

I think, you need to and at the end of the day are studied in context. Interpersonal language, interpersonal creativity and turn-taking are then investigated, since “effective interpersonal communication can enhance the success of the overall enterprise, or the individual within it” (p. 150).

Finally, the book focuses on the teaching and learning implications of the study. It is suggested that “the view of the ‘NS’ as a standard or model for communication, with the ‘NNS’ as deficient [...], should be replaced with a dynamic skills-set which enables the learner to navigate successfully through communicative international and intercultural situations, at least with regard to business communication” (p. 247) and a potential skills-set is outlined.

Costanza Cucchi

R. SALVI – H. TANAKA ed., *Intercultural Interactions in Business and Management*, Peter Lang, Bern 2011, 304 pp.

The volume stems from a seminar held during the 10th ESSE (European Society for the Study of English) Conference in 2010 in Turin and aims to explore professional discourse in the fields of business and management, where English is increasingly used as a lingua franca.

The first part of the volume – “Genre, Culture and Language” – is dedicated to written texts and various papers deal with websites. Turnbull contrasts six localized versions of the *About us* section of the multinational company *Unilever* through the softwares *ConcApp* and *Wmatrix* and a multimodal approach. Cesiri provides a design and content analysis, through the software *WordSmith Tools*, of four different localized versions of the presentation pages of *Nestlé* and *Kraft*. Gatti, instead, focuses on the history section of the websites of the top 25 Baltic companies, detecting the typical features of Baltic texts in terms of moves and of the construals of time and space. Denti and Giordano investigate three Online Dispute Resolution websites with reference to Hall’s and Hofstede’s models.

In the second part – “Intercultural Interaction, Identity and Organizations” – various kinds of oral interactions are studied, among which training sessions and workshops. Phenomena studied in the corpora are politeness strategies and the handling of conflicts and disagreements. The book closes with a reflection on the implications of globalization in language teaching and learning.

Costanza Cucchi

F. POPPI, *Global Interactions in English as a Lingua Franca. How written communication is changing under the influence of electronic media and new contexts of use*, Peter Lang, Bern 2012, 249 pp.

Grounded on the observation that written discourse in English as a Lingua Franca has received less attention as compared to spoken ELF, the book is divided into two parts, the first dedicated to communication in English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) and the second to communication in Business English as a Lingua Franca (BELF)

In the first part, on the basis of a corpus of interviews and panel discussions recorded from BBC World and CNN International, it is confirmed that non-native speakers of English, despite some deviations from native speakers’ norms, should be considered as competent users of the language rather than learners, which challenges the role of native speakers as custodians of proper usage. A linguistic analysis of the electronic versions of *The Hindustan Times*, *The Baltic Times* and *The China Daily*, three newspapers published in countries belonging to Kachru’s Outer and Expanding Circles, is then offered with the aim of finding localized and globalized features.

In the second part of the book, BELF is investigated in the News Archives of the website of the global company *Terra Pak* and in the ‘About us’ section of four corporate websites of companies in the energy sector, based in four European countries. The politeness strategies used by Japanese and Chinese employers are then explored, thus aiming to overcome the more explored East-

West divide. Finally, e-mails written by the employees of the Italian branch of an international company are studied.

Costanza Cucchi

J.N. STANFORD – T.A. LEDDY-CECERE – K.P. BACLAWSKI, JR., *Farewell to the founders: major dialect changes along the east-west New England border*, “American Speech”, LXXXVII, 2012, pp. 126-169

In 1939 Kurath’s *Linguistic Atlas of New England* reported a significant east-west dialect contrast along the Green mountains of Vermont which was confirmed in 1987, a generation later, by Carver’s data from 1960s fieldwork for the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. Such results, which reflect the “founder effect” (i.e. the enduring influence of eighteenth-century settlers, known as the Principle of First Effective Settlement) are not confirmed any longer by the present study which concludes that major dialect changes are occurring in Northern New England. To determine the current status of the east-west dialect contrast and whether the founder effect is still present, the authors examined 62 speakers along the border. Their findings show that, among older speakers, Kurath’s east-west line of traditional New England features has moved eastward to the state border of New Hampshire and that many traditional eastern variants are receding among younger speakers.

Pierfranca Forchini

S. CLARKE, *Phonetic change in Newfoundland English*. “World Englishes”, XXXI, 2012, pp. 503-518.

Newfoundland English has been described as self-sufficient in North America. Sociolinguistic studies suggest cross-generational change in the use of some phonetic features under the influence of Canadian English. The article investigates six changes which occurred over the past thirty years and the social contexts associated with declining regional features along with those di-

splayed by recent vowel innovations. Such features are typically associated with formal speech styles, providing conscious, careful style options for those segments of the population sensitive to mainstream norms. While many traditional local features (monophthongal /e/ and palatal postvocalic /l/) exhibit decline, others (TH-stopping) remain quite vigorous as markers of local identity, thereby reinforcing the autonomy of NE within the Canadian context.

Silvia Pireddu

S. DOLLINGER – S. CLARKE, *On the autonomy and homogeneity of Canadian English*, “World Englishes”, XXXI, 2012, pp. 449-466

The article is an introduction to a symposium about the autonomy and homogeneity in Canadian English from an historical perspective. The debates on these topics date back to the late 19th century and relate to changing public attitudes toward Canadian linguistic autonomy over time. Scholarly evidence on autonomy and homogeneity is reviewed along with evolving interpretations of these themes. While much linguistic research in the 1980s and 1990s approached linguistic change in Canadian English in terms of “Americanization”, subsequent work has shown that a more nuanced interpretation is to be accepted. The importance of comparative studies (urban, rural, working-class contexts) is crucial: this field of study has reached a point where thematic treatments of CanE data are not only possible but are a highly fruitful enterprise.

Silvia Pireddu

C. BOBERG, *English as a minority language in Quebec*, “World Englishes”, III, 2012, pp. 493-502

English in Quebec is a minority language in intensive contact with French. This situation has produced a unique variety which displays many instances of French influence that distinguish it from other types of Canadian or World English. The paper focuses on the lexicon. The survey

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