

The chapters contribute data on the relationship between patterns of language maintenance and shift and sociolinguistic variables such as loyalties, status, ideologies, religious affiliation, heterogeneity and mobility of communities, political repression or support, and the availability of mother-tongue education at various levels. In particular, the voluntary immigrant communities, as well as communities with small minority populations and less bilingual education, are shown to have much greater rates of language attrition and change than majority Hungarian villages and towns outside present-day Hungary. Attrition of certain registers is also shown to come about when use in those registers is restricted by various forces. Interestingly, some modernization is leading to more maintenance of standard Hungarian as commerce across formerly closed borders increases (Csanád Bodó, 247).

The book also speaks to the phenomena of language contact and change across typological boundaries, as Hungarian, a Uralic language, comes into contact with various Indo-European languages, which are typologically different in many ways (Sarah Grey Thomason, 11–27). Casper de Groot uses previous work on language universals to show that outside varieties of Hungarian are changing along several parameters toward the settings present in the Indo-European contact languages. The parameters discussed by de Groot were tested across many countries using a questionnaire of grammatical preference judgments as part of the Sociolinguistics of Hungarian Outside Hungary (SHOH) project. In chap. 2, Miklós Kontra explains the organization and methods of this project, which also collected information about speakers' loyalty to regions, countries, and language varieties as well as their patterns of language use in various domains. Most of the case study chapters use data from this project.

The middle eight chapters present case studies of Hungarian communities in the United States, Australia, and all of Hungary's bordering countries except Croatia. Particularly interesting is Klára Sándor's chapter on the Csángó Hungarian speakers of Romania, who emigrated from the Carpathian Basin beginning in the 14th century. All of these chapters have the same structure: They begin with demographic information about the communities and histories of the various regions, move to sociolinguistic analyses of the situations, and end with linguistic analyses of the local varieties of Hungarian. They provide excellent, concise synopses of prior work, most of which is published in eastern European languages, and all the background information needed for planning future research. The book as a whole is a valuable resource for sociolinguistics scholars who wish to familiarize themselves with the case of Hungarian or who may want to conduct research on these newly accessible populations.

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C. PAULIN (ed.), *Multiculturalisme, multilinguisme et milieu urbain*. Besançon: Presses Universitaires de Franche-Comté, Université de Franche-Comté, 2005. Pp. 3, 286. Hb €32.

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This edited book, written in French, brings together the contributions of 15 researchers from a number of research centers in France. Their studies are situated in various regions of France and around the world. The book provides an understanding of languages and cultures in contact in urban settings and includes work on language variation, language policies, the construction of identity, and linguistic minorities. Most of the chapters focus on a linguistic analysis of languages and cultures in contact, and some address the sociological and political aspects of these languages. Some of the data come from quantitative analysis of languages in different settings, including variation and ethnicity in England (S. Dalban), the preposition *qu* in Chiac, Canada (P. D. Giancarli), and Anglo-American lexis (A. Paulin).

Readers can also find analyses and reflections on variation and diglossia in Guadeloupe (F. DeLumeau), on the ethnolinguistic vitality of minority groups such as Italians, Portuguese, and Polish in

Nancy, France (M. Deneire) and of Hmong in Laos (C. Ly), on languages in contact and the apparent extinction of a regional dialect from Comté de Nice called le Vésubien (Y. Gilli), on the German variety called Kanak resulting from Turkish immigration to Germany (A. Herdam), on pluralism in Conakry, République de Guinée (G. Holtzer), on linguistic policies and language management in the former Yugoslavia (V. Janjic), on identity and linguistic variation among Pakistanis in Manchester, UK (C. Paulin), on bilingualism in Paraguay and the urban consequences on its two official languages, Spanish and Guaraní (C. Pic-Gillard), on linguistic rivalries in Northern Ireland (M. Savaric), and, finally, on bilingualism and language policies in the Iles Baléares (S. Sintas).

All the chapters are well written and contribute to a better understanding of specific sociolinguistic matters from different regions or groups. Several of these issues are similar in certain ways but differ depending on historical, political, and social contexts in which they are raised and lived. Some chapters offer very specific linguistic analysis; others offer a more macro view of a particular group. On the whole, this edited volume provides interesting contributions toward a better understanding of languages in contact in multilingual urban settings.

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VALERIE E. BESAG, *Understanding girls' friendships, fights and feuds: A practical approach to girls' bullying*. Maidenhead, Berkshire: Open University Press/McGraw-Hill Education, 2006. Pp. 237. Hb £60.00. Pb £19.99.

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This volume addresses the question of bullying among young girls through a detailed investigation of the strategies and language employed by girls to control peer relations. Section 1 accordingly introduces the issue of bullying, the lack of any rationale for the fractious nature of girls' friendships, and the covert nature of their forms of aggression to entice some into their groups and exclude others. The core of the book consists of a 16-month study examining girls' conversations and social behavior in an informal activity club.

The five chapters in Section 2 delve into gender differences in children's social behavior. Apart from considering the fundamental role of the peer group and its impact on young girls' fluctuating friendship bonds, the prominent role of talk in girls' play activities is discussed. The cooperative nature of girls' games is observed as closely related to their preferred use of indirect modes of aggression. Constant reciprocal evaluations aiming for conformity of attitude or appearance and control of relationships are claimed to shape social exclusion, as a form of bullying among the girls. The key role of grouping in young people's socialization processes is explored in the following section. In contemplating not only young girls' social need for groups, cliques, and gangs, but also their search for close emotional commitment, the fragile nature of their friendships is analyzed by taking into account the part played by dyads, triads, and lovers' quarrels in creating a sense of unease and weariness in groups. The disputatious and unstable character of girls' friendships is explained on grounds of a bid for popularity, which – equated with leadership – seems to be used or abused by young girls to test their positions of power.

The language of conflict is thoroughly studied throughout all four chapters in the fourth section of the volume as a tool to wield power and influence group membership. Through an investigation of the functions, topics, prototypical frameworks, culprits, and targets involved in such conflictive interactions among girls, grassing, insult, gossip, and rumor are accordingly highlighted as key mechanisms for bullying. Chaps. 16 and 17 proceed to focus on emotional issues including the destructive effects of bullying – not only on the victims but also on the bullies themselves – and the role of jealousy in triggering accusations about sexual reputation and provocative appearance. The fractured nature of friendship bonds among young girls is dealt with in Section 7 with a series of case studies illustrating the bullying strategies utilized by girls to acquire and maintain power.