OPTIONALITY IN FRENCH PARTIAL INTERROGATIVES: A POWERFUL FACTOR IN SOCIAL MEANING GAMES

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VARIATION IN FRENCH PARTIAL INTERROGATIVES

Well documented, studied for a long time, really long lists of variants, but 3 main constructions:

 \neg IN SITU (<u>IS</u>) (You see who?) Tu vois qui? ¬ FRONTING \neg with V-S inversion (<u>FINV</u>)

WH - V - SQui vois-tu? (Who see you?) WH - S - V \neg without V-S inversion (\underline{F}) Qui tu vois? (Who you see?)

= 'Who do you see?'

S - V - WH

POSSIBLE FACTORS AT WORK IN THE VARIATION

'Fronting = underlying movement = complexity' (Jakubowicz 2011) ¬ Syntax

'IS = Focus position' (Beyssade 2007, Boeckx 1999...) ¬ Information structure 'the longer the non-wh part o Fronting more likely' (Hamlaoui 2010) ¬ Phonology

¬ Sociolinguistics (here: 'variation reflects a sociolect; one social group = one preferred structure') 'Working-class people use more (>60%) IS than upper-class people (<45%)' (Quillard 2001)

'Academics, Intellectuals use more FINV than other people' (Ashby 1977)

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$\overline{ ext{GOALS}}$

INVESTIGATE OTHER SOCIOLINGUISTIC FACTORS: 'DIFFERENT VARIANTS CONVEY DIFFERENT SOCIAL CUES'

→ LONGTERM GOAL: MODEL THESE FACTOR IN SOCIAL MEANING GAMES (BURNETT 2017)

EARLIER CORPUS STUDIES

 \rightarrow OLD corpus studies (Coveney 2011, for an overview of 1960's-1980's data)

 \rightarrow IS < 33% in studies mentioned by Coveney 2011, < 40% in Ashby 1977

NEWER CORPUS STUDIES

EXPERIMENT 1A (AJT 1)

ACCEPTABILITY JUDGMENTS WITH NEUTRAL CONTEXT

Jean arrive demain. b. À quelle heure arrive-t-il?

¬ Modern corpora show a more complex picture (mostly spoken French)

ASSESS FRENCH NATIVE SPEAKERS' PREFERENCES IN PARTIAL INTERROGATIVES

Context

 \rightarrow FINV are judged significantly better than IS and F (T=7.12,P<10⁻⁶)

 \rightarrow Strong age effect (no preference in <30 yo. (T=-0.84, P>0.4),

SIGNIFICANT PREFERENCE IN >30 YO., T=-3.32, P<0.003)

ONLINE RATINGS OF INTERROGATIVES WITH A SHORT CONTEXT (SCALE 1-10)

 \rightarrow Participants & Procedure: 57 participants, 42/15 fem/male, median 28 y.o.

→ Written Corpora or Corpora of Verbalized Written French (Theater Texts)

AT LEAST 50/50 is/f, $\sim 0\%$ finv (adults)

AT LEAST 50/50 is/f, $\sim 0\%$ finv (adults)

Sentence to judge

a. Il arrive à quelle heure ?

c. À quelle heure il arrive ?

FINV BELONG TO RHETORICS, IS IS THE WAY ONE CAN

'CONNECT' WITH ONE'S EVERYDAY, POPULAR AUDIENCE

¬ REPARTITION OF VARIANTS BY SOCIAL GROUPS (OFTEN WRITTEN FRENCH)

¬ CALLS FOR A MORE MODERN & REFINED VIEW

 $\rightarrow L A - BAS$ (Hamlaoui 2010):

