpus-Based Headword Selection Procedures for LSP Word Lists and LSP Dictionaries' (*Lexikos* 32:i[2022] 141–61); the appendix also includes a detailed list of recent LSP word lists. In the field of law, Dennis Baron's article 'Look It Up in Your *Funk & Wagnalls*: How Courts Define the Words of the Law' (*DJDSNA* 43:ii[2022] 95–144) shows that judges may either affirm or reject dictionary evidence in some cases. Exploring the topic of translation-oriented lexicography in 'Toward the Specialization of Language Resources for Translators:

A Bilingual Frame-Based Dictionary of Road Traffic and Transportation' (*DJDSNA* 43:ii[2022] 167–96), Akbar Hesabi and Alireza Amraee report on a bilingual lexicographical resource called TransLex and reveal that the three basic components of this project are a bilingual corpus, semantic networks, and a user interface.

Particularly interesting are three books that bring individual lexicographers and dictionary makers to the fore. To begin with, a major work from 2022 is John Considine's *Sixteenth-Century English Dictionaries*, the very first volume in the OUP's trilogy *Dictionaries in the English-Speaking World, 1500–1800*. Although, as the book title indicates, the lexicographical works and traditions covered are mainly from the sixteenth century, those from the fifteenth century and even earlier periods are inevitably mentioned as well. Overall, this volume is not only about dictionaries of a certain century, but about the people who were involved in the process of making these dictionaries. Considine suggests that 'exploring those human experiences must be at the heart of the history of lexicography' (p. 4). A chapter-by-chapter book review by Ai Zhong has been published elsewhere (*Lexikos* 33:i[2023] 125–30) and will thus not be repeated here.

Another publication that tells a story about 'people' is *The Oxford Handbook of Samuel Johnson*, edited by Jack Lynch. This wide-ranging collection explores the many facets of Johnson's life and his best-known works. It is not surprising that his *Dictionary of the English Language* appears so frequently in nearly all the *Handbook's* chapters. As the editor admits at the very beginning of the book, 'The *Dictionary* alone is so large' (p. 1); besides, Johnson's definitions are widely used throughout the book.

Michael Adams presents a critical / historical edition of a classic work of practical lexicography and metalexicography, *Problems in Lexicography*. The original publication was edited by Fred W. Householder and Sol Saporta, and published in 1962, subsequent to the Indiana University Conference on Lexicography in 1960. Adams provides an introduction and an index to the new edition, which were missing in the original volume. Particularly in Adams's introduction, a fuller picture of the conference, the book, and the personnel are given. In this way, the new edition 'extends the life of [*Problems in Lexicography*] into the future' (p. 3).

Several publications this year cross the borders of corpus linguistics, lexicography, and lexicology. To start with, Esra M. Abdelzaher carries out 'An Investigation of Corpus Contributions to Lexicographic Challenges over the Past Ten Years' (*Lexikos* 32[2022] 162–79). Twenty-five articles published from 2012 to 2021 are examined in this qualitative synthesis; an important observation stemming from these articles is that most dictionaries 'benefit from corpus tools at the macro and microstructure levels' (p. 173).

Two handbooks to be mentioned here are *The Routledge Handbook of Corpus Linguistics*, second edition (edited by Anne O'Keeffe and Michael J. McCarthy) and *The Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics*, second edition (edited by Ruslan Mitkov), both containing chapters that can provide readers with lexical and lexicographical insights into corpus and computational linguistics. Chapter 14 in the *Routledge Handbook*, by David Oakey, addresses the question 'What Can a Corpus Tell us About Lexis?' (pp. 185–203). Oakey presents a

brief overview of the various uses of corpus linguistic approaches to language study; these include calculating word frequency, learning about a word's lexical environment on the basis of concordance lines, examining a word's collocations, and probing a word's metaphorical meaning. Geraint Rees in chapter 27 advocates 'Using Corpora to Write Dictionaries' (pp. 385–404). In addition to introducing the characteristics of various types of corpora and corpus tools for dictionary-making, he also predicts a promising future for 'ubiquitous lexicography', 'where dictionaries and corpus data are seamlessly integrated with other information tools' (p. 401).

Two chapters in the *Oxford Handbook* are contributed by Patrick Hanks. In chapter 3 on 'Lexis' (pp. 49–73), Hanks summarizes a range of theoretical contributions by several cognitive and computational linguists, from Leibniz to Sinclair, who are 'in the same boat' (p. 55). Later, in chapter 19 'Lexicography' (pp. 473–93), Hanks provides a brief introduction to the revolution in dictionary-making. With respect to the principles he formulates and the examples he provides, this chapter is similar in scope to his chapter on 'English Dictionaries and Corpus Linguistics' in *The Cambridge Companion to English Dictionaries* (reviewed in *YWES* 101[2022] 47). Finally, the annotative section on further reading and related resources in both chapters is hugely useful.

Moving on to research on lexicographic neology and neological lexicography, Annette Klosa-Kückelhaus and Ilan Kernerman have edited a volume on *Lexicography of Coronavirus-Related Neologisms*, with thirteen papers representing Coronavirus-driven neologisms for ten languages. Most relevant for this review is Danica Salazar and Kate Wild's chapter on 'The *Oxford English Dictionary* and the language of Covid-19' (pp. 11–26), which unveils how *OED* editors used their in-house corpora and other text databases to monitor the development of new words and senses during the pandemic. The authors also point out that a key feature of the pandemic-related language is 'the way that it has introduced scientific terms into general discourse' (p. 20), with *coronavirus*, *reproduction number*, and *community transmission* being notable examples.

As always, several contributions on etymology and word histories appeared this year. Keith Briggs finds an earlier use of 'The Expression to *Fanny About*' (*N&Q* 69[2022] 48) in the publication of Suffolk writer Edward Fitzgerald, whereby Fitzgerald's expression itself is probably from the verb 'to fan'. Di Lu proposes that 'Earlier Evidence on the Use of the Terms "Mycology", "Mycologist", and "Mycological"' (*N&Q* 69[2022] 39–41) should be attributed to the English mycologist and historian Geoffrey C. Ainsworth, not Miles J. Berkeley. William Sayers makes several contributions to etymological studies. In 'Terms of Disarray: The Etymologies of *Harum-Scarum*, *Helter-Skelter*, and *Pell-Mell*' (*ANQ* 35[2022] 9–11), Sayers finds that the origins of these phrases may come from the context of military troop formations, but awareness of this early context was lost over time. Similarly, in 'The Chromatics of the Blues' (*ANQ* 35[2022] 89–93), Sayers suggests that there is a lack of awareness of 'the complex linguistic DNA' (p. 92) inherent in the 'blue expressions'. In another two pieces, '*Honky-Tonk*: Lexicogenesis and Etymology' (*ANQ* 35[2022] 12–5) and 'Public Cries in the Medieval Languages of Britain: *Haro! Havoc!*' (*ANQ* 35[2022] 98–101), Sayers pays particular attention to the etymology and early history of the compound *honky-tonk* and of the word *havoc*.

Natalia Nowakowska traces the problematic term ‘dynasty’ in the article ‘What’s in a Word? The Etymology and Historiography of Dynasty—Renaissance Europe and Beyond’ (*GlobIntHist* 7[2022] 453–74). The study involves four steps: exploring the word’s etymological shift in historical dictionaries, analysing the word’s appearance in early modern printed books, using the Jagiellonian dynasty as a case study to tackle linguistic pitfalls, and pondering on the implications for writing the histories beyond Europe. In ‘(En)Gendering the Word “Midwife”: Semantics, Etymology and Orientations’ (*JGenS* 31[2022] 560–72), John Pendleton examines multiple meanings of the gendered word ‘midwife’ and discusses the long-existing debates around gender in midwifery. Marco Condorelli carries out a chronological and lexical analysis of ‘The Standardisation of Etymological Spelling’ in his monograph *Standardising English Spelling: The Role of Printing in Sixteenth and Seventeenth-Century Graphemic Developments* (pp. 171–91). Condorelli looks at several examples of epenthetic graphemes such as <aun>, <ph>, <er>, and <ar>, which illustrate the etymologized developments that occurred in the EModE vocabulary, and explores a range of factors affecting affected the standardization of etymological spelling in EModE.

Turning to studies of word meaning, Ray Jackendoff’s chapter on ‘Lexical Semantics’ (in Anna Papafragou, John C. Trueswell, and Lila R. Gleitman, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of the Mental Lexicon*, pp. 126–50) attempts to develop a theory of lexical semantics that is, in Jackendoff’s own words, ‘expressive enough to account for a significant range of phenomena’ (p. 149). Jackendoff lists eight desiderata for a theory of lexical semantics and then selectively sketches how several semantic theories meet these desiderata; he also sets out several prominent components that are related to the character of lexical meaning.

Approaches to the study of words that are semantically or thematically related may vary, but dictionaries and corpora always play a part, as demonstrated in the following articles. Using a corpus-based approach, Antonio San Martín presents ‘A Flexible Approach to Terminological Definitions: Representing Thematic Variation’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 53–74) and takes the term *chlorine* as an example. San Martín also reveals that this approach is time-consuming and the resulting definitions are usually longer than normal ones. Based on the theoretical framework within the *Explanatory Combinatorial Dictionary*, Lidija Iordanskaja and Igor Mel’čuk’s research is concerned with ‘Names of Feelings in the Dictionary’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 20–52). The authors distinguish four major classes of ‘feeling2’ names (the semanteme ‘feeling2’ is used for defining psyche-induced feelings in this paper) and present a general schema of feeling2 lexeme definitions. Sheryl Prentice, Paul Rayson, Jo Knight, Mahmoud El-Haj, and Solly Elstein put forward ‘A Domain-Based Approach to Semantic Lexicon Expansion’ (*IJL* 35[2022] 364–77), in order to identify under-represented areas within the lexicon of UCREL’s (University Centre for Computer Corpus Research on Language) Semantic Analysis System (USAS).

It would have been extremely unusual for this review to include no research on lexical borrowing. I could have discussed this work somewhere earlier in this section, but I decided to end with the impressive two-volume *Cambridge Handbook of Language Contact*, edited by Salikoko Mufwene and Anna María

Escobar. With over 1,400 pages, this Cambridge *Handbook* can make up for the scarcity of publications on language contact this year. The topics covered are geographically and linguistically broad, but there are several helpful chapters such as ‘Language Contact and Historical Linguistics’ (chapter 2) and ‘French and English in Contact in North America’ (chapter 16) in volume 1, as well as ‘Codeswitching and Translanguaging’ (chapter 4) and ‘Contact between English and Norman in the Channel Islands’ (chapter 24) in volume 2. Furthermore, examples of the contact between English and other languages can be found in numerous places throughout the two volumes.

## 8. Onomastics

Publications on the study of names in 2022 continue to cross a variety of subject boundaries and geographical contexts. Several titles from 2021 are also discussed here as it was not possible to address all of these in the previous issue due to various disruptions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. While the selection of contributions addressed here is limited to work relevant to scholarship of the English language, there remains an inevitable need to record additional research furthering the advancement of onomastics generally. For the 2022 volume, *Onoma*’s theme was ‘West Slavonic Onomastics’, the point of focus of each article having relevance to scholars of English pursuing related topics, at least at the theoretical level. For example, the piece by Halszka Górný, ‘Anthroponomastic research in Poland—Development, Achievements, Perspectives’ (*Onoma* 57[2022] 15–31) provides a very useful point of comparison for any scholar of surnames looking for a wider perspective on the subject globally, as well as inviting the opportunity for international collaboration.

Of particular importance to literary onomastics is Grant W. Smith’s *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare’s Comedies* [2021]. Each chapter considers a distinct play, examining it from the theoretical position that literary names are *symbols*, referring simultaneously to ‘multiple referents’ (p. xvi). Readers are directed to Adina Chirilă’s review, which recognizes Grant’s contribution to literary criticism, semiotics, and onomastics (*Onoma* 57[2022] 321–5). Literary onomastics also provides the theme of the fourth issues of *Names: A Journal of Onomastics* [2022], which looks specifically at the uses of names in children’s literature, considering examples drawn from multiple languages and cultures.

Allison Dollimore and Peter Jordan’s edited volume, *Place Names and Migration: Proceedings of the Symposium in Vienna, 6–8 November 2019* [2021], reports on the papers at this event, made possible by the joint efforts of several organizations including the Austrian Board of Geographical Names (AKO) and the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). For scholars of the English language, attention is drawn here to the paper by Philip Matthews, ‘The Consequences of British Colonization for Geonames in New Zealand’ (pp. 135–53), which explores the origins, evolution, and contestation of place-names used by indigenous Māori and invading British colonizers. The other seventeen papers in the volume discuss toponymic examples in contexts including Asia, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East.

For a further discussion, readers are directed to Helen Kerfoot's review (*Onoma* 57[2022] 317–21).

Oliviu Felecan and Alina Bugheșiu's compendious volume, *Names and Naming: Multicultural Aspects* [2021], contains thirty chapters organized into two parts. The first takes as its theme 'Naming Policies, Trends and Practices in the Context of Multiculturalism', and the second 'Naming as a Form of Identity Construction in Multicultural Societies', with considerable thematic and contextual overlap between the two. Subjects addressed in the volume include anthroponyms, commercial names, literary names, naming policies, postcolonial naming, religious names, street names, and toponyms. Geographically, the papers look at data from locations including Czechia, Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Nigeria, Poland, Romania, Russia, Scandinavia, Spain, South Africa, the United States, and Zimbabwe. The chapters of most direct relevance to English onomastics are therefore those more focused on English-speaking or English-influenced countries, though every chapter contributes to onomastics, encouraging comparative study of naming practices wherever cultural and sociolinguistic boundaries are encountered. In the introduction, the editors provide a useful summary of previous works on multiculturalism, and underline that the chapters have not been written to any specific 'template' but are intentionally diverse, illustrating the 'methodological plurality of their perspectives' (p. 4).

At the risk of doing some disservice to the fascinating array of discussions in the volume, which makes an important contribution to the global understanding of critical socio-onomastics and the role of names in place-making, claiming, and reclaiming, attention is drawn below to those chapters likely to be of most direct relevance to the study of the English language. In chapter 2, 'Multicultural Aspects of Names and Naming in the United States' (pp. 7–26), Frank Nuessel examines anthroponymic practices, looking particularly at immigrant populations and noting changes in naming trends over time. In chapter 3, 'Hamburguesas and Enchiritos: How Multicultural Are American Fast-Food Names?' (pp. 27–39), Laurel Sutton reviews the history of commercial names, including some of the policies applied to naming products, and methods by which names are determined to appeal to target markets. Justyna B. Walkowiak provides a summary of numerous contexts where names were altered or new rules imposed for political reasons, and where toponymy practices are controversial or contested. Her chapter, 'Policy of Name and Naming: Multicultural Aspects' (pp. 41–56), the fourth in the volume, considers numerous European examples and includes a brief discussion on English-language street signage practices in Cornwall, London, and Ireland (p. 49). Eugen Schochenmaier's comparative study in chapter 9, 'Multicultural Patronymic Landscapes of Naming in Russia, France, Germany, Great Britain and Romania' (pp. 133–48), reveals some interesting cross-cultural patterns, including the finding that surnames derived from first names dominate in all contexts apart from Germany, where occupational terms are most frequent. In chapter 15, 'Multicultural Aspects of Name and Naming in a Postcolonial World' (pp. 227–41), Marie A. Rieger examines anthroponyms in Tanzania, revealing the interplay of names of Arabic, European, and African derivation. Chapter 16 continues the postcolonial theme. In 'Onomastic Multiculturalism: Anthroponymy and Toponymy in South Africa' (pp. 243–60), Bertie Neethling reviews local practices and discusses recent

controversies over the use of eponyms in the names of South African airports. The final two chapters of the volume look at literary onomastic practices. In chapter 29, Alleen Pace Nilsen and Don L.F. Nilsen explore 'Multicultural Aspects of Names and Naming in American Literature' (pp. 455–66), and in chapter 30, Grant W. Smith considers 'Multiculturalism in Shakespeare's Names' (pp. 467–82).

A significant but also very poignant contribution to medieval onomastics for 2022 is *Names, Texts and Landscapes in the Middle Ages: A Memorial Volume for Duncan Probert*, by Steven Bassett and Alison J. Spedding. The book is divided into two parts, the first comprising four chapters and three appendices by Probert, their publication made possible by the dedicated work of the editors. Great care has been taken to acknowledge where significant additions have been necessary to bring the papers to completion; where paragraphs have been added to some of the pieces, these are clearly marked, inset within square brackets (e.g. pp. 93–7). The second part of the book consists of a collection of fourteen chapters on subjects closely related to Probert's fields, written specially for the volume by academic colleagues who knew him personally. A bibliography of his publications is provided as an appendix. Part I begins with 'The Identification of the Anglo-Saxon Hunting Lodge at *Bicanleag*' (pp. 1–20), edited by Bassett, which reviews the locations offered to date in extant scholarship for a name recorded in four charters as the location of a West Saxon royal council meeting in 904. Through careful examination of the textual and geographical evidence, Probert identifies the village of Bickleigh near Silverton in Devon as the most likely candidate, thus adding this location to the notably short list of known rural sites for royal meetings in the south-west during the Anglo-Saxon period. The second contribution, edited by Alison J. Spedding, brings together a collection of research papers on 'Exeter's Guildship and Manumission Records' (pp. 21–38), originally presented by Probert at conferences during the period 2003–12. Significantly, these records preserve insights into the names and transactions of nearly 900 peasant farmers and burgesses during the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when Norman rule was being established. The following piece, 'Manumissions: Performance and Practicalities' (pp. 39–60), also edited by Spedding, forms a companion to the last, although additionally covering evidence beyond Exeter. Both will be of particular interest to historians of slavery in Anglo-Saxon England, the onomastic evidence often helping to identify the social and family relationships of those freed. The fourth contribution required greater intervention to prepare it for publication as the emergent paper was left 'significantly incomplete' (p. 61). In 'Defending the Endowment: The Strategies of Bishop Leofric at Exeter (1050–72)' (pp. 61–97), Probert, with Spedding, examines the inventories compiled by Leofric against the historical evidence for the episcopal estates to evaluate the bishop's achievements. Details of the records for Ide, Marshall, Newton, Norton, Stoke, and others further afield are examined closely, the authors concluding that at times the inventory is 'economical with the truth' to enhance the bishop's status (p. 96). Overall, the outcome seems mixed, with several holdings lost during Leofric's tenure, although the diocese of Exeter successfully continued. The three appendices included at the end of Part I cover 'Texts Added to the Exeter Gospels and the Leofric Missal' (pp. 98–108), a very useful 'Map of Places Mentioned in the

Exeter Texts' (p. 109), and the 'Frequencies and Derivations of the Personal Names in the Exeter Gild List' (pp. 110–11).

The first contribution to Part II is by John Baker and considers 'Brittonic Influence on the Place-Names of Stottesdon Hundred, Shropshire' (pp. 112–22). Oliver Padel reviews and updates the definition of 'Brittonic *lann* in Place-Names' (pp. 123–50), refining the definition as 'site of a Christian Community'. Steven Bassett examines 'The Anglo-Saxon Minster at Bishop's Cleeve (Gloucestershire) and Its Lands' (pp. 151–68), while Ann Williams looks closely at 'Names, Status and Service in the Will of Wynflæd (S 1539)' (pp. 169–86). Ryan Lavelle provides 'A West Country Perspective on the Anglo-Norman Peace Treaty of 991' (pp. 187–205). Richard Coates offers 'A History of Cheddar' (pp. 206–32), and Richard Holt sheds new light on 'The Origins of Beccles' (pp. 233–60). David N. Parsons explores 'Domesday Place-Names and the Administration of West Mercia' (pp. 261–86), while David Roffe considers 'The Domesday Lawmen' (pp. 287–308). John Insley contributes 'Some English Linguistic and Onomastic Contexts and Contacts' (pp. 309–19). Chris Callow gives a comprehensive review of 'The Study of Icelandic Place-Names' (pp. 320–41), noting that this subject has yet to have a focused volume devoted solely to it. Reflecting on examples drawn from his extensive research on family names, Peter McClure contributes 'The English Surname Detective: Recent Encounters with Phantoms, Doppelgänger, Shape Changers, Impostors and Victims of Mistaken Identity' (pp. 342–63). Continuing with anthroponymy is Harry Parkin's chapter, 'Hereditary Surname Establishment in the Gloucestershire Cotswolds: A Diachronic Analysis' (pp. 364–84). The final chapter, by Spedding, analyses 'The Bequest of Real Property in a Time of Pestilence: William Boyvile, the de Derby Wills and the Procedures of the Hustings Court' (pp. 385–400).

Odonyms (or *hodonyms*, as the International Council of Onomastic Sciences would prefer these are termed) feature heavily in *The Language of the English Street Sign* by Vivian Cook. This book looks at the methods by which signs are constructed in England, taking account of both the representation of language, including fonts, styles, and punctuation, as well as the materials used to construct them. Although not discussing *onomastics* specifically (the word does not appear in the volume), the book draws on linguistic landscape research and provides some very interesting observations, carefully underpinned by extant scholarship. The use of Latin in signage, for example, is a reminder of the symbolic values and prestige still attached to that language in modern perceptions. An artistic project in 2003 played with this idea in the signage at Newcastle station, where even the 'no smoking' signs were translated into Latin (p. 167). Cook takes a consciously descriptive approach (p. 84), and presents the book as an introduction to the 'interdisciplinary field of street sign research' (p. 170).

George F. Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* (originally published in 1946) also continues to be reprinted by Birlinn, most recently in 2022 under their 'Origin' imprint. Much of that work has been superseded by subsequent scholarship, most comprehensively by the relevant entries of *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland* [2016], edited by Patrick Hanks, Richard Coates, and Peter McClure. The full four-volume set of the latter remains expensive, at £440, and its excellent (paywalled) website with its detailed variant



name spellings remains difficult of access to those unattached to subscribing libraries. 2021 saw the publication of two single volumes on the anthroponymy of the United Kingdom and Ireland, with *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain* (edited by Harry Parkin) providing a one-volume compact alternative to its four-volume parent, and *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Ireland*, by Kay Muhr and Liam Ó hAisibéil, providing coverage of names in Northern Ireland and the Republic. The single volume on British names is more affordable, at £87, and succeeds in condensing the key findings of the analysis, covering around 43,500 entries of the original 46,000-plus. That said, the loss of the historical spellings, which makes this possible, also renders the resource much less useful to the etymologist; as John Insley notes in his detailed review (*Anglia* 141:i[2023] 141–5), without the spelling evidence, name origins ‘have to be taken on trust’ (p. 141).

Focusing on naming practices in Hungary, Valéria Tóth’s *Personal Names in a Medieval Context* will be of interest to scholars of anthroponymy more generally, particularly in its discussions of structures common to name-formation processes across cultures. Following the frameworks of functional linguistics, Tóth emphasizes the advantages of cognitive analyses of name-bestowal and the importance of the wider social context in which names are created. By focusing on name function, the researcher may be able to come up with more meaningful conclusions than conjectural understandings of unknowable motives, which are a particular hazard in historical research where names have little context. Tóth usefully sets out her full theoretical position in the first section of the book, before applying it to names in medieval Hungary. Section 1.2, ‘Personal Naming Practices and Personal Name Usage from the Perspective of Name Theory’ (pp. 31–76), and section 1.3, ‘The Socio-Onomastic Value of Structures Denoting Persons in Sources’ (pp. 77–112), are relevant to all languages.

Anthroponymy is also the focus of I.M. Nick’s article, ‘In the Name of Freedom: A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of Personal Names Recorded in Fugitive Slave Advertisements Published in New York and New Jersey 18th Century Newspapers’ (*Names* 70:iii[2022] 12–23). Examining a collection of 150 names, Nick finds numerous patterns in the data, such as the higher level of uniqueness of female names, and the lack of pejorative names, although caveating the latter finding as a possible consequence of the formal publication context. In ‘Using Onomastics to Inform Diversity Initiatives: Race, Gender, and Names in Academic Radiology in Canada’ (*Names* 70:iii[2022] 39–50), Sohrab Towfighi, Adrian Marcuzzi, Salman Masood, Mohsin Yakub, Jessica B. Robbins, and Faisal Khosa describe using the NamSor artificial intelligence software (Carsenat, Elian. 2020. *NamSor Applied Onomastics*. <https://www.namsor.com>) to interrogate over 1,700 names by gender and nationality. With some caveats to the precision of the methodology, the authors conclude that the significant differences in representation of minoritized groups identified by the study echo the patterns previously observed in data relating to admissions to medical schools. Identity on the internet provides a locus for Lasse Hämäläinen’s paper, ‘From Bonehead to @realDonaldTrump: A Review of Studies on Online Usernames’ (*Names* 70:ii[2022] 35–53). The article reviews extant research on this topic, noting themes such as the use of usernames that avoid the identification of the

user as a member of a minoritized group, which point towards further applications of socio-onomastics as a means of understanding discrimination.

Also of contemporary sociolinguistic interest is the paper by Halyna Maksyuk on ‘Language and War in Ukraine: Unofficial Names in the Socio-Group “Ukrainian Military” as a Marker of Interpersonal Communication’ (*Onoma* 57 [2022] 197–213). Maksyuk analyses 500 call signs of combatants in the war of 2014–22, i.e. prior to the invasion on 24 February 2022, the evidence confirming that the nominative tradition for Ukrainian call signs continues, with extant personal names and nicknames ‘transonymised’ (p. 206) for the battlefield. In contrast, Russian combatants’ call signs are more impersonal and are often derived from terms from thematic categories such as chemicals, weapons, and cities.

Colonial naming and its aftermath is central to *Naming and Othering in Africa: Imagining Supremacy and Inferiority through Language*, by Sambulo Ndlovu, whose analysis draws heavily on examples from Zimbabwe. By taking ‘othering’ as the focal point of the monograph, Ndlovu presents readers with a fresh and sustained approach to already familiar ideas of globalization and onomastic dominance. Any critical onomasticians would do well to pay close attention to the theoretical position adopted here, and Ndlovu’s inclusion of chapters that discuss the othering of women, the disabled, and other groups facing global discrimination bring contemporary practices under special scrutiny. The book also draws attention to the problematic use of terms such as ‘First World’ and ‘Third World’ that act to normalize and entrench polarized power structures and economic relationships (p. 201). There are some quirks to the use of ‘name’, which Ndlovu applies to words and phrases which would not normally be considered onomastic items, as Adrian Koopman notes in his review, which itself provides a more detailed assessment of the text (*Onoma* 57[2022] 331–8: 336).

Although not designed with a thematic focus on onomastics, *Language, Policy and Territory: A Festschrift for Colin H. Williams*, edited by Wilson McLeod, Robert Dunbar, Kathryn Jones, and John Walsh, includes a number of papers that relate to linguistic politics and will be of interest to critical onomasticians. Here attention is drawn to Eleri Hedd James’s chapter, ‘Signs of the Times: Onomastics and Language Policy in Wales’ (pp. 181–201), which considers tensions between the English and Welsh languages. While Wales naturally takes centre stage throughout the volume, specific chapters also address minoritized and contested languages in other European and global contexts.

The papers contained in the fortieth volume of *Nomina* [2019–21], and for the fifty-third issue of the *JEPNS* [2021], both published in 2022, chiefly explore name origins in the tradition of cultural historical onomastics. In ‘Putting Northumberland Names on the Map: Insights from the Ordnance Survey Name Books’ (*Nomina* 40[2021] 1–28), Diana Whaley reviews the processes by which these English maps were created and the ways in which their rich resources can shed light on names both locally and nationally. The north of England also forms the focal point for Angus Winchester’s ‘Field-Names and Agrarian History: Reflections from Cumbria’ (*JEPNS* 53[2021] 26–42), originally delivered as the English Place-Name Society Annual Lecture in 2021. The paper explores the connections between medieval farming methods and Lake District names. In ‘Place-Names, Languages and Identity on the Anglo-Scottish Border’ (*Nomina* 40[2021] 75–97), Carole Hough explores the rich anthroponymic resources

of the REELS project (Recovering the Earliest English Language in Scotland: Evidence from Place-Names). She demonstrates that by reading the data in REELS against two important databases, the Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England (PASE) and People of Medieval Scotland (PoMS), new conclusions can be drawn regarding uses and chronologies of established anthroponyms. In ‘Some More Scandinavian Elements in Suffolk’ (*JEPNS* 53[2021] 72–28), Keith Briggs considers a fascinating group of compounds formed entirely from Old Norse elements that may point towards the hitherto unrecognized presence of Scandinavian settlers in the county.

Individual place-names are the focus for several papers. Keith Bailey reconsiders the Old English contribution to the etymology of Putney in London in ‘Putney: *hȳð*, *lēah*, or Both?’ (*JEPNS* 53[2021] 65–71). John Freeman explores new etymological explanations in ‘Canon and King’s Pyon and Pyon Wood, Herefordshire: Pre-English Hill-Names?’ with additional examination of the element *\*peon* in Old English records (*JEPNS* 53[2021] 5–25). Paul Everson considers the implications of equating a lost name found only in charter records with Partney in East Lindsey, Lincolnshire, in ‘The Mercian Connection? Archbishop Æthelheard and *Pectanege*’ (*Nomina* 40[2021] 99–115). Although unable to definitively prove the link, Everson presents an interesting case which further research may later confirm; if correct, Partney may have briefly been the seat of a medieval archbishop of Canterbury.

Moving further afield, Jan Tent presents ‘A Namescape of the British Antarctic Territory’, looking at the distinctive patterns of naming that characterize this onomastically interesting location which before colonization was ‘linguistically uninhabited’ (*JEPNS* 53[2021] 43–64). Applying the Australian National Placenames Survey’s Toponym Typology [2020], the majority of place-names are identified as eponymous, with notably fewer descriptive names than would ordinarily occur in regions with indigenous peoples and autochthonous names. In ‘“Missouree Was Always Out of Step with Missourah”: Sociolinguistic Variants as Moral Toponyms’ (*Names* 70:iii[2022] 24–38), Daniel Duncan argues that cultural geographies and values are indexed through the use of different phonological forms of names. In the case of the US state Missouri, the ‘Missouree’ pronunciation is associated with an urban and positive geography, whereas ‘Missourah’ is associated with a rural geography and typically has more negative connotations.

Onomastic theories and technologies proving increasingly useful for onomastic investigation are a focal point for several articles. The article by Richard Coates, ‘Two Terminological Suggestions: *Dionym(y)* and *Nominabilia*’ (*Onoma* 57 [2022] 217–26), will be of relevance to readers interested in the challenges and strategies for prescribing onomastic terminology, notably through the List of Key Onomastic Terms curated by the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS). Readers may also be interested in the application of corpus-assisted onomastics (CAO) demonstrated by Jarmo Harri Jantunen, Terhi Ainiala, Salla Jokela, and Jenny Tarvainen in ‘Mapping Digital Discourses of the Capital Region of Finland: Combining Onomastics, CADS, and GIS’ (*Names* 70:i[2022] 19–39). The authors provide a fascinating illustration of the ways that these technologies may be combined to mine onomastic data in (online)

discourse, as a means of better understanding social attachment to cities, specifically Helsinki, Espoo, and Vantaa.

Publications for the mass market on onomastic themes continue to be popular, with 2022 seeing two new additions by Jeremy Harte which recognize the scholarly traditions of name study in England. *How Place-Names Grow: A Handbook of Toponymy* provides a gentle introduction to English place-names and surnames. It is accessibly written for the non-specialist and succeeds in providing a cogent account of useful concepts such as chronolects and diachronic language change while warning budding etymologists of the need to acquire a solid grounding in historical linguistics before striking out on their own. The author admits to their own scholarly limitations, and although it would be easy to criticize some aspects of the book, such as the use of the older style of Old English macron in name elements such as *wīc*, rather than the modern textbook *wīc* (p. 7), and the general scarcity of academic references, it does not pretend to be a fully academic work. Readers interested in the folklore of ‘devils’ in English place-names will find a wealth of examples in Harte’s *Cloven Country: The Devil and the English Landscape*. It is entertaining and informative. Through its references to historical sources, it contextualizes the evolution of devil’s dykes, jumps, and causeways. Also in the mass-market category, strongly underpinned by traditional onomastic scholarship, is Jacob King’s *The A–Z of Whisky Place-Names: Landscape, Language & Invention*. The book provides etymologies for place-names used in the branding of Scottish whiskies, and includes a substantial number of ‘invented’ names for which no corresponding location can be identified. While the book does not delve deeply into the critical analysis of marketing strategies, it notes some of the tactics by which companies seek to convey authenticity to their products, notably through the use of characteristically Scottish elements such as *glen* ‘valley’, from Scottish Gaelic *gleann*. King interestingly demonstrates that ‘very few of the Scotches called “Glen something” actually derive from a *bonafide* place-name’ (p. 68). Both Harte’s work on devilish place-names and King’s detailed analysis of whisky names invite further consideration of the resonances and interpretations of names beyond simple right-or-wrong historical etymologies, and raise interesting questions about the power of association.

Once again, this year’s range of onomastic publications is extensive, as is the breadth of topics they examine, encompassing numerous aspects of modern and historical linguistics, language politics, and language policy. Collectively they serve to remind us of the socially embedded nature of naming practices, and the symbolic and philological power of names as keys to understanding culture, from medieval Hungary to twenty-first-century war zones.

## 9. Dialectology and Sociolinguistics

For publications on dialectology and sociolinguistics, we begin this year with textbooks and publications on general sociolinguistic topics, before moving on to regionally more specific studies. Historical studies are interspersed in the regional sections. Studies on ethnic varieties, especially AAE this year, and gender round up this chapter.

Rodney H. Jones and Christiana Themistocleous have written a textbook introducing Blommaert's framework, that is post-variationist sociolinguistics, called *Introducing Language and Society*. Their nine chapters deal with 'Imagining Language and Their Speakers' (chapter 1, pp. 11–31), 'Resources and Repertoires' (chapter 2, pp. 33–51), a brief look at traditional 'Language Variation' (chapter 3, pp. 53–75), 'Modes and Media of Communication' (chapter 4, pp. 77–100), 'Code Mixing, Crossing, and Translanguaging' (chapter 5, pp. 101–21), 'Style and Identity' (chapter 6, pp. 123–43), 'Language Attitudes, Mocking, and Appropriation' (chapter 7, pp. 145–62), 'Language in the Material World' (chapter 8, pp. 163–85), and 'Mobility, Contact, and Flows' (chapter 9, pp. 187–205). Each chapter contains student activities and project ideas, but the most attractive innovation is their focal topics at the end of each chapter where they summarize two recent studies; these summaries could also serve students well as a scaffolding for reading those studies in the original. The book also contains an explanation of some usual methods in sociolinguistics and a glossary. Although this book is meant as a stand-alone introduction, traditional sociolinguistics gets rather short shrift, so we would recommend it as more advanced reading after some groundwork has been laid. On the other hand, this is very accessible textbook, thought through and well adapted to the classroom, so a valuable addition to your bookshelf.

Focusing on the thorny subject of what constitutes a speech community, Karen V. Beaman and Gregory R. Guy, eds., have collected contributions on *The Coherence of Linguistic Communities: Orderly Heterogeneity and Social Meaning*. In the introduction of the same name (pp. 1–13), they point out that research into the covariation of linguistic variables (one definition of what makes a community 'coherent') has so far been hampered by the usual concentration on single variables, or single levels of grammar, a lack of a coherent definition of *coherence* at the same level of abstraction, inadequate tools and operationalization—something this collection sets out to remedy. Contributions are divided into five parts, dealing with theoretical perspectives, methodological advances, social dimensions and perceptual approaches to the study of coherence, and standard language ideologies, and they cover a range of languages and language situations (Italian in Toronto, Spanish in Boston, Auckland English, Dutch, Andalusian, Italian, Bavarian, Namibian German). In the theoretical part, Devyani Sharma points to 'False Oppositions in the Study of Coherence' (pp. 17–33) (e.g. conscious vs. unconscious, agentive vs. generative, deep structure covariation vs. 'surface' bricolage), and argues that systematic coherence can be found on a continuum of levels, not just for whole texts, but down to infrequent (but socially meaningful) variation on local levels. Meredith Tamminga and Lacey Wade trace 'Coherence across Social and Temporal Scales' (pp. 34–52) since, as they argue, making predictions about coherence 'depends crucially on issues of the social and temporal scale of the analysis' (p. 50). James A. Walker, Michol F. Hoffman, and Miriam Meyerhoff ask, 'What's in a Lect? Coherence in Phonetic and Grammatical Variation' (pp. 71–86), comparing different multivariate analyses across the same data. They show that Constrained Correspondence Analysis provides the best interpretation of sociolinguistic data, since it can include researcher-specific constraints. Also on methodology, Benedikt Szmrecsanyi advocates 'Measuring Distance-Based Coherence' (pp.

127–42), however, only taking whole varieties as his basis and explicitly excluding social factors. Variation-based Distance and Similarity Modelling (VADIS) can model distance between varieties along several dimensions for grammatical alternations (constraint ranking, effect size, medium), but clearly leaves much more for further research.

Frans Gregersen cautions us: ‘Don’t Neglect the Situation—But Don’t Stop There Either! On Intra-Individual Variation’ (in Renée Blake and Isabelle Buchstaller, eds., *The Routledge Companion to the Work of John R. Rickford* [2020], pp. 383–92—more on the collection below), noting that the sociolinguistic ideal of vernacularity is characteristic of rather rare speech situations, and that everyone’s everyday practices are considerably broader. Ideally, we should follow our informants ‘for days or weeks, recording their every interaction’ (p. 390), and analysing them for genre, interaction, and speech acts.

Eric K. Acton links social meaning and traditional semantic meaning in ‘Sociophonetics, Semantics, and Intention’ (*JL* 58[2022] 465–94), which he argues are subject to the same conditions: a Gricean principle of intention attribution, and the idea that there are ‘multiple ways for an action to suggest something to an observer’ (p. 491), especially where alternative ways of saying the same thing are concerned. Perhaps the main difference between semantic intention and sociolinguistic indexical meaning is the fact that the latter is ‘particularly amenable to being perceived as unintended’ (p. 466).

Focusing on grammatical variation, Tanya Karoli Christensen and Torben Juel Jensen have edited *Explanations in Sociosyntactic Variation*. As they point out in the introduction (pp. 1–23), ‘each new study must grapple with the theoretical and methodological questions of what counts as a syntactic variable, how to distinguish between lexis and syntax, and how to handle possible semantic differences between variants’ (p. 22). The studies collected here discuss these points, taking data from English, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish as their basis. Sali A. Tagliamonte starts us off by ‘Comparing Syntactic Variables’ (pp. 30–57) that behave quite differently, namely complementizer *that* (vs. zero) and relative markers (*who* vs. *that* vs. zero). She claims that next to cognitive factors (relevant for the complementizer) and communicative uses (e.g. the emergence of epistemic parentheticals), we also have to take cultural embeddedness into account; thus the use of relative *who* (vs. *that*) still retains echoes of having been a prestigious change from above. Jennifer Smith and Sophie Holmes-Elliott are ‘Mapping Syntax and the Sociolinguistic Monitor’ (pp. 58–89), based on data from Buckie, Scotland, taking as their example negators *never* vs. *didn’t*, and multiple negation. Interestingly, only multiple negation is used less when speakers talk to a community outsider (vs. an insider), whereas frequencies of past tense *never* remain the same.

