phenomenons such as El Niño). She then accounts for all the ways in which a PN may become a CN and vice versa. To do so, she starts by breaking down various PNs into smaller categories, according to whether or not they may take a determiner (contrast *je pense au Tréport/*à Le Tréport* and *je pense à Le Clézio/*au Clézio)*. She then examines how they may take suffixes as in *moliéresque,* or be modified post-nominally by a noun phrase as in *Elisabeth la discrète*. Finally, from a syntactic point of view, she shows how PNs, which are supposed to have a purely referential function, may in some cases become predicative.

From a semantic point of view, neither the onomastic approach nor the approaches adopted in logic are satisfactory to analyse statements such as *Montand était devenu Montand*. S. Leroy hails G. Kleiber's 1981 approach as the first step in the right direction, at least from a linguistic point of view. The suggested solution is an interpretive one, based on the PN having fewer inherent semes than the CN, but being capable of taking on extra ones in given contexts. Such an approach is complicated, however, since it takes account not only of the links PNs may have with other lexical items, but the need to include both textual and situational approaches. She concludes that it is in this area that further research is required. For those not wishing to go down this path, this book offers a nice overview of the subject, alerting the reader to some of the unexpected subtleties of the PN.

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(Received 1 October 2008)

Oakes, Leigh and Warren, Jane, *Language, Citizenship, and Identity in Quebec*. Foreword by Gérard Bouchard. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, xiv + 260 pp. 1 4039 4975 1
doi:10.1017/S0959269508003669

The protection and promotion of French as a distinctive marker of Quebec identity has acquired new urgency over the past fifty years, as secularisation and steep demographic decline among ethnic francophone Quebecers, accompanied by substantial immigration from all corners of the globe, have given rise, notably in Montreal, to a plural, multi-lingual society, whose adherence to Quebec's national project cannot be unproblematically assumed. In 2000, addressing this concern, the Larose Commission, established by the Parti québécois to study 'the situation and future of the French language in Quebec', put forward the idea of 'an inclusive and welcoming Quebec citizenship' as a means of encouraging Quebec's

ethno-culturally diverse 21st century population to accommodate to French. Prefacing each chapter with a key passage from the Commission's report, Leigh Oakes and Jane Warren provide a detailed study of the citizenship proposal. Part 1, 'New Challenges', after a brief historical introduction, sets out the essential lines of the political debate, highlighting in turn Fernand Dumont's ethnic model of identity, the purely civic models of Jean-Pierre Derriennic and others, and the ethno-civic models of Gérard Bouchard, Michel Seymour, and Charles Taylor. Part II, 'A Common Language', focuses first on Quebec's status language planning culminating in 1977 in *La charte de la langue française* (Law 101), then on subsequent corpus planning directed towards the establishing of a *langue publique d'usage commun*, uniting ethnic French-Canadians and immigrant minorities. Complementing this discussion of ethno-culturally controlled, 'top-down' language legislation and planning, Part III, 'Diverse experiences', offers an 'on-the-ground', 'bottom-up', look at perceptions of belonging and language amongst the minority communities, immigrant, anglophone, and aboriginal, of Quebec's modern plural society.

Oakes and Warren carefully tease out the intertwinings of language and identity to produce a wide-ranging and judicious account of the complexities of Quebec's current linguistic and civic evolution. Tensions underlying the Larose citizenship proposal are sympathetically but cogently exposed, and rhetoric juxtaposed to pragmatic realities. Oakes and Warren recognise the centrality of the French language as an indispensable marker of citizenship for Quebec's francophone majority, but they also note the impossibility of emptying a language of all ethnic attachment, and thus the difficulties of securing minority adherence to a citizenship model in which language is the major element. Among older immigrants, attachment to French tends to be instrumental, rather than integrative, while second-generation immigrants, equally at home in French and English and affectively identifying with Montreal rather than with Quebec as a whole, represent a bi-lingual, multi-cultural tendency of significant concern for Quebec's national project. The anglophone minority, a residual group following out-migration in the 1970s, is now also often bi-lingual, but has low visibility and low involvement in Quebec civic life, even as the importance of English for success in global markets is acknowledged by Quebec in its English language acquisition planning. Meanwhile the primary attachments of aboriginal minorities to the survival and furtherance of their own linguistic and cultural identities render highly problematic adherence to a citizenship model, based on French and aimed mainly at immigrants.

An outstanding case-study for all those interested in problems of language and majority and minority identity in the era of globalisation, Oakes' and Warren's insightful reflection on Quebec's continuing search for its modern identity as a plural, democratic, and francophone society in North America, stands as an important reference point in a debate, still ongoing in Quebec and most recently re-engaged in the 2007–8 citizenship, immigration and integration consultations of the Liberals' *Commission sur les accommodements raisonnables*. Their book is especially useful in its clear and effective combination of wide-ranging synthesis and detailed

illustration. Its extensive 32-page bibliography is an additional bonus, offering a wealth of information for future researchers.

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(Received 31 March 2008)

Price, Glanville, *A Comprehensive French Grammar*, Sixth edition. Oxford: Blackwell, 2008, xix + 588 pp. 978 1 4051 5385 0
doi:10.1017/S0959269508003670

This sixth edition of *A Comprehensive French Grammar* is little changed from the previous edition (2003) that I reviewed for *JFLS* (Jubb, 2003). Apart from an updated bibliography, the principal changes all concern the 'Introduction'. Most significant is the addition of a section on 'Medium and register' (§13), together with references to these topics throughout the main text, e.g. §405 (The imperfect, the preterite, and the perfect); §543 (Negation with a verb); §602 (Dislocation and fronting). The author is careful to warn students not to confuse register and medium, and to emphasise that both 'high register' and 'low register' may be encountered in either writing or speech.

Further changes to the 'Introduction' concern the sections on 'Capitals' (§4), 'Punctuation' (§5) and 'Hyphens' (§8), which have been substantially edited and extended. Apart from the incidental correction of the faulty numbering of the sub-sections in §4 (see p. 5 of the fifth edition), the section on 'Capitals' has been extended by helpful additional notes on adjectives/nouns of nationality and an additional point of information about the lack of capitals in street names in French. As ever, the author is sensitive to the difficulties encountered by Anglophone students, clear in his well-illustrated explanations, and interesting in his asides, noting, for example (p. 6), that in the Channel Islands, capitals are used as in English for names of streets, roads, etc.

Anglophone readers are given further consideration with the amendments made to 'Punctuation' (§5); the explanatory notes about the use of *guillemets* and dashes in dialogue and of *guillemets* for brief quotations within a text are re-ordered and illustrated by four new passages, including an extract from *Le Monde* (November 2006), in place of the one previous literary extract. Parallel English translation has now been dispensed with, leaving readers to study closely the particularities of French usage, including a new detail about the use of *points de suspension* to break up a passage of direct speech. Finally, in the section on 'Hyphens' (§8, ii), another small, interesting detail has been added, this time concerning names of streets, avenues etc. The meticulous system of cross-referencing is maintained