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Sommario/riassunto

This book details the development of eleven modal auxiliaries in late 18th- and 19th-century Canadian English in a framework of new-dialect formation. The study assesses features of the modal auxiliaries, tracing influences to British and American input varieties, parallel developments, or Canadian innovations. The findings are based on the Corpus of Early Ontario English, pre-Confederation Section, the first electronic corpus of early Canadian English. The data, which are drawn from newspapers, diaries and letters, include original transcriptions from manuscript sources and texts from semi-literate writers. While the overall results are generally coherent with new-dialect formation theory, the Ontarian context suggests a number of adaptations to the current model. In addition to its general Late Modern English focus, *New-Dialect Formation in Canada* traces changes in epistemic modal functions up to the present day, offering answers to the loss of root uses in the central modals. By comparing Canadian with British and American data, important theoretical insights on the origins of the variety are gained. The study offers a sociohistorical perspective on a still understudied variety of North American English by combining language-internal features with settlement history in this first monograph-length, diachronic treatment of Canadian English in real time.

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Sommario/riassunto	Noen steder har befolkningsvekst og arbeidsplassvekst, mens andre steder opplever fallende folketall og antall arbeidsplasser. Hva har vært drivkreftene for den utviklingen vi har sett i kommuner og regioner i Norge siden 2000? En stor del av de regionale vekstmønstrene i Norge kan forklares av strukturelle forhold. Forskjeller i stedenes sentralitet, næringsstruktur og demografi kan forklare mye av de store ulikhetene i vekst som vi har sett de siste tjue årene. I denne boka viser vi hvordan vi har utviklet en regional vekstmodell, attraktivitetsmodellen, som kan forklare steders utvikling og predikere framtidig befolkningsutvikling. Befolkningsframskrivingene fra denne modellen avviker sterkt fra Statistisk sentralbyrås (SSB) befolkningsframskrivinger for mange kommuner, spesielt i distriktene. Hvis vi har rett, vil befolkningsutviklingen i distriktene bli vesentlig svakere enn det som SSB framskriver og som er lagt til grunn i distriktpolitikken i Norge. Noen kommuner har oppnådd høyere vekst enn forventet av modellen, enten ved at de har hatt høyere innflytting eller sterkere arbeidsplassvekst i næringslivet. Slike kommuner har vært attraktive for bosetting eller næringsliv og har oppnådd sterkere vekst enn de strukturelle betingelsene tilsier. De aller fleste kommunene ønsker å stimulere sin egen befolkningsutvikling for å unngå sterk aldring og

synkende barnetall i barnehager og skoler. I boka trekker vi fram mange eksempler på slike kommuner som har greid å vokse mer enn normalt.