Based on historical materials, Lauren Fonteyn and Peter Petré shed light ‘On the Probability and Direction of Morphosyntactic Lifespan Change’ (*LVC* 34 [2022] 79–105), taking as their variable the variation between nominalized *-ing* followed by *of* or zero (*the killing of thy soul* vs. *the killing an Usurper*), zero being the newer form rising over the seventeenth century. The writers in this study (born between 1599 and 1644) show a mix of patterns over their lifespan, a minority actually changing in the direction of the larger population. However, the authors caution us that ‘individuals need not consistently develop toward or

away from the community trend in every respect' (p. 96), and some indeed show retrograde behaviour, perhaps due to isolation from the community (see also Section 5 above). For more lifetime change, see Buchstaller, Mearns, Auer, and Krause-Lerche below.

Even more historical is Olga Timofeeva's account of *Sociolinguistic Variation in Old English: Records of Communities and People*. Given the nature of surviving records, the sociolinguistic variation she deals with is necessarily restricted to the very highest layers of medieval society. She investigates the 'Social Networks at the Court of King Alfred' (chapter 2, pp. 27–48), text types of 'Legal Old English and Its Communities' (chapter 3, pp. 49–63), in particular 'Diplomas' (chapter 4, pp. 65–85), 'Writs' (chapter 5, pp. 87–108), and 'Wills' (chapter 6, pp. 109–39), and the 'Mixed-Language Practices of William I's Chancery' (chapter 7, pp. 141–74); several of these chapters have appeared as individual publications before. What does stand out is the social networks that Timofeeva can trace, among other things through witness signatures and copies of manuscripts. Thus, she reconstructs a proto-Chancery under Alfred which included Mercian scribes, which distributed Winchester norms to other localities. For the legal texts, Timofeeva shows how they were derived from oral practices, and it is in wills that we also see the voices of women, an 'exceptional feature of the will corpus' (p. 123). More generally, in times of political consolidation language norms also became more focused, and supralocalized. Times of 'political fragmentation and instability' (p. 175) led to more divergent linguistic practices. Overall, this is an interesting new take on well-known documents, but perhaps more illuminating for scholars of Old English than for scholars of sociolinguistics.

Elizabeth Peterson, Turo Hiltunen, and Joseph Kern, eds., concentrate on *Discourse-Pragmatic Variation and Change: Theory, Innovations, Contact*, with contributions divided into 'Innovations in Theory and Method' (Part I, pp. 13–104), 'Innovative Variables in English' (Part II, pp. 105–90), of special interest for this section and reported on below where they fit regionally, and 'Language Contact Settings' (Part III, pp. 191–292), with papers on pragmatics markers (PMs) in L2 English, bilingual speech, or borrowed into other languages. In the collection, Derek Denis gives a generative account of the (abrupt) emergence of PMs in 'Reflexes of Abruptness in the Development of Pragmatic Markers' (pp. 15–39). He takes epistemic parentheticals (*I think, I guess, I suppose ...*) in Ontario as his example, where in apparent time *I think* increased until the 1920s. Denis finds no evidence of gradual or ongoing grammaticalization for *I think*; instead, he sees evidence for abrupt reanalysis, in fact for the co-optation of syntax for discourse-organizational purposes. Mirjam Elisabeth Eiswirth is 'Modelling Listener Responses' (pp. 173–89), and finds (for data from Edinburgh), perhaps not surprisingly, that the longer a turn, the more responses it will receive. Responses are also gendered, in that all-female dyads have the highest number of responses, all-male dyads the lowest.

Ruth Kircher and Lena Zipp have edited the first ever volume on *Research Methods in Language Attitudes*, a field which has seen a major increase in the number of studies over the past few years. The editors give a valuable overview of definitions, factors influencing attitudes, and areas of research, in 'An Introduction of Language Attitudes Research' (pp. 1–16). The contributions then

fall into four parts, with each chapter detailing one method with the help of one exemplary case study, and much hands-on advice. Part I, ‘Analysis of the Societal Treatment of Language’ (pp. 17–96), involving methods that use pre-existing (rather than elicited) data, contains contributions on different media (print, social media, spoken), with case studies on French language advice columns, Welsh Twitter (see below), youth language in Germany, and attitudes in Montreal and North Catalonia. Part II deals with ‘Direct Methods of Attitude Elicitation’ (pp. 97–182) and contains chapters on interviews, focus groups, questionnaires for qualitative or quantitative data, and perceptual dialectology (with case studies on Cypriot Greek in the UK, the minority languages Breton, Lemkos, and Yiddish, languages in Quebec, English in Fiji, and dialects on the English–Scottish border). Part III continues with ‘Indirect Methods of Attitude Elicitation’ (pp. 183–268), more specifically the Matched-Guise Technique, the Verbal-Guise Technique, the Theater Audience Method (a recommended read if you haven’t heard of it yet), methods to elicit language attitudes among children, and the Implicit Association Test Paradigm. Here, case studies deal with Puerto Rico, foreign accents in America, Denmark, regional accents in the US, and Belgian Dutch. The final Part IV looks at some ‘Overarching Issues in Language Attitude Research’ (pp. 269–345), i.e. research in multilingual communities, signing communities, and historical data, the use of priming, and mixed-method approaches (with case studies on Dublin, Galicia, Bali, historical German, historical Dutch, Montreal, and Catalonia). While the contributions are all worth reading, perhaps with the aim of ‘incorporat[ing] many more methodological lenses into [our] own works’, as Howard Giles points out in the foreword (p. xvii), we will look at those case studies that concentrate on English in the regional sections below.

Moving to individual, but non-regional, sociolinguistic features, Isaac L. Bleaman, Katie Cugno, and Annie Helms observe ‘Medium-Shifting and Intraspeaker Variation in Conversational Interviews’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 305–29), taking the highly formality-sensitive (ing) as their variable. They do find differences between video and in-person interviews (lower articulation rate, use of a larger vowel space), suggesting that speakers try to ‘enhance their intelligibility over video’ (p. 305), but this does not extend to style-shifting for (ing). Zoom (and other video platforms) perhaps do not constitute a difference in formality per se. Also relating to (ing), Charlotte Vaughn investigates ‘The Role of Internal Constraints and Stylistic Congruence on a Variant’s Social Impact’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 331–54). She shows that listeners react to (ing), and attend to its internal constraints, only when it is ‘stylistically congruent’, i.e. appears in a natural sentence with matching casualness/formality without interruption by spliced stimuli. Continuing with internal constraints, Alexandra Engel and Benedikt Szmezsany can show that ‘Variable Grammars are Variable across Registers: Future Temporal Reference in English’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 355–78)—a detailed discussion can be found in Section 5 above.

For a syntactic feature spanning dialect regions, Christopher Strelluf looks at ‘Regional Variation and Syntactic Derivation of Low-Frequency *Need*-Passives on Twitter’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 39–71), i.e. the variation between *The rule needs changed*, ... *needs changing* and *needs to be changed*. *NEED* + *-ed* is productive in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Tyneside, and the US Midland area, whereas *NEED*



+ *-ing* is particularly frequent in northern England, the Midlands, and Wales—a regional feature that has perhaps been ‘hiding in plain sight’ (p. 61). NEED with an infinitive is the global default elsewhere. As an aside, Strelluf also reports on transitive NEED + *-ing* (*ten questions you need answering*), which seems to occur where passive NEED + *-ing* also occurs.

Let us now look at studies with a regional focus, starting with the Celtic Englishes. For Northern Ireland, Sara Díaz-Sierra examines ‘Produced and Perceived Authenticity in the Northern Irish TV Show *Derry Girls*’ (*EWV* 43 [2022] 167–91) for one character, Ma Mary, and finds (also confirmed by perception experiments) that Ma Mary is indeed performing an authentic Northern Irish English (NIE) accent, combining ‘NIE features and a combination of stereotypes and non-salient variants’ (p. 186), although it is in fact more Belfast than Derry. Mitsuko Narita Izutsu and Katsunobu Izutsu investigate ‘American and Irish English Speakers’ Perceptions of the Final Particles *So* and *But*’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 207–23). IrE final *so* and *but* are retrospective and do not exist in AmE; nevertheless some AmE speakers are able to arrive at this meaning (in the authors’ flowery words, avoiding ‘tragic misunderstanding and miscommunication’ (p. 208)). Although many find the constructions ‘awkward’ or ‘weird’, they shift its position to non-final, replace it (e.g. by final *though*, or *then*), or just ignore it, in this way arriving at an interpretation based on meaning (rather than structure).

Linking (Northern) Ireland and Scotland, Andrew Weir gives a formal analysis of ‘Resultatives, Goal PPs, and Postverbal Subjects: From Scotland to Belfast’ (*JL* 58[2022] 111–55), arguing that subjects in these constructions are actually external arguments of small clauses, like resultatives and in particular goal PPs, which are thus treated as raising constructions, not control structures (as previously assumed). This explains the difference between NIE imperatives (*get you to school, leave you now*) and ScE imperatives (*away you to school*, but not *\*go you away*), where NIE resultatives have ‘a functional head which can assign Case to the subject of the small clause’ (p. 114) (but ScE resultatives does not).

On a more descriptive level, Ole Schützler and Jenny Herzky investigate ‘Modal Verbs of Strong Obligation in Scottish Standard English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 133–59), and find that NEED TO is employed much more than in Southern BrE, at the expense of MUST and HAVE GOT TO (but they do not contrast this with other forms of NEED complementation, unfortunately.)

Jennifer Smith and Sophie Holmes-Elliott are ‘Tracking Linguistic Change in Childhood: Transmission, Incrementation, and Vernacular Reorganization’ (*Language* 98[2022] 98–122), by looking at longitudinal data for the rapidly expanding glottal replacement (/ʔ/ for /t/) in Buckie on the north coast of Scotland. The former pre-schoolers (now pre-adolescents) they investigate have increased their use from 60 to 88 per cent. While their rates of /ʔ/ used to match their caregivers, this has incremented since, converging on the speech of older peers.

Lauren Hall-Lew, Inês Paiva Couceiro, and Amie Fairs observe ‘Credibility without Intelligibility: Implications for Hearing Vernacular Speakers’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 221–31). Although in general accent intelligibility and speaker credibility are clearly (unfortunately) still linked by profound discrimination of and biases against vernacular speakers, the authors here discuss cases of

heritage tourism ‘where lower intelligibility can ... correspond to high credibility’ (p. 222), e.g. in Edinburgh, Scotland, where Scots is commodified, and tourist guides speaking Scots are rated as more ‘informed, competent, honest and trustworthy’ (p. 222), due to an ideological link of vernacularity with cultural authenticity.

Slightly further south, Chris Montgomery takes the border region with England as his case study in ‘Perceptual Dialectology’ (in the above-mentioned Kircher and Zipp, eds., pp. 160–81). He finds that proximity is an important factor, but so is ‘cultural prominence’ (p. 171), and perhaps this overrides proximity; at least, English dialects are recognized to a similar degree by English and Scottish informants (e.g. Geordie, Scouse, Brummie, Cockney), whereas Scottish dialect areas are sometimes not distinguished by English informants, who label everything as ‘Scottish’. Thus, the border seems to have ‘a unidirectional barrier effect’ (p. 174).

For historical English and Scots between 1570 and 1700, Christine Elswailer asks about ‘Gender Variation in the Requestive Behaviour of Early Modern Scottish and English Letter-Writers? A Study of Private Correspondence’ (*JHSL* 8[2022] 55–88). Perhaps a little surprisingly, she finds that despite ‘women’s inferior position in society’ (p. 57) at that time, this is not reflected in their use of more tentative request strategies. There is, however, a shift over time towards more indirectness (by men and women), and English letter writers (as opposed to Scottish ones) increasingly use the newly pragmatized courtesy marker *pray*.

For Wales this year, we report on Mercedes Durham’s contribution to Kircher and Zipp, eds., ‘Content Analysis of Social Media’ (pp. 35–50). Continuing on from her work on Welsh Twitter (cf. *YWES* 97[2018] 103–4), Durham finds that newer data show that people ‘recognise and categorise the Welsh accent more than they did five years ago’ (p. 48), and they still rate it positively, in particular seeing it as attractive (‘sexy’) and funny, but not to be taken all that seriously. It is also interesting to witness some orthographic attempts at portraying salient accent features, e.g. /ei/-monophthongization and pre-L schwa-insertion in *Wales* as <Wayals>, <Way-ulls>, <Wêls>, or <Weeeeeeyels>.

Across Offa’s Dyke (aka the border with England), Laurel MacKenzie, George Bailey, and Danielle Turton move our attention ‘Towards an Updated Dialect Atlas of British English’ (*JLG* 10[2022] 46–66), a project called ‘Our Dialects’. In this article, they analyse twelve phonological, morphosyntactic, and lexical variables, and find evidence for both stability and change. For example, the FOOT–STRUT split has moved northwards, the NURSE–SQUARE merger seems to have extended, as has Velar–Nasal Plus (both features of Manchester/Liverpool), but long /u:/ in BOOK is recessive. They also report on the lack of the NORTH–FORCE merger—seldom reported on—in Greater Manchester and in Scotland, where the two lexeme sets are still distinct (with a higher /ɔ:/ in FORCE). Manchester is also one of the regions where the second person plural form *youse* is used, as in the north more generally. The authors do not comment on the prominent role of the Manchester conurbation in most of these developments (but see Baranowski below), but we are certain there are more studies to come from this important new project.

Perhaps in parallel to the updated dialect atlas, Devyani Sharma, Erez Levon, and Yang Ye update us on attitudes to accents in ‘50 Years of British Accent Bias: Stability and Lifespan Change in Attitudes to Accents’ (*EWJ* 43[2022] 135–66), which have remained remarkably stable, RP remaining the most prestigious (and most ‘pleasant’) accent, with only very little decline in rating. At the bottom of the scale there is Indian English and Afro-Caribbean English (still), as well as industrial working-class varieties (Glasgow, Newcastle, Cockney, Liverpool, Birmingham)—this negative attitude thus also remains ‘a very stable British ideology’ (p. 145). The authors also observe a ‘midlife shift towards normative orientations’ (p. 146) in respondents, and a decrease in gendered effects. Levon, Sharma, and Ye stay with a related topic when they examine ‘Dynamic Sociolinguistic Processing: Real-Time Changes in Judgments of Speaker Competence’ (*Language* 98[2022] 749–74), where they show that sociolinguistic perception is not discrete and categorical, but inferential and probabilistic as it unfolds in real time. In particular, listeners bring prior biases to listening tasks, but update their evaluation dynamically (although this seems to happen globally, not in response to the density of dialect features). Perhaps not surprisingly, RP speakers are consistently evaluated as more competent than MLE (Multicultural London English) speakers, especially by older listeners, and ‘a greater burden of proof is placed on speakers of stigmatized accents’ (p. 767). The perception of dialects is also investigated by Ella Jeffries, who looks at ‘5-9-Year-Olds [*sic*] Categorization of Regional Accents: The Role of Exposure to Variation’ (*Lingua* 267[2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2021.103189) in York. These primary-school kids can accurately distinguish York English from Southern BrE, but have more difficulty distinguishing York from the north-east, and from ScE. Perhaps not surprisingly, this correlates with exposure to regional variation. (For the dialect perception of young American children, see DeJesus et al. below.)

Going back in time, Nieves Rodríguez Ledesma discusses ‘Changes in Progress in Late Northumbrian: The Extension of -s as Genitive and Plural Marker’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 697–722). Both markers slowly extend to all noun classes, but proceed at very different speeds. Whereas genitive <s> is found quite generally in Lindisfarne and Durham glosses and has presumably become a general case marker, plural <s> is only an incipient change and is overall rather rare in her materials.

For the slightly shorter diachrony, Isabelle Buchstaller, Adam Mearns, Anja Auer, and Anne Krause-Lerche are ‘Exploring Age-Related Changes in the Realisation of (t): Panel Research from Tyneside’ (*EWJ* 43[2022] 297–329). They revisit six speakers from 1971 in 2013, and find a mix of uses of standard /t/, traditional glottalized variants, and the new glottal stop, the latter of which is spreading from the south (cf. Smith and Holmes-Eliot above), linked to life trajectories and the indexical meanings of the variants. There are no general patterns, but some speakers have shifted in their use after their thirties; some have not. Overall, /t/ is linked to careful speech and middle-class identities; local glottalized varieties index local patriotism, but also a laid-back, progressive, anti-authoritarian and of course originally working-class identity, whereas glottal stops are still the external newcomers. Staying with Tyneside, Carol Fehringer moves our attention to a grammatical variable, ‘The *Get*-Passive in Tyneside English: A Highly Frequent yet Constrained Variant’ (*EWJ* 43[2022] 330–56).

Despite the increase in frequency of the GET-perfect across generations (and time), so much so that the youngest speakers now use it more than the BE-perfect, the grammatical and semantic constraints still hold, and GET is still preferred for animate subjects and adverse situations.

Erica Gold, Christin Kirchhübel, Kate Earnshaw, and Sula Ross uncover ‘Regional Variation in British English Voice Quality’ (*EWV* 43[2022] 96–123) in a comparison of sixty West Yorkshire and twenty Southern BrE speakers, using a Vocal Profile Analysis (VPA) that stems from forensic linguistics. VPA combines supra-laryngeal vocal tract features, phonation, and muscular tension. The authors find that the southern (standard) speakers tend to have more breathy and creaky phonation, whereas West Yorkshire speakers have more retracted tongue bodies and use harsh voice, although no VPA setting is found in just one regional accent. Clearly, ‘in addition to regionality, age, gender, ethnicity and social standing are also relevant’ (p. 101).

Amanda Cardoso and Patrick Honeybone claim that ‘Palatalisation Can Be Quantity-Sensitive: Dorsal Fricative Assimilation [DFA] in Liverpool English’ (*JL* 58[2022] 759–806), where /x/, resulting from lenited /k/, occurs as [ç] only after *long* front high vowels (not their short counterparts). Especially utterance-finally, this process is extremely frequent (over 90 per cent). Intriguingly, they also suggest that DFA might be relatively recent, as it was not recorded yet in materials from the 1970s. Another stereotypical, but under-researched feature of Scouse is investigated by Claire Nance, Sam Kirkham, Kate Lightfoot, and Luke Carroll in ‘Intonational Variation in the North-West of England: The Origins of a Rising Contour in Liverpool’ (*L&S* 65[2022] 1007–33). This unusual rising declarative pattern where ‘pitch gradually rises until a relatively low high point is reached at the end of the phrase’ (p. 1023), was probably a minority variant (perhaps Irish-influenced) in the feature pool from which Liverpool English formed in the nineteenth century, but the authors speculate it may have been selected because of its discourse-pragmatic function (as facilitative, indicating politeness in a multidialectal, if not multicultural society).

Near Manchester, Holly Dann, Sadie Durkacz Ryan, and Rob Drummond examine ‘Social Meaning in Archival Interaction: A Mixed-Methods Analysis of Variation in Rhoticity and Past Tense BE in Oldham’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 861–87), two variables that seem not to co-occur (rhoticity and non-standard past-tense forms, in particular levelled *were* or *weren’t*). Perhaps the reason is differences in the respective indexical fields: rhoticity is connected to older ways of life and respect for tradition, whereas non-standard past-tense forms are linked to playfulness, irreverence, or rebellion. For Manchester itself, Maciej Baranowski sees ‘Part of Town as an Independent Factor: The NORTH–FORCE Merger in Manchester’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 239–69), a city that is perhaps the last area in Britain without this merger, as we have seen above (cf. Mackenzie, Bailey, and Turton). The distance between both vowels is larger in white working-class speakers, and the incoming merger is slower in north Manchester, a ‘largely working-class area, with a closer-knit, less mobile community’ (p. 266). Erik Schleef and Bradley Mackay look at the ‘Evaluation of Pragmatic Markers: The Case of *You Know*’ (in Peterson et al., eds., pp. 40–60) based on data from Greater Manchester. *You know* is a PM that is not known to be particularly salient or stigmatized. The authors’ audio-guises show that *you know* is indeed not

evaluated for status or solidarity, or for social characteristics of the speaker, but speakers were rated as less determined, less experienced, less trustworthy, less precise, less formal, and less fluent.

Further east, Natalie Braber in *Lexical Variation of an East Midlands Mining Community* introduces the reader to ‘Pit Talk’, i.e. the linguistic heritage of East Midlands mining communities that is in danger of dying out, since the last coalmine was closed in 2015. Braber has collected data from former coalminers in interviews and questionnaires, and reports in particular on topics such as identity, culture, language, and humour. Miners used a distinct coalmining lexicon, with many specialized terms, but also many taboos—as Braber notes, ‘these [terms] should not be used outside the mine and when women and children were around’ (p. 149–50). Mining communities were exceptionally close-tied, involving a lot of nicknames and teasing, but also solidarity in the face of dangerous jobs. Some terms are spread much more widely, like *snap* (food) and many compounds with *mashing*, or are used to designate insiders vs. outsiders (*colliers* vs. *miners*, or *pit* vs. *mine*). Other terms seem to have been very restricted locally, sometimes to individual mines. Strikingly, there are not many resources documenting this specialized knowledge—something this book sets out to remedy.

Roy Alderton presents a purportedly American feature in BrE: ‘T-Tapping in Standard Southern British English: An “Elite” Sociolinguistic Variant?’ (*JSoc* 26 [2002] 287–98), which he observes in adolescent speakers, in particular in boys who attended private school, and who use it in formal contexts. T-Tapping seems to index ‘authority and informality’ (p. 287) in these speakers, tempering privilege with an image of approachability. Speaking of privilege, Jose A. Mompean investigates ‘/r/-Sandhi in the Speech of Queen Elizabeth II’ (*JIPA* 52[2022] 246–77), again in the corpus of her Christmas broadcasts covering sixty-seven years. Mompean shows that she ‘avoid[ed] intrusive /r/ altogether but she use[d] linking /r/ in most potential cases’ (p. 246). Instead of intrusive /r/, glottalization was employed, and with time the frequency of linking-/r/ decreased slightly, in line with wider generational trends.

For London, Paul Kerswill gives (yet another) introduction to ‘Multicultural London English’ (in Paul Kerswill and Heike Wiese, eds., *Urban Contact Dialects and Language Change*, pp. 282–99), linking the history of this multi-ethnic dialect to the UK’s colonial past, and giving a detailed structural overview. Kerswill also points out that for speakers, this variety stands in contrast to both Cockney and ‘talking posh’ (p. 293), whereas by outsiders it is still viewed more negatively. David Britain comments on ‘Ethnolects, Multiethnolects, and Urban Contact Dialects’ (in Kerswill and Wiese, eds., pp. 325–35), research on which has ‘shaken us out of an outdated authenticist preconception of what our big cities sound like’ (p. 325), but also cautioning that most research is based on adolescents, and on northern European cities (rather than, say, France or Spain, the US, or Africa, or indeed the countryside).

Ignacio M. Palacios Martínez and Paloma Núñez Pertejo link ‘Teenagers and Social Networking: Twitter as a Data Source for the Study of the Language of London Teenagers and Young Adults’ (in Cynthia Groff, Andrea Hollington, Ellen Hurst-Harosh, Nico Nassensteiner, Jacomine Nortier, Helma Pasch, and Nurenzia Yannuar, eds., *Global Perspectives on Youth Language Practices*, pp. 85–104). More specifically, they selected tweets by three MLE rappers (ahem,

not quite teenagers anymore) and found MLE vocatives (*brother, bro, man, fam*), intensifiers (*true, real, legal, dope, legit, proper*), invariant *innit*, plural *-dem* (*artists dem*), as well as innovative lexis (*yardman, batti, yute*), clippings (*divo[rce]*, *gen[eration]*, *[neighbour]hood*, *rep[resentative]s*, *ridic[ule]*) and abbreviations (*ngl[not gonna lie]*, *RN[right now]*, *OG[Original Gangster]*), used by the artists themselves, and in responses by, presumably, their fans.

Christian Ilbury tells ‘A Tale of Two Cities: The Discursive Construction of “Place” in Gentrifying East London’ (*LSoc* 51[2022] 511–34), where the traditional working-class (and Black) inhabitants seem to inhabit a very different place from the ‘gentrifiers’—a type of ‘disbelonging’ (p. 523). For the gentrified community, place attachment in east London is related ‘to the specific cultural and ethnic heritage of the immediate neighbourhood’ (p. 530), whereas the (mostly white) middle-class gentrifiers are oriented towards the cosmopolitan metropolis, to which they already have access. More worryingly, gentrification even in young adults is often framed as a process of ‘transformation’ or ‘revitalization’ and thus employs legitimization strategies with colonial, racist overtones. Ilbury also asks, ‘U Ok Hun? The Digital Commodification of White Woman Style’ (*JSoc* 26[2022] 483–504), and finds that non-standard spellings, discourse features, and characterological tropes are used together on Instagram to construct the characterological figure of the ‘Hun’ (no, not medieval hordes on horses), a British working-class white woman (that’s *gawjus, dallyn!*) imbued with ‘classed, ethnic, and gendered stereotypes’ (p. 484). Outside London proper, Amanda Cole and Patrycja Strycharczuk find ‘Dialect Levelling and Cockney Diphthong Shift Reversal in South East England: The Case of the Debden Estate’ (*ELL*[2022] 621–43) in Essex, a new town where many Cockney speakers were relocated after the Second World War. Especially in speakers born after 1992, the London diphthong shift is abruptly reversing; instead speakers are shifting towards a supralocal, pan-regional standard, i.e. Standard Southern BrE, not because of face-to-face contact but ideologically motivated through sensitivity to standardized norms, and because they do not identify as ‘Cockney’ anymore.

Over in the south-west, Rhys J. Sandow commands our ‘Attention, Identity and Linguistic Capital: Inverted Style-Shifting in Anglo-Cornish Dialect Lexis’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 677–95). This style-shifting is called ‘inverted’ because according to Sandow, speakers may shift to (the performance of) a ‘contextually idealised representation of themselves’ (p. 689) when paying attention to speech (or perhaps better to their identity), subverting the standard language ideology and thus overtly producing *more* local or non-standard dialect forms, rather than fewer, in careful speech. This he documents in his speakers from Cornwall, who use much more local lexis (e.g. *crib/croust* ‘lunchbox’, *maid* ‘woman’, *stank* ‘walk’, and *emmet* ‘tourist’) in careful rather than in casual speech styles, accentuating or advertising their ‘Cornishness’.

Across the Atlantic, and on a historical theme, Merja Kytö and Lucia Siebers have edited a collection of papers on *Earlier North American Englishes*, a topic they note is ‘long overdue ... in historical linguistics’ (p. 1). William A. Kretzschmar looks at ‘The Emergence of New Varieties of English in North America: [in terms of] Complex Systems’ (pp. 21–36) and claims that it ‘follows the predictions of complexity science’ (p. 21): there is variation attested at every

level of scale, variants follow a non-linear pattern (better known as A-curves), and there are very few variants that are locally specific (*pace* traditional dialectology and its categorical differences culminating in isoglosses and distinct dialect areas); rather, variants are found everywhere, but at different positions in the A-curve, leading to the *perception* of (quasi-)categoricity. (Incidentally, Kretzschmar also qualifies the Founder Principle, which he claims can only be said to hold at a supralocal level, and the quite general idea that ‘children create new varieties’ (p. 29)).

Michael Picone criticizes the Anglocentric focus of the American Dialect Society (ADS), and its journal *American Speech* in ‘Just What Is “American Speech” Anyway?’ (*AS* 97:i[2022] 5–30), pointing out that a general ‘climate of neglect regarding non-English dialects ... has aided and abetted powerful assimilationist processes’ (p. 6), even linguicide, in North America. Even though actual publication policies in *AS* have changed through the back door, Picone calls for a formal change in the editorial statement towards more inclusiveness and representativeness of the speech of all inhabitants of ‘America’. Michael Adams, the president of the ADS, responds in ‘ADS, the Society’s Dictionary, and Anglocentrism’ (*AS* 97[2022] 30–5), ‘heartily agreeing’ (p. 31) that AmE should not be privileged in its research any longer. As a historical justification, Adams points out that the ADS was founded in the nineteenth century for the purpose of preparing an American dialect dictionary, and that the society was preoccupied with that task actually for almost a century. (This dictionary was of course *DARE*, published in volumes until 2013.) But perhaps now has come the time to ‘rethink that emphasis’ (p. 33). Support for Picone also comes from Joseph Salmons in ‘American Speech in Action: Policy versus Practice’ (*AS* 97 [2022] 36–40), although Salmons points out that editorial policy is ‘often disconnected from practice’ (p. 36), as in the case of *AS*, which has indeed published a sizeable number of papers on languages other than English since its beginnings. Robert Bayley adds in ‘Acknowledging Our Multilingual Reality’ (*AS* 97[2022] 41–3) that an English-centric policy ‘is no longer appropriate, if it ever was’ (p. 41), and that languages other than English should (and are) given more room, but that this also needs to be made explicit in mission statements. The sharpest criticism of *AS* comes from Derek Denis and Alexandra D’Arcy, who link ‘American Speech, Settler Colonialism, and a View from a Place Currently Called Canada’ (*AS* 97[2022] 44–50), where the awful cost of settler colonialism based on racism and xenophobia (elimination of the Indigenous population, physical violence, disruption of cultures and languages, semiotic and ideological erasure) has in recent years become terribly apparent, and the consequences of which we, as linguists, have inherited. We are thus called upon to decolonize our pedagogy and research, and publication practices, a first step of which would be an amended editorial policy of *AS*.

Speaking of the ‘Place Currently Called Canada’ (but, we are sorry to note, from a firmly Anglocentric perspective), Stefan Dollinger looks at ‘Canadian English Lexis and Semantics: A Historical-Comparative Resource in Contrastive, Real-Time Perspective, 1683–2016’ (in Kytö and Siebers, eds., pp. 205–30), the resource being the second edition of the *Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles*, which includes elements not just originating in Canada or exclusive to it, but also those ‘distinctively characteristic’ (p. 209) of the variety

(historical retentions, distinctive semantic changes, culturally significant terms, or frequency). The second edition contains 1,002 new lexemes, all of which are described by ‘Word Stories’ which may also include videos (e.g. to illustrate ice hockey shots). The dictionary is accessible online, and contributions are worded to appeal to a wider lay audience. So if you’re interested, look up *frosh week*, *dunch*, *backhander*, or *ginger group*. On the topic of American or British influence, Roberta La Peruta tries out ‘Using VADIS to Weigh Competing Epicentral Influence’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 400–13) (we have already encountered VADIS above in Szmrecsanyi’s article). La Peruta takes the mandative subjunctive as her example and finds that surface frequencies in CanE and AmE are similar, but for factor significance, effect strength, and constraint hierarchy CanE actually patterns with BrE rather than AmE, and the mandative subjunctive ‘seems to be resisting the process of Americanization’ (p. 411).

Extrapolating from the present, Sali A. Tagliamonte sees ‘Dialects as a Mirror of Historical Trajectories: Canadian English Across Ontario (North America)’ (in Kytö and Siebers, eds., pp. 231–58), which she shows by looking at three features across different-sized urban and rural communities in Ontario (also the locations for the following studies). Non-standard past-tense *come* is generally dying out, but ‘retained in small, insular places into the 21st century’ (p. 241); the adjectives *small* and *little* are used everywhere, but Scots *wee* endures in some rural places, and older terms for third-person male referents like *fellow*, *lad*, and *gentleman* are retained in smaller places, whereas *dude* and *guy* are increasingly used in the larger communities. More detail on non-standard past-tense forms is provided by Bridget L. Jankowski and Sali A. Tagliamonte in ‘He Come Out and Give Me a Beer But He Never Seen the Bear: Vernacular Preterites in Ontario Dialects’ (*EWV* 43[2022] 267–96). Specifically, non-standard (or ‘vernacular’) past-tense *come*, *seen*, *give*, and *done*, which (perhaps with the exception of stable *seen*) have been nearly ‘eradicated, but ... are not moribund yet’ (p. 267), survive as sociolinguistic markers, especially in the smaller towns and rural communities in south-east Ontario and the Ottawa Valley. In the same locations, Laura Rupp and Sali A. Tagliamonte observe ‘Loss and Emergence: (Double) Demonstratives and “Indefinite *This*” in Ontario Dialects’ (*JPrag* 189[2022] 66–78), finding that double demonstratives (e.g. *this here fox*) are an ‘obsolescing form that is currently in its last stages’ (p. 72); its last users are rural, older males in blue-collar jobs. They also claim that in the process of obsolescence, double demonstratives are specializing into indefinite use, which in younger speakers is taken over by indefinite *this* (*They went to this party*). By contrast, Karlien Franco and Sali A. Tagliamonte report on a variable that is ‘The Most Stable It’s Ever Been: The Preterite/Present Perfect Alternation in Spoken Ontario English’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 779–806), particularly with adverbs of indefinite time (*I haven’t told her yet* vs. *I didn’t tell her yet*). Especially with *since*, *yet*, and *already*, speakers prefer the perfect, whereas *ever* seems to be undergoing change, towards *more* perfect use in younger speakers, opposite to a proposed Americanization effect (see also Section 5 above). For a discourse feature, Tim Gadanidis and Derek Denis ask, ‘*Uh* What Should We Count?’ (in Peterson et al., eds., pp. 150–72), describing a shift in ‘pause fillers’ from *uh* to *um* in Ontario. The rise especially of initial *um* has been linked to



new discourse functions, but Gadanidis and Denis in addition suggest there is another change, from unfilled (lengthy) pauses to pauses filled by *uh*.

Further west from Ontario, Sky Onosson investigates ‘Prevelar Vowel Raising and Merger in Manitoba English’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 247–80). In Manitoba, /æ/ is raised and fronted before voiced velars, whereas /ɛ/ is more fronted than raised, and nothing much is happening to /e/ (e.g. *VAGUE*). However, despite ‘substantial overlap’ (p. 247) of BAG and BEG there is at best an incipient merger, in contrast to the US north-west, and thus Manitoba perhaps represents ‘a unique arrangement of features present at either end of the (very large) prevelar-raising region’ (p. 274). (More on BAG and BEG-raising below, in Stanley’s article.) Matt Hunt Gardner and Rebecca V. Roeder claim that ‘Phonological Mergers Have Systemic Phonetic Consequences: PALM, Trees, and the Low Back Merger Shift’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 29–52), based on data from Victoria, BC. Starting with the Low Back Merger (LBM) of COT and CAUGHT (and, incidentally, PALM), they claim that low vowels become underspecified for [±Front]. TRAP becomes a low central vowel, ‘prompting’ the other (non-peripheral) vowels to centralize, thus accounting for the Canadian Shift, the Californian Shift, or the Third Shift, aka the ‘Low Back Merger Shift’ (perhaps a little confusingly, this refers to the shift in *front* vowels BAT, BET, and BIT, and also STRUT and FOOT, *caused* by the LBM), leading to a more ‘symmetrical and focalized’ vowel space (p. 29).

South of the border, Ingrid Paulsen traces ‘Enregisterment Processes of American English in Nineteenth-Century U.S. Newspapers’ (in Kytö and Siebers, eds., pp. 149–81). She finds that the construction of AmE proceeds in two stages in the nineteenth century, first a ‘demarcation of an American English register by distinguishing it from a British English register’ (p. 174), for example by making fun of British speakers for H-dropping (and H-insertion, e.g. *the Hinglish*), then towards the end of the century internally by delimiting ‘true, authentic’ AmE speakers from those imitating British fashions (indexed by backed BATH, labiodental approximants for /r/, or non-rhoticity). Perhaps following on from this, Lieselotte Anderwald asks about ‘Historical Retention, Progressive Nation, or the Eye of the Beholder? The Evolution of Morphological Americanisms’ (in Kytö and Siebers, eds., pp. 89–122), and finds that AmE forms like participle *gotten*, new strong verbs *dove* (for *dived*), *pled* (for *pleaded*), and regularized *burned*, *learned*, *dreamed* are mostly twentieth-century developments, contrary to common ‘knowledge’, and were thus not part of a conscious dissociation of AmE from the former colonizer.

Allison Burkette and Lamont Antieau investigate a surprisingly widespread morphological dialect feature, ‘A-Prefixing in Linguistic Atlas Project Data’ (*AS* 97[2022] 167–96). A-prefixing (*a-singing*, *a-wondered*), often characterized as ‘archaic’ or a ‘relic’ (p. 172) of various dialect regions, is used in the US Linguistic Atlas data by over a third of all speakers and does not seem to be fading. Linguistically, *a-* is typically prefixed to verbs that are active and begin with a consonant. In social terms, *a-* prefixing is used in particular by (white) men, and although it is stereotypically linked to the south, it is actually more frequent in the east (especially in Appalachia and the Mississippi Valley), and seems to serve as an index of rural life, allowing also younger speakers to ‘perform a kind of old-timer speech’ (p. 189). As mentioned in the beginning, another widespread feature is (ing), and Amelia Stecker and Annette D’Onofrio

uncover ‘Variation in Evaluations of Gendered Voices: Individual Speakers Condition the Variant Frequency Effect’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 281–314). For the attributes of professionalism, intelligence, and likeability, male speakers are generally rated more highly, even if they use /ɪn/ rather than /ɪŋ/, whereas female speakers are judged more harshly. There is, however, much inter-speaker variability, which should caution researchers to use just single speakers in their experiments.

Also regarding perception, Erica J. Benson and Anneli Williams are ‘Crossing the Line: Effect of Border Representation in Perceptual Dialectology’ (*JLG* 10 [2022] 67–75), dealing with the question whether draw-a-map tasks are performed differently depending on whether state lines in maps are represented by solid or dashed lines. Even though in both cases, respondents draw more single-state dialect areas than multi-state ones, dashed lines lead to (slightly) more dialect areas overall being drawn, perhaps because they appear ‘more permeably and giv[e] ... an air of invitation or even permission’ (p. 73). Jasmine M. DeJesus, Radhika Santhanagopalan, and Katherine D. Kinzler discuss ‘Experimental Methods to Elicit Language Attitudes among Children’ (in Kircher and Zipp, eds., pp. 234–49) and show that attitudes towards accents start at a young age, so that by age 9, children in Chicago and Tennessee ‘were aware of the “North = smart, South = nice” stereotype’ (p. 248). Although it is not clear yet where children learn these stereotypes, the authors concede that ‘the media provides one potential source’ (p. 248).