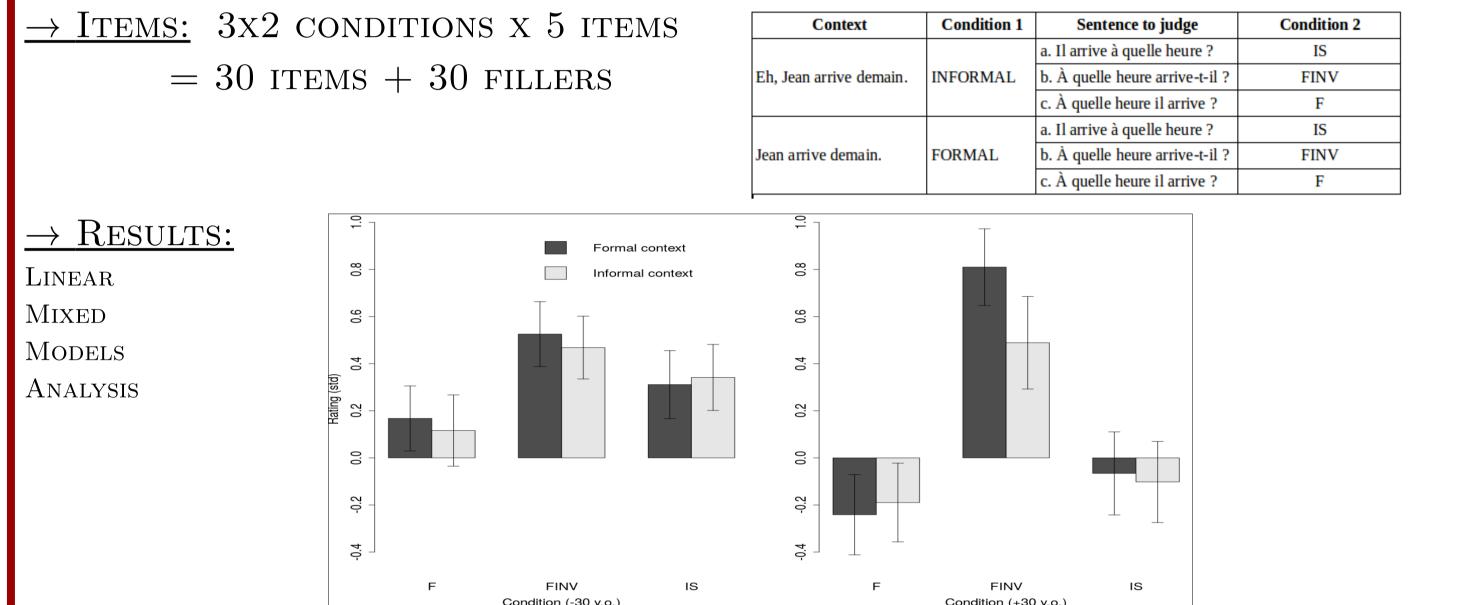
 $\rightarrow CHILDES$ sub-corpus :

 $\rightarrow EPAC SUB\text{-}CORPUS \text{ (RADIO)}:$

EXPERIMENT 1B (AJT 2)

ACCEPTABILITY JUDGMENTS WITH INFORMAL/FORMAL CONTEXT

 \rightarrow Participants & Procedure: 44 participants, 30/13/1 fem/male/nd, median 27 y.o. ONLINE RATINGS OF INTERROGATIVES WITH A SHORT FORMAL/INFORMAL CONTEXT (SCALE 0-10)



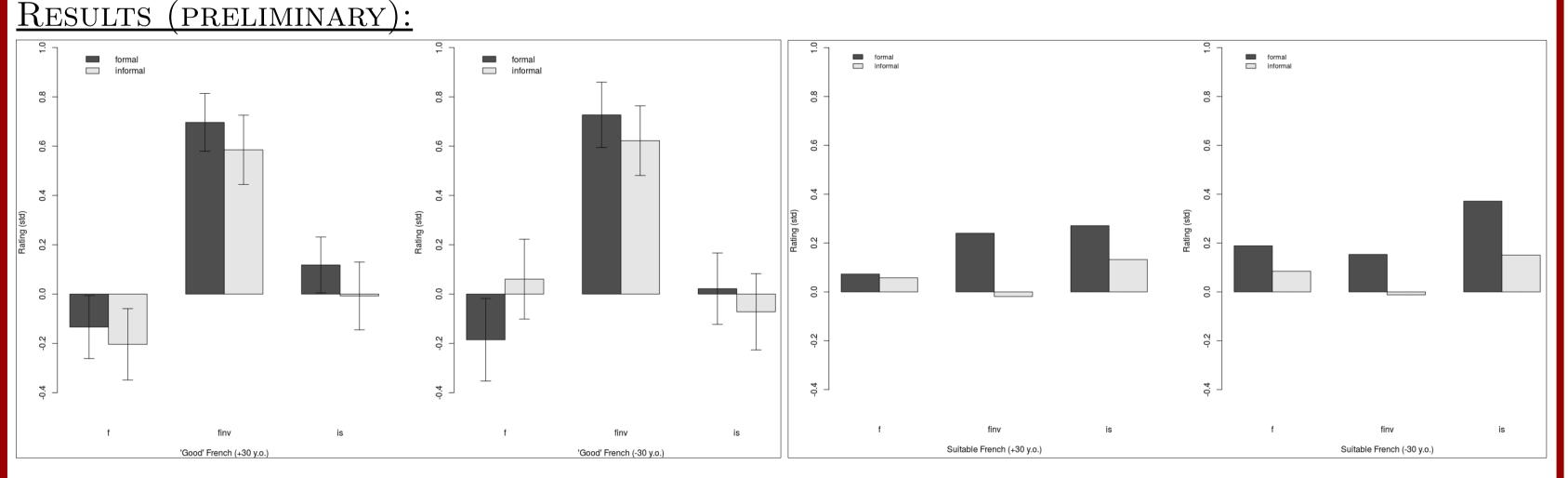
- \rightarrow Confirmation of previous AJT1 overall results
- → Subjects sensitive to 'type' are sensitive to 'context formality' (INTERACTION TYPE*AGE_GROUPE(>30), T=2.075, P<0.05)

