ABSTRACTS

LE TON HAUT COMME OPERATEUR DE RUPTURE ENONCIATIVE EN YOWLE

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In Yowlé, high tone can be an operator of enunciative disconnection. It does create a plan of enunciation disconnected from the original plan of enunciation composed of the utterer and the time of utterance. The occurrences of notions involved in enunciation and predication are apprehended from this new hypothetic locator.

Thus
- pronominal topicalization refers to an occurrence of a nominal notion;
- topicalization by nu disconnects a term from the original referential;
- the localisation of a term by le makes it appear as a representation;
- assertion by te disconnects an occurrence of predicative relation from the original referential.

LE SUJET NUL EN PORTUGAIS BRÉSILIEN : INDICES DE LA PRÉSENCE DE PRO RÉFÉRENTIEL DANS LA REPRÉSENTATION MENTALE DES LOCUTEURS NATIFS

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The purpose of this article is to demonstrate that the empty pronominal category referential pro is still part of the inventory of null subjects in Brazilian Portuguese (BP), contrary to what is proposed by Figueiredo Silva (2000) and Negrão and Viotti (2000). According to these researchers, referential pro is no longer licensed in BP because this language has undergone a significant loss of verbal morphology.
over the last century. Even if the two hypotheses on the nature of null subjects in BP presented in this article are very different in their theoretical assumptions, they make the same predictions concerning the behaviour of null subjects in BP. First, verbal morphology should play no role whatsoever in the identification of null subjects in this language. Second, for structural reasons, null subjects in Wh-questions should be rejected by native speakers of Brazilian Portuguese.

In this article, I will present evidence taken from a grammaticality judgement test administered to 21 Brazilians which suggests that, although discourse does play an important role in the identification of null subjects, verbal morphology is still used to identify null subjects in BP. I will then propose an analysis inspired by the work of Park (2004) which classifies BP as a sentence and discourse-oriented language (Guedes Pereira, 2006).

LES JUGEMENTS LINGUISTIQUES DES BILINGUES BURUNDAINS : IDEOLOGIES DIGLOSSIQUES ET INSECURITE LINGUISTIQUE

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Invited to express their perception of French, Kirundi, English and Kiwahili languages, 130 young bilinguals over-estimate the social utility and the structure complexity of the occidental languages (mainly French). In the same time, those languages are perceived almost impossible to know. Opinions attached to African languages (mainly Kirundi) are also antithetic: bilinguals claim their proud and loyalty towards those languages but in the same time find them not socially useful and not structurally complex enough. Here is the nature of linguistic insecurity experimented by the bilinguals.
ENGLISH LOANWORDS IN OLD QUEBEC FRENCH: FEWER BILINGUALS DOES NOT MEAN A GREAT INCREASE IN NAIVE PHONETIC APPROXIMATION

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This article studies the adaptations of English (L2) loanwords in the Quebec French that was spoken at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, to which we refer as “old Quebec French” (OQF). Despite the fact that the Quebec community of the epoch was much less bilingual than it currently is, once the analogy cases were discarded, it appeared that the adaptations of phonemes are done phonologically. They involve category transfer; they do not stem from naive phonetic approximation. For each L2 phoneme, there is generally only one adaptation strategy, which yields the closest phoneme, not necessarily the closest OQF phonetic sound. This is consistent with our previous findings. Research into the treatment of over 43,000 malformations found in Project CoPho’s 13 corpora of English and French loanwords in different languages have shown us that naive phonetic approximation plays a very limited role in the sound changes that loanwords undergo. Even when bilinguals are few in a community, adaptations are done by the bilinguals, who identify L2 sound categories. They operate on the mental representation of an L2 sound, not directly its surface phonetic form. Thus loanword adaptation constitutes a rich source of information for phonological theory, a view that diverges from that of the phonetic approximation stance.
LE GENRE EN FRANÇAIS: QUASI-RÉGULARITÉS DE L'ATTRIBUTION ET FONCTION GRAMMATICALE

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The acquisition and use of grammatical gender in French, by both native speakers and second language learners, continues to fascinate researchers. On the basis of a survey of research in this area and using our own data, we sketch out the current state of affairs in this area. In particular, we show the important consequences of a careful distinction between animate and inanimate forms, simple and complex nouns, and between different morphological and semantic subclasses.