One media outlet could be films (or movies), and Lindsey Clouse at length (and in detail) looks at who is *Stigmatized on Screen: How Hollywood Portrays Nonstandard Dialects*. Her results are not really different in kind from earlier studies (especially Lippi-Green’s *English with an Accent* from 1997 and 2012, cf. *YWES* 78[2000] 101–2), but she takes the most successful 500 films from the past two decades and investigates statistically how many nonstandard speakers are present (as protagonists, major or minor characters), and what the transported stereotypes are, with hosts of examples from the films themselves. She focuses on four main groups of speakers: Black speakers, white southern speakers, Latino speakers, and young white females; not surprisingly, all groups are under-represented as protagonists, and protagonists almost never speak a non-standard variety. Black English is used for humour, or to portray threatening characters. As Clouse notes, ‘Black English is inherently threatening because White audiences think Black people, especially Black men, are threatening’ (p. 38). White southern English-speaking women on film are typically promiscuous and/or naïve, and southern white men fall into the redneck stereotype and are portrayed as ‘openly racist, bigoted, unintelligent, backward ... homophobic ... stupid’ (p. 72). It is also very interesting that their non-standard grammar overlaps completely with Black English features. Characters speaking Spanish-accented English typically are criminals and/or drug users, or sometimes religious figures; women are depicted as the ‘Fiery Latina’ (p. 109): oversexualized, loud, dramatic, promiscuous. White female teenagers are portrayed as self-absorbed, immature, unintelligent, and obsessed with social media (yes: Valley Girls). All depictions clearly show the ‘dominant gaze’ (of their mostly middle-class white male creators), creating a ‘cycle of stereotypes’ (p. 133) that reinforces

mainstream beliefs which often stem from the media itself, with clearly negative consequences for all non-standard speakers.

For a discourse-pragmatic feature, Daniela Kolbe-Hanna and Laurel J. Brinton discover ‘An Emerging Pragmatic Marker: Sentence Final *Is All*’ (in Peterson et al., eds., pp. 107–26) for AmE (*I’m a little edgy. I haven’t slept much is all*), with the meaning ‘asking the hearer not to infer more than was said’ (p. 113), or simply closing the topic. This new(ish) PM has been around since the beginning of the twentieth century, but is quite rare, and perhaps it evolved from more expanded forms like *that’s all I have to say*. Curiously, it mainly occurs in fiction rather than spoken texts.

Moving to more regional studies, Aaron J. Dinkin observes ‘Generational Phases: Toward the Low-Back Merger in Cooperstown, New York’ (*JEngL* 50 [2022] 219–46), a community in rural central New York which shows an ‘abrupt retreat from NCS [Northern Cities Shift] patterns’ (p. 219) still stable in (male) baby boomers, and instead moves towards the wider supra-local pattern of the COT–CAUGHT merger, aka LBM, led by millennial women. Interestingly, the merger appears first in minimal-pair judgements, even in speakers who still produce distinct vowels, and in speakers who have lived away from Cooperstown for some time. Dinkin also looks at TRAP, and finds the perhaps expected trend away from the NCS, towards a lower TRAP in the generations after the baby boomers. For the metropolis itself, Bill Haddican, Cecelia Cutler, Michael Newman, and Christina Tortora uncover ‘Cross-Speaker Covariation Across Six Vocalic Changes in New York City English’ (*AS* 97[2022] 512–51), the changes being TOO-fronting, raising in PRICE and FACE, and lowering of BAD, THOUGHT, and DRESS. The traditional (and stereotyped) variants of raised THOUGHT and the raised BAD (more precisely the complex short-*a* split) seem to be maintained by younger white speakers, whereas Latinx and Asian participants diverge. Supra-regional DRESS-lowering and TOO-fronting on the other hand are promoted by white speakers, whereas Latinx and Asian speakers trail behind—a fact the authors link to the ‘local social embedding of changes’ (p. 513).

John Victor Singler takes us back to ‘African American Language and Life in the Antebellum North: Philadelphia’s Mother Bethel Church’ (in Bettina Migge and Shelome Gooden, eds., *Social and Structural Aspects of Language Contact and Change*, pp. 67–101), Philadelphia having been ‘the unofficial capital of free African American society’ (p. 72) before the Civil War, and Bethel Church the first African American free denomination. In the early nineteenth century, the Cedar neighbourhood of Philadelphia was ethnically very mixed, and trial records from the church show evidence of general nonstandard features (like BE-levelling, non-standard past tense forms *done*, *give*, or *blowed*, or *a*-prefixing), rather than more specifically precursor forms of present-day AAE present elsewhere (especially semi-auxiliary *come*, aspectual *steady*, stressed *BIN*). This has important ramifications for the discussion of (diasporic) Samaná English, because settlers of Samaná came from or at least through Philadelphia.

Further inland, Dennis R. Preston looks at ‘Style: The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life—to an Empty Theater?’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 316–30), arguing that not only production, but also the perception of style and linguistic variation is essential, and that the NCS for one cannot be understood without reference to the high linguistic security of Michiganders, which allows

them to maintain two parallel phonetic systems at once. Or perhaps we should formulate this in the past tense: see contributions on the NCS above and below!

Michael J. Fox examines ‘The Influence of Institutional Affiliation and Social Ecology on Sound Change’ (*AS* 97[2022] 126–66), specifically of schools, since they are intermediate between personal interactions and the community level. The Chippewa Valley in north-west Wisconsin is characterized by the LBM (as is the area west of it), but also by raised /æ/ (as in the NCS to the east). Fox’s data from three locations shows BAD/BAT-lowering (led by women) and backing of /ɑ/ and /ʌ/, but speed and extent of these vowel movements depend on location and ‘social ecological exposure’ (p. 145) (i.e. the school informants went to). In this way, ‘dialect features become localized within particular socio-geographic locations’ (p. 154). Also dealing with Wisconsin, but specifically with the central northern part of Marathon county, Sarah Braun discusses the *Perceptual Dialectology in Central Wisconsin: ‘You Must Be from Wisconsin Because of Your Accent and Because You Know How to Drink’* [2021]. This is actually a two-part study, consisting of perceptual dialectology and a phonetic study of three vocalic features: TRAP retraction, GOAT monophthongization, and MOUTH-raising. For speakers’ perceptions in this rather rural area (dominated by dairy farming), perhaps not surprisingly an urban/rural divide is dominant, and salient neighbouring areas are the Upper Peninsula of Michigan (enregistered as Yoopers, super-rural) and Illinois (super-urban, especially with reference to Chicago). (Interestingly, the other parts of Michigan and neighbouring Iowa were not salient.) For the vowel changes, young speakers retract TRAP, perhaps as expected, given the nationwide trend. GOAT and MOUTH seem to pattern according to a local value, namely how ‘outdoorsy’ (i.e. oriented towards rural pursuits and values) a speaker is. Altogether, Wisconsin English at this very moment seems to be in the process of becoming enregistered for its speakers, so we look forward to further studies on this variety.

José Ignacio Hualde, Marissa Barlaz, and Tatiana Luchkina investigate the ‘Acoustic Differentiation of Allophones of /aɪ/ in Chicagoland English: Statistical Comparison of Formant Trajectories’ (*JIPA* 52[2022] 197–227). Instead of sampling just two points, the authors use Generalized Additive Mixed Modelling (GAMM) and find that /aɪ/-rising (before voiceless sounds) in Chicago (and surrounding areas) affects the entirety of the diphthong, from onset to offset. However, because the authors concentrate on this phonetic detail, they cannot say much about the dialectologically relevant question whether American Raising (not their term) in Chicago is mature or incipient, since they only sample one age range in only one style (reading), but there does seem to be a smaller group of speakers that have also ‘phonologized the contrast in the opaque context created by flapping’ (p. 219).

In Ohio, David Durian, Melissa Reynard, and Jennifer Schumacher find communities that are ‘Apart, and Yet a Part: Social Class, Convergence, and the Vowel Systems of Columbus African American English and European American English’ (in Migge and Gooden, eds., pp. 233–62), since both middle- and working-class African Americans converge with European American speakers in fronting /u:/, /ʊ/, and /ou/ (part of the Southern Shift, and part of the local dialect, but not part of traditional AAE). In addition, middle-class AAE speakers are also more similar to white Ohioans when it comes to retracting /æ/, /ɑ/, /ɛ/,

and /ɪ/ (whereas traditional AAE has raised front vowels), attesting to ‘greater levels of integration ... than among working-class Columbusites’ (p. 233, yes, that is the adjective, and yes, we are seeing TRAP-retraction, once again).

Daniel Duncan examines a rare ‘Merger Reversal in St. Louis: Implementation and Implications’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 72–105), namely a reversal from the merger of START and NORTH, traditionally a unique (and stigmatized) feature of St Louis. This (near-)merger has been reversing since the middle of the twentieth century, implemented by fronting START and raising NORTH, the latter of which was motivated socially. Instead, young St Louisans now merge NORTH and FORCE, and thus become part of a pan-local (Inland North, or GA) pattern. Duncan also introduces the new field of *socio-onomastics* and claims that “‘Missouree Was Always Out of Step with Missourah’’: Sociolinguistic Variants as Moral Toponyms’ (*Names* 70[2022] 24–38)—both toponyms of course referring to the state of Missouri, but with a local newspaper columnist in St Louis constructing them as referring to different ‘moral spaces’ (p. 25). For more information about this article, I refer to Section 8 above.

Moving south, Rachel Hargrave, Amy Southall, and Abby Walker deal with a feature so far only anecdotally observed, ‘Differences in Final /z/ Realizations in Southwest and Northern Virginia’ (*AS* 97[2022] 311–44). The authors find that generally voiced /z/ is found more in speakers from the rural (Appalachian) south-west Virginia, but before pauses ‘[s]-like /z/ [is produced] at greater rates than [by] Northern Virginians’ (p. 334). They also find a link to attitudes (rural vs. urban, south vs. north, hometown pride) but caution researchers that the difference was difficult to hear for the authors, and by implication appears to be below the level of consciousness for speakers as well, leaving open the question of the social meaning of these variants.

Natalie Schilling examines an iconic, emblematic discourse feature in “‘Backwards Talk” in Smith Island, Maryland’ (*AS* 97[2022] 483–511), which refers to ‘pervasive, highly creative irony’ (p. 483, e.g. saying *He’s barefoot* to comment on someone’s new shoes). It is used increasingly by islanders to perform distinctive ‘islandness’ (p. 483) in the face of widespread dialect loss; using irony so pervasively also makes the dialect similar to a counterlanguage, accessible only to those with shared knowledge and understandings, and thus building solidarity. A stereotypical southern feature, /aɪ/-monophthongization is the topic of Lacey Wade in ‘Experimental Evidence for Expectation-Driven Linguistic Convergence’ (*Language* 98[2022] 63–97). Wade can show that when presented with input from a southern speaker, speakers converge on weakened /aɪ/ in their own production even though the input does not include words with /aɪ/; instead, it is ‘a variant they may reasonably expect, but do not directly observe’ (p. 64). Convergence thus does not have to be input-based, but could be expectation-based—something so far only observed anecdotally.

Also on toponyms, Brendan Regan asks, ‘*Guadalupe* or *Guadaloup*? Place-Name Variation and Place Identity in Austin, Texas’ (*AS* 67[2022] 441–82) and finds that especially Spanish phonology elicits different indexical fields, depending on whether listeners were themselves Hispanic or not. Non-Hispanic listeners ‘evaluated Spanish phonology as [correct but] non-local’ (p. 441) even though Spanish is clearly not a foreign language in Texas, revealing an erasure of bilingual Austinites and an underlying monoglossic ideology. Tom Lewis discusses

‘Social Network Geometry, Linguistic Ideologies, and Identity Negotiation among Latinx English Speakers in New Orleans’ (*JSoc* 26[2022] 624–47). Latinx speakers in post-Katrina New Orleans do not acquire the traditional local short-*a* split system (similar to New York), but take part (variably) in the city-wide shift to pan-local pre-nasal /æ/-tensing, by producing split systems, continuous or merged systems. Lewis stresses that Latinx speakers (and other racialized minorities) are not monolithic, but in particular speakers less integrated in their social networks acquire the nasal split in a climate that sees *latinidad*, and Spanish-accented English, as marked, dangerous, and a threat. Also for Louisiana, Hyunju Chung uncovers ‘Acoustic Characteristics of Pre- and Post-Vocalic /l/: Patterns from one Southern White Vernacular English’ (*L&S* 65 [2022] 513–28), which shows gradience rather than categorical differences between clear and dark-L, such that L is particularly ‘dark’ (has lower F2-F1 values) after low vowels in young speakers from Louisiana. Overall though, both L-types fall in the range of dark Ls compared to other varieties of English, and to other languages.

Joseph A. Stanley finds much wider evidence for ‘Regional Patterns in Prevelar Raising’ (*AS* 97[2022] 374–411), i.e. of TRAP and DRESS before voiced velars (sc. BAG and BEG), than reported so far (namely in the Pacific west). Interestingly, the two features (BEG and BAG) pattern differently, and probably independently from each other, although there are large areas of overlap. BAG-raising, as reported, is ‘most heavily concentrated in a region stretching from west of the Great Lakes to the Pacific Ocean’ (p. 369), including much of Canada, but also the Atlantic provinces. BEG-raising, rarely studied separately so far, is surprisingly more widespread, occurring almost everywhere except in the south; in fact, its region extending westward and spreading out from Pennsylvania ‘coincides closely to ... the Midlands and Western dialect regions’ (p. 395), but also extends into much of Canada. Also lexically the two features pattern differently, since BAG-raising is consistent across the lexicon, whereas BEG-raising has not fully diffused to the frequent words yet.

In a truly intersectional manner, J. Calder and Sharese King ask, ‘Whose Gendered Voices Matter? Race and Gender in the Articulation of /s/ in Bakersfield, California’ (*JSoc* 26[2022] 1–20), which is historically connected to the ‘Dustbowl’ immigration, and still considered comparatively ‘rural’. In Bakersfield, Calder and King find the same gender differentiation in the /s/-production reported in other studies, but only for white speakers (such that women produce a significantly fronted /s/ than men). By contrast, there is no gender difference for AAE speakers, since in particular AA men seem to avoid backed /s/, typically associated with masculinity, countriness, and working-class identity. However, for African American speakers the avoidance of backed /s/ seems to suggest that they ‘resist the racialized, regionalized, gendered feature which has been associated with White Men in the Californian Central Valley’ (p. 13), at the same time highlighting the need for intersectional approaches.

Nicole Holliday and Franny D. Brogan provide ‘A Sociophonetic Account of Gradient /z/ Devoicing among Chicanx High Schoolers’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 165–82) in southern California, which, as they claim, remains distinct from voiceless /s/ in terms of, indeed, voicelessness, and centre of gravity. However, devoiced /z/ in these speakers has longer fricative duration and shorter preceding vowel

duration than /s/, which might explain ‘the elevated salience of this variable in this dialect’ (p. 179).

Let us now look at studies of ethnic varieties, and again the bulk of papers and books this year deal with AAE/AAL. Here, we start by looking at a number of ‘classics’. *African-American English: Structure, History and Use. Classic Edition*, edited by Salikoko S. Mufwene, John R. Rickford, Guy Bailey, and John Baugh, originally published in 1998 just after the Ebonics controversy, has been re-edited this year as a Routledge Linguistics Classic, and should thus be easily accessible now. After almost twenty-five years, this introduction to AAE structure, its history, and its use is still good as a basic, showing that ‘AAL is systematic, varied, and complex’ (p. xii). As Sonja L. Lanehart stresses in the foreword, this message ‘is so necessary to convey even after all of these years of use and study’ (p. xii), although the field has diversified and specialized since 1998, as we have documented over the years in this section. Another classic (or perhaps even GOAT) is one of the editors, John R. Rickford. Routledge devote a *Companion* to his work (actually from 2020—our apologies for the late inclusion—and actually a Festschrift in his honour), edited by Renée Blake and Isabelle Buchstaller, *The Routledge Companion to the Work of John R. Rickford*. This voluminous collection contains forty-seven chapters and twelve very short vignettes by a who’s who in AAE studies, covering four areas where Rickford ‘has played a pivotal role in shaping and advancing linguistic scholarship’ (p. 13): contact linguistics, linguistic activism, stylistic implications of AAE, and educational implications. Some contributions focus on the Caribbean, the Philippines, Nigeria, Scots, French, or Jewish speakers, but most relate to AAE in the USA and will be reviewed below. Perhaps needless to say, the *Companion* also contains a meticulous publications list, spanning Rickford’s almost fifty years in linguistics, and counting. Surely another classic in the field is Geneva Smitherman’s *Word from the Mother: Language and African Americans*, with a foreword by H. Samy Alim, originally published in 2006, and also re-edited in Routledge’s Linguistics Classics series. In his foreword, Alim isolates seven deep structure elements in ‘Docta G’s’ work: her work on language is never just about language, she introduced new methodologies and ‘insist[ed] on contextualizing B[lack]L[anguage] within the full range of Black Culture and Life’ (p. xii), she uniquely used AAE in her scholarly discourse, she writes not just about but *for* the Black community, and she showed an ‘undying belief in justice and liberatory Black futures’ (p. xix). As Alim says, it is hard to ‘imagine what the world of BL scholarship would have been without [Smitherman] in it’ (p. xxiv), and we concur.

Rickford held on as a creolist in the debate on AAE origins even when that position had fallen out of favour, and Donald Winford takes ‘Another Look at the Creolist Hypothesis of AAVE Origins’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 64–78). He characterizes AAE as a ‘somewhat restructured’ New World Black English (p. 66), acknowledging English vernacular input, second-language-acquisition mechanisms like regularization and simplification, and substrate influences from African languages, probably via Gullah. John McWhorter asks whether invariant *am* was perhaps ‘The “Aks” of its Day? Revisiting Invariant *Am* in Early Black English’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 90–9). This form, ‘weird to the modern ear’ (p. 92) is usually read today as an exaggerated

‘minstrel caricature’ (p. 90), but McWhorter argues that we should not dismiss the evidence that invariant *am* may have been an actual nineteenth-century, probably pre-Civil War feature of southern AAE that speakers subsequently retreated from, perhaps with increased educational opportunities, and perhaps because it was already stigmatized and ‘saliently nonstandard’ (p. 98). One textual source for indeed invariant *am* could be the ex-slave narratives. Lisa Green and Ayana Whitmal in ‘Viewing Ex-Slave Narratives from a Difference Angle’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 100–14) use these texts to document two new features of earlier AAE, namely narrative DONE, used as a past-perfect marker, and pro-drop, documented especially in the third person (*an’ Ø [sc. she] say she met some Indian*). Another potential source overlooked so far is investigated by Alexander Kautzsch in ‘Dialect in Early African American Plays: A Qualitative Assessment’ (in a collection mentioned above, Kytö and Siebers, eds., pp. 65–86). Kautzsch finds that, collectively, the thirteen plays by African Americans published between the 1850s and the 1930s that he looks at are ‘a promising source for spoken Earlier AAE’ (p. 70), particularly consistently showing features of agreement, negation, verb morphology, adverbs, and prepositions, and thus lending themselves to at least qualitative if not quantitative investigations into earlier AAE.

Guy Bailey, Patricia Cukor-Avila, and Juan Salinas also go back in time and look at *Inheritance and Innovation in the Evolution of Rural African American English*, focusing on the system of BE. More specifically, they trace the development of invariant BE and copula deletion, ‘the two most iconic features of the AAE present tense copula/auxiliary system’ (p. 19) in rural, southern, post-plantation Springville—the type of locale where more than 75 per cent of African Americans lived until the beginning of the twentieth century. Data from Springville covers thirty-three years in real time and over a century in apparent time. The authors find that from variable inherited (English dialect) input, durative/habitual BE emerged and grammaticalized relatively recently, and ‘spread during the second and third quarters of the twentieth century’ (p. 12), probably also due to the Great Migration and the related ‘massive cultural surge in African American music, literature, and thought’ (p. 48). Zero copula on the other hand can be traced back to creole input, rather than deletion (the usual explanation—probably an artefact of defining the envelope of variation too narrowly). Zero copula also underwent reanalysis, probably ‘over the course of the first half of the twentieth century’ (p. 36), now marking non-stativity.

Back in the Festschrift, John Baugh draws attention to some lesser-known publications by John R. Rickford in ‘Family Matters: Seminal Rickford Contributions to Kinesics, Education, Linguistics, and the Law’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 182–8), *kinesics* referring to the Rickfords’ paper on ‘Cut-Eye and Suck-Teeth’ (with Angela E. Rickford, from 1976) that investigated those two nonverbal gestures expressing disdain, and which found that they are shared between speakers in the US, the Caribbean, and western Africa. Rickford’s son and co-author, historian Russell J. Rickford, asks, ‘“Are You Soul Folk, Baby?”: Black English, Struggle, and Consciousness in the 1960s and 1970s’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 189–97), defining that period as the period when AAE became the ‘authentic language of African American racial awareness and militancy’ (p. 192). However, this move also met with resistance,



not least from Black speakers themselves, and the variety continues to elicit ‘Pride. Embarrassment. Adoration. Ridicule’ (p. 195). Continuing on from this ‘embarrassment’, Ralph W. Fasold also notes that regarding AAE as a variety of English has meant that it is seen as a ‘simplified, corrupted, and broken’ (p. 200) version of English by non-linguists, and chances to convince them of the opposite are ‘minuscule’ (p. 201), despite the linguistic evidence. Fasold therefore argues that ‘We Should Declare AAL a Separate Language, although There’s No Scientific Reason (Not) To’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 198–206). This is feasible because ‘a language is a language if it has been so socially constructed’ (p. 199), i.e. if its speakers see it as such. Fasold also notes that ‘what people think of a language system can reflect quite clearly how they regard the social group who uses it’ (p. 204), so perhaps it is the duty of linguists to promote AAL as a separate language to ‘make what we know about AAL clearer’ (p. 205).

The disregard for AAE, and resulting dire legal consequences, were perhaps clearest in the Trayvon Martin trial (Rickford and King 2016, cf. *YWES* 97 [2018] 115), where the main witness’s testimony was dismissed because she spoke (a regional, Hispanic-influenced variety of) AAE. Alicia Beckford Wassink, in ‘Where Sociolinguistics and Speech Science Meet: The Physiological and Acoustic Consequences of Underbite in a Multilectal Speaker of African American English’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 207–20), adds that Rachel Jeantel also suffered from underbite (mandibular prognathism), which produced additional acoustic effects, e.g. on her /s/-quality; Wassink thus argues that ‘linguistic and physiological factors must be taken into account in the analysis’ (p. 219) in order to give Jeantel ‘respect where respect is due’ (p. 219).

Mary Bucholtz supports ‘Sociolinguists Trying to Make a Difference: Race, Research, and Linguistic Activism’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 242–50), pointing out that linguistics as a discipline is still ruled by values of white supremacy in that it ‘tacitly and largely unthinkingly participates in mainstream racism through its acceptance of a racially unjust status quo’ (p. 243). As first remedies, Bucholtz calls for making linguistics more inclusive, increasing scholarly representation of non-whites, and challenging institutional racism, to provide students of colour with ‘learning experiences that validate their languages, their cultures, and their humanity’ (p. 246). In a similar vein, Natalie Schilling calls for an expansion of outreach work in ‘Linguistics on Trial, Under Arrest, and in Prison: On Sharing Sociolinguistic and Forensic Linguistic Knowledge with Attorneys, Law Enforcement Practitioners, and Incarcerated Persons’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 259–68), in order to increase knowledge about speaker identification and profiling, of language crimes, of police–civilian encounters, and of false confessions.

Walt Wolfram and Karen Eisenhauer discuss widespread ‘Implicit Sociolinguistic Bias and Social Justice’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 269–80) especially in higher education, where discrimination and marginalization of students because of their language still serve as a proxy for racism or classism, perhaps because implicit biases about language are ‘not aligned with attitudes about other kinds of cultural differences’ (p. 292), and are thus ‘the last acceptable prejudice’ (p. 292). The authors also remind linguists everywhere that we

are ‘in the best position to address social justice issues related to language’ (p. 278).

Sharese King and Jonathan Rosa are ‘Forging New Ways of Hearing Diversity: The Politics of Linguistic Heterogeneity in the Work of John R. Rickford’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 281–89), since Rickford has studied intra-community, inter-speaker, intra-racial, and interracial heterogeneity, also by using heterogeneous analytical tools. They call for more ‘engaged scholarship’ (p. 287) such that linguists mentor researchers from marginalized communities, identify diverse constructions of Blackness, maintain a dialogue with the public and with other fields that study marginalized communities, and do not penalize speakers of stigmatized varieties in the classroom. Jeff Siegel also comments on ‘John R. Rickford and Social Justice for Speakers of Vernacular English’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 440–51), harking back to Rickford’s ‘rallying cry for sociolinguists to give back more to the communities they study’ (p. 440). In particular, Siegel notes that the educational gap between Black and white children remains, speakers of AAE are disadvantaged by their language despite available programmes for teachers, linguists are also still called on to impact the legal process. Sonja L. Lanehart in ‘“I, Too, am America”: African American Language, #BlackLivesMatter, and Critical (Socio)Linguistics’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 452–60) also advocates for putting theory into practice in the form of social justice advocacy and activism, for example by ‘mentoring, sponsoring, serving, learning, and advocating’ (p. 453) in academia and beyond. More specifically, linguists can (and should) educate bureaucrats, politicians, corporations, and law enforcement about language variation and racism and injustice.

On the educational implications, Angela E. Rickford puts forth ‘The Effects of Culturally Relevant Texts and Questions on the Reading Comprehension of Students of Color’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 398–408), following her husband’s call for the inclusion of vernacular materials in teaching, to which she adds the use of ‘cognitively challenging higher order questions’ (p. 398). Her study finds that students appreciate seeing their own dialect portrayed in readings and that it leads to emotional engagement, thoughtfulness, and critical insight. In addition, challenging questions (on moral judgement, character qualities) ‘drew the students into interactive engagement with the texts’ (p. 402) in a way lower-order (text recall) questions did not. In the elementary classroom, Julie Sweetland is ‘Vetting the Versatility Approach’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 428–39). She shows that the purposeful use of AAE in classroom reading and writing tasks leads to skilful language use, creativity, and students’ awareness that their language is ‘an asset rather than a liability’ (p. 437), significantly increasing their success in this class. Similarly, Django Paris advocates ‘A Pedagogy of Linguistic Justice: John R. Rickford in the Classroom and the Field’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 461–5), perpetuating and fostering pluralism ‘as part of schooling for positive social transformation and revitalization’ (p. 461).

There is also a host of studies this year on present-day AAE and its features. Devyani Sharma, Lars Hinrichs, Tracy Conner, and Andrea Kortenhoven follow ‘Style in Motion: Lectal Focusing in an African American Sermon’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 362–71) by one middle-aged AA minister. They track

in real time the use of several phonological variables and find a high concentration of AAE features when Pastor Paul is highly engaged, but more distance from AAE, for instance, in scriptural style. Their micro-analysis shows the influence of discourse, stance, positioning, persona construction, alignment, and voicing.

Arthur K. Spears updates ‘Rickford’s List of African American Grammatical Features’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 79–89) from 1999 by adding habitual durative invariant BE (*I be the truth*), approximative invariant BE (*She be about 6 feet*), three functions of BE DONE (disapproval, future perfect, habitual perfect), indignant COME (*He come going in my room, didn’t knock or anything*), disapproval GONE and GONE-COME (*He gone-come telling me I had to change my whole transmission*), and stressed STAY, another habitual marker (*She stay talkin on the phone*). Outside the collection, Arthur K. Spears is ‘Revisiting African American History: The Significance of African American Auxiliaries’ (in Aloysius Ngefac, Hans-Georg Wolf, and Thomas Hoffmann, eds., *World Englishes and Creoles Languages Today*, vol. 1: *The Schneiderian Thinking and Beyond*, pp. 89–100). Spears focuses again on camouflage constructions, because they are part of the ‘grammatical incommensurability’ between AAE and other dialects, and because ‘a good number of [them] are creolisms’ (p. 91), such as indignant *come*, disapproval *gone*, double disapproval *come gone*, stressed *bin*, resultative *be done*, stressed *stay*, preterit *had*, and habitual *be*. Spears calls for investigating them in more depth before they start dying out.

One of these features, remote past (Spears would say *perfect*) BEEN (e.g. *she BEEN married* sc. ‘for a long time’), is taken up by Tracey L. Weldon in ‘Race, Class, and Linguistic Camouflage: Remote Past BEEN and the Divergence Debate Revisited’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 115–32), because middle-class AAE speakers can (and do) use distinctive, camouflaged (thus: undetected) constructions to index their identity without the risk of stigmatization, remote past BEEN being one of them. Weldon’s survey results show that almost all middle-class Black speakers are indeed familiar with the remote past meaning of BEEN, whereas European Americans in the majority are not. Continuing with this AAE feature, and perhaps heeding Spears’s call, Lisa Green, Kristine M. Yu, Anissa Neal, Ayana Whitmal, Tamira Powe, and Deiz Özyıldız very extensively examine the ‘Range in the Use and Realization of *BIN* in African American English’ (*L&S* 65[2022] 958–1006), which they characterize as a ‘remote past marker’ (p. 961). They reiterate the known syntactic constraints for *BIN* (versus unstressed *been*, versus GA *(have) been*), but this seems to be the first study of the actual prosody of ‘stressed’ *BIN*, which the authors find ‘is produced as accented with a high F0 peak and followed by a reduced pitch range’ (p. 1000), and where prosodic cues are extended over the complete utterance, even including prosodic junctures immediately preceding *BIN*. However, even they find areas of ambiguity with *been*, perhaps adding to the ‘camouflage’ character of this feature. For a non-linguistic audience, David B. Frank sums up ‘Time Reference in Gullah and English Compared’ (in Ngefac and Hoffmann, eds., pp. 177–87), pointing out that Gullah uses a creole TAM system including the markers *been* (anterior), *gwine* (prospective), *da* (imperfective), and *done* (completive). Frank also includes a Gullah Bible text with StE translation.

Sabriya Fisher discusses ‘The Status of *Ain’t* in Philadelphia African American English’ (*LVC* 34[2022] 1–28), especially uses of *ain’t* for ‘didn’t’ (e.g. *I ain’t say I forgot it*), today a hallmark of AAE. Fisher finds that this past tense *ain’t* increased in apparent time over the twentieth century, supporting the claim that it is a recent innovation (of the northern urban areas) that was perhaps camouflaged by other uses of *ain’t* (i.e. for BE and HAVE), which have remained stable over time.

That the field is now investigating AAE beyond vernacular uses is also shown by this year’s PADS by Jessica A. Grieser, who deals with *The Language of Professional Blackness: African Americans and the Linguistic Expression of Race, Place, and Class*. She investigates African American speakers in the predominantly Black ward of Anacostia, Washington DC, which started to undergo gentrification only very recently, in the 2010s. Grieser looks at eighteen middle-class and working-class speakers (‘professional-class aligned’ and ‘nonaligned’, in her terms), and measures the dialect density related to topic of conversation in her long interviews. This means she can say something both about topics that evoke a high (or low) use of AAE features, but also about the features themselves. Perhaps not surprisingly, topics concerned with race, discrimination, and gentrification (itself a highly racialized process) result in a high(er) use of AAE features, even in middle-class speakers, whereas topics like language or education are more oriented towards mainstream AmE features. AAE features used the most are zero copula, negative concord, zero determiner, levelled past tense forms, completive *done*, remote past BIN, lack of third person <-s>, habitual *be* and existential *it*. Middle-class speakers use them to construct their dual identity, implicitly criticizing society and the neighbourhood, but not aligning with gentrification either. Overall, however, the use of morphosyntactic AAE features (per intonation unit) is surprisingly low, even for ‘vernacular’ speakers, which perhaps hints at a mismatch of production and perception, or of morphosyntax vs. phonetics. Grieser also looks at one rarely investigated phonetic phenomenon, final consonant devoicing (e.g. /lɪft/ for *lived*), which is on the one hand marked as AAE, but because it is the ‘opposite’ of highly stigmatized coronal stop deletion, is also indexical of ‘articulateness’ and ‘correctness’ (as many hyperarticulated features are). Middle-class speakers thus very carefully navigate their ethnic, local, and professional identities in a ‘precarious balance’ (p. 130), using (or not using) AAE features, including camouflaged ones, for this goal.

On a lexical phenomenon (or perhaps *the* lexical phenomenon), Jacquelyn Rahman sees ‘The N Word as an Emblem of Survival Identity in African American Comedy’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 352–61), where socially conscious comedians use the N-word for intra-group reference to project solidarity. Rahman also gives a brief overview of the (toxic) history of this word, and the disparate points of view on this word held by community-oriented African Americans. For another lexeme, Denise Troutman is concerned with ‘*Sassy Sasha?* The Intersectionality of (Im)Politeness and Sociolinguistics’ (*JPolR* 18 [2022] 121–49)—clearly a field where much still needs to be done. As Troutman notes, *sassy* is a term only applied to Black women, which socially constructs them as ‘impolite, too assertive—even aggressive ... loud, pejoratively so’ (p. 144). *Sassy* is thus a complex construct which needs ‘appropriate socialization and insider knowledge’ (p. 145)—and should definitely not be

applied to the Sasha from the title, the then 7-year-old daughter of Michelle and Barack Obama.

Finally, briefly turning to ethnic varieties other than AAE, Marie Bissell and Walt Wolfram discuss ‘Oppositional Identity and Back-Vowel Fronting in a Triethnic Context: The Case of Lumbee English’ (*AS* 97[2022] 51–68). Over three generations, the Lumbee Indians in Robeson County, NC, have shifted in their fronted back vowels (BOOT and BOAT) from alignment with local African Americans to alignment with local European Americans, a shift the authors interpret as ‘a case of oppositional identity in which Lumbee Indians disassociate themselves from African American vowel norms in subtle but socially meaningful ways’ (p. 51). Finally, for (mock)-white identity, Carmen Fought says, “‘I’d Better Schedule an MRI’: The Linguistic Stylization of “White” Ethnicity in Comedy’ (in Blake and Buchstaller, eds., pp. 340–51)—an ethnic group that is of course usually unmarked, but can come into focus in the construction by non-whites, e.g. in instances of crossing by comedians of colour. These comedians switch into standard or super-standard English, using preppy names, dated and formal expressions, mitigating politeness, hedges, intensifiers, or postvocalic /r/, exploiting ‘the linguistic construction of whiteness for humor ... very successfully’ (p. 348). Interestingly, many of the features are also traditionally associated with ‘female’ speech, leading us neatly into studies of gender.

Kara Becker, Sameer ud Dowla Khan, and Lal Zimman take us ‘Beyond Binary Gender: Creaky Voice, Gender, and the Variationist Enterprise’ (*LVC* 34 [2022] 215–38). Creaky voice (aka vocal fry) is today saliently associated with women (although, traditionally, apparently more men used it), but the authors find no direct link to gender in their gender-diverse corpus from Portland, Oregon, where all speakers use creak surprisingly frequently (in at least 25 per cent of all instances). Creaky voice is found in interview speech (rather than in reading passages) and seems to be linked to affect-laden topics (in particular highly negative experiences, or stances of disengagement). Mostly, however, this study is exemplary in moving away from binary gender conceptions and including a wide range of gender identities in a variationist study.

On a historical sociolinguistic note, Justyna Robinson and Julie Weeds present ‘Cognitive Sociolinguistic Variation in the Old Bailey Voices Corpus: The Case for a New Concept-Led Framework’ (*TPS* 120[2022] 399–426). They start with thesaurus-like concepts, and then explore the distributional properties of the concepts and sociodemographic characteristics of the speakers, ultimately aiming to ‘discover underlying macro-patterns of thinking operating across different communities of speakers’ (p. 400). Thus, they can show differences between groups of nineteenth-century speakers: women in court (either witnesses or defendants) characteristically talk about vestments, rooms, or family relations, while men talk much more about men’s professions and places outside the home, thus reflecting historical gender differences. Their method can also show differences in use of the same concepts (which they call socioconceptual polysemy), e.g. talking about women as *married* or *poor* is particularly characteristic of women’s speech, not men’s.

Finally, for age-related studies, beside the ones already mentioned in the regional sections above, Karin Aijmer finds, “‘That is Totally Not My Type of Film’: Innovations in the Intensifier System of UK English’ (in Peterson et al.,

eds., pp. 127–49). Based on data from the new BNC (2014), Aijmer observes that *totally* (and its variant *totes*) has doubled in frequency since the 1990s, and is used as an intensifier and emphazier before adjectives, verbs, and nouns in the speech of young people. It can also occur as a discourse marker (meaning ‘certainly’ or ‘definitely’); it is thus ‘a fuzzy element characterized by polysemy’ (p. 147). Aijmer also asks, “‘Did You Just Basically Steal Everything?’: A Study of Discourse-Pragmatic Variation and Change’ (*JPrag* 200[2022] 8–23), and finds that *basically* has acquired a new hedging function very recently (again in the 2000s). It is increasingly integrated into sentences, meaning ‘this is the short and simple version, but there is more to it’ (p. 8), i.e. summarization (e.g. *He basically met this Brazilian girl*), and this is a change driven by young females. And on this note we conclude this year’s overview of publications in dialectology and sociolinguistics.

## 10. New Englishes and Creolistics

This section covers works on New Englishes and creolistics published in 2022. We begin with those publications which include several varieties of English or present theoretical assessments and their implication on approaches to WE. Subsequently, we move to region-specific monographs and articles. In 2022, special issues and several individual papers contributed to a fruitful discussion of prevailing assumptions and theories in research on New Englishes and creolistics. The contextualization and further integration of New Englishes and their developments alongside other varieties into the WE paradigm, and the comparison of properties of various varieties of English have been of special interest in these publications. Among them is a special issue of *WEn* on ‘Linguistic Epicenters in World Englishes’ edited by Tobias Bernaisch and Pam Peters. In the following, we first discuss publications that describe multi-region research or bring up overall theoretical issues in World Englishes research. We then go into publications based on specific regions in the subsequent sections.

Tobias Bernaisch, Stefan Gries, and Benedict Heller discuss the current state and possible developments of ‘Theoretical Models and Statistical Modelling of Linguistic Epicenters’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 333–46). They argue that such research has thus far been too much focused on studying infrequent features using models that take a broad view of extra-linguistic predictors without closer consideration of the development of varieties over time. They suggest that predictive modelling that involves level 1 and level 2 characteristics as well as historical data on all connected varieties would present linguistic epicentres more appropriately. Sandra Götz investigates ‘Epicentral Influences of Indian English on Nepali English’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 347–60) through an analysis of presentational *itself* in the SAVE-(South Asian Varieties of English)NEPAL\_2011, SAVE-NEPAL\_2020, and SAVE-INDIA\_2011 corpora. Her general logistic regression model for NepE confirms that *itself* with adverbial focus is best predicted by corpus age and newspaper. Based on a comparison of SAVE-NEPAL\_2011 and SAVE-INDIA\_2011, she argues for epicentral influence, despite the potentially conflicting finding that the Indian invariant use of the feature only occurs once in the Nepali data. Stephanie Hackert evaluates ‘The Epicentre Model and American

Influence of Bahamian Englishes' (*WEn* 41[2022] 361–76). She discusses studies on newspaper language, American pronunciation in educated Bahamian English, Bahamian Creole and its link to Gullah, as well as results from attitude studies of English in the Bahamas. Based on this wealth of perspectives, she concludes that the model cannot fully explain patterns in vernacular speech and fails to distinguish regional from globalizational effects. She further argues that the appearance of Americanisms may be motivated by factors such as deviation from colonial and creole norms rather than conscious Americanization. Marianne Hundt, Laetitia Van Driessche, and Dirk Pijpops test the 'Epicentral Influence via Agent-Based Modelling' (*WEn* 41[2022] 377–99) and compare their simulated predictions with data from NOW. The simulation models the development of verb complementation choices for two ESL communities: the Philippines, a community with AmE as matrilect, and India, a BrE matrilect country. Under various conditions, the agent-based model shows that negative attitudes towards AmE are unlikely to impact language change. The corpus test, however, shows differing patterns for the two verbs tested: the less frequently used verb, *appeal*, illustrates epicentral convergence of IndE and BrE, while *protest* resists Americanization in IndE and PhilE. Edgar Schneider discusses the 'Parameters of Epicentral Status' (*WEn* 41[2022] 462–74) by illustrating the theoretical differences between pluricentricity and epicentricity. He argues that the former describes a situation in which varieties coexist, while in the latter situation some languages are expected to have an impact on smaller varieties in the region. The parameters that characterize epicentres, according to Schneider are size, demography, proximity, developmental status, intensity of exchange, and monodirectionality. He further sketches methodological issues in epicentral research such as the importance of diachronic data, providing detailed information on usage conditions and contact. On the basis of Nigerian Pidgin and Jamaican Creole as case studies, Christian Mair discusses 'Migration, Media and the Emergence of Pidgin- and Creole-Based Informal Epicentres' (*WEn* 41[2022] 414–28). He argues that these two languages have an impact on speakers of other varieties and in other locations, which he demonstrates in a qualitative analysis of interview data, and that this impact may be interpreted as informal epicentral influence. Observing that Nigerian Pidgin and Jamaican Creole are neither codified nor necessarily neighbouring on other Englishes they impact, this means that epicentre theory, with its focus on codification and regional impact, needs to be modified.