EXPERIMENT 1c (AJT 3)

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

ACCEPTABILITY JUDGMENTS WITH AUDIO STIMULI

Participants & Procedure: 46 participants, 28/8 fem/male, median 37 y.o. Online/inlab ratings of **spoken** interrogatives with a short formal/informal CONTEXT (SCALE 0-10) / 2 QUESTIONS: IS THIS 'GOOD' FRENCH? IS THIS 'SUITABLE' FRENCH? Items: Same conditions & Items as in AJT 2, 30 items + 30 fillers BUT IN <u>AUDIO</u> FORM (4 SPEAKERS, 2 MALES/2 FEMALES)



- \rightarrow FINV is 'good' french but <u>not</u> 'most suitable' french in audio stimuli
- \rightarrow FINV is especially not suitable in audio <u>informal</u> contexts
- \rightarrow F is <u>not</u> considered 'unsuitable French'
- → Confirms written bias in perception of overall 'correctness'
- → Subjects do distinguish between 'GOOD' French vs. 'SUITABLE' French

EXPERIMENT 2

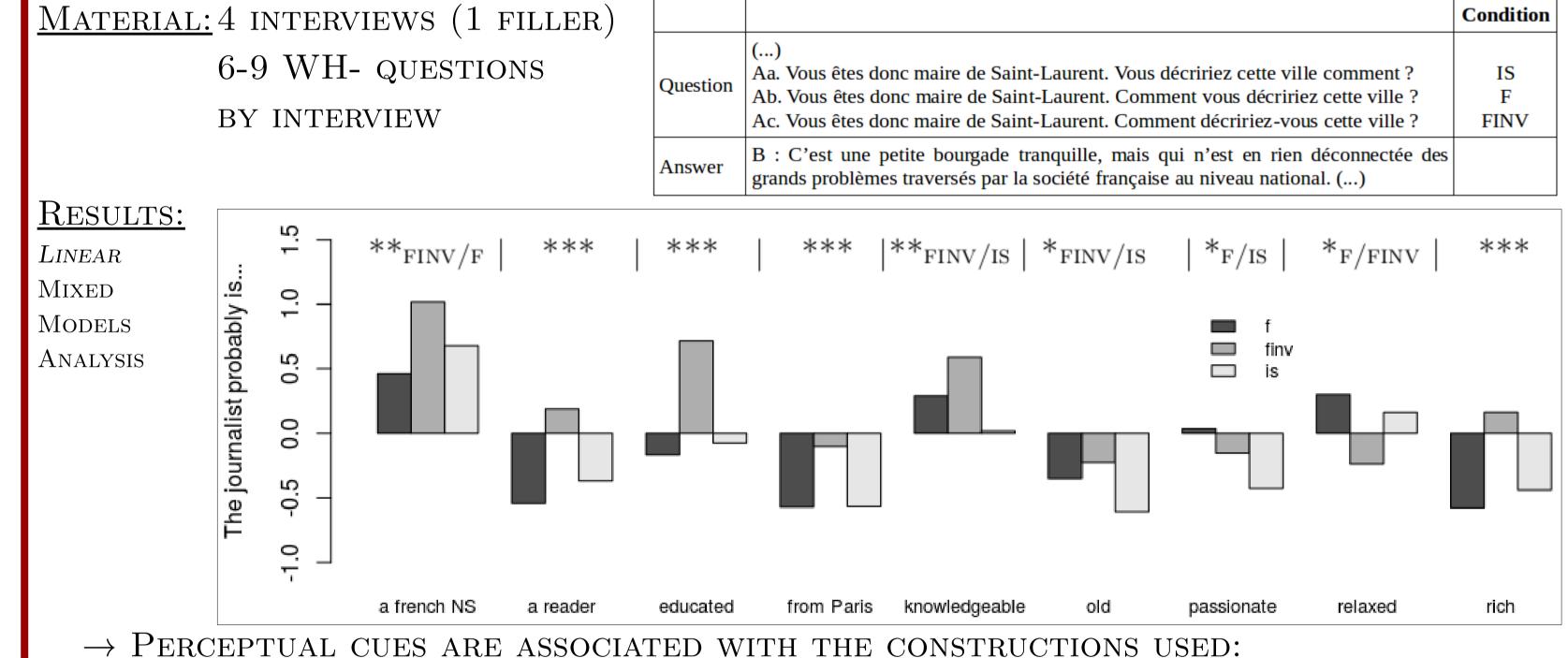
MATCHED-GUISE TASK

(Lambert & al. 1960)