Several publications offer fruitful discussions of how to theorize about the plurality and uniqueness of Englishes around the globe. The article 'World Englishes and "Global Englishes": Competing or Complementary Paradigms?' (*AEnglishes* 24[2022] 211–21) by Marzieh Sadeghpour and James D'Angelo compares the prevailing paradigms currently discussed under the WE umbrella. They relate Kachru's original WE paradigm and Smith's EIL paradigm, which developed into the more recent ELF paradigm, and disentangle how the construct 'Global English' derived from them. After discussing the emergence and roots of both original paradigms in detail, the authors present a comprehensive comparison of them. They conclude that while WE focus on English in national contexts, postcolonial and non-postcolonial, EIL and ELF focus on the international use of English and have developed a strong pedagogical focus.

Furthermore, GE has been used as an umbrella term for the EIL and ELF frameworks and the authors depict its considerable shortcomings and oversimplifications. Another theoretical contribution to the work on New Englishes and creolistics in 2022 is Ruanni Tupas's 'The Coloniality of Native Speakerism' (*AEnglishes* 24[2022] 147–59). The author positions the origin of native-speakerism in colonization and illustrates how its impact on language use and language teaching is still prevailing. He discusses why, despite the fruitful research and development in the field of WE and New Englishes, scholars still agree that the native speaker ideology has not lost (much of) its impact. He concludes that native-speakerism 'is fundamentally implicated in the mobilization of race and racial inequality in the operationalization of colonial power' (p. 147).

In a number of further contributions, several varieties of English are dealt with. Paula Rautionaho and Marianne Hundt explore the effect of syntactic priming on progressive alternation in 'Primed Progressives? Predicting Aspectual Choice in World Englishes' (*CLLT* 18[2022] 599–625). Making use of spontaneous conversation data from the ICE Corpora of five metropolitan Englishes and five institutionalized ESL varieties, they coded 500 tokens per variety to examine the intra-linguistic effect of factors such as aktionsart and animacy on the progressive vs. non-progressive alternation. Syntactic priming was operationalized as aspect in target and preceding VP. They find that, among other factors, syntactic priming best predicts progressive choice when it is immediately preceded by another progressive. Paula Rautionaho also 'Revisit[s] the Myth of Stative Progressives in World Englishes' (*WEn* 41[2022] 183–206) on the basis of ICE data for three Inner Circle varieties (BrE, IrE, NZE), and three Outer Circle varieties (IndE, SingE, HKE). By combining a distinctive collexeme analysis with a generalized linear mixed-model tree analysis, she shows that the varieties generally neither differ in frequency nor preference of simple vs. progressive, despite some divergence of IndE and HKE. The model further indicates that human grammatical subjects, present tense, and perfect aspect increase the probability of the progressive. Thomas Brunner illustrates the frequency differences of 'Into-Causatives in World Englishes' (*EWV* 43[2022] 1–32). Based on an analysis of frequency, variable preferences, and productivity, he finds that the frequency of *into*-causatives correlates with the phases in Schneider's Dynamic Model (*Postcolonial English: Varieties of English around the World*, CUP [2007]). However, all varieties behave similarly in their preference for high-frequency verbs and reach similar productivity rates, irrespective of their phase in the model. Marianne Hundt also investigates '*N*-is Focalizers as Semi-Fixed Constructions' (*JEngL* 50[2022] 115–41) across a range of Englishes. Based on data from the NOW corpus, she models the variation in degree of syntactic variation for six shell nouns in AusE, CanE, BrE, GhE, IrE, IndE, KenE, NigE, NZE, PhilE, SingE, and AmE. Random forest and ctree analyses reveal that punctuation and variety best predict syntactic variation, although the variety differences appear to be based on conservativeness rather than region or type. Peter Collins explores 'Comment Markers in World Englishes' (*WEn* 41[2022] 244–70) on the basis of the General and Blogs macro-genres of GloWbE. He compares the frequency and use of evaluative, epistemic style and hearsay markers, finding that the markers are overall more frequent in Inner Circle varieties and that frequencies often align with the Dynamic Model's predictions. Dagmar



Deuber, Eva Canan Hänsel, Mahyar Hejrani, Stephanie Hackert, Alexander Laube, and Catherine Laliberté conduct an even larger-scale exploration of varieties in their investigation of ‘The Norm Orientation of English in the Caribbean’ (*AS* 97[2022] 265–310). In order to test the common expectation of linguistic Americanization in the Caribbean, they compare press corpora from Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago with similarly compiled corpora from other postcolonial varieties (IndE and NigE) as well as with AmE and BrE. Drawing on quantitative analyses of spelling, lexis, contractions, *be*-passives, relative constructions, the mandative subjunctive, and clausal complementation of *help* and *prevent*, they compare the usage of AmE and BrE forms in all varieties. Categorical distinctions are only found for spelling in the AmE and BrE corpora. While texts from the Bahamas come closest to AmE norms, no across-the-board Americanization could be detected. Rather, all varieties show differing degrees of variability for all features investigated. In the larger Caribbean islands, local standards incorporate some traditional British norms. The authors generally find postcolonial varieties to appear less colloquial and more formal. The final contribution we present under this rubric is ‘Negation as a Predictor of Clausal Complement Choice in World Englishes’ (*ELL* 26[2022] 307–29) by Raquel P. Romasanta. Taking data from sixteen varieties in the GloWbE corpus, namely BrE, AmE, SLE, Pakistan English (PakE), SingE, Malaysian English, PhilE, SAE, IndE, BdE, HKE, NigE, GhE, KenE, JamE, Tanzanian English (TanZE), she compares the effect of *not*- and *no*-negation in complements to the verb *regret*. She finds that, while both finite and nonfinite complement structures are possible, negations increase the use of finite structures, with the *no*-negation having a stronger effect than the *not*-negation.

The first world region we will focus on is Southeast Asia. Publications on Southeast Asian New Englishes in 2022 include one article, one monograph, and one edited volume. For his article, “‘Uhh I’m Not Trying To Be Racist or Anything’: Exploring an Indexical Field of Thai English’ (*AEnglishes* 24[2022] 9–31), Andrew Jocuns interviewed thirty students to assess the indexicality of Thai English. Investigating Thai English as a Global English variety, the author postulates that, while features of spoken and written Thai English can be identified, they do not sufficiently characterize its local role and perception. The author finds that Thai English is enregistered with place and characterological indexicalities but not with a specific speaker community.

Azirah Hashim and Gerhard Leitner first published their monograph *English in Southeast Asia and ASEAN: Transformation of Language Habitats* in 2021, while the paperback edition was published in 2022. In nine chapters, they present the history and current use of English in Southeast Asia and ASEAN. In the first chapter, ‘English and Local Languages in Southeast Asia and ASEAN’ (pp. 1–6), the authors introduce the multilingual ecology of the targeted region and show that English is, unsurprisingly, the most powerful additional language in that region. The second chapter, ‘The Transformation of Local Language Habitats’ (pp. 7–19), presents a well-structured survey of the tremendous linguistic diversity in the region and the roles local and outside languages play in it. Zooming in on the role of English, chapter 3 ‘History of English in Southeast

Asia' (pp. 20–45), provides the reader with a diachronic perspective. The authors show how English, in contrast to all other outside languages such as Russian or Japanese, 'has managed to transform its societal role from foreign to second and even to native language in various areas of SEA and in ASEAN' (p. 20). The fourth chapter, 'Texture and Features of English' (pp. 46–71), further elaborates on English in Southeast Asia, specifically in Singapore, Malaysia, Brunei, and the Philippines, and its linguistic features in these countries. Chapter 5, 'Language Contact and the Development of English in Southeast Asia' (pp. 72–81), delineates how the regional varieties of English were influenced by language/variety contact, and how another expanding Southeast Asian variety emerged due to the increasing contact between speakers of English. The next chapter, 'English in Specific Domains' (pp. 82–96), presents the use of English in the legal and advertisement domain and points at its hybrid character, i.e. showing a mix of endo- and exonormative orientation. Chapter 7, 'English as a Lingua Franca in ASEAN' (pp. 97–108), focuses on the gradual emergence of a regional variety of English in ASEAN and how this is caused by making English a regional lingua franca. In addition, the authors present its domains of use as well as features of ASEAN ELF, when used by speakers of different local languages. The next chapter discusses how English has been promoted in the ten ASEAN member states, especially through 'Language Policy and Language Education' (pp. 109–35). It is shown that, very much unlike in the EU, the ASEAN member countries all appear to focus on implementing English, each following their own sociopolitical needs, but only rarely on implementing the national or local languages of their neighbouring states. The final chapter, 'Future of English and Future Challenges' (pp. 136–42), offers a final unravelling of the complex sociopolitical and linguistic context of Southeast Asia and the role of English in the countries of the region as well as in ASEAN.

Rather than offering a comprehensive overview of English in the whole Southeast Asian region, the one edited volume published on New Englishes in Southeast Asia in 2022 focuses only on one variety, namely PhilE. *Philippine English: Development, Structure, and Sociology of English in the Philippines* is edited by Ariane Macalinga Borlongan, and it is divided into a prologue, twenty-five chapters, and an epilogue. The volume assesses PhilE on all levels of linguistic description, predominantly using Schneider's Dynamic Model (2007). The prologue, 'Philippine English in the "Concerto" of World Englishes' (pp. xxiv–xxix), by Edgar W. Schneider, positions PhilE within the field of WE. After a brief theoretical introduction, Schneider discusses some of the aspects that make PhilE unique within the WE paradigm. Part I of the volume starts with Ariane Macalinga Borlongan's chapter 1, 'Conspectus' (pp. 3–8). After pointing to the extensive use by Filipinos of English and their identification with it, the author summarizes the main steps of the research on PhilE and offers an outlook on the volume. Chapter 2, 'History' (pp. 9–26), also by Ariane Macalinga Borlongan, contextualizes the historical development of English in the Philippines using Schneider's Dynamic Model. The author elaborates on the various stages of the Dynamic Model and offers a comprehensive overview of, and introduction to, theory formation on PhilE. The author concludes that the development of PhilE is still ongoing and that 'it seems to be going through nativization and beyond' (p. 22). Which resources resulted from this development is

the focus of chapter 3 'Resources' (pp. 27–40) by Dominik Heps and Mikhail Alic C. Go. The authors offer an overview of institutions and organizations, reference works, corpora, and publications that have been created since the beginning of research on English in the Philippines some fifty years ago. The first part ends with Anne Pakir's tribute to Professor Ma. Lourdes Bautista in 'Special Feature: Ma. Lourdes Bautista and Philippine English' (pp. 41–5). Part II of the volume, 'Linguistic Structure', begins with chapter 4, 'Phonology' (pp. 49–72), by Irwan Shah Shahrudin, Ran Ao, and Ee Ling Low. The authors describe, in some detail, current phonetic features produced by educated Filipinos. Their description focuses on vowels, consonants, lexical stress, and rhythmic patterns and is based on acoustic and perceptual analyses. Chapter 5, 'Lexicon' (pp. 73–86), by Thomas Biermeier continues the structural description of PhilE. To offer an overview of the major word-formation processes, he uses the Philippine component of the ICE corpus and compares it with the ICE components of Great Britain, Canada, Singapore, Hong Kong, and India as well as with the GloWbE corpus. His survey of the various word-formation processes ranging from more to less frequent shows that PhilE is on its way to overcoming nativization and proceeds towards endonormative orientation. In chapter 6, 'Grammar' (pp. 87–99), Shirley N. Dita, Philip Rentillo, and Aldrin P. Lee discuss whether there is a distinctive PhilE grammar. Using studies of PhilE grammar from the last two decades, the authors offer a general description of the current grammatical features of PhilE, including 'verbs in terms of their morpho-syntax, tense and aspect, voice, and modality [and] noun phrases, adjectives and adverbs, prepositions, particles, tag questions, negation, subject-verb concord, and relativizers' (p. 87). Based on the description of these features, they find evidence of endonormative as well as exonormative orientation. 'Discourse' (pp. 100–12) is the focus of the next chapter by Marilu B. Rañosa-Madrugno; it summarizes various studies on discourse and provides a description of discourse structures in PhilE. The author finds that 'there is a plethora of features that are endemic to [PhilE] both in spoken and in written discourse. Moreover, the studies conducted on [PhilE] alone prove that, indeed, written [PhilE] observes a "composition style" while spoken [PhilE] is close to "textbook English"' (p. 108). The last chapter of the second part is Robert Fuchs's 'Spelling and Punctuation' (pp. 113–21). Based on an overview of publications on the topic, he finds that, while spelling and punctuation in PhilE predominantly follow AmE norms, BrE ones are still present and nativized variants have not yet been found. Part III of the volume, 'Sociolinguistic Variation and Change', begins with chapter 9, on 'Internal Variation' (pp. 125–34) by Aldrin P. Lee and Ariane Macalinga Borlongan. The authors discuss the systematicity of stylistic, regional, and sociolectal variation in PhilE, concluding that PhilE is indeed progressing from nativization towards endonormative stabilization and even differentiation. Chapter 10, 'Diachronic Change' (pp. 135–42) by Ariane Macalinga Borlongan and Peter Collins, reflects upon short-term diachronic change in PhilE. Presenting existing corpora and corpora that are currently being compiled, the authors conclude that it is likely that as PhilE 'moves inexorably toward linguistic independence (via divergences from its parent language, and innovations) it may still demonstrate American patterns simply because these are inherent traits, rather than representing vestiges of colonial dependency' (p. 140). Edgar W.

Schneider describes ‘Philippine English in Relation to American English’ (pp. 143–55) in chapter 11. As PhilE, in contrast to most other postcolonial countries that have developed a New English variety, has resulted from American rather than British colonization, a close connection between the ‘parent’ AmE and PhilE can be assumed. Following an overview of existing research, Schneider presents his own corpus-based investigation. He concludes that, unsurprisingly, PhilE is very similar to AmE. Similar to findings in chapter 8, he further finds that PhilE includes some BrE forms and, in a small number of instances, ‘the proportion of AmE forms in [PhilE] even exceeds their frequency in AmE’ (p. 152). Chapter 12, ‘Contact with Other Languages’ (pp. 156–69) by Ma. Althea T. Enriquez, assesses the linguistic features of PhilE from a contact-linguistic perspective. In a detailed discussion of, for example, language creation, language shift, and language maintenance, the author shows how English is used alongside the local languages of Tagalog/Filipino and how both languages influence each other resulting, amongst other phenomena, in the emergence of PhilE features. Completing the third part of the volume is Wilkinson Daniel Wong Gonzales’ chapter 13, ‘Hybridization’ (pp. 170–83). The author differentiates between three groups of hybrids, i.e. hybrids with borrowing, hybrids involving code-switching, and substrate-influenced hybridized Englishes, and discusses their existence in relation to PhilE using examples from various sources. He concludes that hybridization is present in the Philippines, that PhilE plays an important role in it, and that PhilE might not be a homogeneous variety of English. Chapter 14, ‘Lexicography’ (pp. 187–98) by Danica Salazar, is the first chapter in Part IV of the volume, ‘Linguistic and Literary Canon’. It offers a chronological presentation of the documentation of PhilE, which started in the 1960s. This documentation brings up a number of conceptual and theoretical challenges, for instance with the author scrutinizing the commonly assumed authority of dictionaries. Also scrutinizing assumed authority is Ariane Macalinga Borlongan’s discussion of the standardization of PhilE in chapter 15, ‘Standard Philippine English’ (pp. 199–210). The author surveys the relevant literature, before assessing the evolution and the ongoing codification of the standard variety and presenting endonormative model in language teaching. The chapter concludes with an introduction of the author’s Conceptual Model of the Standardization of Philippine English (pp. 205–7). The last chapter of Part IV is ‘Philippine Literature in English’ (pp. 211–18) by Isagani R. Cruz. This quite brief chapter recaps the longstanding debate on the use of English in Philippine literature and offers some future perspectives on the topic. One of the points the author makes is that the use of English in Philippine literature should not be seen as a political statement but as the authors’ choice and that, consequently, the future of the use of English in Philippine literature seems to be unpredictable. Part V, ‘Psychosociolinguistic Dimensions’, begins with Shirley N. Dita and Kristine D. de Leon’s chapter on ‘Intelligibility’ (pp. 221–30). The authors find that PhilE is intelligible to other speakers of English, although, for example, it exhibits syllable-timed rhythm, rather than L1-English speakers’ stress-based rhythm. The chapter ends with a critical examination of the fact that ELT is still rooted in norms of L1 English. Chapter 18, ‘Attitudes’ (pp. 231–41) by Philip Rentillo, discusses the attitudes of Filipinos towards PhilE and English in the Philippines in general. Two important factors influencing Filipinos’ attitudes are the rapid

spread of English in the Philippines as well as its various functions and forms: English still holds colonial sentiment in reflecting societal imbalances while also currently being the most important socioeconomic currency. However, attitudes towards English are quite complex, mirroring the diversity of the country's population and of English in the Philippines. In chapter 19, Loy Lising assesses 'Multilingualism' (pp. 242–56). After introducing the phenomenon of multilingualism, she presents the multilingual ecology of the Philippines and examples of multilingual practices. She argues that despite the government-induced top-down language policy, implemented especially in education, business, and law, 'multilingualism continues to thrive, and it is therefore imperative to understand how multilinguals deploy their languages in their repertoire' (p. 246). In the subsequent chapter, Ruanni Tupas deals with 'Language Policy' (pp. 257–67) along the same lines. With a strong focus on educational settings, he discusses how policy and social mechanisms create *unequal Englishes* in the Philippines. He argues that language policy has contributed to the politics of pluralization of English. However, according to Tupas, this has not resulted in Filipinos speaking different Philippine Englishes but in them speaking Englishes of unequal value. Part VI of the volume, 'Learning and Teaching', begins with chapter 21, 'Acquisition and Learning' (pp. 271–82) by Aireen Barrios. She presents a case study of a 1-year-old who acquires his language(s) in a multilingual household. This leads her to theorize on how English is acquired, particularly in the Philippine multilingual context, suggesting that English in the Philippines is undergoing a shift from a second to a first language. Chapter 22, 'Language Teaching' (pp. 283–96), written by Alejandro S. Bernardo, recommends teaching (in) PhlE in Philippine ESL classrooms and proposes a model for its realization. The author presents some tools, e.g. the Philippine English-Aware Method or the 'noticing a variety' technique, as ways to implement an endocentric approach to teaching English in the EFL classroom. Using such an approach would follow the change in conceptualization, i.e. towards pluricentric English, achieved through work within the WE paradigm. The chapter 'Language Testing' (pp. 297–304) by Dave Kenneth Tayao Cayado and James F. D'Angelo assesses testing PhlE against L1 English norms. They argue that such practice is inadequate and problematic for two reasons: on an ideological level, it replicates the monopoly of Inner Circle Englishes and the resulting linguisticism against other forms. On a linguistic level, such testing lacks validity and includes item bias. The authors, hence, suggest that these problems can only be solved if PhlE is established as a legitimate English, described by a reliable and comprehensive dictionary. The last chapter in this part of the volume is Edward Jay M. Quinto and Sterling M. Plata's 'Teacher Education' (pp. 305–13). The chapter begins with a review of studies conducted on teacher education and PhlE, then introduces three major reforms in the educational system (the Philippine Professional Standards for Teachers (PPST), the K-12 Classroom Assessment Policy (DepEd Order 8 s.2015), and the use of the Philippine Commission on Higher Education's (CHED's) new teacher education curriculum (CMO 75 s.2017)), and ends with an analysis of how teacher education and PhlE are connected. The authors argue that 'teacher education policy continues to stand in the way of preparing language teachers who are ready, equipped, and free to teach English using [PhlE] standards' and requires a drastic change to represent the

endonormative stability it has already reached. Part VII, 'Contemporary Issues', begins with Leah E. Gustilo and Chene M. Dino's chapter on the 'Internet' (pp. 317–26), which focuses on internet usage of PhilE and aims to describe its features. It presents instances of code-switching, engendering neologisms, new (grammatical) constructions, and new ways of communication, such as emoticons. By showing the developed forms of communication incorporated in the digital use of PhilE, the authors claim to have found further support for the stabilization of PhilE. Chapter 26, 'Migration' (pp. 327–39), is written by Beatriz P. Lorente. The Philippines is a country of origin and destination for migrants, and the resulting migration trajectories are crucial in understanding the complexity of the population as well as of the differently valued Englishes and multilingualisms. This chapter focuses on migration from the Philippines and shows which role(s) English plays in this process. It illustrates specifically that Filipinos are regarded as (permanent or short-time) English-speaking labour migrants, with the Philippines as their brokerage state (Robyn Magalit Rodriguez, *Migrants for Export*, UMinP [2010]). One of the domains in which Philippine labour is globally strongly commodified is 'Outsourced Call Centers' (pp. 340–52), the topic of chapter 27 by Eric Friginal and Rachelle Friginal. Based on a comparison of language use in call transcripts from the Philippines, India, the US, and a group of Central American countries, the authors find developing patterns of English used by Filipino call centre employees when attending to callers from the US. They suggest that Filipino call centre employees use a unique register as well as discourse-specific markers and strategies, which await further investigation. Another fruitful English-related labour domain is discussed in chapter 28, 'Teaching English as a Foreign Language in the Philippines' (pp. 353–62), by Aiden Yeh. She considers some of the factors that influence the commodification of ELT in the Philippines, i.e. the low costs, the quality of teaching, the effect of the local accent, and code-switching between English and Tagalog on teaching. The chapter ends, however, with a call to rebrand EFL teaching/learning in the Philippines from being considered a 'cheap' alternative with potentially low-quality teaching to reflecting the high quality offered and the legitimacy of PhilE. Preceding the epilogue, Ahmar Mahboob and Ruanni Tupas present a 'Special Feature: World Englishes and Social Change' (pp. 363–72). In this chapter, the authors examine the effect of the colonial languages English and Spanish on local languages, specifically PhilE, using the Saphir-Whorf hypothesis. The authors claim that Englishes serve 'as reflective and constitutive of historically mediated changes in society' (p. 370), having localized such changes in the Philippine society and PhilE. The last chapter of this volume is Kingsley Bolton's 'Epilogue: Philippine English: Past, Present, and Future' (pp. 373–82), which offers a brief historical overview of studies in the domain of WE, their models and frameworks, and their challenges—also but not only regarding PhilE.

The Asian world region most published on in the field of New Englishes in 2022 was East Asia, with five journal articles, two monographs, and one edited volume. We start with the volume *English in East and South Asia: Policy, Features and Language in Use*, edited by Ee Ling Low and Anne Pakir. Focusing on several East and South Asian varieties of English, the volume, in its twenty chapters, presents readers with insights into 'Policy' (Part I, chapters

2–7), ‘Features’ (Part II, chapters 8–12), and ‘Language in Use’ (Part III, chapters 13–20). Chapter 1, ‘English in East and South Asia: Context and Issues’ (pp. 1–16), written by the editors Ee Ling Low and Anne Pakir, contextualizes the volume and presents its aims as the continuation of research on East Asian and South Asian Englishes in the post-Kachruvian era. It highlights the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity of the regions as one of the characteristics that make further research on the use of English, or Englishes, in these regions necessary. Before offering an overview of the structure and contributors to the volume, the editors present the historical development of English in the regions and point to issues that are currently discussed by scholars concerned with this research area. In the second chapter, Guangwei Hu surveys ‘English Language Policy in Mainland China: History, Issues and Challenges’ (pp. 19–32). The author divides the history of ELT in China into six phases and presents the national policy and role(s) of English in each of these phases. The chapter concludes with a summary of current challenges and emerging trends in ELT in mainland China. Chapter 3 has a somewhat narrower focus and introduces ‘English Language Policy in Japan: History, Current Realities and Challenges Ahead’ (pp. 33–46). The authors, Kayoko Hashimoto and Gregory Paul Glasgow, present the current reform of university entrance examinations in Japan and the effects of incorporating commercial English tests in this reform. They conclude that, while the attempt to include commercial tests failed, it unveiled other challenges that ELT in Japan is currently facing. Chapter 4, ‘The Place of English in Korean Language Policy: History, Realities and Issues’ (pp. 47–60) by Jamie Shinhee Lee, delineates the history of ELT in Korea. Highlighting various aspects of ELT and English education, such as EMI, early education, the (potential) function of English as an official language, and the (de facto) function of English as a global language, the author concludes that Koreans should invest in making English local with the help of ‘native speaker’ instructors and local teachers to enhance educational opportunities and improve attitudes towards these opportunities, especially in parents. ‘English Language Policy in Multilingual India’ (pp. 61–74) is the focus of chapter 5, written by Tej K. Bhatia. After a historical overview of language planning and policy in India, the author turns to describing the current language policy. In particular, the author describes how a policy change that was meant to enrich Indian languages, i.e. the Three Language Formula, has led to English becoming the dominant language in (educational) India. In chapter 6, Ahmar Mahboob assesses ‘English in Pakistan: Past, Present and Future’ (pp. 75–89). He describes how English has impacted Pakistan over time, beginning with the (colonial) past of English in Pakistan. Using the concept of ‘religion’, he describes the taxonomies the British and their use of English brought to South Asia and their effects on the regions. He then sheds light on the reproduction of colonial epistemes in presenting the present and future roles and status of English, and finally makes a call for the emancipation of Pakistan from English-based Western beliefs. Indika Liyanage surveys ‘English Language Education Policy in Sri Lanka: Historical Developments, Current Realities and Future Challenges’ (pp. 90–103) in chapter 7. The author divides the historical development of English-language education policies in Sri Lanka into three periods, i.e. colonization, post-independence, and the period from the turn of the millennium until the present day. After that detailed description, the author provides a short

outlook into the future of English-language education policy before concluding that a shift from the current bilingual model in education towards a focus on teaching English as an additional language might be beneficial for Sri Lankans. Chapter 8, 'Features of Chinese English' (pp. 107–21), written by Rong Yang, Ran Ao, and Ee Ling Low, introduces the second part of the volume, which targets the description of features of East and South Asian Englishes. The authors provide a brief overview of phonetic and phonological, lexical, and syntactic features of Chinese English. They conclude that Chinese English contains some emergent identifiable features but is quite variable in most aspects, due to the diversity of its speakers. 'Features of Japanese English' (pp. 122–36) are presented by James D'Angelo, Toshiko Yamaguchi, and Yasuhiro Fujiwara in chapter 9. The authors present phonological, morphosyntactic, and discourse and pragmatic features of JpE. As in the previous chapter, they find that the expanding circle variety is characterized by some emerging features while others still vary and/or are still strongly influenced by AmE norms. The authors also briefly present the use of unique abbreviations and the creation of new words or word meanings in JpE. Chapter 10 is again concerned with Korea: Jieun Kiaer and Hyejeong Ahn present 'Emerging Patterns of Korean English' (pp. 137–52). The authors show, based on phonological and lexical features of KorE, how Korean has developed from a pure recipient to also a donor language in contact situations with English. Hence, one aspect the authors focus on is whether the local language use is indeed KorE or rather 'Englishised Korean' (p. 138). KorE words are, furthermore, increasingly spread internationally due to the Korean Wave. Chapter 11, 'Indian English: Features and Development' (pp. 153–67) by Pingali Sailaja, provides readers with a brief overview of phonetic and phonological, syntactic, and lexical features of IndE. The author then discusses IndE in light of Schneider's Dynamic Model and proposes multinormativity for IndE. The final chapter of Part II is Tobias Bernaisch's 'Features of Sri Lankan English' (pp. 168–82). The author first positions SLE at phase 4 of Schneider's Dynamic Model. Consequently, similarly to IndE, but differently from KorE and Chinese English, SLE is considered a variety of English with quite stable features. These features are briefly summarized before the author focuses more extensively on the pragmatics of SLE by presenting an analysis of speaker and hearer focus of spoken utterances of the Sri Lankan component of the ICE corpus. Chapter 13, 'Exploring the Use of English in Chinese Social Media' (pp. 185–97), written by Zhichang Xu and Danya Zhang, starts off the third part of the volume. After a literature review on English in China, the authors turn to the extent and features of English use on social media by Chinese–English bilinguals. Using a mixed-method approach, i.e. 218 questionnaires and seven semi-structured interviews, the authors find that, while still quite limited, English is increasingly used in online communication, and involves code- and script-mixing as well as abbreviations. However, this hybrid use of English is considered inauthentic and simplistic, and is associated with negative connotations. In the next chapter, James Stanlaw discusses 'Using English as Identity Markers in Japanese Popular Music: J-Pop and Beyond' (pp. 198–211). The author explores how English influences J-pop and how Japanese identity is revealed in it. After introducing J-pop and J-pop culture, the author investigates the use of English in Japanese and J-pop songs, concluding that English takes up a considerable part in both.



Analysing six songs by six J-pop artists, he finds that J-pop songs are quite stable in their structure and their incorporation of English words. However, especially for female artists, English appears to be a tool that allows them to avoid barriers embedded in Japanese. Chapter 15 deals with a similar topic. Hyejeong Ahn discusses 'English and K-Pop: The Case of BTS' (pp. 212–25). After a literature review on K-pop and English in K-pop, the author investigates the roles and features of English used by BTS, a South Korean boy band named BangTan Sonyeondan. Examining, amongst others, names, lyrics, code ambiguation, and parallel codes, the author finds that 'English is no longer seen as the language of prestige or resistance in BTS songs; instead, it is used as the language of fun, curiosity and global connection' (p. 223). In the next chapter, S.N. Sridhar and Kamal K. Sridhar examine 'English in India's Multilingual Ecology: Present-Day Use, Users and Usage' (pp. 226–41). The authors argue that English in India must not be compared with L1 varieties of English but must be assessed within its local multilingual ecology. The authors present India's multilingual ecology, and then move on to describing its use in various domains, such as education, administration, the law, the media, commerce, and literature, as well as the diversity of its users. The authors end the chapter by comparing English in India in the unilingual mode, i.e. as the only language used, and in the multilingual mode, i.e. as one of multiple languages used. Chapter 17, 'English in Pakistan: Language Policy, Features and Present-Day Use' (pp. 242–55), by Sham Haidar and Syed Abdul Manan, offers an assessment of the overall status of the use of English in Pakistan. After a brief presentation of the history of English in Pakistan and of its language policy regarding English, the authors present phonetic and phonological, morphological and syntactic, and lexical and semantic features of English in Pakistan. They then offer an overview of present-day use and attitudes towards English, concluding that English offers social mobility and has become an integral part of Pakistan, but also hinders social equality. 'Language in Use: The Case of Sri Lankan English' (pp. 256–70) by Manel Herat presents a study on how the internet and variation in English interrelate in Sri Lanka. Focusing on the use of English in online exchanges for work, communication, and humour, the author analyses data from text messages, YouTube, and e-commerce websites. She finds that the user as well as the platform influences the language use. Standard language use is mostly used on e-commerce websites; however, non-standard language use has been observed across platforms and user groups. Chapter 19, 'English in East and South Asia in the Post-Kachruvian Era' (pp. 256–91) by Ee Ling Low is the first of two concluding chapters to the volume. The author summarizes the foregoing eighteen chapters and presents the volume's diverse foci. She then discusses how to position the diverse Englishes in East and South Asia within existing theoretical frameworks. The final chapter of the volume, 'Works on English in East and South Asia' (pp. 292–314) by Ee Ling Low, Anne Pakir, Ran Ao, and Rong Yang, is an overview of major publications on the Englishes relevant to the volume.

The remaining publications on East Asia will be grouped by country. We start with three publications on KorE. Brittany Khedun-Burgoine and Jieun Kiaer's monograph *Korean Wave in World Englishes: The Linguistic Impact of Korea's Popular Culture* will be the first publication. In the first chapter, 'Introduction'

(pp. 1–12), the authors offer an introduction to the Korean Wave, aka Hallyu, pointing out that its effects consist in the addition of translingual words (words of Korean origin) to the English lexicon. They focus on three world regions, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Russian Far East. Chapter 2, ‘Translation: The Real K-Drama?’ (pp. 13–41), introduces the complexity of translation from Korean to English. In addition to syntactic differences—English is an SVO and Korean an SOV language—social and popular cultural information, such as terms of address or politeness, are used and expressed differently in Korean and English. Such terms are often kept in a romanized form due to the absence of an adequate translation. These romanized forms and their use by international fans of K-pop are the focus of chapter 3, “‘Gomawo Pretty Unnie Saranghae!’” (pp. 42–64). Focusing specifically on address terms such as *oppa* and *unnie* and on gratitude exchanges, the authors show how the original Korean use and meaning of these lexical items often differs from their meaning and use by (international) K-pop fans. The authors explain that, especially in online exchanges, international K-pop fans use their shared linguistic repertoire, i.e. English and Korean words, for semiotically rich exchanges. Chapter 4 shifts the focus towards food, discussing lexical items from this semantic field that have been added to the *OED*. In ‘Korean Food Words: Chimaek, Mukbang, and Beyond’ (pp. 65–81), the authors show that, in contrast to the translingual words used in the K-pop community, food-related words of Korean origin are also used by English speakers who have no particular interest in Korea or Korean culture. Furthermore, these culinary words are mostly lexical borrowings and are not used to fill a lexical gap, which makes them markers of globalization rather than of cultural interest. In chapter 5, “‘Where Clean Nature and Healthy Beauty Coexist Happily!’” (pp. 82–106), the authors introduce the third semantic field of Korean words entering the English language: beauty. The authors show that the commodification of Korean beauty products includes the use of Korean semiology and that, somewhat unexpectedly, some aspects, such as a product’s ingredients, are not (sufficiently) explained to non-Korean speakers. While the terms might be ‘translated’ into English, these translations occur on the lexical and not conceptual level. Such unconventional or inadequate translations create a subject-specific Koreanized English lexicon. Chapter 6, ‘Discussion’ (pp. 107–8), summarizes the findings and completes the book.

Two articles on KorE were published in 2022. Sugene Kim’s article ‘Blurring the Boundaries: English–Korean Bilingual Creativity Manifested in the Linguistic Landscape of South Korea’ (*EnT* 38[2022] 123–31) examines the increased popularity of Korean in the linguistic landscape of Korea as a result of the Korean Wave. The author analyses approximately 300 multilingual and multimedial signs and finds that script-switching as well as code-switching are very common practices. Furthermore, she found spelling manipulations, phoneme-based transliterations of English into Korean, and the coinage of bilingual compounds, reflecting that English has developed into an important tool of creativity in the Korean linguistic landscape. The second article on KorE is Michael Chesnut and Nathaniel Ming Curran’s ‘Americano, Latte, or English: What Do Menu Languages in Korean Coffee Shops Tell Us about the Meaning of English Today?’ (*EnT* 38[2022] 38–51). In this study, the authors investigate the linguistic landscape of eighty-nine coffee shops near Seongsu Subway

Station in Seoul, South Korea. They find that English serves several functions, such as modernity, foreignness, Western consumption, and high-quality coffee, that coffee shops with English-only menus have the highest, and with Korean-only menus the lowest, average prices, and that the atmosphere and style of the coffee shops relate to the language(s) used.

Moving on to Chinese English, we again begin with a monograph, i.e. Zhichang Xu's *Chinese English: Names, Norms and Narratives*. Chapter 1, 'Introduction' (pp. 1–15), offers a overview of research and theory formation on Chinese English to date. The author states that he applies a 'metaphysical approach to Chinese English research [which] is intended to explore issues surrounding the being and becoming of Chinese English in terms of what Chinese English is, who Chinese English speakers are, and how Chinese English is perceived and narrated by its speakers' (p. 14). Chapter 2, 'Revisiting Chinese English' (pp. 16–58), offers a detailed review of relevant literature of the last five decades. The author summarizes existing meta-analyses and focuses specifically on names, norms, and narratives to prepare the discussion of frameworks in chapter 3, 'Developing a Framework for Chinese English' (pp. 59–104). He reviews the existing models and frameworks that are used to assess Chinese English, such as Kachru's Concentric Circles Model, ELF, and translanguaging, and discusses their relevance and shortcomings. The author then presents his current understanding of Chinese English as a translanguaging practice and introduces a pentagram framework in which *habitus*, *field*, *capital*, *ti* (essence), and *yong* (utility) serve as the major components. He deconstructs these components and concludes that such a framework, which is at the same time physical, operational, conceptual, social, and metaphysical, combines theoretical and linguistic descriptive needs and Chinese philosophy and narratives fruitfully. Chapter 4, 'Decoding Chinese English Names' (pp. 105–70), focuses on the first aspect of the book's subtitle and discusses naming practices in Chinese–English contexts. It offers a variety of data taken from dinner conversations and semi-structured interviews which is then analysed for naming practices. Xu adopts the pentagram framework to assess these naming practices, finding that there is no consensus about how Chinese names should be represented in English, e.g. through 'English' names, in their original or in adapted/different spelling, etc. He ends the chapter introducing different practices of using Chinese names in English. The following chapter, 'Unpacking Chinese English Norms' (pp. 171–204), deals with the second focus of the book, norms. The author deduces perceptions of pragmatic norms from semi-structured interview data he gathered, and shows how Chinese speakers of English navigate and perceive the difference between Chinese and English norms. Towards the end of this chapter, the author zooms in on Chinese cultural and behavioural norms associated with *xiao* and how the mixing of norms might be utilized for intercultural communication. The final chapter of the book, chapter 6 'Reconstructing Chinese English Narratives' (pp. 205–60), analyses narrative data sourced from the semi-structured interviews mentioned above; specifically, the author reconstructs the narratives of sixteen Chinese speakers of English. 'These narratives involve broadly how the participants have learned or acquired English, how they use English for intra- and international communication, and what their perceptions and attitudes towards English are' (p. 260). The other publication on Chinese English in 2022 is

Melissa Xiaohui Qin and Hongxuan Guo's article 'Word Formation of Chinese English Words: Evidence from the *Chinese English Dictionary*' (*WEn* 41[2022] 151–68). It combines qualitative and quantitative methods to understand word-formation processes in Chinese English. The authors apply de Saussure's taxonomy of form and meaning to over 3,500 words from the *Chinese English Dictionary*. They find that Chinese English words can be structured as belonging to one of four levels of a hierarchy that starts with direct transliteration and complexifies up to completely new (hybrid) forms. This four-level taxonomy is understood as being better suited for an investigation of Chinese English word formation than other frameworks as it is more inclusive, more adaptable, more coherent, and more refined, as well as quantitatively more reliable. Moving on to Hong Kong, Cheong Hio Mei assessed 'Hong Kong English and Linguistic Identity of Hong Kongers' (*AEnglishes* 24[2022] 50–82). Unfortunately, we were not able to access the article for review. Finally, Ana Tankosić and Sender Dovchin's article on 'Monglish in Post-Communist Mongolia' (*WEn* 41[2022] 38–53) focuses on the use of 'New Mongolish', a language practice in which English on social media is assumed to be absorbed into Mongolian. The authors understand this newly emerging practice as a relocalization of English and find that Facebook users in post-communist Mongolia experiment with English to a degree that has rendered it partially unrecognizable. English, consequently, appears to have become adapted to the Mongolian Facebook users' needs, just as it has in various other locales.

Moving to publications on New Englishes in Africa, Monica Adokorach and Bebwia Isingoma auditorily explore Ugandan pronunciation of English in word-list recordings they carried out with fifty-two university students in 'Homogeneity and Heterogeneity in the Pronunciation of English among Ugandans' (*EnT* 38[2022] 15–26). Based on their finding that RP pronunciation is unattainable to Ugandan speakers of English, they demand that educational institutions rewrite policies to conceive of Ugandan English as a nativized variety. Another African Variety of English, Cameroon English, is the topic of Antoine Willy Ndzotom Mbakop's research. Based on a corpus of roughly 20,000 words, he investigates 147 examples of 'Question Tags in Cameroon English' (*EnT* 38[2022] 27–37). The author finds only one example of a canonical question tag but discusses the many functions fulfilled by non-canonical tags, namely facilitative, attitudinal, and confirmatory functions. Based on the Nigerian section of the GlobWE corpus, Foluke Unuabonah examines the spelling, frequency, syntactic position, collocations, and discourse-pragmatic functions of the emotive interjection *mehn* in 'Mehn! This Wins the Award' (*EnT* 38[2022] 143–51). She finds that it expresses a range of negative and positive emotions, but is also used to mark emphasis. She argues further that the marker exemplifies the influence of AAVE *man* on NigE. Aderonke Akinola and Rotimi Oladipupo use the spoken section of ICE Nigeria to investigate 'Word-Stress Free Variation in Nigerian English' (*EnT* 38[2022] 165–77). They find that Nigerian speakers show both regressive and forward shifts of stress and often stress strong syllables. Eyo O. Mensah analyses 'The Englishisation of Personal Names in Nigeria' (*EnT* 38[2022] 152–64). He finds three mechanisms at work: Anglicization, whereby names are replaced by similar-sounding English names; hybridization, whereby languages are mixed in the creation of new names; and

tonal alternation. His study shows an ‘overwhelming preference for Englishised names’ (p. 161) due to assigned modernity. There is a further important development for research on NigE in 2022: Foluke Unuabonah, Adebola Adebileje, Rotimi Oladipupo, Bernard Fyanka, Mba Odim, and Oluwateniola Kupolati are ‘Introducing the Historical Corpus of English in Nigeria (HiCE–Nig)’ (*EnT* 38 [2022] 178–84), a 1-million-word corpus of written language from various sources from a forty-year period, divided into two periods, 1960–79 and 1980–99. The corpus enables researchers to track the linguistic changes on Nigeria’s path to nativization. Kingsley Ugwuanyi surveys structural descriptions, scholarly attention, attitude studies, reference materials, and education policies to evaluate ‘(Socio)linguistic Indices of the Codification of Nigerian English’ (*LLC* 16 [2022] 1–11). He concludes that NigE is significantly codified. Alfred Buregeya asks ‘How Real Has the Long-Anticipated Fast-Growing Influence of American English on Kenyan English Been?’ (*EWV* 43[2022] 192–219). He uses the ninety-three-word list of equivalent lexical items in BrE and AmE (taken from David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, 2nd edn. CUP [2002]) in self-reports from seventy-five Kenyan university students and an analysis of corpus frequencies in the Kenyan section of ICE-East Africa and in GloWbE-Kenya. Both analyses confirm his hypothesis that the influence of AmE on KenE is still smaller than the BrE influence. Moving our focus to Ugandan English, Christiane Meierkord and Bebwa Isingoma present future time expressions in ‘Between First Language Influence, Exonormative Orientation and Migration’ (*EWV* 43[2022] 220–48). On the basis of recorded, semi-structured interviews with 186 speakers, they searched for future time expressions such as BE *going to*, *shall*, and *will*. The authors find a great preference for *will* among all speakers, but also provide evidence for effects of exonormative orientation, L1, and migration influence. In a different publication, Bebwa Isingoma and Christiane Meierkord survey modals of obligation and spatial prepositions and position them ‘Between Exonormative Traditions and Local Acceptance’ (*OpenLing* 8[2022] 87–107). Based on the same dataset as the previous article, they conducted a frequency-based corpus analysis. They conclude that despite Uganda’s participation in exonormative, global trends such as preference of *have to*, some evidence for substrate influence in such preferences exists in the data. In contrast, the uniquely Ugandan usage of *from* in encoding static location is interpreted as indicative of endonormative stabilization. The same corpus is used by Christiane Meierkord to evaluate ‘Post-Protectorate Uganda and Current Models of Influence across Englishes’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 429–45). On the basis of expressions of futurity, ability, and obligation, she finds little influence of those varieties present in the linguistic ecology of the country such as KenE and IndE as well as proposed transnational varieties such as AmE, NigE, and Jamaican Creole. Although participants find grammatical structures present in these varieties acceptable in rating studies, the usage of these structures mostly involves structures typical of standardised BrE, indicating that epicentral influence of varieties is outperformed by exonormative orientation. Gerald Stell conducts a sociophonetic study of NamE in ‘Contact and Innovation in New Englishes’ (*JEngL* 50[2022] 169–200). Based on recorded reading tasks with seventy-seven students from various ethnic backgrounds, the author compares F1 and F2 measurements of FACE and GOAT vowels in English with similar

realizations in the students' respective L1s. He uses principal component analysis and pairwise t-tests to find some evidence for ethnolinguistically determined variation in Ovambo students, while the data generally seem to indicate mutual convergence amongst the Blacks. Ethnolinguistic variation is also the topic of Gerald Stell's "'De-ethnicization" in New Englishes' (*Lingua* 274[2022] 1–21). His data consist of monophthong measurements from ninety-four recordings of a reading task and 244 auditory variety recognition tasks to evaluate accent recognition. He uses a principal component analysis and vowel comparison to argue that the most recognized accent distinctions differentiate Black and white accents, thus fusing Black and coloured varieties. Foluke Unuabonah discusses six 'Afrikaans Discourse-Pragmatic Features in South African English' (*Lingua* 272[2022] 1–14): *ag*, *ja*, *mos*, *né*, *nogal*, and *sommer*. She uses the South Africa section of GloWbE to find that *ja* is the most frequent marker and qualitatively discusses the markers' interpersonal functions. Christian Mair presents characteristic features of and attitudes toward 'Nigerian English in Germany' (*WEn* 41[2022] 296–317). Based on three focus group interviews with three participants each, he finds high rates of /h/-insertion, common /h/-deletion, and variable use of inflectional markers indicating the persistence of NigE in the German environment. He further discusses the complex attitudes towards German, NigE, and lingua-franca English and concludes with a discussion of the importance of promoting multilingual practices for a transitional period in integration.

On Oceania, two journal articles were published in 2022. In the first article, by Pam Peters, Adam Smith, and Minna Korhonen on 'Epicentral Effects on *-ed/-t* Inflectional Variation in Australasian Englishes 1850–2020' (*WEn* 41[2022] 446–61), the authors present a diachronic perspective on past tense/participle marking, i.e. the *-ed/-t* variable suffix, in AusE and NZE. Based on data from various corpora, they find that the *-t* variant was dominant in both varieties in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and the *-ed* variety in the twenty-first century. They conclude that a temporary epicentral influence of AusE on NZE occurred until the turn of the millennium (p. 460). At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the AmE influence on all Inner Circle varieties was established. The second article presented here discusses several Oceanian varieties of English. Adam Smith and Minna Korhonen investigate the influence of AusE and NZE on PNGE in 'Parliamentary Hansard Records and Epicentral Influence in Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea' (*WEn* 41[2022] 475–90).

Research on languages in the Caribbean has seen a number of new publications in 2022, including one full-length monograph covering several Caribbean varieties as well as seven articles in various journals. Susanne Mühleisen investigates *Genre in World Englishes: Case Studies from the Caribbean*. In the first chapter, 'The Global and the Postcolonial in Oral, Written and Digital Texts' (pp. 1–16), she defines genre in contrast to text type on the basis of the state of the art in research. She includes both explanations of dynamicity in formal and functional features as well as a historic overview of the Caribbean that makes sense of its unique genres and their cultural underpinnings. She further introduces the text formats explored in the ensuing chapters: recipes, death notices and obituaries, letters to the editor, newspaper advice columns, radio phone-in programmes, internet forums, and calypso. In chapter 2, 'Callaloo, Stewed Manicou

and Doubles' (pp. 17–42), she discusses Trinidadian print and online recipes by bridging anthropological and linguistic underpinnings of food preparation, characterizing the genre, considering the audience and lexical features in print recipes, and then analysing the transition from printed recipes to online recipes. Chapter 3 deals with 'Personhood, Genealogy and Remembrance in Death notices and Obituaries' (pp. 43–76). She first defines death notices and their formal and functional characteristics across the world to then focus on the construction of personhood and life narratives in both print and audio-visual media. Her fourth chapter deals with 'Metathesiophobia, Nutty Professors and Patois' (pp. 77–104) in letters to the editor in Jamaica. She illustrates how this genre exemplifies language ideology and resulting debates on the appropriateness of English versus creole in various contexts online and offline. In her fifth chapter, 'Tell me Pastor' (pp. 105–32), Mühleisen uses a Jamaican newspaper advice column to discuss politeness issues in the speech acts that are common in this dialogic genre. She focuses particularly on the construction roles to perform certainty, directness, or evaluation between the advice-seeker and the advice-giver. In chapter 6, 'Mornin Caller' (pp. 133–58), she switches focus from the previously discussed written genres to the oral genre of a Trinidadian radio phone-in programme. Using conversation analysis, she depicts how these conversations are organized into turns, how power relationships are established, and how the Caribbeanness is performed in front of an audience. Chapter 7 focuses on the linguistic characteristics of group membership and identity in the 'Trinidad & Tobago Possee Livin California' forum, exemplified in utterances such as "... allyuh know how to parteeeeeeeeeeeeee. lawd!" (pp. 159–82). This chapter thus brings into focus the particularities of diasporic communities and the complexity of identity negotiation therein. As an example of such identity negotiation, she analyses orthographic markers of Trinidadian identity such as 'allyuh'. Her last chapter compares 'Picong and Puns, Boasting and Complaining' (pp. 183–210). In it, she looks at the speech acts boasting and complaining in calypso lyrics and connects them to the performance of masculinity.

We will now move to the various articles that were published on New Englishes in the Caribbean. In 'The Trappings of Order' (*EWL* 43[2022] 66–95), Raymond Oenbrink and Matthias Klumm use four corpora of formal writing from Jamaica, the Bahamas, Great Britain, and the US to compare the levels of formality in such writing. Based on lexical dyads, spelling pairs, and morpho-syntactic variables, such as *be*-passives and negative constructions, they find that writing in these corpora is more alike than expected. Stephanie Hackert and Diana Wengler focus on evaluating a 'Recent Grammatical Change in Postcolonial Englishes' (*JEngL* 50[2022] 3–38) in their diachronic study of the genitive alternation in Caribbean and Indian newspaper writing. Based on a dataset of newspaper corpora from the 1960s and early 2000s from the Bahamas, Jamaica, India, Great Britain, and the US, they analyse *s*-genitives and *of*-constructions. Their findings corroborate the expansion of the *s*-genitive in the younger texts but also show that a proposed trend towards AmE patterns holds true for all varieties but BahE. BahE appeared more American-oriented in earlier texts, but now more closely resembles the other postcolonial Englishes. Michael Westphal, Ka Man Lau, Johanna Hartmann, and Dagmar Deuber explore Irvine's model of load-bearingness in their analysis of 'Phonetic Variation in Standard

English Spoken by Trinidadian Professionals' (*JPCL* 37[2022] 357–94). Based on twenty-seven speakers in formal public text types of ICE-T&T, they measure productions of ten vowels and three consonantal variables (voiced/voiceless TH-stopping, nasal in DOWN) to investigate which variables are produced similarly to Trinidadian Creole (avoidance of feature = load-bearing). Analysing realizations in Praat and calculating vowel overlap with Pillai scores, they identify voiced TH-stopping, the distinction between BATH, START, and TRAP as well as between STRUT and LOT as load-bearing. Johan van der Auwera compares 'Nominal and Pronominal Negative Concord, through the Lens of Belizean and Jamaican Creole' (*Linguistics* 60[2022] 505–40). He uses translations of the New Testament to contrast the languages and finds that both have less negative concord for nouns than for pronouns. Melissa Irvine sketches some of the grammatical features of 'St. Lucia Creole English and Dominica Creole English' (*WEn* 41[2022] 169–82). She presents examples from her fifteen interviews with high-school students in St Lucia, five interviews in Dominica, and 205 exam scripts from Dominican students. She finds that the grammar of both creoles is very much alike, but lists some differences in determiner use, TMA, and number marking. Eva Canan Hänsel, Michael Westphal, Philipp Meer, and Dagmar Deuber use verbal guise studies to compare attitudes towards teachers' and newscasters' accents. On the basis of the differences in the two attitude studies, they show that 'Context Matters' (*JPCL* 37[2022] 16–53). The test was carried out with 201 high-school-level students for newscasters and 264 high-school-level students for teachers. The differences were based on underlying attitude dimensions (teachers' ratings focused on competence and likability while newscasters' ratings focused on reliability) and the mean ratings for different groups of speakers. While speakers with apparent creole features were rated positively in the newscaster context, they received negative competence scores in the education context.

On New Englishes in India, four research articles were published in 2022. In 'English as a Facilitator of Social Mobility in India' (*EnT* 38[2022] 88–91), Abhimanyu Sharma argues for English-based education in India. Despite the identity-based arguments in favour of multilingual education in India's vastly multilingual social reality, he posits that disadvantaged communities profit more from the instrumental possibilities that English offers. Catherine Laliberté conducts 'A Diachronic Study of Modals and Semi-Modals in Indian English Newspapers' (*JEngL* 50[2022] 142–68). Based on three corpora of newspaper articles and editorials from 1939, 1968, and 2002–5, she finds that modals have only increased if quotations are considered, while semi-modals show an overall increase. Despite her expectation of differing patterns due to endonormative stabilization, the author finds alignment with BrE and AmE trends. Nasir Syed and Shah Bibi investigate 'The Emergence of a New Phonological Feature in Pakistan English' (*EnT* 38[2022] 178–84). They contrast the voice onset time (VOT) of /t/ in word-initial and *st*-cluster positions to compare speakers of various L1s. They find that PakE speakers who speak Saraiki, Sindhi, and Balochi produce the word-initial coronal stop with slightly longer VOT than in *st*-clusters. Based on the ICE Corpora for Great Britain, India, and Sri Lanka, Nina Funke and Tobias Bernaisch focus on 'Intensifying and Downtoning in South Asian Englishes' (*EWV* 43[2022] 33–65). In a socio-pragmatic analysis of the



effects of age, formality, gender, topic, and per-speaker type–token ratio, they find that British speakers use the features most frequently and have the greatest rate of variety specific intensifiers and downtoners. Across varieties, topic and type-token ratio are the most important predictors, although all factors are sensitive to variety.

Finally, we present two research articles that were published on New Englishes in countries of central Asia. The first article is ‘Multilingualism, Nation Branding, and the Ownership of English in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 92–103) by Madina Djuraeva. The author uses student interviews to assess the role and ideologies of English in the Expanding Circle and post-Soviet countries Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. She finds that while for students in Uzbekistan, English is a global language, students in Kazakhstan include English as part of their trilingual (Kazakh, Russian, and English) identity, i.e. see it as a local and global language. The second article, written by Azad Mammadov and Arzu Mammadova, is ‘English in Azerbaijan: Developments and Perspectives. English Language Education Policy and Practice in Azerbaijan from the Early 1990s to the Present Day’ (*EnT* 38[2022] 92–7). The authors present the role and teaching of English in Azerbaijan and find that, although Russian is a dominant social language and has been for several centuries, officials have changed their language policy towards promoting English. The authors argue that, while the policies are in place and EMI is integrated into the educational system, the lack of L1-English speaking teachers leads to insufficient quality of ELT, creating low(er) proficiency speakers rather than multilinguals.

## 11. Second Language Acquisition

In 2022, as in previous years now, the field of SLA has witnessed a growing interest in the application of online psycholinguistics methods, with eye-tracking and self-paced reading among the most frequently used methods. This section presents an overview of thirty-three articles published in major SLA journals and focusing on English as a second/foreign language.

In SLA research, proficiency measures are required to define the developmental stage of L2 learners. A systematic review article on ‘Proficiency Reporting Practices in Research on Second Language Acquisition: Have We Made Any Progress?’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 198–236) was published by Hae In Park, Megan Solon, Marzieh Dehghan-Chaleshtori, and Hessameddin Ghanbar. The authors found that just 42 per cent of 500 studies published between 2012 and 2019 used an independent proficiency measure, which is a low percentage. Most studies have relied on ‘institutional status’ as a proficiency indicator. The institutional status refers to the students’ year or level of study based on criteria developed by the institution for students’ placement in classes. Therefore, researchers should use independent proficiency measures validated in previous studies (e.g. cloze tests and elicited imitation tasks). In their article, ‘The Same Cloze For All Occasions? Using the Brown (1980) Cloze Test for Measuring Proficiency in SLA Research’ (*IRAL* 60[2022] 599–624), James Dean Brown and Theres Grüter provided standardized scores for this highly used English Cloze test to help researchers interpret their scores in light of these target scores. Also on

proficiency measures is Shu-Ling Wu, Yee Pin Tio, and Lourdes Ortego's article discussing 'Elicited Imitation as a Measure of L2 Proficiency: New Insights From a Comparison of Two L2 English Parallel Forms' (*SSLA* 44[2022] 271–300).

Acceptability judgement tasks are popular measures of L2 learners' knowledge of morphosyntactic properties of the target language. However, the acceptability judgement tasks have always been criticized for tapping into explicit knowledge rather than implicit knowledge. To minimize reliance on explicit knowledge, researchers have often used time pressure. An important study on this issue is by Ryo Maie and Aline Godfroid, who published 'Controlled and Automatic Processing in the Acceptability Judgment Task: An Eye-Tracking Study' (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 158–197). They examined the eye movements of English L2 learners while they read sentences in an acceptability judgement task under timed and untimed conditions. The results showed that time pressure may not always elicit fluent use of knowledge, as expected by many researchers, and that its effect varies among L2 learners. These results are important for researchers who consider time pressure as a 'valid task manipulation for eliciting fluent use of knowledge'.

Continuing to be at the core of L2 research is sentence-processing; this research seeks to examine to what extent L2-processing is different from (or similar to) L1. First, we present studies examining sentence-level processing. In their article on 'Verb Bias and Semantic Persistence Effects in L2 Ambiguity Resolution' (*SLR* 38[2022] 705–36), Duyga Şafak and Holger Hopp conducted an eye-tracking study on the effects of L1 and verb bias in L2 English sentence comprehension, whereby verb bias is defined in terms of 'preferential verb complements'. They tested native English speakers and L2 learners from L1 German and L1 Turkish backgrounds. Their findings showed that L2 learners, unlike native speakers, do not use verb bias when resolving ambiguous temporality sentences. In another eye-tracking study on 'The Effects of Information Structure in the Processing of Word Order Variation in the Second Language' (*SLR* 38[2022] 639–70), Priscila López-Beltrán, Michael A Johns, Paola E Dussias, Cristóbal Lozano, and Alfonso Palma reached different results. They found that native English speakers and Spanish-speaking L2 learners showed similar processing patterns; for both groups, the word order of passive sentences with new-given information structure was more costly to process than that of active sentences. In their online and offline experiments examining 'Intervention in Relative Clauses: Effects of Relativized Minimality on L2 Representation and Processing' (*SLR* 38[2022] 347–72), Vera Yunxiao Xia, Lydia White, and Natália Brambatti Guzzo tested Mandarin-speaking L2 English learners. They examined the effect of the matched/mismatched number features on the intervenor and relative head. In an offline picture-identification task, L2 learners had no representational problems, showing a high accuracy in the interpretation of relative clauses. In an on-line self-paced reading task, participants read object relatives slower than subject relatives, supporting an intervention effect on relative clauses. Specifically, object relatives were read faster when the intervenor and head relative matched in number features. Hui Chang and Lilong Xu investigated 'Transfer and Unlearning of Topic Prominence by Chinese Learners of English' (*IRAL* 60 [2022] 1013–38). Based on an acceptability judgement task, Chinese learners of

English showed a gradual decrease in acceptance of topic prominence with increased proficiency levels, leading the researchers to argue that it is possible to unlearn the L1 effect of topic prominence in L2 acquisition of English. In a research note reporting on ‘L2 Processing of Filler–Gap Dependencies: Attenuated Effects of Naturalistic L2 Exposure in a Multilingual Setting’ (*SLR* 38[2022] 373–93), Robyn Berghoff tested Afrikaans-speaking L2 English learners and native English speakers. In an online self-paced reading task, the intermediate gap facilitated dependency resolution in L1-processing but not in L2-processing. Specifically, enhanced exposure to L2 appeared to increase sensitivity to the intermediate gap in L2-processing; however, this did not relate to a quicker dependency resolution. In a novel study investigating ‘The Effects of Speaker Accent on Syntactic Priming in Second-Language Speakers’ (*SLR* 38 [2022] 189–212), Eunjin Chun and Edith Kann tested how familiarity with different accents of English affect Korean-speaking L2 English learners’ syntactic processing. L2 learners had to describe pictures after listening to sentences recorded in three different accents of English: Standard American accent, Korean English accent, and Indian English accent. The authors’ findings showed that syntactic priming is mediated by social factors such as accent familiarity. Another study that examined the effect of exposure is ‘Acquiring L2 Pronoun Interpretation Biases: Implicit Learning at the Discourse Level in L2 English’ (*SSLA* 44[2022] 210–27) by Carla Contemori, Sabrina Mossman, and Alba K. Ramos. In a sentence comprehension task, Spanish-speaking L2 English learners were tested for pronoun interpretation. They were tested in different phases: pre-test, immediate post-test, and delayed post-test. The effects of the exposure were measured using a priming technique. The results showed that exposure is effective in helping L2 learners acquire correct pronoun interpretations. In another syntactic priming study, Felix Hao Wang and Elsi Kaiser investigated ‘Linguistic Priming and Learning Adjacent and Nonadjacent Dependencies in Serial Reaction Time Tasks’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 695–727). They tested seventy-two native English speakers on three tasks: a finger-sequence task, a sentence-completion task, and explicit knowledge assessment. The results provided ‘novel evidence’ that implicit knowledge acquired from a domain-general finger-sequencing task may not always result in syntactic priming. The manner in which the English speakers performed the sentence-completion task was not related to the patterns they encountered in the finger-sequencing task. The results showed no priming effects across linguistic and non-linguistic domains.

Next, I present research that examined processing at word level. Here, it is explored how L2 knowledge, and the processing of English morphemes are affected by L1 morphology. In their article on ‘Effects of L1 Morphological Type on L2 Morphological Awareness’ (*SLR* 38[2022] 787–812), Zhaohong Wu and Alan Juffs emphasize the importance of avoiding the comparative fallacy and draw attention to the significant impact of L1 experience on the development of L2 morphological knowledge. They reach this conclusion by comparing the morphological awareness of native speakers of English (an analytic language) with that of advanced adult L2 learners from two typologically different L1s: Turkish (agglutinative) and Chinese (isolating). In the study of English articles, Tania Ionin, Sea Hee Choi, and Quifen Liu investigate ‘What Transfers (or Doesn’t) in the Second Language Acquisition of English Articles by

Learners from Article-Less Native Languages?’ (*LAB* 12[2022] 133–62). They tested Korean and Mandarin learners of English for their sensitivity to article omission in definite and indefinite contexts. Specifically, they examined the L1 transfer of demonstratives and numerals in their use of L2 English articles. The authors found no L1 transfer effects, from either Korean or Mandarin, in terms of the semantics of demonstratives and numerals. In another study on English articles, Jacee Cho examined ‘Online Processing and Offline Judgments of L2-English Articles’ (*LAB* 12[2022] 280–309). The researcher tested Korean L2 learners of English on a grammaticality judgement task (offline) and self-paced reading task (online). The results showed that Korean learners were sensitive to the (in)appropriate use of articles in the online task, but non-sensitive in the offline task. This discrepancy in L2 performance was explained in terms of task effects and the development of implicit and explicit L2 knowledge. Testing tense morphology, Filiz Rızaoğlu and Ayşe Gürel examined ‘Second Language Processing of English Past Tense Morphology: The Role of Working Memory’ (*IRAL* 60[2022] 825–53). Using a masked priming task, Turkish-speaking English learners were tested. The results showed no relationship between morphological processing and working memory. From a usage-based perspective, Akira Murakami and Nick C. Ellis examined the ‘Effects of Availability, Contingency, and Formulaicity on the Accuracy of English Grammatical Morphemes in Second Language Writing’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 899–940). Data from a learner corpus showed that contingency was a strong predictor of morpheme accuracy, but not availability or formulaicity. With respect to word recognition, Nan Jiang and Xuesong Wu examined ‘Orthographic Priming in Second-Language Visual Word Recognition’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 625–45). They compared how native and non-native speakers of English decide whether a stimulus is an English word. In a priming study, they presented participants with a list of word stimuli where some were preceded by a prime word that overlapped in spelling (*addict*–*add*) and other word stimuli that did not overlap in spelling (*symbol*–*add*). They found a facilitative effect for a prime word that overlapped in spelling with the target word; this effect, however, appeared only in the responses of the non-native English speakers.

A reasonable share of interest in SLA research has also gone to L2 acquisition of phonetics and phonological contrasts. In their article on the ‘Identification of English Vowels by Non-Native Listeners: Effects of Listeners’ Experience of the Target Dialect and Talkers’ Language Background’ (*SLR* 38[2022] 449–75), Shinsook Lee, Jaekoo Kang, and Hosung Nam tested Korean-speaking L2 listeners’ perception under two effects: the listener’s experience with the target dialect and the talker’s background (native or non-native). The target dialects were North American English and Standard Southern British English. The findings indicated that the accuracy of L2 learners in recognizing English vowels was influenced by their experience with the target dialect but not by their native or non-native backgrounds. Furthermore, Kazuya Saito, Keiko Hanzawa, Katya Petrova, Magdalena Kachlicka, Yui Suzukida, and Adam Tierney examined ‘Incidental and Multimodal High Variability Phonetic Training: Potential, Limits, and Future Directions’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 1049–91), testing the effectiveness of high-variability phonetic training (HVPT) on the L2 acquisition of English sound contrasts [æ]–[ʌ] and [r]–[l]. They trained thirty-three Japanese learners

on the consonant contrast [r]–[l] and twenty-five Japanese learners on the vowel contrast [æ]–[ʌ]. The learning gains were shown in the L2 acquisition of vowel contrast, but not consonant contrast. The authors therefore conclude that more ‘elaborate strategies’ (p. 1091) are needed for difficult contrasts such as [r]–[l] for Japanese speakers.

Regarding L2 vocabulary learning, studies have investigated the L2 acquisition of new words, phrasal verbs, and collocations. In a systematic review article, ‘Teachers’ Verbal Lexical Explanation for Second Language Vocabulary Learning: A Meta-Analysis’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 576–612), Jang Ho Lee and Hansol Lee found that vocabulary gains were enhanced when teachers gave a ‘verbal lexical explanation’ of the new word, and these explanations were more effective when given in the learner’s first language. Their conclusions were based on fourteen studies with a total of thirty-four independent samples. Andi Wang and Ana Pellicer-Sánchez investigated ‘Incidental Vocabulary Learning from Bilingual Subtitled Viewing: An Eye-Tracking Study’ (*LangLearn* 72 [2022] 765–805). They examined the learning process of new words by 112 intermediate and advanced Chinese English learners, who were tested under four conditions: bilingual subtitles, captions, L1 subtitles, and no subtitles. The study indicated that bilingual subtitles were more beneficial than captions for meaning recognition and more beneficial than L1 subtitles for meaning recall. However, bilingual subtitles were not as effective as the captions for form recognition. Thi Ngoc Yen Dang, Cailing Lu, and Stuart Webb examined ‘Incidental Learning of Collocations in an Academic Lecture through Different Input Modes’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 728–64), testing 165 Chinese learners of English on nineteen target collocations. They compared the effects of different input modes: reading, listening, reading while listening, viewing, and viewing with captions. The results showed that reading, viewing, and viewing with captions were beneficial for form recognition, with no differences observed among the effects of the three modes. Another study on this topic was conducted by Stuart Webb and Anna C.-S. Chang, ‘How Does Mode of Input Affect the Incidental Learning of Collocations?’ (*SSLA* 44[2022] 35–56). They examined 130 EFL learners from Taiwan regarding their learning of English collocations under one of three input conditions: reading, listening, and reading while listening. They found that reading while listening was more effective than reading or listening. Mitsuko Tanaka investigated ‘The Role of Self-Construal in EFL Vocabulary Learning’ (*IRAL* 60 [2022] 883–908). Employing self-determination theory, the researcher examined 155 Japanese EFL learners. Their vocabulary test scores and questionnaire responses indicated that vocabulary learning motivation depends on self-construal and can be enhanced through the support of mediators. Another study is ‘Learning Phrasal Verbs in the EFL Classroom: The Effect of Prior Vocabulary Knowledge and Opacity’ (*IRAL* 60[2022] 1253–91) by Dina El-Dakhs, Suhad Sonbul, and Rawan Alwazzan. These authors tested seventy-seven EFL learners and found that enhanced exposure to phrasal verbs was more beneficial than incidental learning.

We now turn to L2 English skills (speaking, listening, writing, and reading). Mona G. Alshehri and Dongbo Zhang examined ‘The Lexical Basis of Second Language Reading Comprehension: From (Sub)Lexical Knowledge to Processing Efficiency’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 325–64). The results indicate that vocabulary

breadth is the strongest predictor of reading comprehension scores among 200 Saudi Arabic-speaking EFL learners. From a usage-based perspective, Hyunwoo Kim and Haerim Hwang published an article titled ‘Assessing Verb-Construction Integration in Young Learners of English as a Foreign Language: Analyses of Written and Spoken Production’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 497–533). Testing seventy-six Korean-speaking EFL children, they found that fewer associated verb constructions were used in writing than speaking, and that there was a positive relationship between higher receptive proficiency and the production of associated verb constructions in the written data. With regard to listening, Guohui Du, Zuwati Hasim, and Fong Peng Chew examined the ‘Contribution of English Aural Vocabulary Size Levels to L2 Listening Comprehension’ (*IRAL* 60[2022] 937–56). They tested 288 Chinese EFL learners and found a moderate relationship between the aural vocabulary size and L2 listening comprehension. It was found that high-frequency and academic words are the best of predictors of L2 listening comprehension.

Moving to research on individual differences, it can be observed that the critical period hypothesis has never stopped attracting research attention. In their open-access article, ‘Critical Period Claim Revisited: Reanalysis of Hartshorne, Tenenbaum, and Pinker (2018) Suggests Steady Decline and Learner-Type Differences’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 87–112), Frans van der Slik, Job Schepens, Theo Bongaerts, and Roeland van Hout provided counter-evidence to the critical period hypothesis. Re-analysing the data from the original study by analysing four learner groups separately (monolinguals, bilinguals, early immersion, and non-immersion learners), they found that different learner groups have different continuous rates of learning English; accordingly, there is no critical period. In another study, Matthew P. Wallace investigated ‘Individual Differences in Second Language Listening: Examining the Role of Knowledge, Metacognitive Awareness, Memory, and Attention’ (*LangLearn* 72[2022] 5–44). The researcher tested 226 Japanese senior high-school EFL learners using the following battery of measures: a practice version of the TOEFL, a listening vocabulary level test, a metacognitive awareness listening questionnaire, a memory recall test, attentional control tests, and a topical knowledge questionnaire. The results indicated that vocabulary knowledge was the most important predictor of listening comprehension.

Bilingualism has also been a topic of research in SLA. Tik-Sze Carrey Siu and Suk-Han Connie Ho published a study ‘Investigating Effects of Bilingualism on Syntactic Processing: Testing Structural Sensitivity Theory’ (*LangLearn* 72 [2022] 534–75). They tested 122 Chinese–English bilinguals and seventy-four English monolinguals from different age groups (primary school, secondary school, and undergraduate young adults). The participants were evaluated on a battery of tasks, including morphosyntactic awareness, word-order awareness, artificial syntax learning, and working memory. The findings of this study confirm the benefits of bilingualism; however, these benefits are modulated by age, bilingual experience, and cross-linguistic morphosyntactic differences. Code-switching has also been studied to understand lexical processing among bilinguals. In their study on ‘Language Switch Costs in a Lexical Decision Task: Symmetry and Cognitive Correlates’ (*SLR* 38[2022] 813–38), Jason Struck and Nan Jiang tested 100 Chinese–English bilinguals. They employed a bilingual

lexical decision task and three executive function tasks. The results of this study lend weight to a model of bilingual word recognition and receptive language switching, grounded in the activation of individual words.

To conclude, methodology has been a critical topic in SLA research during 2022 with L2-processing being at the core of L2 investigation.

## 12. English as a Lingua Franca

ELF research from the past year covers an array of areas. As in previous years, there are studies devoted to using ELF for academic purposes and in higher education. However, in 2022 a more critical perspective became more noticeable, with discussions deliberating the very use of English as the lingua franca in academia and higher education. Concerning language learning and teaching, the year 2022 has seen that, in addition to studies on how curricula and programmes can be revamped to better connect with learners' out-of-classroom English usage, there are papers showcasing innovative classroom activities or projects implemented by researcher-practitioners. They fill the gap, drawn attention to a few years ago, in concrete examples that practitioners can adopt. There is also research spotlighting the study abroad (SA) experience and contending how ELF can enhance students' language as well as whole-person development, such as global, intercultural citizenship. Further, ELF research continues to cover teacher education and the use of ELF in different contexts: preschool, interpreting, medical and healthcare, business, and even military. Finally, there are publications engaging with ELF and European identity, ELF and pragmatics, ELF and translingual, transmodal practices, and methodologies for ELF-related topics. Ample research output also covers more than one area.

Beginning with students' use of ELF in the academic and EMI setting, Reiko Takahashi conducts 'An Analysis of Written English: Assessing Characteristics of English Writing by Japanese University Students through Perspectives of World Englishes and English as a Lingua Franca' (*JELF* 11[2022] 197–222). Considering L1 identity and international intelligibility, Takahashi compares original data he collected and existing corpus data against other ELF data and standard English norms. Takahashi finds features in the Japanese data reflecting the Japanese linguaculture as well as features common among ELF users. By showing one does not need to conform solely to L1 English speakers' norms to achieve successful communication, she hopes the findings can boost Japanese confidence in using English.

Asking 'Do Writing Performance and Examination Grading Correlate in an EMI University Setting?' (*JELF* 11[2022] 171–95), Lidy Zijlmans, Roeland van Hout, and Marc van Oostendorp look at a corpus of written answers produced by German students for one exam question at a Dutch university. The authors conclude that there is no correlation between writing performance and examination grading and that non-standard features in the dataset do not cause communicative disturbances for informed content experts such as lecturer-graders; however, language support such as academic skills for writing essays and papers should be provided to students to help them communicate with audiences that are unfamiliar with the specific academic subject..

Irina Shchemeleva reports her findings on how ELF-users creatively exploit their linguistic resources to express epistemic stance in ‘When the Unconventional Becomes Convention: Epistemic Stance in English as a Lingua Franca Research Articles’ (*JELF* 11[2022] 1–23). Using research articles in social sciences and humanities from the SciELF corpus (the science section of the WrELFA corpus) as her data, Shchemeleva observes a consistency among ELF writers, in that they employ the same mechanisms of approximation to create non-conventional expressions. Noting similar observations in extant research on spoken ELF data, Shchemeleva argues that there exists a norm of creating non-conventional expressions in both writing and speaking communication in ELF.

Chen Liu, Kim McDonough, Pavel Trofimovich, and Pakize Uludag explore ‘Verbal and Nonverbal Disagreement in an ELF Academic Discussion Task’ (*AppLiRev* [2022] doi.org/10.1515/applirev-2021-0043) carried out by undergraduates in English-medium universities in Canada. Sampling video data from the Corpus of English as a Lingua Franca Interaction (CELFi), the authors observe how verbal features and visual cues—such as facial expressions and body movements—were employed as mitigated and unmitigated features of disagreement. The authors find that ELF students tended to apply mitigated verbal features, and suggest that practitioners highlight the role of nonverbal visual cues to students in displaying disagreement.

From a more macro perspective, Arum Kim, Seongyong Lee, and Hohsung Choe investigate ‘Socioenvironmental Affordances of an English-Medium Instruction International University Specializing in English as a Lingua Franca Communication’ in ‘An Exploratory Study of L2 Student Voices’ (*Lingua* 273 [2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.lingua.2022.103327). On the basis of their findings, the authors propose a four-phase model with respect to the perceived affordances that encourage ELF use for intercultural communication. The four phases are affordance existence, affordance perception, affordance engagement, and agency and affordance actualization.

Turning to equipping students to communicate in ELF in higher education, in ‘“English gradually” and Multilingual Support in EMI: Insights from Lecturers in Two Brazilian Universities’ (*JELF* 11[2022] 147–70), Luciana Cabrini Simões Calvo, Alessia Cogo, Michelle Salles El Kadri, and Telma Gimenez examine the linguistic choices and strategies adopted by nineteen lecturers. Observations, interviews, and focus groups indicate that most lecturers favoured a gradual increase in English use in class to ensure students’ engagement and success in language learning. That both English and Portuguese were considered learning resources positively evinces a multilingual ELF understanding of linguistic development among the participants.