GENERAL GOAL

Explore the social cues associated with interrogative variants

Participants & Procedure: 58 participants, 47/11 female/male, median 34 y.o. READ INTERVIEWS WHERE ALL THE JOURNALIST'S QUESTIONS WERE BUILT WITH ONLY ONE OF THE THREE VARIANTS, THEN ANSWER 9 QUESTIONS ABOUT THE JOURNALIST



- → Perceptual cues are associated with the constructions used:
- $FINV \rightarrow FRENCH NS +$, WEALTHY +, EDUCATED +, READER +, PARISIAN +, RELAXED -FINV = 'IDEALIZED' FRENCH / ELITE FRENCH
- + Internal factors still play a role: Age factor confirmed again
- & group of origin (e.g. for native parisians (n=19), FINV \rightarrow wealthy, and more so THAN FOR NON-PARISIANS (T=3.15, P<0.004)

CONCLUSIONS

- \neg speakers' perception of constructions \rightarrow "Of course FINV is better French!" NOT ALWAYS CORRESPOND TO THEIR USE \rightarrow "FINV is weird in spoken French, though"
- \vdash The 'Generation gap' is a real thing \rightarrow **Age gap around** \sim **30-40 y.o.**
- SOCIAL MEANING GAMES MAY BE AT STAKE HERE:
- → SPEAKERS PERCEIVE VARIATION BASED ON THE STANDARDS OF THEIR SOCIAL GROUP
- \rightarrow The way speakers form interrogatives in French affects how they are perceived

PERSPECTIVES

- ¬ AJT2 with audio stimuli: Analysis underway, big influence of modality
- ¬ MGT with audio stimuli: norming of items done; running underway
- ¬ ACQUISITION OF THOSE SOCIAL CUES ASSOCIATED WITH FRENCH WH- VARIANTS?

RESULTS:

Linear

Mixed

Analysis

GENERAL GOAL

 \rightarrow ITEMS: 3 CONDITIONS

5 ITEMS BY CONDITION

15 UNRELATED FILLERS

BEYSSADE, CLAIRE (2007), LA STRUCTURE DE L'INFORMATION DANS LES QUESTIONS : QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR LA DIVERSITÉ DES FORMES INTERROGATIVES EN FRANÇAIS, LINX, PP. 173-193 BOECKX, Cedric (1999), Decomposing French Questions, in J. Alexander, N-R Han & M. Minnick Fox (eds), Proceedings of the 23 rd Annual Penn Linguistics Colloquium, Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics, pp. 69-80. BURNETT, Heather (2017), Sociolinguistic Interaction and Identity Construction: The View from Game-Theoretic Pragmatics, Journal of Sociolinguistics, 22:1, pp. 238-271.

Fronting with SV inversion (FINV)

Fronted without inversion (F)

ECKERT, Penelope (2008), Variation and the indexical field, Journal of Sociolinguistics, 12, pp. 453-476. HAMLAOUI, FATIMA (2010), A PROSODIC STUDY OF WH-QUESTIONS IN FRENCH NATURAL DISCOURSE, IN CLACKSON, K., ABSI, Z., OGAWA, M., ONO, M., PATTERSON, C., VILLAFAÑA, V. (EDS.), PROCEEDINGS OF THE LANGUE 2009, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX, PP. 27-38. JAKUBOWICZ, CÉLIA (2011), MEASURING DERIVATIONAL COMPLEXITY: NEW EVIDENCE FROM TYPICALLY DEVELOPING AND SLI LEARNERS OF L1 FRENCH, IN LINGUA, 121, PP. 339-351. LAMBERT. Wallace E., Richard C. Hodgson, Robert C. Gardner & Samuel Fillenbaum (1960), Evaluational Reactions to Spoken Languages, Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, 20.1, pp. 44-51. QUILLARD, Virginie (2001), La diversité des formes interrogatives : comment l'interpréter ?, Langage et société, vol. 95, no. 1, pp. 57-72.

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COVENEY, AIDAN (2011), L'INTERROGATION DIRECTE, TRAVAUX DE LINGUISTIQUE 2011/2, N°63, PP. 112-145.