In ‘Teaching the Pragmatics of English as an International Language: A Focus on Pragmatic Markers’ (*LaTR* 26[2022] 256–78), Ariadna Sánchez-Hernández and Alicia Martínez-Flor present a pedagogical intervention in EIL pragmatics offered to Spanish undergraduates. A comparison of the frequency and variety of pragmatic markers uttered in academic presentations by students in a control group and an instructional group—who received interventional sessions that included four different aspects—evinces the positive impact of the intervention. The authors end their paper reiterating the feasibility of instructing L2



pragmatics from an EIL perspective and prompting an integration of L2 pragmatics in EIL curricula.

Considering that academic communities are getting increasingly multilingual and multicultural, in ‘Identifying ELF Programs in Italian University Websites: What Gaps Need To Be Filled?’ (*LLHE* 12[2022] 255–72), Anna Maria De Bartolo conducts a content analysis on fifteen university websites to examine if Intercultural Communication and ELF issues are addressed. De Bartolo finds a predominance of Anglo-American English language and culture in academic programmes in Italy. She concludes that, to better serve the plurality of English used in university contexts, intercultural communication- and ELF-related content should be incorporated within degree programmes through university language centres.

Shifting to a more critical perspective, Kamil Luczaj, Iwona Leonowicz-Bukala, and Olga Kurek-Ochmanska set out to challenge an idealized image of English as a universal academic lingua franca in ‘English as a Lingua Franca? The Limits of Everyday English Language Communication in Polish Academia’ (*ESPJ* 66[2022] 3–16). Interview data from 100 academics born outside Poland show that an academic’s English fluency does not guarantee smooth communication with other (Polish) academics, administrative staff, and students, resulting in frustration or even a sense of exclusion from the academic community. The authors report two broad strategies that the participants adopted to overcome their language problems and provide four recommendations.

Also offering a critical discussion on using English for academic purposes, Federico Navarro, Theresa Lillis, Tiane Donahue, Mary Jane Curry, Natalia Ávila Reyes, Magnus Gustafsson, Virginia Zavala, Daniela Lauría, Annabelle Lukin, Carolyn McKinney, Haiying Feng, and Désirée Motta-Roth, offer ‘A Position Statement’ entitled ‘Rethinking English as a Lingua Franca in Scientific-Academic Contexts’ (*JERPP* 3[2022] 143–53). The authors problematize the ideological assumptions behind predominantly using English in scientific-academic contexts. As a basis for further dialogue, they present ten principles on how research communities can foster transnational knowledge production and exchange with multiple (varieties of) languages.

Expounding a similar issue but from a different angle is Amadine Catala’s ‘Academic Migration, Linguistic Justice, and Epistemic Injustice’ (*JPPh* 30 [2022] 324–46). Using the field of Anglo-American analytic philosophy as a case in point, Catala explicates that L2 English users in academia might face various kinds of linguistic epistemic injustice and can be excluded from academic contribution and knowledge exchanges, especially when ELF is manifested as Anglo-American English. Catala does not argue against the use of ELF in academia, but points to measures to counteract the linguistic injustice it contributes to, such as raising metalinguistic awareness, implementing initiatives to prevent injustices, and building incentives for these to work.

Lastly, in ‘Models of English for Research Publication Purposes’ (*ERPP*) (*WEn* 41[2022] 571–83), John Flowerdew first discusses ‘the standardised model’, with three reasons why Standard English is supported by the academic and publishing community, before advocating ‘the varietal model’ with another three reasons why a combination of world Englishes and ELF approaches should

be adopted in research publications. Implicitly, the article also indicates how ELF literature could contribute to research from ERPP as a sub-field of EAP.

In the area of learning and teaching English, seven papers are calling for the development of ELF-aware pedagogy and teaching practices, especially as a means to bridge the gap between conventional language classrooms and the communicative challenges that ELF users face outside the classroom. Each of these papers addresses the issues from different perspectives. First, Mona E. Flognfeldt's chapter (in Magne Dypedahl, ed. *Moving English Language Teaching Forward*, pp. 117–39) deals with 'Developing Awareness of ELF in English Language Education' in relation to the revised national English curriculum in Norway. Flognfeldt proposes a post-deficiency approach, which focuses on a change of attitudes and the inclusion of ELF in language teaching and learning.

Drawing on literature on BELF and *alignment*, 'Tertiary Education ESP Program Delivery in Vietnam and Language Practices in Globalised Workplaces: Examining the Extent of Alignment' by Thi Chau Ngan Nguyen, Margaret Kettle, and Catherine Doherty (*LC&C* 35[2022] 440–59) adds to the pool of evidence that the foci of existing ESP courses are often incompatible with the ELF reality of their participants. The authors offer a new model of alignment to help bridge this gap.

Concerning the intercultural element in ELF communication, Antonio Taglialatela, in 'ELF- or NES-Oriented Pedagogy: Enhancing Learners' Intercultural Communicative Competence (ICC) Using a Dual Teaching Model' (*AppLiRev* [2022] doi.org/10.1515/applirev-2020-0154), suggests combining the native English speaker approach with an ELF intercultural competent communicator model in ELT to develop learners' full intercultural awareness and ICC. Taglialatela displays some core ICC and ELF pedagogy tenets and illustrates how they integrate well with the standard ELT framework.

In the context of China, Xia Yu and Chengyu Liu identify '[Four] Hindrances and [Three] Prospects' in 'Teaching English as Lingua Franca in China' (*EnT* 38 [2022] 185–93). The prospects include (i) putting weight onto learning from real-life, 'interculturally competent' ELF-users (p. 5), (ii) integrating ELF awareness with learner-centred English, and (iii) from a psychological perspective, attending to the relationship between learners' communication anxiety, their understanding of ELF, and their awareness of home culture in intercultural communication.

Focusing on spoken communication, 'Speaking and English as a Lingua Franca' by Enric Llurda (in Tracey M. Derwing, Murray J. Munro, Ron I., and Thomson, eds., *The Routledge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition and Speaking*, pp. 344–56) emphasizes what the inclusive approach featured in the ELF paradigm can offer to language users. Llurda exhorts standard SLA and EFL practitioners to integrate an ELF-oriented pedagogy, highlighting the communicative importance of comprehensibility and intelligibility in addition to a participative accommodative attitude and fluency in any interaction.

Specifically on 'Testing the Lingua Franca Core' for pronunciation, Darío Barrera-Pardo investigated 'The Intelligibility of Flaps' in American English (*SSHO* 6[2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.ssaho.2022.100313). The participants were learners from four European-language backgrounds recruited in a Spanish

university. Using a matched-guise technique, learners were presented with four types of flap. It was found that three types of flap—namely intervocalic /t/ (as in *writer*), nasal flap (as in *twenty*), and /t/ following an approximant (as in *party*)—cause unintelligibility in ELF. Barrera-Pardo suggests that pedagogically, teachers should emphasize non-flapped /t/ and de-emphasize flapped /t/ when teaching pronunciation, and generally, those three types of flaps should be avoided in an ELF context, at least in the European setting.

Attempting to shed light on teaching writing from an ELF perspective are Xue Wu and Lei Lei in ‘English as a Lingua Franca Corpora and English Language Teaching’ (in Reka R. Jablonkai and Eniko Csomay, eds., *The Routledge Handbook of Corpora and English Language Teaching and Learning*, pp. 149–74). Reviewing corpus-based studies of ELFA, Wu and Lei maintain that there is an urgent need to set explicit norms for ELFA writing. Further, as communicative effectiveness is found to be prioritized over correct forms in ELFA writing, teachers of EAP should consequently consider alternative criteria to assess students’ writing, such as their skills in lexical simplification and approximation.

Moving to concrete ELF-informed learning activities, there are tasks that could be carried out offline and innovative practices that could take place in a digitally mediated setting. In ‘Talk Against the Clock: Timed Speaking Activities in the ELF Classroom’ (*CELFF* 2[2022] 41–8), Adam Littleton first describes an apparent gap between the open mindset promoted by ELF-aware pedagogy and cultures in which students’ reticence is traditionally salient in classrooms, as in Japan. He then exemplifies how to overcome this gap with three simple activities using a timer, which could be useful to other practitioners facing the same gap.

In ‘Global Englishes Listening Activities in ELF Teaching Practice’ (*CELFF* 2[2022] 1–6), Vladimira Hanzlovská presents listening activities that expose students to Englishes influenced by various L1s. A brief rationale is followed by a set of helpful recommendations that equip teachers to carefully select from the vast array of authentic audio recordings available online. Divided into in-class and out-of-class, the activities listed were developed to promote linguistic and cultural reflection, highlighting how English can be a bridge connecting people from all over the world.

Making use of the online world, Jin Kyeong Jung makes a solid contribution to ELF-aware learning with ‘Cosmopolitan Language Practices Toward Change: A Case from a South Korean High School’ (*ARAL* 42[2022] 64–70). As part of a design-based study, EFL students participated in the global project Write4Change, where they collaborated online with adolescents worldwide to write about one social change they wanted to make. Outputs and reflections from students show that using ELF digitally in this way enables them to gain authentic experience with the use of ELF for intercultural communication and empowers them with a sense of global citizenship, proving it to be an effective pedagogy.

Similar to Jung’s article, ‘getting things done’ is also the theme of a pedagogic innovation implemented at a Thai technological university, and presented by Richard Watson Todd and Ronnakrit Rangsarittikun in ‘The Hobby Course: Towards a Languaging Curriculum’ (*ELangT* 76[2022] 387–95). The authors

report the design of, and students' reflections on, an English course which, based on principles of ELF and languaging, required students to learn about a hobby (online) making use of different modes and resources, including reading Wikipedia pages, watching videos online, using Google Translate, initiating/participating in discussions on Reddit, and finally creating a video. The authors end the paper listing the challenges they faced in implementing the hobby course, which can provide useful guidance to readers who want to try it in their local setting.

Also giving their attention to computer-assisted language-learning (CALL) are Ming-Hung Hsieh, Hsueh-Hua Chuang, and Dale Albanese in 'Investigating Student Agency and [Perceived] Affordances during Online Virtual Exchange Projects in an ELF Context from an Ecological CALL Perspective' (*System* 109 [2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2022.102888). The authors conduct a multiple-case study to investigate three cross-cultural virtual exchange projects that they designed and implemented in a Taiwanese high school. Multiple data sources deriving from the projects show that students demonstrated agentic behaviour. The research evinces the transformative pedagogical potential of adopting such telecollaborative practice in ELF contexts; in particular, it decolonizes the use of English from anglophone norms, and it may be of great help for learners who cannot study abroad.

In the university context, Rainbow Tsai-Hung Chen presents a year-long project on 'Teaching Intercultural Communication in an English as a Lingua Franca Context' in Taiwan (*RELCJ* [2022] doi.org/10.1177/0033688222107410). The paper discusses a series of video viewings, online forum discussions, and face-to-face interactions designed to expand students' intercultural knowledge, provide students with varied experiences of spoken ELF communication, and have students engage with authentic written ELF communication. Based on the success of the project—as evinced by questionnaires and students' written reflections—Chen recommends that more ELT practitioners develop their own ELF-aware teaching materials, like those illustrated in the paper, to enhance students' learning and intercultural awareness. Rainbow Tsai-Hung Chen also discusses the positive 'Effects of Global Englishes-Oriented Pedagogy in the EFL Classroom' (*System* 111[2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2022.102946) via a pedagogic intervention implemented at a Taiwanese university, which challenged students' attitudes towards the diversity of English and their associated English self-efficacy. In twenty-four weeks, participating local students conducted online and face-to-face communicative exercises with international students from different first-language backgrounds. Post-intervention questionnaires and interviews with students show a significant increase in students' acceptance of non-native varieties of English and an improvement in their speaking proficiency.

Another area of interest is SA and its impact on students' language and whole-person development. To start with, in 'Embracing ELF Through Erasmus+ Mobility: A Case Study' (*AEnglishes* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/13488678.2022.2132129), Muhammet Yaşar Yüzlü traces how four Turkish high school students—in contrast to university students in much existing research—went through an active reasoning process in their learning and use of English (as a lingua franca) with respect to their stay in Europe. Adopting sociocultural theory to analyse pre- and post-mobility interviews with students and their

reflective journals, Yüzlü advances that the mobility opportunity enabled students to experience (i) criticality, (ii) intercultural awareness and competence, (iii) glocalization, and (iv) communication competence, supporting an ELF-oriented approach to learning and using English.

In ‘Traditional Study Abroad vs. ELFSA’, Judith Borràs and Àngels Llanes enquire into the ‘Differences and Similarities in L2 Reading, Vocabulary, and Use’ between Catalan/Spanish students who studied abroad in an English-speaking country and who did so in a non-anglophone country (*JLIE* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/15348458.2022.2064287). Findings show that there is no significant difference in student performance between the two. More influential in students’ English development would be students’ willingness to interact as well as the quantity and type of activities that they engage in while studying abroad. The paper thus supports the idea that students can develop their English in a non-anglophone destination.

Mika Kizu, Eiko Gyogi, and Patrick Dougherty present a study on the use of ‘Epistemic Stance [Markers] in L2 English Discourse’ by a group of upper intermediate-to-advanced English learners from a Japanese university to exemplify ‘[Their] Development of Pragmatic Strategies in Study Abroad’ (*AP* 4 [2022] 33–62). Using both quantitative and qualitative methods to longitudinally study individual and inter-speaker variations in the use of epistemic stance markers, the authors find that—consistent with previous research findings—lower-level proficiency learners rely on lexical verbs and adverbs when expressing epistemic stance.

In ‘English as a Lingua Franca and Linguistic Justice: Insights from Exchange Students’ (*IJSL* 277[2022] 17–32), Sabine Fiedler uses a questionnaire and semi-structured interviews to explore European exchange students’ linguistic realities during their time abroad and their attitude towards ELF. In contrast to the studies mentioned above, Fiedler’s data show that students still attach supremacy to users of native varieties of English and low prestige to non-native varieties of English. Fiedler concludes that ELF has yet to be detached from its native-speaker origin; thus currently, its use is not attaining linguistic justice.

While the above-mentioned papers already exhibit how the teaching, learning, and the use of ELF achieve much more than language development, the following papers elucidate how ELF can be used for other purposes in education. In ‘Ethics, Dialogue and English as a Lingua Franca for ESD [Education for Sustainable Development] in Higher Education’ (*LLHE* 12[2022] 547–65), Mirja Hämäläinen presents a case study on an English course at a Finnish university, which employs a dialogue approach to find out which university language courses have to offer students the competences required for fostering sustainable development, such as ethical thinking and collaboration. Student reflections provide evidence that using a dialogue approach to teaching ethical communication was effective in raising, if not transforming, students’ awareness of conducting ethical dialogue, especially doing so in ELF, which is much needed for ESD.

Global, intercultural citizenship and ELF is the theme of a colloquium in *JELF*. In ‘Intercultural Citizenship and the Internationalisation of Higher Education: The Role of English Language Teaching (ELT)’ (*JELF* 11[2022] 63–75), Will Baker and Fan (Gabriel) Fang maintain that ELT is the ideal locus for the development of intercultural citizenship. Recent research on Chinese

university students' experiences of ELT and the development of intercultural citizenship before, during, and after SA observed that students' positive attitudes towards intercultural citizenship did not result from formal education. The authors suggest including discussions of this kind in ELT and EAP classrooms.

Ayako Suzuki enquires into Japanese 'University Students' Global Citizenship Development through Long-Term Study Abroad' (*JELF* 11[2022] 77–88), whereby participating English majors spend nine months in an English-speaking country. Sifting through interviews and pre- and post-SA questionnaires, Suzuki finds that students demonstrated a more appreciative and inclusive attitude towards the role of English in global, cross-cultural communication; yet they still favoured native-speaker norms and did not necessarily experience an enhanced ownership of English. Suzuki contends that interventions are needed for SA to fulfil its role of developing a postcolonial mindset (of using English) among participants. One example could be implementing some pre-programme global citizenship education.

In a similar vein, Jaewon Jane Ra, Yusop Boonsuk, and Chittima Sangiamchit assess the effectiveness of 'Intercultural Citizenship Development' through 'A Case of Thai Study Abroad Students in EMI Programs' in anglophone countries (*JELF* 11[2022] 89–104). The authors reference intercultural citizenship education as a pedagogy that prepares students—by participating in intercultural exchanges—to become global citizens with the ability to adapt to diversity. As in Suzuki's study, Ra et al. find that although students were positive towards engaging in intercultural (citizenship) support, native-speakerism still prevailed. The authors conclude the paper maintaining intercultural citizenship education should be incorporated in both EMI and ELT classrooms and providing several recommendations to achieve that.

In 'Identity Work and the Symbolic Power of Language in the ELT Classroom: Advancing the Intercultural Citizenship and ELF Agenda' (*JELF* 11[2022] 117–24), Peter I. De Costa posits that ELT practitioners must go beyond awareness-raising if they want to promote transformative changes. With EMI universities in mind, the author makes a relevant contribution by outlining an activity model where discussion questions highlight the importance of the speakers' history and their ad hoc identity work in ELF talk. The goal of this model is for individuals (i) to de-centre from their positions and (ii) consider alternative points of view and critically perform concrete actions.

Finally, connecting 'Intercultural Citizenship and Pre-Service Teacher Education' (*JELF* 11[2022] 105–15) are Yasemin Bayyurt and Şebnem Yalçın, who stress the significance of incorporating the former into the latter: a prerequisite for nurturing students as future global citizens would be having (ELT) teachers who themselves are interculturally sensitive. Revisiting related notions like ICC and reviewing existing research, especially those on telecollaborative projects, Bayyurt and Yalçın highlight what can be done to fill the gap in implementing ELF-aware teaching training and enhancing teachers' intercultural citizenship awareness in ELT programmes.

Besides Bayyurt and Şebnem Yalçın's article, much research is devoted to ELF-aware teacher education. In 'Glocalization in CLIL', Inmaculada Pineda, Wenli Tsou, and Fay Chen quantitatively 'Analyz[e] the Training Needs of

In-Service CLIL Teachers in Taiwan and Spain' (*JMMD* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2022.2050380); their data are gathered from an online survey. The authors find that in Taiwan, a context where CLIL programmes are newly launched, more weight is put on content training for teachers and students; ELF-awareness training is crucial for empowering teachers to deliver bilingual teaching with confidence. In the Spanish context, where teachers are more experienced with CLIL, teachers, on the one hand, showed an ELF-aligning linguistic identity, but on the other hand reported stronger needs for language training both for themselves and students.

Steven M. Lim delves into 'ELF Teacher Talk' through 'Examining Speech Modification in Japanese Classrooms' (*AEnglishes* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/13488678.2022.2080425). He uses two methods: comparing recorded dialogues of junior high-school teachers with those of non-teacher UK residents, and interviewing the teachers. Among Lim's findings are that teachers made pedagogically informed choices to speak more slowly and fine-tune their pronunciation to prioritize intelligibility over conformation to American English. Lim contends that there is positive evidence showing ELF principles are accepted, but that more needs to be done, such as promoting the adoption of meaning-negotiation strategies and translanguaging practices.

'Looking into English-Medium Instruction Teachers' Metadiscourse' from 'An ELF Perspective' (*System* 105[2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2022.102730) are Aintzane Doiz and David Lasagabaster, who quantitatively compare Spanish and Chinese lecturers' use of four groups of spoken interactive metadiscourse markers in classrooms. One of the implications of the investigation is that, despite their significance in knowledge construction, *frame markers*, *reminders*, and *code glosses* were seldom used. The authors thus call for teacher training to draw teachers' attention to using these resources in their classroom talk.

In 'Language Teacher Identity, World Englishes, and ELF', Elif Kemaloglu-Er and Robert J. Lowe present 'A Duoethnography Between a "Native Speaker" Teacher and a "Non-Native Speaker" Teacher' (*JLIE* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/15348458.2022.2141244). The authors demonstrate how the identities of these two types of practitioners evolve, converge, and diverge, in the process of getting to understand concepts of WE/ELF. With their findings, the authors argue that for WE/ELF approaches to be successfully incorporated in ELT, more attention needs to be paid to dealing with the complex identity work required of language teachers.

Hyeseung Jeong, Raquel Sánchez Ruiz, and Georgia Wilhelmsson engage with 'Spanish and Swedish Pre-Service [Primary School] Teachers' ELF User Attitudes Towards English and Its Users' (*Changing English* 29[2022] 189–201). On the basis of these teachers' participation in a one-month collaborative culture-sharing online project, the authors find that the teachers displayed an ambivalent attitude which echoes the ambiguity found in (inter)national language policies. To tackle this issue, the authors recommend (i) making fundamental changes to policy documents, (ii) incorporating international, ELF-using collaboration in teacher education curricula, as well as (iii) fostering criticality in pre-service teachers via inviting them to scrutinize policy documents.

In 'Developing English Language Teachers' and Learners' ELF Awareness', Nicos Sifakis, Yasemin Bayyurt, Lili Cavalheiro, Maria Fountana, Lucilla

Lopriore, Dina Tsagari, and Stefania Kordia present ‘The Background, Design and Impact of the [EU-funded] ENRICH Project’s Continuous Professional Development Programme’ (*JELF* 11[2022] 255–79). (See also another review below.) The paper reports on participating teachers’ responses to the programme as well as their appreciation of the impact that the ENRICH project had on their class praxis. The paper also reveals a growing awareness of (i) the flexibility and hybridity of ELF, (ii) the need for localized pedagogical practices that are conscious of multiculturality, and (iii) the importance of raising students’ awareness of reflecting on their own language attitudes and use of ELF in real-world, out-of-classroom contexts.

Ending this sub-section on teacher training are two publications not covered in last year’s review. The first one is *ELF Pedagogy: A Research Study on ELT Practices* [2021], edited by Lucilla Lorpriore, who outlines the design and results of a three-year study aiming to devise a pedagogical approach to ELF-aware teacher training, especially with the use of digital media. In addition to the editor, Kurt John, Enrico Grazzi, Silvia Sperti, David Newbold, and Alessandra Cannelli contributed to the book, which consists of two parts. The first part is about the methodology of the study, with information and communication technology and an international project called eTwinning being the areas of interest. The research outcome—which is presented in the second part of the book—supported the implementation of a teacher-education course named ‘New English/es Landscapes’ at Roma Tre University, offering an ELF-oriented perspective to enhance innovative ELT practices. The second publication is *The Handbook to English as a Lingua Franca Practices for Inclusive Multilingual Classrooms* [2021], edited by Lili Cavalheiro, Luís Guerra, and Ricardo Pereira. This pioneering publication describes the work conducted by the eponymous project (ENRICH), which involves a network of researchers and teachers from eighteen countries committing to catalyse a change in language-teaching practice via, for instance, a free online continuous professional development course accompanied by this handbook. The handbook is organized into five chapters. Chapter 1 highlights the aims, innovative stances, and evolution phases of the project. Chapters 2 and 3, which respectively report the findings of a need analysis study and pivotal background information for educators, illustrate the project’s conceptual framework. Chapter 4—the main section of the book—introduces the thirty sections of the continuous professional development course, with links to video lessons, content summaries, and activity instructions. The final chapter focuses on monitoring and evaluation activities that would lead to further improvement of teaching practices. In addition to the editors, contributing to the handbook are Nicos Sifakis, Stefania Kordia, Lucilla Lopriore, Yasemin Bayyurt, Hakan Şentürk, Silvia Sperti, Işıl Erduyan, Sezen Bektaş, Alessandra Cannelli, Valeria Fiasco, Kirstin Reed, Therese Tishakov, Lynell Chvala, Mona Evelyn Flognfeldt, Natasha Tsantila, Dina Tsagari, and Therese Tishakov.

Moving away from the typical academic and education context, Karolina Larsson, Polly Björk-Willén, Katarina Haraldsson, and Kristina Hansson study ‘Children’s Use of English as Lingua Franca in Swedish Preschools’ (*Multilingua* 42[2022] 527–57) via a video-ethnographic study on social interaction. The paper shows that young children use ELF to accomplish various pragmatic functions, such as promoting one’s position in a preschool group’s



social hierarchy, creating and defining peer culture, and attaining social inclusion and exclusion. Based on the data, the authors argue that, on the one hand, children's language choices reflect societal ideologies; on the other hand, these children are able to resist and negotiate the norms that they are exposed to in their own way.

In 'Conference Interpreting and English as a Lingua Franca' (in Natalie Michaela Albl-Mikasa and Elisabet Tiselius, eds., *The Routledge Handbook of Conference Interpreting*, pp. 546–63), Michaela Albl-Mikasa discusses the role of subfield of ITELf (Interpreting, Translation, and English as a Lingua Franca) in applied linguistics. Albl-Mikasa provides a detailed overview of research investigating the impact of ELF on conference interpreting, especially on issues around (i) the quality of the output, (ii) cognitive strains, (iii) interpreting strategies and capacity management, (iv) interpreters' professional self-concepts, and (v) interpreter training. Together with a comparison of conventional and ELF interpreting conditions, Albl-Mikasa advocates for a novel paradigm for conference interpreting.

Concerning the medical and healthcare context, M. Gregory Tweedie and Robert C. Johnson illustrate in their monograph *Medical English as Lingua Franca* (MELF) how MELF research could be of interest to ELF, health communication, and ESP research practitioners. The authors propose three methodological frameworks to examine MELF, then demonstrate with their own studies on ELF nurse–nurse and nurse–patient communication in Qatar how those frameworks could be applied in practice. In addition to elaborating on how their research findings shed light on healthcare education, Tweedie and Johnson recommend five type of tasks that teachers can use in their classrooms by adapting existing exercises to the medical and healthcare context.

With regard to the military context, Tuire Oittinen focuses on the 'Multimodal and Collaborative Practices in the Organisation of Word Searchers in Lingua Franca Military Meetings' (*JPrag* 192[2022] 41–55). Oittinen explores interlocutor's progressive co-participation management, in particular, how interlocutors search for the next (lexical) item in a turn-in process via coordination of verbal and embodied conduct. Adopting multimodal conversation analysis to the world's largest computer-aided crisis management exercise, Oittinen observes that word searches aid the situated negotiation of meaning to fulfil linguistic and epistemic discrepancies among interlocutors; bodily-visual semiotic resources were indexed supportively, which helped achieve intersubjective understanding without seeking accurate forms.

ELF in the workplace is the topic of Elma Dedović-Atilla and Vildana Dubravac's monograph *Conceptualizing English for International Business Contexts: A BELF Approach and its Educational Implications*. The authors aim to contribute to Business English research with a project set in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The book traces the theoretical development of defining English from different paradigms, illustrates the concept of BELF with respect to its prominence and role in the Bosnian and Herzegovinian setting, critiques recent BELF research, and discusses business professionals' informed perspectives on BELF practices in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In terms of implications, the monograph sheds light on building guidelines for an effective 'English business communication' curriculum covering both formal and informal education.

Regarding ‘English for Specific Business Purposes in the United Arab Emirate’ (*WEn* 41[2022] 532–44), Catherine Nickerson outlines the state of the art of English in that country and gives a prognosis about its future. Analysing examples from numerous business genres with reference to WE, English for Specific Business Purposes, and (B)ELF, Nickerson shows there is and will continue to be an increasing dominance of BELF in the business discourse of not just UAE but also the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Going from the above non-English-dominant regions to an English-dominant region, ‘BELF and its Malcontents’ by Natalie Victoria Wilmot (in her monograph *Language Management: From Bricolage to Strategy in British Companies*, pp. 103–24) explores the language policies of British organizations in international relations. With regard to episodic and systemic acts of power and resistance in terms of language use, Wilmot finds that the involvement of native English speakers in BELF interactions prompts the establishment of conversational norms that lead to a hierarchy of varieties reinforcing the hegemonic state of native-speaker English. This consequently turns the use of BELF to a cause of marginalization for ELF users.

Turning the spotlight onto pragmatics, Ping Liu and Huiying Liu, in ‘Pragmatic Manipulation of Metapragmatic Expressions in BELF Meetings’ (*AP* 4[2022] 92–118), uses a socio-cognitive approach to investigate how in the business context a chairperson can exercise institutional power to accomplish communicative tasks. Through data from VOICE, Liu and Liu show that metapragmatic expressions can steer the interaction performing three functions: collecting information, instructing procedure, and creating interpersonal relationships.

Taking a more macro perspective, Juliane House, in ‘The Pragmatics of English as a Lingua Franca’ (*AP* 4[2022] 121–36), retraces the main trajectories of ELF research to define ELF’s pragmatic use from the earliest studies onwards. The author illustrates the situated nature of ELF and the wide range of functional goals interactants achieve through various communication and pragmatic strategies. Finally, House itemizes critiques of ELF research and provides a list of suggestions for ELF researchers.

An edited volume on pragmatics and EFL is Ian Walkinshaw’s *Pragmatics in English as a Lingua Franca: Findings and Developments*, which consists of twelve chapters. The book begins with ‘Findings and Developments in ELF Pragmatics Research: An Introduction’ (pp. 1–14) by the editor, who gives a succinct overview of what characterizes pragmatics in ELF. The book is then divided into three parts. Part I, which centres developments in ELF pragmatic theory, commences with ‘Accommodation in ELF: Where From? Where Now? Where Next?’ (pp. 17–34) by Jennifer Jenkins. After summarizing earlier research on accommodation and ELF, Jenkins presents her interpretation of five categories of accommodation in ELF settings, before proposing four avenues for future ELF accommodation research: higher education, refugee/asylum-seeking encounters, ELF couples, and social media. The second chapter, on ‘Pragmatic Strategies in ELF Communication: Key Findings and a Way Forward’ (pp. 35–54), is by Jagdish Kaur. She first clarifies the numerous terms that have been employed in the field, then surveys prominent ELF works on what she names *comprehension-enhancing pragmatic strategies* and *rappport and*

*solidarity-promoting pragmatic strategies*. Based on her survey, Kaur ardently calls for future studies to go beyond the academic and business contexts, and for studies on ELF-users with lower proficiency, especially those with weaker verbal skills. In the following chapter, 'From *Cross* to *Inter* to *Trans*-\*Cultural Pragmatics on the Move', Marie-Luise Pitzl attends to 'The Need for Expanding Methodologies in Lingua Franca Research' (pp. 55–80). Pitzl argues for ELF pragmatics research to take on a transcultural perspective and a micro-diachronic approach. With three case studies, Pitzl maintains that her proposal would enrich both data analysis and scholars' experience of reading the research via enhanced visualization of empirical descriptions. (See another review of Pitzl below.) In the fourth chapter, Michael Haugh proposes to examine '(Im)politeness in Video-Mediated First Conversations amongst Speakers of English as a Lingua Franca' (pp. 81–103) through a new lens. Employing data from ViMELF, Haugh demonstrates how an interactional pragmatics approach could be used to investigate sequential practices in situated encounters. Haugh ends his chapter cautioning against the idea that ELF interactions are always supportive and consensus-oriented. Part II of the volume consists of pragmatolinguistic studies in ELF, particularly on spoken interactions in Asia Pacific. 'The Pragmatics of Other-Initiated Repair in ELF Interactions among Southeast Asians' (pp. 107–26) by Christine Lewis and David Deterding is set in a Bruneian university. Drawing on the authors' observations of intelligibility issues in task-based conversations, the chapter displays the importance of teaching low-proficiency ELF-users repair strategies that are relevant for them and pronunciation features that could have a big impact on intelligibility. In 'Pragmatic Strategies of Asian ELF Users' (pp. 127–45), the next contributor, Ke Ji, presents her investigation of naturally occurring Chinese–ASEAN communication in televised interviews and official seminars extracted from ACE. Ji observes that overall, mis- or non-understanding occur very sparingly, that explicitness is salient in conversation, and that interlocutors co-construct meanings in varied ways, such as through the four types of strategies featured in the chapter. The subsequent chapter is Alan Thompson's corpus linguistic analysis of 'Injections in Spoken ELF Interactions' (pp. 147–63) comparing data from ACE and the American Conversation section of the Longman Spoken and Written English Corpus. Thompson reports that Asian ELF-users produce far fewer interjections; moreover, the interjections express only positive emotions. Thompson suggests that, to get a deeper understanding of the use of interjections and its implications, a more nuanced categorization is needed for future analysis. Part III engages with sociopragmatics in ELF. It starts with "'You're very rich, right?'" in which Ian Walkinshaw, Grace Yue Qi, and Todd Milford examine 'Personal Finance as an (In)appropriate or (Im)polite Conversational Topic among Asian ELF Users' (pp. 167–87). Comparing data from ACE and VOICE, the authors observe that among Asian ELF-users, there is a non-markedness for talking about one's own financial situation or that of a non-present third party but a marked dispreference for bringing up the personal finances of a co-present interactant. Viewing their chapter as an example, the authors encourage other researchers to examine other speech communities and domains to broaden our understanding of relational work in ELF interactions. The following chapter, 'From SLA Pragmatics to ELF Pragmatics: (Re)conceptualising Norms of Appropriateness' (pp. 189–202) by

Naoko Taguchi, not only clarifies how SLA pragmatics and ELF pragmatics differ in interpreting what appropriate norms are, but also demonstrates how the former is unsuitable for assessing ELF-users' pragmatic performance. Taguchi concludes the chapter by making three recommendations for future research: conduct needs analyses of ELF-users' communicative goals when generating assessment criteria, situate ELF pragmatics research in interactional pragmatics and intercultural pragmatics, and apply a contrastive approach to examine performances of ELF-users, L1–L2 speakers, and monolingual speakers. Lastly, 'Unpacking [the Perception of] Pragmatic Norms of Chinese Speakers of English for English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) Communication' (pp. 203–20) is by Zhichang Xu. Interview data show that the Chinese ELF-speakers do not uncritically conform to Standard English norms but are highly aware of when they should adapt or challenge these norms. Closing the book are Ian Walkinshaw and Andy Kirkpatrick's chapter 'Where to Now?', in which they map out five 'Future Directions in ELF Pragmatics Research' (pp. 221–36). After recapitulating the significance of each chapter, Walkinshaw and Kirkpatrick explain how further research can explore politeness, impoliteness, relational work, and rapport management, Face Constituting Theory, and metapragmatics, as well as ELF in EMI programmes in higher education, thus highlighting the possibilities for ELF pragmatics research.

Moving on to a different topic, Vasilica Mocanu's article 'English as a Lingua Franca and European Identity—Parallelisms in Their Development' (*JELF* 11[2022] 25–41) explores the interconnected growth of the use of ELF in Europe and European identity in the context of globalization. Mocanu illustrates how ELF's hybrid and flexible nature reflects the evolving concept of European identity as influenced by diverse cultural interactions. Besides stressing ELF's role in forming a European identity, Mocanu also argues for and exemplifies the benefits of promoting ELF as a common European language. For example, ELF can provide minority speakers with a supranational language, without disregarding the defence and preservation of national mother tongues.

Looking beyond the verbal element in ELF, Tomokazu Ishikawa advances a conceptualization of EMF as a synergetic use of translingual, transmodal, and transcultural practices. He does so by highlighting the convergence between 'English as a Multilingua Franca (EMF) and "Trans-" Theories' (*EnginP* 5 [2022] 1–27). For example, both EMF and the translanguaging approach focus on multilinguals' full repertoire of communicative resources rather than traditionally named languages; both EMF and the transmodal approach blur boundaries between languages and other multimodal resources as contributing forces to communication; and both EMF and the transcultural approach view culture as emergent during interaction. Ishikawa believes that merging 'trans-' perspectives and EMF research will help future studies get closer to investigating how English users communicate in the real world.

In 'Translanguaging Gestures and Onomatopoeia as Resources for Repairing the Problem' (*CELFF* 4[2022] 68–92), Satomi Kuroshima, Blagoja Dimoski, Tricia Okada, Yuri Jody Yujobo, and Rasami Chaikul address a gap in ELF research—on the use of translanguaging phenomena to co-construct meaning ad hoc. Having analysed video recordings of Zoom interactions between eighteen Japanese university students and nineteen overseas partners, the authors conclude

that their approach to examining translanguaging phenomena can render information about ELF-users' interactional competence. The authors also call for practitioners to draw learners' attention to, and discuss with learners, the application of (multimodal) semiotic resources in ELF interactions.

Finally, in terms of methodologies, in 'Multilingual Creativity and Emerging Norms in Interaction: Towards a Methodology for Micro-Diachronic Analysis' (in Janus Mortensen and Kamilla Kraft, eds., *Norms and the Study of Language in Social Life*, pp. 125–56), Marie-Luise Pitzl uses one long ELF speech event extracted from VOICE to exemplify multilingual creativity and emerging norms in a transient context. Building on the conceptualizations of *Transient International Groups* and *Transient Multilingual Communities*, Pitzl concludes by calling for more use of micro-diachronic tools on datasets to detect norm-transcending creativity and situated norm development patterns. (See also Pitzl's chapter mentioned above.)

In 'Identifying ELF: An Interdisciplinary Perspective on Social Categories in Lingua Franca Research' (*JELF* 11[2022] 43–61), Christopher Jenks discusses methodological issues surrounding research on language identities and proposes a combination of multiple analytic perspectives to explore identity construction in ELF encounters. Applying both ethnomethodology and membership categorization analysis to examine chat-room communication between university students, Jenks shows how ELF users challenge existing deficit social categories—such as foreigners, non-natives, and learners—to make sense of their English-language idiosyncrasies, and he illustrates how those interlocutors co-construct their identities in a situated manner.

Proposing a new tripartite model of linguistic identity, Chit Cheung Matthew Sung contributes 'Towards Conceptualizing Linguistic Identities in English as a Lingua Franca Communication' using 'The Experiences of Multilingual International Students in a Hong Kong University' (*JMMD* [2022] doi.org/10.1080/01434632.2022.2097685) as initial empirical evidence to illustrate how the model works and could be revised. Four themes were developed from the data and mapped onto the three dimensions of the model: *linguistic self-concept*, *language-mediated social identity*, and *language-mediated personal identity*.

### 13. Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis

Publications in 2022 showed a high research productivity in theoretical pragmatics and sociopragmatics as well as an ongoing discussion, demarcation—and sometimes tension—between the two strands. With corpus pragmatics going strong, the field continues to develop as an interdisciplinary enterprise, heavily implementing quantitative methods. (Critical) discourse analysis has also generated an impressive output, focusing on (and surely also due to) current conflicts and crises. This review considers individual journal articles, special issues, edited volumes, and monographs in the field. In the case of collections where languages other than English are studied, I only make reference to work with a focus on English.

I begin with the new textbook *Pragmatics in English* by Kate Scott. The monograph falls into ten chapters bookended by a list of figures, a list of tables,

a preface, and acknowledgements, as well as a glossary, references, and an index. Chapter 1 asks ‘What Is Pragmatics?’, defining and limiting the scope of the book to theoretical pragmatics. Chapter 2 ‘Speaker’s Meaning’ lays out how meaning-making is achieved in communication. The following chapters introduce the major pragmatic theoretical frameworks of the second half of the twentieth century: ‘Speech Act Theory’ (chapter 3), ‘Gricean Pragmatics’ (chapter 4), ‘Relevance-Theoretic Pragmatics’ (chapter 6), and ‘Politeness’ (chapter 9). The additional chapters address extensions and applications of these theories, i.e. neo-Gricean approaches (chapter 5: ‘Pragmatics Beyond Grice’), ‘Applying Relevance Theory’ (chapter 7), the pragmatic study of figurative language (chapter 8: ‘Figurative Language’). The last chapter (chapter 10: ‘Researching Pragmatics’) is dedicated to equipping students with the methodological skills of how to design and conduct a research project in theoretical pragmatics. Each chapter is complemented by exercises which will facilitate teaching and foster the discussion and reflection of the notions and concepts introduced in class. Additional online resources are available on the publisher’s website. Without doubt, this new resource constitutes a welcome addition to the existing reading canon of textbooks, but with the clear focus being on theoretical pragmatics, this should have been made clear in the title of the book. Despite the everlasting popularity and relevance of Stephen Levinson’s 1983 textbook *Pragmatics*, an updated, authoritative textbook including empirical pragmatic and/or sociopragmatic methods and concepts is sorely needed.

It is surely a token of proof for the burgeoning success of the field of intercultural pragmatics that only two years after the publication of *The Cambridge Handbook of Intercultural Communication*, edited by Guido Rings and Sebastian Rasinger in 2020, we can witness the publication of *The Cambridge Handbook of Intercultural Pragmatics*, edited by Istvan Kecskes. Headed by an introduction by the editor (pp. 1–8), in which he positions the strand of intercultural pragmatics in the wider field of pragmatics and provides an overview of the chapters assembled in the book, the handbook is divided up in five parts. Each chapter contains a list of references. The handbook additionally includes a list of tables, an acknowledgement, a list of contributors, and an index. Part I lays the ‘Theoretical Foundation’. In chapter 1, ‘Post-Gricean Pragmatics for Intercultural Communication’, Kasia M. Jaszczolt gives a critical account of the Gricean cooperative principle and how post-Gricean theorization lends itself to intercultural pragmatics (pp. 11–39). Jacques Moeschler’s account of ‘Relevance Theory and Intercultural Communication’ (chapter 2, pp. 40–62) discusses relevance theory with respect to the Gricean framework, to pragmatics in general, and intercultural pragmatics in particular. Rachel Giora is concerned with ‘Cognitive Psychology in Pragmatics’ (chapter 3, pp. 63–82), explaining how defaultness in L1 is different from L2. In chapter 4, Istvan Kecskes outlines the sociocognitive approach to communication, which is presented as ‘Theoretical Framework of Intercultural Pragmatics’ (pp. 83–104). Part II, ‘Key Issues in Intercultural Pragmatics Research’, begins with Brian Nolan’s chapter 5, ‘The Cultural, Contextual, and Computational Dimensions of Common Ground’ (pp. 107–38), in which common ground is discussed as an analytical tool relevant to the linguistic study of intercultural pragmatics. In chapter 6, Anita Fetzer demonstrates how to approach the complex and multilayered ‘Role of Context’ and contexts

from different analytic angles (pp. 139–63). Jagdish Kaur's chapter 7, '(Mis/Non)Understanding in Intercultural Interactions', illustrates the practices of how understanding can be secured and mis/non-understanding potentially pre-empted in English-as-a-lingua-franca interaction (pp. 164–83). In chapter 8, Marie Luis-Pitzl takes metaphorical expressions, especially in English-as-a-lingua-franca communication, as a case in point to discuss the implications of 'Creativity and Idiomaticity in Intercultural Interactions' (pp. 187–215). The topic of metaphors is continued in Marianna Bolognesi's chapter 9, 'Metaphors in Intercultural Communication' (pp. 216–44). Revisiting the topic of chapter 6 and taking the example of internet memes, chapter 10 by Elke Diedrichsen zooms in on 'Common Ground in Linguistic Theory and Internet Pragmatics: Forms of Dynamic Multicultural Interaction' (pp. 245–73). In chapter 11, Grace Qiao Zhang critically reviews past research on 'Vague Language from a Pragmatic Perspective' (pp. 274–300). Kerry Mullan and Christine Béal examine the challenges of L2 speakers engaging in 'Humor in Intercultural Interactions' (chapter 12, pp. 301–33). In chapter 13, Laura Alba-Juez investigates 'Emotion in Intercultural Interactions' informed by a discursive, sociocognitive and socio-pragmatic perspective (pp. 334–60). Finally, Monika Kirner-Ludwig takes stock of 'Research Methods in Intercultural Pragmatics' (pp. 361–94), teasing apart the relevant notions and concepts and presenting her own model of the '[v]arious interdependent layers woven into conventional research designs' (p. 366, chapter 14). Part III, 'Interface of Intercultural Pragmatics and Related Disciplines', begins with Marcel Danesi's chapter 15, 'Semiotics and Intercultural Pragmatics' (pp. 397–419), which discusses what semiotics can contribute to intercultural pragmatics and what such a 'social semiotics' or '*pragmatic semiotics*' (p. 398, italics in the original) looks like. Michael Haugh and Wei-Lin Melody Chang lay out the differences and commonalities between 'Sociopragmatics and Intercultural Interaction' (chapter 16, pp. 420–44), addressing the historical background, theoretical concepts, and future directions of research in the field. Barbara Seidlhofer and Henry Widdowson approach 'Intercultural Pragmatics from the Perspective of English as a Lingua Franca' (chapter 17, pp. 445–68), pointing out that English-as-a-lingua-franca communication is not different from multilingual and intercultural interaction. Ulla Connor argues that 'Intercultural Rhetoric' (chapter 18, pp. 469–83) represents a field grounded in linguistics which shows much overlap with intercultural pragmatics. In chapter 19, Helen Spencer-Oatey studies 'Politeness and Rapport Management' (pp. 484–509) in intercultural communication, with the notion of rapport management standing for the author's more recent 'relational/relating interpretation of politeness' (p. 484). Chapter 20 by Jesús Romero-Trillo introduces 'Corpus Pragmatics' as a method for 'Corpus-Based Intercultural Pragmatic Research' (pp. 510–24), taking stock of relevant corpora and research topics covered. Part IV illustrates 'Intercultural Pragmatics in Different Types of Communication'. In the initial chapter 21, 'Visual and Multimodal Communication across Cultures' (pp. 527–51), Charles Forceville introduces relevance theory as a framework for the study of visual messages. Sigrid Norris and Jarret Geenen's chapter 22, 'Intercultural Teamwork via Videoconferencing Technology: A Multimodal (Inter)action Analysis' (pp. 552–87), presents multimodal (inter)action analysis as an analytic framework to study miscommunication in English-as-a-lingua franca interaction. Relatedly,

chapter 23, 'Intercultural Communication in Computer-Mediated Discourse' by Carmen Maíz-Arévalo (pp. 588–611), provides a literature review of relevant research in this small, but fast-growing field. Ping Liu presents the state of the art of 'Intercultural Aspects of Business Communication' (chapter 24, pp. 612–51), examining the role of culture, major genres of business communication, and main areas of study and research topics. Sharing the focus on communication at the workplace, Maria Grazia Rossi and Fabrizio Macagno address issues in 'Intercultural Pragmatics in Healthcare Communication' (chapter 25, pp. 652–82), including medical interactions with and without interpreters. In chapter 26, 'Academic and Professional Discourse in Intercultural Pragmatics' (pp. 683–710), María Luisa Carrió-Pastor compares the pragmatic styles of Spanish and Chinese authors in English-speaking scientific journals. Fabienne Baider's chapter 27, 'Dynamic Model of Meaning Approach: Analysing the Interculturality of Conspiracy Theory in Far-Right Populist Discourses' (pp. 711–38), contrasts the commonalities and differences between conspiracy narratives of three leaders of the far right and discusses potential intercultural implications. Part V, 'Language Learning', is headed by Elly Ifantidou's chapter 28, 'Pragmatic Competence' (pp. 741–65), which calls for addressing the relevance of emotions in intercultural interaction. Troy McConachy is concerned with 'Pragmatic Awareness in Intercultural Language Learning' (chapter 29, pp. 766–87). Martin Howard and Rachel L. Shively on 'Interculturality and the Study Abroad Experience' offer a literature review of the theoretical concepts and approaches in 'Pragmatic and Sociolinguistic Development' (chapter 30, pp. 788–814). In chapter 31, 'Intercultural Mediation in Language Learning' (pp. 815–35), Anthony J. Liddicoat explores the theoretical underpinning and relevant past empirical findings in this new strand of intercultural pragmatics. Marie Källkvist, Erica Sandlund, Pia Sundqvist, and Henrik Gyllstad present a literature review of empirical approaches to 'Interaction in the Multilingual Classroom' (chapter 32, pp. 836–68), showing examples from their own multimodal interactional research. This is no doubt a comprehensive volume which introduces the reader to a mix of more traditional frameworks and more recent approaches in this still new field. What comes as a surprise, however, is that only a few contributions share their conceptual grasp of 'culture' and how this fuzzy notion is operationalized in their analysis.

A topic central to pragmatics is revisited by Arnulf Deppermann and Michael Haugh in their edited volume *Action Ascription in Interaction*. Organized in three parts and thirteen chapters, the book contains a list of figures, a list of tables, a list of contributors, three appendices which contain the transcription conventions for CA, GAT2, and the Conventions for Multimodal Transcription, as well as an index. In their introduction, Arnulf Deppermann and Michael Haugh (chapter 1, pp. 3–28) argue for an empirical, sociopragmatic, i.e. conversation analytic, approach towards the study and theorization of social actions. Part I, 'Constituents of Action Ascription', begins with Robert B. Arundale's demonstration of the 'Temporal Organization and Procedure in Ascribing Action' (chapter 2, pp. 31–56), in which the role of third-positioned actions is reassessed. In 'The Micro-Politics of Social Actions' (chapter 3, pp. 57–80), Paul Drew analyses participants' positioning towards specific actions as more valued than others in the situated interaction. Michael Haugh explores the



relationship between ‘Action Ascription, Accountability and Inference’ (chapter 4, pp. 81–104). In ‘Attributing the Decision to Buy: Action Ascription, Local Ecology, and Multimodality in Shop Encounters’, Lorenza Mondada examines recurrent sequential patterns between shopkeepers and customers at cheese deli counters across European linguacultures (chapter 5, pp. 105–32). In Part II, ‘Practices of Action Ascription’, Elizabeth Couper-Kuhlen and Sandra A. Thompson examine the form-function patterns of advising actions in ‘Action Ascription and Deonticity in Everyday Advice-Giving Sequences’ (chapter 8, pp. 183–207). The volume closes with Part III, ‘Revisiting Action Ascription’, in which N.J. Enfield and Jack Sidnell advance the radical idea that a classification of speech acts is neither needed nor sufficient for the analysis of social actions in interaction (chapter 12, ‘Action and Accountability in Interaction’, pp. 279–96). In the final chapter 13, ‘The Multiple Accountabilities of Action’ (pp. 297–329), John Heritage proposes a holistic analytic approach towards the study of action ascription which takes into account the formal and contextual features of the turn as well as the participants’ social relationship and rights. Skilfully written with chapters by some of the most eminent scholars in the field, this volume convincingly positions conversation analysis as an analytic framework for the study of action ascription in its own right, challenging the notions and concepts of theoretical pragmatics. At the same time, the contributions do not shy away from tackling controversial notions within conversation analysis, such as participants’ ‘intention’ in Arnulf Deppermann and Julia Kaiser’s analysis of ‘Intention Ascriptions as a Means to Coordinate Own Actions with Others’ Actions’ in German interaction (chapter 6, pp. 133–276).

To continue with work informed by conversation analysis, this has demonstrated a heightened interest analysing social interaction in institutional settings, especially the EFL classroom. Cheikhna Amar analyses ‘Ear Cupping in EFL Classroom Interaction: An Embodied Means of Pursuing Students’ Response’ (*T&T* 42[2022] 779–99). Focusing on the performance of EFL teachers, Merve Bozbiyık and Nilüfer Can Daşkın are concerned with ‘Peer Involvement in Dealing with Teacher’s Insufficient Response to Student Initiatives’ (*L&E* 69 [2022] doi.org/10.1016/j.linged.2022.101013). Similarly, Cheikhna Amar, Zachary Nanbu, and Tim Greer study the L1 teacher’s ‘Proffering Absurd Candidate Formulations in the Pursuit of Progressivity’ (*CIDis* 13[2022] 264–92). Derya Duran, Salla Kurhila, and Olcay Sert explore ‘Word Search Sequences in Teacher–Student Interaction in an English as Medium of Instruction Context’ (*IJBEB* 25[2022] 502–21). Examining computer-mediated language learning, Hanh thi Nguyen, Ann Tai Choe, and Cristiane Vicentini study the ‘Opportunities for Second Language Learning in Online Search Sequences during a Computer-Mediated Tutoring Session’ (*CIDis* 13[2022] 145–63). Moving to non-native speakers’ use of English outside the classroom, Xiaoling Jin presents ‘A Case Study of Adult Autonomy in English-Immersed Conversations’ (*LLJ* 50[2022] 763–76). The following two contributions are concerned with teacher training in English as a foreign language: Jaume Batlle and Paul Seedhouse investigate ‘Affiliation and Negative Assessments in Peer Observation Feedback for Foreign Language Teachers Professional Development’ (*AppLiRev* 13[2022] 1077–101). Melinda Dooly and Vincenza Tadini explore in their study ‘We Should Google That’ ‘The Dynamics of

Knowledge-in-Interaction in an Online Student Meeting’ (*CIDis* 13[2022] 188–211).

Continuing with medical interaction, Isobel Ross and Maria Stubbe identify ‘Self-Repeats-as-Unit-Ends: A Practice for Promoting Interactivity During Surgeons’ Decision-Related Informings’ (*ROLSI* 55[2022] 241–59). Marco Pino and Victoria Land study ‘How Companions Speak on Patients’ Behalf Without Undermining Their Autonomy: Findings from a Conversation Analytic Study of Palliative Care Consultations’ (*SocHI* 44[2022] 395–415). Moving on to legal and political interaction, Taneesh Kaur analyses the senators’ ‘Questioning Brett Kavanaugh’, which attracted world-wide media attention, and uses ‘Conversation Analysis in a US Senate Judiciary Hearing’ (*DisS* 24[2022] 423–44). Sigurd D’hondt, Juan-Pablo Pérez-León-Acevedo, Fabio Ferraz de Almeida, and Elena Barrett investigate ‘Evidence about Harm: Dual Status Victim Participant Testimony at the International Criminal Court and the Straitjacketing of Narratives about Suffering’ (*CrimLF* 33[2022] 191–232). Drawing on recordings of citizens ‘Picking Fights with Politicians’ in the public space, Jack B. Joyce and Linda Walz investigate the ‘Categories, Partitioning and the Achievement of Antagonism’ (*Pragmatics* 32[2022] 562–87).

A thematic focus of corpus pragmatics and pragmatic studies working within a quantitative paradigm has been variation and change. Hanna Bruns and Svenja Kranich investigate ‘Terms of Address’, using discourse completion tasks for ‘A Contrastive Investigation of Ongoing Changes in British, American and Indian English and in German’ (*ContPrag* 3[2022] 112–43). Contributing to an emerging interest in change in spoken English in the twentieth and twenty-first century, Nadine Baumgarten traces the ‘Micro-Diachronic Variation’ of ‘Love as a Term of Address in British English’ based on the spoken component of BNC 1994 and Spoken BNC 2014 (*ContPrag* 3[2022] 31–58). Two monographs which also take a diachronic pragmatic perspective are reviewed in Section 5 above, by Tamara Bouso and Gea Dreschler: the monograph *Discourse Structuring Markers in English: A Historical Constructionalist Perspective on Pragmatics* by Elizabeth Closs Traugott, and the collection *Ten Lectures on a Diachronic Constructionalist Approach to Discourse Structuring Markers* by the same author. Continuing with the interest in language variation, the special issue ‘Corpus Pragmatics of Irish English’, edited by Patricia Ronan and John Kirk, assembles four original research articles, drawing on different methods and data. In their introduction, Patricia Ronan and John Kirk outline the background to ‘Researching Corpus Pragmatics in Irish English’ (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 95–9). In ‘“Well He’s Sick Anyway Like”’, Karin Ajmer finds that ‘*Anyway* in Irish English’ is a discourse marker with multiple functions which differ from the uses of *anyway* in other English Inner Circle varieties (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 101–25). Anne Barron explores ‘Responses to Thanks in Ireland, England and Canada’ from ‘A Variational Pragmatic Perspective’, revealing potential specific and preferential uses across the three varieties (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 127–53). In ‘Referring to Speech Acts in Communication’, Klaus P. Schneider aims at ‘Exploring Meta-Illocutionary Expressions in ICE-Ireland’ (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 155–74). Finally, Patricia Ronan studies ‘Directives and Politeness in SPICE-Ireland’, demonstrating a link between direct and indirect politeness strategies and genres representative of ‘language of distance’ or ‘language of immediacy’

(*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 175–99). Referring heavily to Schneider’s above-mentioned study, Dominik Schoppa examines ways of ‘Conceptualizing Illocutions in Context’, taking ‘A Variationist Perspective on the Meta-Illocutionary Lexicon’ (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 63–88). Julia Degenhardt and Tobias Bernaisch investigate the speech act of ‘Apologies in South Asian Varieties of English’, presenting ‘A Corpus-Based Study on Indian and Sri Lankan English’ (*CorpPrag* 6[2022] 201–23). Based on data from the web forum *Nairaland*, Mirka Honkanen analyses the Nigerian pragmatic marker *oo* (“‘This Word No Get Concrete Meaning OO’: Pragmatic Markers in Nigerian Online Communication”, *JPrag* 202[2022] 93–104). In terms of cross-linguistic variation, Davide Garassino, Nicola Brocca, and Viviana Masia ask the interesting question ‘Is Implicit Communication Quantifiable?’, presenting ‘A Corpus-Based Analysis of British and Italian Political Tweets’ (*JPrag* 194[2022] 9–22).

Finally, Simon Statham’s textbook *Critical Discourse Analysis: A Practical Introduction to Power in Language* provides a welcome up-to-date introduction to the theoretical assumptions, methodological tools, key concepts, and applications of this highly timely approach. The monograph consists of an introduction and twelve thematic chapters concerned with different perspectives on language and power, the synergies with frameworks such as systemic functional linguistics and multimodal analysis, as well as typical data for analysis, including the news media, social media, and political discourse. At the beginning of each of these thematic chapters, the key words and other relevant information on the chapter are given for reader orientation. Every chapter contains plenty of examples, exercises, a summary, and references for further reading, which will be of great use for instructors and students alike.

What comes as no surprise is a heavy focus of current (critical) discourse analytic research on computer-mediated discourse: Natasha Shrikant offers a ‘Membership Categorization Analysis of Racism in an Online Discussion among Neighbors’ (*LSoc* 51[2022] 237–58). Applying multimodal critical discourse analysis, Gwynne Mapes and Andrew S. Ross reveal practices of ‘Making Privilege Palatable: Normative Sustainability in Chefs’ Instagram Discourse’ (*LSoc* 51[2022] 259–83). Examining the multimodal workings of slogans like ‘Keep Calm, Stay Safe, and Drink Bubble Tea’ on Facebook, Rebecca Lurie Starr, Christian Go, and Vincent Pak analyse ways of ‘Commodifying the Crisis of Covid-19 in Singapore Advertising’ (*LSoc* 51[2022] 333–59). Ruth Breeze studies the practices of ‘Performing Right-Wing Political Identities on Reader Comments Pages’ of three British newspapers (*P&S* 13[2022] 85–106). Leanne Bartley explores how members of the in-group and out-group are represented in the online magazines *Dabiq* and *Rumiyah* published by the Islamic state (“‘They Fabricated Lies against Us and Described Us in the Harshest of Ways’: An Analysis of the Transitivity Patterns Used in the Online Magazine DABIQ”, *P&S* 13[2022] 431–52). Analysing ‘How Power Relations Are Represented through Forced Primings in Jihadist Magazines’, Katie J. Patterson and Michael T.L. Pace-Sigge take ‘Approaches to the Discourse of Terror’ in the more traditional domain of newspapers and magazines (*P&S* 13[2022] 404–30).

We end our review with a look at research in ecolinguistics, a fairly new strand of (critical) discourse analysis. The special issue ‘Environmental Issues in the Anthropocene: Ecolinguistic Perspectives across Media and Genres’ of *Text*

& *Talk*, edited by Douglas Mark Ponton and Małgorzata Sokół, contains eight original papers covering a wide variety of digital and print data as well as an epilogue. In the introduction of the same title as the special issue, Douglas Mark Ponton and Małgorzata Sokół argue for the political and scholarly relevance of ecolinguistics in a time of existential crisis ('Environmental Issues in the Anthropocene: Ecolinguistic Perspectives across Media and Genres', *T&T* 42 [2022] 445–51). In 'The Anthropocene: Genesis of a Term and Popularization in the Press', Angela Zottola and Claudio de Majo examine English and Italian websites advertising a nature reserve in Sicily (*T&T* 42[2022] 453–73). Katarzyna Molek-Kozakowska and Elżbieta Szymańska-Czaplak are concerned with "Nature needs you": Discursive Constructions of Legitimacy and Identification in Environmental Charity Appeals' in the UK (*T&T* 42[2022] 499–52). In "'Together We Can All Make Little Steps Towards a Better World'", Małgorzata Sokół investigates the 'Interdiscursive Construction of Ecologically Engaged Voices in YouTube Vlogs' by eco-activists (*T&T* 42[2022] 525–46). Cinzia Bevitori and Jane Helen Johnson examine 'Risk and Resilience in a Changing Climate', presenting 'A Diachronic Analysis in the Press across the Globe' (*T&T* 42[2022] 547–69). In 'Communicating Climate Change', Hermine Penz discusses the question of 'How (Not) to Touch a Cord with People and Promote Action' (*T&T* 42[2022] 571–90). Anna Franca Plastina investigates 'Changing Discourses of Climate Change' aimed at 'Building Social-Ecological Resilience Cross-Culturally' (*T&T* 42[2022] 591–612). Daniela Francesca Virdis's contribution 'Environmental Issues in the Victorian Era' offers 'An Ecostylistic Examination of Metaphor and Framing in Ruskin's *The Storm-Cloud of the Nineteenth Century*' (*T&T* 42[2022] 613–32). The special issue wraps up with Andrew Goatly's 'Epilogue' in which the central concepts and approaches represented in and recurrent discourse techniques revealed by the contributions to the volume are discussed and contextualized (*T&T* 42 [2022] 633–45).

#### 14. Stylistics

Stylistics may not have been covered in the past couple of issues of *YWES*, but the discipline has certainly not stood still. Work published across 2022 cemented stylistics' inherent eclecticism, with the application of a plethora of models and methods to language sourced from myriad media and multiple modes. Following Paul Simpon in the seminal *Stylistics: A Resource Book for Students* [2014] (Routledge), the discipline is still rigorous, retrievable, and replicable (p. 4). To extend this alliterative mnemonic, stylistics is also continually regenerating, responsive to the latest academic developments—in the humanities alongside both the 'hard' and 'soft' sciences—as well as to events in the wider world. The year 2022 proved no exception.

Exemplifying these trends perfectly is the special issue of *ES* (103[2022] 381–511) devoted to 'Contemporary Fiction and Style'. As its guest editors Marcello Giovanelli and Chloe Harrison outline in their introduction, 'Stylistics and Contemporary Fiction' (*ES* (103[2022] 381–5), the issue serves as 'a showcase of work in stylistics that draws on [the] latest advances in the discipline'

(p. 384), and while constrained by era, is far from generically homogenous. Christiana Gregoriou explores crime fiction using archival evidence in ‘On the Making of Robinson’s Stylistic “Fast Ones” through the Banks’ Series Early Years’ (*ES* (103[2022] 407–27); Harrison and Giovanelli consider the under-researched short-story cycle form in “‘Traits Don’t Change, States of Mind Do”: Tracking Olive in *Olive Kitteridge* by Elizabeth Strout’ (*ES* (103[2022] 428–46); Peter Stockwell argues for the overlooked complexity of the oft-maligned sci-fi genre in ‘The Iconicity of Style in Contemporary Science Fiction’ (*ES* (103 [2022] 494–511); and Jessica Norledge surveys a range of dystopian texts in ‘Experiencing Dystopia through Umwelt: Modelling the Nonhuman Animal in *Hollow Kingdom*’ (*ES* (103[2022] 386–406), some of which also appear in her monograph *The Language of Dystopia*, an important milestone in the formalization of a culturally salient genre. Linking each of these analyses is a preoccupation with the mental processing of actual readers, as reflected in the reference to, and elaboration of, various cognitive stylistic frameworks, as well as frequent recourse to real-reader data sourced from the online platform Goodreads. Elsewhere, Martine van Driel’s article ‘Genre Expectations and Discourse Community in Listener Reviews of True Crime-Comedy Podcast *My Favorite Murder*’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 150–67) collects listener responses from podcasting apps in an interesting variation on reader-response methodology. These ‘listener responses’ prove all the more revealing given their polarized reactions to the novel, hybrid genre she studies. Granted that the podcast as discourse form is only increasing in popularity, van Driel’s analysis here will likely also serve as template for future stylistic explorations.

Elsewhere, the undiluted genre of crime is explored in *The Linguistics of Crime*, edited by John Douthwaite and Ulrike Tabbert. Its title notwithstanding, many of its chapters adopt a stylistic approach: Simon Zupan, for instance, compares one English source text of a short detective story to differing Slovenian targets in ‘Stylistic Aspects of Detective Fiction in Translation: The Case of “The Murders in the Rue Morgue” in Slovenian’ (pp. 121–49), while Simon Statham’s ‘Realising Betrayal: A Multimodal Stylistic Analysis of a Scene from the TV Series *The Sopranos*’ (pp. 194–213), much in the vein of Dan McIntyre’s pioneering multimodal stylistic analysis of Shakespeare’s Richard III (*L&L* 17 [2008] 309–34), illuminates stylistic choices in a pivotal episode of the eponymous television programme (broadcast 1999 to 2007). The volume also exemplifies innovative applications of stylistic frameworks. For example, taking an alternative form of televised media as her focus in ‘The Ethical Effects of Voice-Over Narration on a Victim Testimonial: A Text-World Analysis of “The Bed Intruder” Meme’ (pp. 174–93), M’Balía Thomas’s investigation of a newscast and the subsequent YouTube memes it spawned serves as the first-ever application of text world theory to these media. Further crime-oriented analyses published in 2022 include Christiana Gregoriou, Ilse A. Ras, and Nina Muždeka’s “‘Journey into Hell [... Where] Migrants Froze to Death”: A Critical Stylistic Analysis of European Newspapers’ First Response to the 2019 Essex Lorry Deaths’ (*TOC* 25[2022] 318–37). Informed by systemic functional grammar and incorporating international source material and interlingual comparison, their article provides a truly nuanced exploration of the tragedy and its global perception.

Another genre that saw a proliferation of stylistic research in 2022 was children's literature. Guest-edited by Michael Burke and Karen Coats, *Language and Literature* published a special issue entitled 'Stylistics and Children's Literature' (*L&L* 31[2022]) bringing together stylisticians and scholars of children's literature to address the relative lack of research in this area. To showcase that stylistics has much to offer to the study of children's literature, four of the five articles in the issue analyse the styles of texts ranging from toddler books, 'Language and Style in *The Gruffalo*' by Michael Burke (*L&L* 31[2022] 41–61) to nineteenth-century children's fiction, in 'Gendered Body Language in Children's Literature over Time' by Anna Čermáková and Michaela Mahlberg (*L&L* 31[2022] 11–40), using a variety of stylistic and corpus approaches, while the fifth, 'Creativity and Cognition in Fiction by Teenage Learners of English' by Lydia Kokkola and Ulla Rydström (*L&L* 31[2022] 99–118) looks at L2 children's written production of fictional endings in terms of empathy and mimicry. Based upon the diversity of approaches represented in this issue, the stylistic study of children's literature holds significant future promise, if only stylisticians heed the guest editors' call to conduct more analyses of the genre in coming years (pp. 3–10).

Alongside Norledge's pioneering stylistic account of long- and short-form dystopian fiction in *The Language of Dystopia*, Palgrave Macmillan's Palgrave Studies in Language, Literature and Style series provided two further offerings in 2022: Lesley Jeffries's *The Language of Contemporary Poetry* and Marcello Giovanelli's *The Language of Siegfried Sassoon*. Jeffries, in her characteristic plainspoken style, analyses a set of contemporary poems using the model of textual meaning she developed in her 2010 book *Critical Stylistics: The Power of English*, with the purpose of exploring of this model, originally intended to consider ideological uses of language, can be applied more generally to explain literary and aesthetic effects. She then argues that the successful application of her model across genres implies that stylistics should no longer be seen as dependent upon general linguistics—that it should instead be regarded as central in its own right, 'one of the pillars of linguistics' (p. 243). Giovanelli's subject matter is narrower, but the contents of his monograph no less rich. Fifty-five years after the death of acclaimed war poet Sassoon, Giovanelli undertakes the first-ever cognitive stylistic-informed analysis of his oeuvre, borrowing heavily from Langacker's theory of cognitive grammar and supplementing his meticulous analyses with early drafts and archival matter.

As productive as the Palgrave imprint within the stylistics arena is Routledge, whose counterpart Studies in Rhetoric and Stylistics series released three books over the course of 2022: the edited collections *The Rhetoric of Literary Communication* and *Stylistic Approaches to Pop Culture*, and Steven Pattison's monograph, *Characterising Irony*. The subtitle of this latter work promises *A Systematic Approach to Literary and Linguistic Texts*, and this is precisely what is delivered. Aiming to delineate the often displeasingly diffuse term *irony*, Pattison begins by surveying current understandings across rhetoric, literary criticism, and various branches of linguistics, and subsequently suggests dividing irony proper from adjacent phenomena including dramatic irony. Throughout, the author's meticulous and methodological introspection is complemented by examples from a specially constructed irony corpus—though the book would

benefit from a slightly more detailed elaboration as to how this was constructed. Ultimately, Pattison's characterization leads to a checklist of nine 'Prototypical Attributes of Irony' (pp. 61–2), which are sure to prove a boon to other scholars in the area. Edited by Virginie Iché and Sandrine Sorlin, *The Rhetoric of Literary Communication: From Classical English Novels to Contemporary Digital Fiction* similarly fulfils the promise of its subtitle, offering up a comprehensive investigation of the many varied and/or multimodal means that real-world individuals may be interpellated by fiction. The focus throughout is placed upon the authorial side of the exchange just as much as the readerly, meaning that this is not a collection limited solely to reader-response analyses; indeed, it often treads the line between stylistics and narratology and consequently will prove of use to researchers in both (admittedly interlocking) areas. The collection is nicely complemented by Sorlin's sole-authored *The Stylistics of 'You'*, which zeros in on the pragmatic functions and effects of the second-person pronoun in various contexts—from L'Oréal advertisements to works by the literary avant-garde—and convincingly draws upon recent neuropsychological findings. The third and final title on Routledge's Studies in Rhetoric and Style list, *Stylistic Approaches to Pop Culture*, comes courtesy of editors Christoph Schubert and Valentin Werner and features contributors from five countries adopting five predominant methodological approaches to the analysis of pop fiction, telecinematic discourse, music, and cartoons and videogames. Sociolinguistic, pragmatic, multimodal, cognitive, and corpus stylistic means are used to explore topics as diverse as the idiosyncratic lexicon of reality show *Love Island UK* (in 'Communicative and Linguistic Features of Reality Show Interactions: A Case Study of *Love Island UK*' by Tatyana Karpenko-Seccombe, pp. 59–88) and the lyricism of rapper Eminem (courtesy of Valentin Werner's "'Guess Who's Back, Back Again": Stylistic Development in Eminem's Lyrics', pp. 176–204).

Taylor Swift continued to prove a muse to stylisticians, with two separate articles analysing the lyrics of her recent lockdown albums (*folklore* [2020] and *evermore* [2020]) published. In 'An Analysis of Figurative Language in Taylor Swift's *folklore* Album' (*TEFLLL* 2[2022] 11–26), Fitshafa Gustsa and Elisa Nurul Laili employ and mix of quantitative and qualitative methods to explore *folklore*'s sixteen figurative language-saturated tracks, whilst Chloe Harrison and Helen Ringrow focus on 'Disnarration and the Performance of Storytelling in Taylor Swift's *Folklore* and *Evermore*' (*IJLL* 11[2022] doi.org/10.15462/ijll.v11i1). The two studies concur in pointing to the escapist aesthetic of the sister albums—pertinent to the pandemic context in which they were recorded and released. Other pop culture-oriented outputs include those of Kristy Beers Fägersten and Monika Bednarek (*L&L* 31[2022] 196–226), who consider 'The Evolution of Swearing in Television Catchphrases' across eight decades (1940s to 2010s), yoking shifting linguistic form to changing societal mores, and Wanlin Li's 'Fruitless Search for Coherence: A Transcultural Perspective on Netflix's *Adaptation of Empresses in the Palace*' (*Style* 56[2022] 190–210), which blends narratology and stylistic study in comparing the adaptation of a Chinese TV drama with the original. A further publication to similarly focus upon cross-cultural comparison is Linda Pillière's *Intralingual Translation of British Novels* [2021]. Working from her specially created corpus of over eighty

works of children's and adult fiction, Pillière considers the strategies employed when packaging British texts for an American readership. With a multimodal stylistic toolkit, she is able to achieve a fully holistic account, not only considering the linguistic text of her selected range of novels but also covering their material paratexts and peritexts, such as book jackets. Pillière demonstrates that 'translation exists at every level' (p. 205) despite Britain and America sharing a national language.

Another important addition to multimodal stylistics comes from a monograph by Maria-Eirini Panagiotidou, entitled *The Poetics of Ekphrasis: A Stylistic Approach*. The book puts ekphrastic poetry—poetry with artworks or images as subject matter—under a cognitive stylistic lens to characterize ekphrasis in terms of a readerly response to the interconnected textual, experiential, and cultural aspects in texts that feature works of art. Panagiotidou proposes four qualities of ekphrasis, namely representation, narrativization, transposition (immersion), and collaboration (between poets and visual artists, and the visual and verbal medium), using the analytical apparatus of Text World Theory to illuminate the first two and multimodal analysis for the latter two. Her work significantly advances earlier work on ekphrasis from (amongst others) the celebrated stylistician Peter Verdonk, who sadly passed away at the end of 2021, and for whom Michael Burke wrote a fitting obituary in *Language and Literature* in 2022 (*L&L* 31 [2022] 122–3).

Across the year, several outputs fused stylistics with a consideration of pedagogical practice. This took two overarching forms: pedagogical stylistics, which uses the discipline's analytical apparatus in the service of teaching, and the stylistics of pedagogy, employing stylistic methods to analyse classroom interactions. While Eman Adil Jaafar and Malini Ganapathy in 'Investigating EFL Learners' Ability to Analyse Poetic Language: A Pedagogical Corpus Stylistic Approach' (*TPLS* 12[2022] 866–75) introduce corpus methodology into their teaching of the stylistics of poetry in Iraq, thereby improving student agency and engagement, John Gordon's, 'A Pedagogical Stylistics of Intertextual Interaction: Talk as Heteroglot Intertextual Study in Higher Education Pedagogy' (*L&L* 31 [2022] 383–406) investigates intertextual invocation in classroom discourse and teases out six distinct functions of this intertextuality. Following the relocation of the stylistics classroom to the digital sphere during the pandemic and a continuing reliance upon the digital medium thereafter, *Digital Teaching for Linguistics* by Rebecca Gregory, Jessica Norledge, Peter Stockwell, and Paweł Szudarski is grounded in the pedagogy of stylistics, proving an unparalleled guide to navigating the teaching of online stylistics modules. Based upon the development of online Master's programmes at the University of Nottingham, it is both practice-based and eminently practical, with sections covering developing online classroom communities, delivering synchronous and asynchronous content, and designing assessments and delivering feedback. It is also likely the first book of pedagogical practice to reference forms of assessment with fairground-esque monikers—think 'The Carousel', 'The Lollipop', and 'The Candyfloss' (pp. 190–4)—yet, due to their proven efficacy, probably not the last! Fifteen years after the release of Greg Watson and Sonia Zyngier's *Literature and Stylistics for Language Learners: Theory and practice* (PalMac [2007]), the editing duo reunite for *Pedagogical Stylistics in the 21st Century*. Across four parts



aiming to assess and broaden the scope of pedagogical stylistics are contributions sourced from eight countries, with the branching out from an anglophone context one of the volume's major strengths. The collection is capped by Michael Toolan's 'Afterword' (pp. 371–89), which includes a rallying cry for greater accessibility of resources in a classroom context: 'I would like to see pedagogical stylistics use mostly contemporary literature [of various modes] rather than the canon' (p. 385).

Three other new publications figure as standout releases in a classroom context: Gibreel Sadeq Alaghbary's *Introducing Stylistics: Practising the Basics, The Metaphor Compass: Directions for Metaphor Research in Language, Cognition, and Creativity* by Marianna Bolognesi and Ana Werkmann Horvat, and *Experiencing Poetry: A Guidebook to Psychopoetics* by Willie van Peer and Anna Chesnokova. Alaghbary's textbook could well form the backbone of an undergraduate module in literary linguistic study, so comprehensive is its overview of stylistics' heritage (Part I), and of early preoccupations and present explorations (Part II). Each of the discipline's major 'turns' is allotted a chapter—the cognitive, the multimodal, the corpus-based—and each is analysed with recourse to a different form of discourse (jokes, advertisements, and online journalism, respectively, for the above-mentioned parenthetical examples). Also commendable is the truly transnational reach of the texts analysed, proving stylistics as far more than an Anglo- or Eurocentric discipline. Bolognesi and Werkmann Horvat's book is narrower in focus, yet equally comprehensive in treatment of its subject matter. Attributing the metaphor 'roadmap' to its structure, the authors achieve their aim of covering key notions within four (often intersecting) directions in metaphor studies in an accessible way to help students and researchers navigate the latest research on metaphor. Activities at the end of every chapter help readers to immediately apply new knowledge too. Meanwhile, van Peer and Chesnokova's textbook will surely pave the way for future introductory guides to complex stylistic concerns. In accessible, frequently anecdotal, yet always informative prose, the authors guide their readership through a variety of approaches to poetic study, subsuming the cognitive, the affective, and the empirical. Direct readerly address and frequent links to extradiegetic resources—including YouTube recordings of poetic recitals—grant the reader agency and allow practice of the arsenal of analytical skills the textbook provides.

*Experiencing Poetry* also reinforces stylistics' ongoing engagement with cognitive and embodied models of text-processing. It reads well alongside, for example, Peter Stockwell's 'Mind-Modelling Literary Personas' (*JLS* 51[2022] 131–46), an enlightening contribution to a special issue of the *Journal of Literary Semantics* following the sad passing of IGEL (International Society for the Empirical Study of Literature and Other Media) and PALA (Poetics and Linguistics Association) stalwart David Miall. Stockwell's piece, entitled 'Mind-Modelling Literary Personas' (*JLS* 51[2022] 131–46), pays homage to Miall's pioneering studies of readerly absorption and empathy, applying the recently developed notion of mind-modelling—'creating and maintaining mental models of other minds' (p. 135; cf. Peter Stockwell, *Cognitive Poetics: An Introduction*, Routledge [2020])—in an act of textual archaeology that unearths five different interpretations of a classic Keatsian poem. Elsewhere in the issue, Miall's former student Moniek Kuijpers conducts a fine-grained analysis of a single book

review in ‘Bodily Involvement in Readers’ Online Book Reviews: Applying Text World Theory to Examine Absorption in Unprompted Reader Response’ (*JLS* 51[2022] 111–29), which once again utilises Text World Theory in a non-fictional context, and shows that it melds well with a consideration of readerly absorption. The year 2022 also saw ongoing stylistic concern with reader response from a cognitive grammar perspective, as spearheaded by Marcello Giovanelli’s research into war prose and poetry. While his aforementioned book on the language of poet Siegfried Sassoon uses cognitive grammar primarily to explore the authorial side of stylistic choice, in his article on Mary Borden’s short story *Belgium*, ‘Cognitive Grammar and Readers’ Perceived Sense of Closeness: A Study of Responses to Mary Borden’s “Belgium”’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 407–27), he empirically tests theoretical claims cognitive grammar makes about the interpretative effects of verb forms. This kind of empirical testing is in the vein of much research reviewed here, yet also exemplifies that such studies may not always provide conclusive evidence. That is not to say that reader-response research has no value; in fact, the volume *Style and Reader Response: Minds, Media and Methods*, edited by Alice Bell, Sam Browse, Alison Gibbons, and David Peplow, originally published in 2021 but not yet reviewed in *YWES*, has shown the opposite. The volume is structured along three axes which jointly characterize the diversity of reader-response approaches. Its twelve chapters, including an introduction by the editors and a postscript by Moniek Kuijpers, demonstrate that, though reader experience has always been implicit in stylistic analysis, the analysis of style is nowadays often informed explicitly by an analysis of reader responses. Firstly, the ‘Mind’ section includes chapters that demonstrate how empirical reader-response research contributes to furthering our understanding of reading and cognition. For example, both David Peplow and Sara Whiteley’s (pp. 23–41) and Jessica Norledge’s (pp. 43–60) successive chapters demonstrate that reading-group discussions help explain individual and collective accounts of fictional worlds and minds. Secondly, the ‘Media’ section highlights the value of combining reader-response data with existing stylistic frameworks to study the cognitive effects of diverse media, such as an exhibition (Gibbons; pp. 101–122) or hyperlinks in digital fiction (Isabelle van der Bom, Lyle Skains, Alice Bell, and Astrid Ensslin; pp. 123–42). Thirdly, the ‘Method’ section considers practical and theoretical reader-response methods employed by stylisticians, including a consideration of the value of introspection (Peter Stockwell; pp. 165–96). In their ‘medium-conscious and methodologically justified’ (p. 22) combination of rigorous empirical reader-response research and stylistic analysis, each of the contributions to the volume exemplifies the nuance and insight reader-response data has already brought to stylistics, and ought to continue bringing.

Several 2022 publications beyond this book further illustrate the key role that reader research can play not just in explaining responses to individual texts, but also in developing wider stylistic models. In an article that won the PALA prize for best article by a newcomer to the field, Kimberley Pager-McClymont, ‘Linking Emotions to Surroundings: A Stylistic Model of Pathetic Fallacy’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 428–54), draws on data from a survey of English teachers to create a stylistically founded model of the literary technique that had heretofore been inconsistently taught in classroom contexts. The model, which includes linguistic

indicators and effects, is built upon patterns observed across thirty-six texts that arose from this survey. Two other articles in the same journal explore the effects of foregrounding on mental imagery—Orsolya Papp-Zipernovszky, Anne Mangen, Arthur Jacobs, and Jana Lütke, ‘Shakespeare Sonnet Reading: An Empirical Study of Emotional Responses’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 296–324)—and of close reading on text-comprehension skills of L2 learners of English—Matthias Bauer, Judith Glaesser, Augustin Kelava, Leonie Kirchhoff, and Angelika Zirker, ‘“When Most I Wink, Then”—What? Assessing the Comprehension of Literary Texts in University Students of English as a Second Language’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 345–64)—by empirically testing reader responses to Shakespeare sonnets. In both cases, a combination of close stylistic analysis with experimental paradigms allows for further hypotheses on the nature of reader reception of textual features to test in future.

While reader response has thus proven a mainstay in cognitive stylistics, stylistic research in 2022 continues to illustrate the productivity of employing its models without explicit recourse to reader research (see Stockwell, in Bell et al., eds., pp. 165–196). For example, Katrina Brannon’s monograph *Language, Cognition and Emotion in Keats’s Poetry* takes an introspective approach to building a ‘global, multi-faceted vision of Keatsian language in its most emotive form’ (p. 17). She competently weaves micro-analysis of linguistic elements into contextual macro-analysis of extracts, stanzas, and entire poems by Keats, as well as his wider oeuvre, to argue that primarily his grammatical choices affect the expression of emotion across his poetry. Her method is innovative not just because she draws together analyses from poems written at various points in Keats’s career, but also because her analyses combine cognitive grammar and conceptual metaphor and metonymy theory with a bearing on emotion. Another application of (cognitive) stylistic methods to understand textual conceptualization is Jane Lugea’s article on ‘Dementia Mind Styles in Contemporary Narrative Fiction’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 168–95), which presents a set of findings from a Arts and Humanities Research Council-supported study on the depiction of dementia in fiction. Besides providing evidence of various linguistic features associated with dementia mind styles and arguing for a radical redefinition of the concept of mind style in terms of a simulated experience, the article also demonstrates the efficacy of complementing rigorous qualitative (cognitive) stylistic analysis with corpus stylistic methods to study mind style. This supports Dan McIntyre and Dawn Archer’s argument to that tune in their 2010 article ‘A Corpus-Based Approach to Mind Style’, which was republished in the *Journal of Literary Semantics* fiftieth anniversary issue (*JLS* 51:s1[2022] 1–16).

Lugea’s article is not the only 2022 publication that approaches stylistic analysis from a corpus or computational perspective. Raksangob Wijitsopon, in her article ‘Corpus Stylistics and Colour Symbolism in *The Great Gatsby* and its Thai Translations’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 267–95), for example, draws on keyword analysis to explore the ways symbolic uses of colour terms in *The Great Gatsby* compare to their lexical counterparts in Thai translations of the novel. A more computational contribution is found in Simone Rebora and Massimo Salgaro’s stylometric article entitled ‘Is Felix Salten the Author of the Mutzenbacher Novel (1906)? Yes and No’ (*L&L* 31[2022] 243–64), that attempts to resolve a longstanding debate on the authorship of a German novel by performing an

authorship analysis using specialized statistical software. These publications exemplify some of the new research perspectives opened up by the computational and statistical approaches to the language of fiction that, argue Anne-Sophie Bories, Petr Plecháč, and Pablo Ruiz Fabo cogently in the introduction to their edited volume *Computational Stylistics in Poetry, Prose, and Drama*, naturally complement more qualitative stylistic approaches and have therefore started becoming mainstream. Their edited collection goes on to illustrate how computational stylistics may enrich the study of poetry, prose, and drama via a set of chapters that combine into a helpful primer of the array of methods, approaches, and tools that have been developed and exploited for computational stylistic purposes over the last decades. That the implementation of corpus and computational approaches is popular beyond fictional applications as well becomes clear from a number of further publications that use such methods to study other text genres. For instance, Masumi Ono and Bojana Petrić (*ETC* 15[2022] 30–67) analyse, as their article's title summarizes, 'Direct Quotations in the Rhetorical Structure of Literature PhD Thesis Introductions', while Marianna Gracheva (*SSOL* 12[2022] 49–82) draws on a corpus linguistic method called multi-dimensional analysis to examine patterns of stylistic variation across literary essays in an article succinctly titled 'Style of Creative Nonfiction: A Multidimensional Analysis of Literary Essays'. Isobelle Clarke's corpus-based study 'A Multi-Dimensional Analysis of English Tweets' (*L&L* 31[2022] 124–49), similarly, relies on a short-text version of multi-dimensional analysis developed by herself to identify linguistic variation on Twitter. Likewise, Hazel Price's monograph *The Language of Mental Illness: Corpus Linguistics and the Construction of Mental Illness in the Press* productively refines corpus and critical discourse analytical methods. The result is a linguistic insight into how a range of mental illnesses are represented in the British press, and the implications this has for public perceptions of mental health. It is perhaps by drawing on and continuing to advance corpus and computational approaches to study discourses around important issues such as these that stylistics is most signally responsive to ongoing developments in the wider world, whether digital or social.

Another way that stylistics is clearly responsive to themes of current social interest is its recent application to the analysis of discourses of nature and the environment within an emerging discipline called 'ecostylistics'. The first book-length ecostylistic study, *Ecological Stylistics: Ecostylistic Approaches to Discourses of Nature, the Environment and Sustainability* by Daniela Francesca Virdis, demonstrates the potential of stylistics to contribute to activist causes: Virdis employs stylistic analysis of the representation of five key ecological concepts in non-literary contemporary web-based texts to raise awareness of the importance of positive messaging around these concepts and foster urgent ecological change. In targeting both linguist and non-linguist audiences, Virdis's book not only eloquently elaborates the present state of the art in ecostylistics, but also provides accessible analyses of three pivotal stylistic techniques, namely foregrounding, point of view, and metaphor, in online texts that feature each key concept.

Finally, the year 2022 notably marked the thirtieth anniversary of *Language and Literature*, stylistics' flagship international journal. The occasion was duly celebrated with a special issue (*L&L* 31[2022] 465–540) featuring four of its

former editors—Geoff Hall, Mick Short, Paul Simpson, and Katie Wales—in conversation with current members of the editorial team. Whilst Mick Short (pp. 469–84) traces the trajectory of stylistics as a (comparatively) new discipline and Katie Wales (pp. 485–94) commends its continued engagement with real-world issues despite ‘constriction’ (p. 490) of literary-linguistic study due to university budget cuts, Geoff Hall argues for a better integration of literary and linguistic study (pp. 508–18). And while stylistics is rigorous, retrievable, and replicable, one thing it is not nor will ever be is ‘boring’, asserts Simpson (pp. 495–507), given its responsiveness to new analytic resources, new methodology, new writings, and new readerships (p. 503).

### Books Reviewed

- Adams, Michael, Fred W. Householder, and Sol Saporta, eds. *Problems in Lexicography: A Critical/Historical Edition*. IndUP. [2022] pp. xii + 441. hb \$90 ISBN 9 7802 5306 3274, pb \$40 ISBN 9 7802 5306 3281.
- Alaghbary, Gibreel Sadeq. *Introducing Stylistics: Practising the Basics*. EdinUP. [2022] pp. xix + 199. hb £90 ISBN 9 7814 7447 7161, pb £24.99 ISBN 9 7814 7447 7178.
- Albl-Mikasa, Natalie Michaela, and Elisabet Tiselius, eds. *The Routledge Handbook of Conference Interpreting*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xvi + 616. hb £164 ISBN 9 7803 6727 7895, e-book £34.39 ISBN 9 7804 2929 7878.
- Anderson, John M. *A Grammar of English*. MGruyter. [2022]. Volume 1: *Categories*, pp. xxvii + 673. hb €270 ISBN 9 7831 1072 4356, e-book €270 ISBN 9 7831 1072 4486; volume 2: *Structures*, pp. xxi + 638 hb €270 ISBN 9 7831 1073 0920, e-book €270 ISBN 9 7831 1072 9504.
- Bailey, Guy, Patricia Cukor-Avila, and Juan Salinas. *Inheritance and Innovation in the Evolution of Rural African American English*. CUP. [2022] pp. iv + 76. pb £17 ISBN 9 7810 0908 7711, e-book \$22 ISBN 9 7810 0908 3591.
- Bassett, Steven, and Alison J. Spedding. *Names, Texts and Landscapes in the Middle Ages: A Memorial Volume for Duncan Probert*. Shaun Tyas. [2022] pp. xii + 402. £30 ISBN 9 7819 0773 0948.
- Beaman, Karen V., and Gregory R. Guy, eds. *The Coherence of Linguistic Communities: Orderly Heterogeneity and Social Meaning*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xiii + 328. hb £130 ISBN 9 7803 6768 1821, e-book £35.09 ISBN 9 7810 0313 4558.
- Bell, Alice, Sam Browse, Alison Gibbons, and David Peplow, eds. *Style and Reader Response: Minds, Media, Methods*. Benjamins. [2021] pp. vii + 236. hb €99 (\$149) ISBN 9 7890 2720 8057, e-book €99 (\$149) 9 7890 2726 0376.
- Black, George F. *The Surnames of Scotland*. Birlinn. [2022] pp. lxxii + 838. £40 ISBN 9 7819 1247 6985. (Original published 1946 by New York Public Library.)
- Blake, Renée, and Isabelle Buchstaller, eds. *The Routledge Companion to the Work of John R. Rickford*. Routledge. [2020] pp. xxviii + 493. hb £205 ISBN 9 7811 3837 0708, pb £42.99 ISBN 9 7810 3233 7937, e-book £42.99 ISBN 9 7804 2942 7886.

- Böhm-Schnitker, Nadine, and Marcus Hartner, eds. *Comparative Practices: Literature, Language, and Culture in Britain's Long Eighteenth Century*. Transcript. [2022] pp. 224. €45 ISBN 9 7838 3765 7999.
- Bolognesi, Marianna, and Ana Werkmann Horvat. *The Metaphor Compass: Directions for Metaphor Research in Language, Cognition, Communication, and Creativity*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xiv + 189. Hb £120 ISBN 9 7803 6748 4873, pb £34.99 ISBN 9 7803 6748 4866, e-book £27.99 ISBN 9 7810 0304 1221.
- Bories, Anne-Sophie, Petr Pleachac, and Pablo Ruiz Fabo, eds. *Computational Stylistics in Poetry, Prose, and Drama*. Gruyter. [2022] pp. vi + 231. hb £83 ISBN 9 7831 1078 1410, e-book (free) ISBN 9 7831 1078 1502.
- Borlongan, Ariane Macalinga, ed. *Philippine English: Development, Structure, and Sociology of English in the Philippines*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xxx + 393. hb £136 ISBN 9 7811 3837 0760, e-book £31.19 ISBN 9 7804 2942 7824.
- Braber, Natalie. *Lexical Variation of an East Midlands Mining Community*. EdinUP. [2022] pp. vii + 181. hb £75 ISBN 9 7814 7445 5541, e-book £75 ISBN 9 7814 7445 5572.
- Brannon, Katrina. *Language, Cognition, and Emotion in Keats's Poetry*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xv + 194. hb £120 ISBN 9 7810 3223 0917, e-book £38.99 ISBN 9 7810 0327 5626.
- Braun, Sarah. *Perceptual Dialectology in Central Wisconsin: 'You Must Be from Wisconsin Because of Your Accent and Because You Know How to Drink'*. Metzler. [2021] pp. xv + 243. pb €106.99 ISBN 9 7836 6263 4455, e-book €85.59 ISBN 9 7836 6263 4462.
- Brdar, Mario, and Rita Brdar-Szabó, eds. *Figurative Thought and Language in Action*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. vi + 287. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1392, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7611.
- Brenda, Maria, and Jolanta Mazurkiewicz-Sokołowska. *A Cognitive Perspective on Spatial Prepositions: Intertwining Networks*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xiv + 242. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1576, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7437.
- Cavallheiro, Lili, Luís Guerra, and Ricardo Pereira, eds. *The Handbook to English as a Lingua Franca: Practices for Inclusive Multilingual Classrooms*. Húmus. [2021] pp. 270. e-book ISBN 9 7898 9755 6760, free online.
- Christensen, Tanya Karoli, and Torben Juel Jensen, eds. *Explanations in Sociosyntactic Variation*. CUP. [2022] pp. xv + 210. hb £85 ISBN 9 7811 0849 2843, e-book \$110 ISBN 9 7811 0864 4549.
- Clouse, Lindsey. *Stigmatized on Screen: How Hollywood Portrays Nonstandard Dialects*. Lexington. [2022] pp. hb \$95 ISBN 9 7817 9364 7412, e-book \$45 ISBN 9 7817 9364 7429.
- Condorelli, Marco. *Standardising English Spelling: The Role of Printing in Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-Century Graphemic Developments*. CUP. [2022] pp. xiv + 262. \$110 ISBN 9 7810 0909 8144.
- Considine, John. *Sixteenth-Century English Dictionaries*. OUP. [2022] pp. xiv + 482. £90 ISBN 9 7801 9883 2287.
- Cook, Vivian. *The Language of the English Street Sign*. Multilingual Matters. [2022] pp. vii + 206. £29.95 ISBN 9 7818 0041 4556.

- Dedović-Atilla, Elma, and Vildana Dubravac. *Reconceptualizing English for International Business Contexts: A BELF Approach and its Educational Implications*. MIMBr. [2022] pp. 224. hb £99.95 ISBN 9 7818 0041 5997, e-book (pdf) £20 ISBN 9 7818 0041 6024, e-book (e-pub) £20 ISBN 9 7818 0041 6017.
- Deppermann, Arnulf, and Michael Haugh, eds. *Action Ascription in Interaction*. CUP. [2022] pp. xi + 335 hb £85 ISBN 9 7811 0847 4627, e-book £85 ISBN 9 7811 0867 3419.
- Derwing, Tracey M., Murray J. Munro, and Ron I. Thomson, eds. *The Routledge Handbook of Second Language Acquisition and Speaking*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xviii + 490 hb £164 ISBN 9 7803 6790 0847, e-book £34.39 ISBN 9 7810 0302 2497.
- Dollimore, Allison, and Peter Jordan, eds. *Place Names and Migration: Proceedings of the Symposium in Vienna, 6–8 November 2019*. Verlag Dr. Kovač. [2021] pp. 283. €98.80 ISBN 9 7833 3911 8448.
- Dorgeloh, Heidrun, and Anja Wanner. *Discourse Syntax: English Grammar Beyond the Sentence*. CUP. [2022] pp. xiv + 324. hb £79.99 ISBN 9 7811 0847 1053, pb £26.99 ISBN 9 7811 0845 7040, e-book: \$34.99 ISBN 9 7811 0867 3457.
- Douthwaite, John, and Ulrike Tabbert, eds. *The Linguistics of Crime*. CUP. [2022] pp. xii + 338. hb £95 ISBN 9 7811 0858 1332, e-book \$125 ISBN 9 7811 0866 9672.
- Dypedahl, Magne, ed. *Moving English Language Teaching Forward*. Cappelen Damm Akademisk. [2022] pp. 321 e-book (html) ISBN 9 7882 0276 9420, e-book (pdf) ISBN 9 7882 0273 8808, e-book (epub) 9 7882 0276 9437.
- Felecan, Oliviu, and Alina Bugheșiu, eds. *Names and Naming: Multicultural Aspects*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xxx + 490. £139.99 ISBN 9 7830 3073 1854.
- Fernández-Alcaina, Cristina. *The Competition of Word-Formation Processes in the Derivational Paradigm of Verbs: Diasynchronic Evidence for the Profile and Resolution of Competition in English*. Lang. [2021] pp. 182. hb €49.97 ISBN 9 7836 3186 6108, e-book €48.57 ISBN 9 7836 3187 2895.
- Giovanelli, Marcello. *The Language of Siegfried Sassoon*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xiii + 218. hb £89.99. ISBN 9 7830 3088 4680, pb £39.99 ISBN 9 7830 3088 4710.
- Goatly, Andrew. *Two Dimensions of Meaning: Similarity and Contiguity in Metaphor and Metonymy, Language, Culture, and Ecology*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xviii + 386. hb £104 ISBN 9 7810 3225 8089, e-book £31.19 ISBN 9 7810 0328 5977.
- Gregory, Rebecca, Jessica Norledge, Peter Stockwell, and Paweł Szudarski. *Digital Teaching for Linguistics*. Routledge. [2022] pp. 214. hb £104 ISBN 9 7810 3205 8504, pb £34.99 ISBN 9 7810 3205 8498, e-book £27.99 ISBN 9 7810 0319 9496.
- Grieser, Jessica A. *The Language of Professional Blackness: African Americans and the Linguistic Expression of Race, Place, and Class*. DukeUP. [2022] pp. x + 152. pb \$12 ISBN 9 7814 7801 7301, EISSN 2157-6114.
- Groff, Cynthia, Andrea Hollington, Ellen Hurst-Harosh, Nico Nassensteiner, Jacomine Nortier, Helma Pasch, and Nurenzia Yannuar, eds. *Global*

- Perspectives on Youth Language Practices*. MGruyter. [2022] pp. xiii + 354. hb €123.95 ISBN 9 7815 0152 0778, e-book €123.95 ISBN 9 7815 0151 4777.
- Hanks, Patrick, Richard Coates, and Peter McClure, eds. *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain and Ireland*. OUP. [2016] pp. cxx + 2992. £440 ISBN 9 7801 9967 7764.
- Harte, Jeremy. *Cloven Country: The Devil and the English Landscape*. Reaktion Books. [2022] pp. 294. £15.99 ISBN 9 7817 8914 6509.
- Harte, Jeremy. *How Place-Names Grow: A Handbook of Toponymy*. Hart of Albion. [2022] pp. vi + 108. £9.95 ISBN 9 7819 0564 6388.
- Harthan, Carolin. *Medially-Placed Linking Adverbials in Written Academic English: Usage Patterns and Functions*. Lang. [2022] pp. 340. hb €84.75 ISBN 9 7836 3186 4562, e-book €84.75 (pdf) ISBN 9 7836 3187 7128, e-book (epub) ISBN 9 7836 3187 7135.
- Hashim, Azirah, and Gerhard Leitner. *English in Southeast Asia and ASEAN: Transformation of Language Habitats*. Routledge. [2021] pp. xvi + 166. hb £104 ISBN 9 7811 3810 5300, pb £31.19 ISBN 9 7803 6761 8445.
- Hejné, Míša, and George Walkden. *A History of English*. Language Science Press. [2022] pp. x + 439. hb €60 ISBN 9 7839 8554 0426, pb €26.75 ISBN 9 7839 8554 0433, e-book OA ISBN 9 7839 6110 3461.
- Hoffmann, Thomas. *Construction Grammar: The Structure of English*. CUP. [2022] pp. xx + 315. hb €105.03 ISBN 9 7811 0701 3490, pb €35 ISBN 9 7811 0760 1123.
- Iché, Virginie, and Sandrine Sorlin, eds. *The Rhetoric of Literary Communication: From Classical English Novels to Contemporary Digital Fiction*. Routledge. [2022] xii + 231. hb £96. ISBN 9 7803 6755 5634, e-book £38.99 ISBN 9 7810 0309 4050.
- Jablonkai, Reka R., and Eniko Csomay, eds. *The Routledge Handbook of Corpora and English Language Teaching and Learning*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xlv + 558. hb £164 ISBN 9 7810 0300 2901, e-book £34.39 ISBN 9 7810 0300 2901.
- Jackson, Howard, ed. *The Bloomsbury Handbook of Lexicography*. Bloomsbury. [2022] pp. xxiii + 473. \$175 ISBN 9 7813 5018 1700.
- Jeffries, L. *The Language of Contemporary Poetry: A Framework for Poetic Analysis*. PalMac. [2022]. pp. xxiii + 282. hb £89.99 ISBN 9 7830 3109 7485, pb £89.99 ISBN 9 7830 3109 7515, e-book £71.50 ISBN 9 7830 3109 7492.
- Jones, Rodney H., and Christina Themistocleous. *Introducing Language and Society*. CUP. [2022] pp. xvi + 242. hb £79.99 ISBN 9 7811 0849 8920, pb £24.99 ISBN 9 7811 0871 2859, e-book €24.61 ISBN 9 7811 0859 9146.
- Kecskes, Istvan, ed. *The Cambridge Handbook of Intercultural Pragmatics*. CUP. [2022] pp. xvii + 879 hb £125 ISBN 9 7811 0883 9532, e-book £125 ISBN 9 7811 0888 4303.
- Kerswill, Paul, and Heike Wiese, eds. *Urban Contact Dialects and Language Change*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xviii + 350. hb £130 ISBN 9 7811 3859 6092, e-book £27.29 ISBN 9 7804 2948 7958.



- Khedun-Burgoine, Brittany, and Jieun Kiaer. *Korean Wave in World Englishes: The Linguistic Impact of Korea's Popular Culture*. [2022] pp. x + 199. hb £130 ISBN 9 7803 6719 1016, pb £31.19 ISBN 9 7810 3232 6672.
- King, Jacob. *The A–Z of Whisky Place-Names: Landscape, Language & Invention*. Whittles. [2022] pp. xx + 192. £16.99 ISBN 9 7818 4995 5034.
- Kircher, Ruth, and Lena Zipp, eds. *Research Methods in Language Attitudes*. CUP. [2022] pp. xix + 409. hb £89.99 ISBN 9 7811 0849 1174, pb £29.99 ISBN 9 7811 0881 1668, e-book \$32 ISBN 9 7811 0886 4411.
- Klosa-Kückelhaus, Annette, and Ilan Kernerman, eds. *Lexicography of Coronavirus-Related Neologisms*. Gruyter. [2022] pp. vi + 306. £100.50 ISBN 9 7831 1079 5561.
- Krawczak, Karolina, Barbara Lewandowska-Tomaszczyk, and Marcin Grygiel, eds. *Analogy and Contrast in Language: Perspectives from Cognitive Linguistics*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. viii + 245. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1590, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7413.
- Kytö, Merja, and Lucia Siebers. *Earlier North American Englishes*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. viii + 271. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0876, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7949.
- Lavender, Susan, and Stavroula Varella. *Grammar in Literature: A Text-Based Guide for Students*. PalMac. [2022] pp. viii + 210. Pb €36.39 ISBN 9 7830 3098 8920, e-book €28.88 ISBN 9 7830 3098 8937.
- Lavidas, Nikolaos, and Kiki Nikiforidou, eds. *Studying Language Change in the 21st Century: Theory and Methodologies*. Brill. [2022] pp. xi + 395. €158.05 ISBN 9 7890 0451 0562, e-book €27.25 ISBN 9 7890 0451 0579.
- Lorpiore, Lucilla, ed. *ELF Pedagogy: A Research Study on ELT Practices*. Editoriale Anicia Srl. [2021] pp. 193. e-book ISBN 9 7888 6709 6183.
- Los, Bettelou, Claire Cowie, Patrick Honeybone, and Graeme Trousdale, eds. *English Historical Linguistics: Change in Structure and Meaning*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. viii + 349. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0647, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 8205.
- Los, Bettelou, Chris Cummins, Lisa Gotthar, Alpo Honkapohja, and Benjamin Molineaux, eds. *English Historical Linguistics: Historical English in Contact*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. €95 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0654 €95 ISBN 9 7890 2725 8199.
- Low, Ee Ling, and Anne Pakir, eds. *English in East and South Asia: Policy, Features and Language in Use*. [2022] pp. xvi + 319. hb £104 ISBN 9 7811 3835 9857, pb £31.19 ISBN 9 7810 3206 8244.
- Lynch, Jack, ed. *The Oxford Handbook of Samuel Johnson*. OUP. [2022] pp. xvii + 682. £120 ISBN 9 7801 9879 4660.
- Macalinga Borlongan, Ariane, ed. *Philippine English: Development, Structure, and Sociology of English in the Philippines*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xxix + 393. £136 ISBN 9 7811 3837 0760.
- Mattiello, Elisa. *Transitional Morphology: Combining Forms in Modern English*. CUP. [2022] pp. xv + 238. hb £85 ISBN 9 7810 0916 8281, e-book £110 ISBN 9 7810 0919 7922.

- McLeod, Wilson, Robert Dunbar, Kathryn Jones, and John Walsh, eds. *Language, Policy and Territory: A Festschrift for Colin H. Williams*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xv + 433. £119.99 ISBN 9 7830 3094 3455.
- Migge, Bettina, and Shelome Gooden, eds. *Social and Structural Aspects of Language Contact and Change*. Language Science Press. [2022] pp. ii + 330. hb €66.94 ISBN 9 7839 8554 0440, e-book (free) ISBN 9 7839 6110 3478.
- Mitkov, Ruslan, ed. *The Oxford Handbook of Computational Linguistics*. 2nd edn. OUP. [2022] pp. xxxvi + 1,329. £165 ISBN 9 7801 9957 3691.
- Mortensen, Janus, and Kamilla Kraft, eds. *Norms and the Study of Language in Social Life*. MGruyter. [2022] pp. vi + 237. hb £103.50 ISBN 9 7815 0151 9147, pb £18.50 ISBN 9 7815 0152 2048, e-book £103.50 ISBN 9 7815 0151 1882.
- Mufwene, Salikoko, and Anna María, Escobar, eds. *The Cambridge Handbook of Language Contact*. CUP. [2022]. Volume 1: *Population Movement and Language Change*, pp. xxii + 760. \$165 ISBN 9 7810 0909 8649; volume 2: *Multilingualism in Population Structure*, pp. xxii + 668. \$165 ISBN 9 7810 0909 8632.
- Mufwene, Salikoko S., John R. Rickford, Guy Bailey, and John Baugh, eds. *African-American English: Structure, History and Use. Classic Edition*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xv + 352. hb £130 ISBN 9 7803 6776 0724, pb £34.99 ISBN 9 7803 6776 0687, e-book £34.99 ISBN 9 7810 0316 5330.
- Mühleisen, Susanne. *Genre in World Englishes: Case Studies from the Caribbean*. [2022] pp. v + 229. £86 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1385.
- Muhr, Kay, and Liam Ó hAisibéil. *The Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Ireland*. OUP. [2021] pp. 848. £135 ISBN 9 7801 9880 3263.
- Ndлуvo, Sambulo. *Naming and Othering in Africa: Imagining Supremacy and Inferiority through Language*. Routledge. [2022] pp. x + 206. £130 ISBN 9 7803 6777 3106.
- Ngefacs, Aloysius, Hans-Georg Wolf, and Thomas Hoffmann, eds. *World Englishes and Creoles Languages Today, vol. 1: The Schneiderian Thinking and Beyond*. LINCOM. [2022] pp. 236. €172 ISBN 9 7839 6939 0917.
- Norledge, Jessica. *The Language of Dystopia*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xiii + 244. hb £99.99 ISBN 9 7830 3093 1025, pb £99.99 ISBN 9 7830 3093 1056, e-book £79.50 ISBN 9 7830 3093 1032.
- O' Keefe, Anne, and Michael J. McCarthy, eds. *The Routledge Handbook of Corpus Linguistics*. 2nd edn. Routledge. [2022] pp. xxix + 724. £205 ISBN 9 7803 6707 6382.
- Panagiotidou, Maria-Eirini. *The Poetics of Ekphrasis: A Stylistic Approach*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xv + 267. hb £99.99 ISBN 9 7830 3111 3123, pb £99.99 ISBN 9 7830 3111 3154, e-book £97.50 ISBN 9 7830 3111 3130.
- Panther, Klaus-Uwe. *Introduction to Cognitive Pragmatics*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xxiii + 283. hb €90 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0623, pb €33 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0616, e-book €90.33 ISBN 9 7890 2725 8212.
- Papafragou, Anna, John C. Trueswell, and Lila R. Gleitman, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of the Mental Lexicon*. OUP. [2022] pp. xxiii + 781. £135 ISBN 9 7801 9884 5003.

- Parkin, Harry. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Family Names in Britain*. OUP. [2021] pp. 1,040. £87 ISBN 9 7801 9886 8255.
- Pattison, Steven. *Characterising Irony: A Systematic Approach to Literary and Linguistic Texts*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xii + 252. hb £96 ISBN 9 7810 3202 3540, e-book £38.99 ISBN 9 7810 0318 3044.
- Peña-Cervel, María Sandra, and Francisco José Ruiz de Mendoza Ibáñez. *Figuring Out Figuration: A Cognitive Linguistic Account*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. ix + 296. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1057, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7796.
- Peterson, Elizabeth, Turo Hiltunen, and Joseph Kern, eds. *Discourse-Pragmatic Variation and Change: Theory, Innovations, Contact*. CUP. [2022] pp. xxviii + 332. hb £95 ISBN 9 7811 0883 6203, e-book €110.87 ISBN 9 7811 0886 4183.
- Piata, Anna, Adriana Gordejuela, and Daniel Alcaraz Carrión, eds. *Time Representations in the Perspective of Human Creativity*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xi + 442. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1545, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7451.
- Pillièrre, Linda. *Intralingual Translation of British Novels: A Multimodal Stylistic Perspective*. Bloomsbury. [2021] pp. xi + 256. hb £80 ISBN 9 7813 5024 8014, pb £26.99 ISBN 9 7813 5024 8021, e-book £24.29 ISBN 9 7813 5024 8045.
- Poulson, Sonja. *Collocations as a Language Resource: A Functional and Cognitive Study in English Phraseology*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xvi + 348. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0838, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7987.
- Prandi, Michele, and Micaela Rossi, eds. *Researching Metaphors: Towards a Comprehensive Account*. Routledge. [2022] pp. x + 261. hb £104 ISBN 9 7810 3202 5865, e-book £31.19 ISBN 9 7810 0318 4041.
- Price, Hazel. *The Language of Mental Illness: Corpus Linguistics and the Construction of Mental Illness in the Press*. CUP. [2022]. pp. xx + 350. hb £89.99 ISBN 9 7811 0884 5915, pb £29.99 ISBN 9 7811 0899 4040, e-book £29.99 ISBN 9 7811 0899 1278.
- Sánchez Fajardo, José A. *Pejorative Suffixes and Combining Forms in English*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xvi + 229. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0609, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 8229.
- Schiewer, Gesine Lenore, Jeanette Altarriba, and Ng Bee Chin, eds. *Language and Emotion: An International Handbook, Volume 1*. MGruyter. [2022] pp. xxiii + 680. €330 ISBN 9 7831 1034 7487, e-book €330 ISBN 9 7831 1034 7524.
- Schubert, Christoph, and Valentin Werner, eds. *Stylistic Approaches to Pop Culture*. Routledge. [2022] pp. xi + 270. hb £120 ISBN 9 7803 6770 7309, e-book £38.99 ISBN 9 7810 0314 7718.
- Scott, Kate. *Pragmatics in English: An Introduction*. CUP. [2022] pp. 250. hb £74.99 ISBN 9 7811 0883 6005, pb £24.99 ISBN 9 7811 0879 9102, e-book £24.99 ISBN 9 7811 0887 0047.
- Smith, Grant W. *Names as Metaphors in Shakespeare's Comedies*. Vernon Press. [2021] pp. xxiv + 348. £54 ISBN 9 7816 4889 0185.

- Smitherman, Geneva. *Word from the Mother: Language and African Americans*, with a foreword by Alim H. Samy. Routledge. [2022] pp. xxvi + 203. hb £120 ISBN 9 7810 3207 9974, pb £34.99 ISBN 9 7810 3207 9998, e-book £31.49 ISBN 9 7810 0321 2423.
- Sommerer, Lotte, and Evelien Keizer, eds. *English Noun Phrases from a Functional-Cognitive Perspective*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. vii + 433. hb €105 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0173, e-book €150 ISBN 9 7890 2725 8250.
- Sorlin, Sandrine. *The Stylistics of 'You': Second-Person Pronoun and Its Pragmatic Effects*. CUP. [2022] xii + 255. £85 ISBN 9 7811 0883 3028.
- Statham, Simon. *Critical Discourse Analysis: A Practical Introduction to Power in Language*. Routledge. [2022] pp. 252. hb £104 ISBN 9 7803 6713 3696, pb £27.99 ISBN 9 7803 6713 3702, e-book pb £27.99 ISBN 9 7804 2902 6133.
- Timofeeva, Olga. *Sociolinguistic Variation in Old English: Records of Communities and People*. John Benjamins. [2022] pp. xiv + 204. hb €99 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1347, e-book €99 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7666.
- Tóth, Valéria. *Personal Names in a Medieval Context*. Helmut Buske. [2022] pp. 237. €38 ISBN 9 7839 6769 2518.
- Traugott, Elizabeth Closs. *Discourse Structuring Markers in English: A Historical Constructionalist Perspective on Pragmatics*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. xviii + 274. hb €95 ISBN 9 7890 2721 0913, e-book €95 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7925.
- Traugott, Elizabeth Closs. *Ten Lectures on a Diachronic Constructionalist Approach to Discourse Structuring Markers*. Brill. [2022] pp. xiv + 214. hb €104.94 ISBN 9 7890 0450 6909, e-book €102.96 ISBN 9 7890 0450 7050.
- Tweedie, M. Gregory, and Robert C. Johnson. *Medical English as a Lingua Franca*. MGruyter. [2022] pp. ix + 220 hb £93.50 ISBN 9 7831 1069 6974, pb £18.50 ISBN 9 7831 1135 5535, e-book £93.50 ISBN 9 7831 1069 7025.
- van Peer, Willie, and Anna Chesnokova. *Experiencing Poetry: A Guidebook to Psychopoetics*. Bloomsbury. [2022] pp. xiv + 228. hb £100 ISBN 9 7813 5015 1871, pb £28.99 ISBN 9 7813 5023 3195, e-book £26.09 ISBN 9 7813 5015 1888.
- Verspoor, Marjolijn, Tim Kassenberg, Merel Keijzer, and Gregory J. Poarch. *English Sentence Constructions*. Benjamins. [2022] pp. 261. hb €90 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1507, pb €30 ISBN 9 7890 2721 1491, e-book €30 ISBN 9 7890 2725 7499.
- Viridis, Daniela Francesca. *Ecological Stylistics: Ecostylistic Approaches to Discourses of Nature, the Environment and Sustainability*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xi + 252. hb £89.99 ISBN 9 7830 3110 6576, e-book £71.50 ISBN 9 7830 3110 6583.
- Walkinshaw, Ian, ed. *Pragmatics in English as a Lingua Franca: Findings and Developments*. MGruyter. [2022] pp. xi + 239. hb £93.50 ISBN 9 7815 0151 7730, pb £18.50 ISBN 9 7815 0152 2000, e-book £93.50 ISBN 9 7815 0151 2520.
- Wilmot, Natalie Victoria. *Language Management: From Bricolage to Strategy in British Companies*. MIMBr. [2022] pp. 176. hb £99.95 ISBN 9 7818 0041

- 5928, e-book (pdf) £20 ISBN 9 7818 0041 5935, e-book (epub) £20 ISBN 9 7818 0041 5942.
- Xu, Zhichang. *Chinese English: Names, Norms and Narratives*. [2022] pp. xvi + 283. hb £116 ISBN 9 7811 3863 0345, pb £31.19 ISBN 9 7813 1520 9463.
- Yong, Heming. *English Lexicography from British Tradition to World Englishes*. Lang. [2022] pp. viii + 194. \$97.80 ISBN 9 7814 3318 6967.
- Yong, Heming, and Jing Peng. *A Sociolinguistic History of British English Lexicography*. Routledge. [2022] pp. vii + 254. \$130 ISBN 9 7810 3202 4677.
- Yu, Ning. *Moral Metaphor System*. OUP. [2022] pp. xii + 326. £81 ISBN 9 7801 9286 6325.
- Zyngier, Sonia, and Greg Watson, eds. *Pedagogical Stylistics in the 21st Century*. PalMac. [2022] pp. xxxii + 405. hb £119.99 ISBN 9 7830 3083 6085, pb £119.99 ISBN 9 7830 3083 6115, e-book £95.50 ISBN 9 7830 3083 6092.