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Altri autori (Persone)	KawaguchiYuji <1958-> MinegishiMakoto ViereckWolfgang
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Variation and Change in the Montferrand Account-books (1259-1367)
1. Introduction; 2. The Montferrand corpus; 3. Plotting linguistic variation and change in the Montferrand corpus; 3.1. The « Loceme » tool designed by C. Mansfield (<http://eserve.org.uk/loceme/>); 3.2. Idiolectal (sporadic) features; 4. Lexical change; 5. Syntactic change; 6. Morphological change; 6.1. Preterite: endings of the 4th person; 6.2. Strong perfects: 3rd and 6th person endings; 7. Phonetic change; 7.1. Local (Auvergnat) features; 8. Conclusion; References

Cognitive Aspects of Language Evolution and Language Change: The Example of French Historical Texts
1. A text linguistic approach; 2. The particular evolution of Old French Texts: Telling the truth requires prose; 3. The first historical texts in Old French deal with the Fourth Crusade; 4. The structure of romances in verse; 5. A comparison between Chretien (Perceval) and the two historians; 6. Clause linking; 7. First thesis appears plausible; 8. What about the second thesis?; References;

The Importance of Diasystematic Parameters in Studying the History of French; 1. Introduction
2. The model of change
3. Research questions and methodology; 4. The creation of the composed past; 4.1. Phase 1-phase 2 transition, first reanalysis; 4.2. Phase 2-phase 3 transition, second reanalysis; 4.3. Phase 3-phase 4 transition, third reanalysis; 4.4. Summing up section 4; 5. Discussion of the conflicting evidence from old French texts; 5.1. Tense switching; 5.2. Conflicting analyses of tense switching; 5.3. Summing up section 5; 6. The relevance of the diasystematic parameters; 6.1. Diasystems; 6.2. Test of the actualisation theory and of the diasystematic parameters; 7. Conclusion
References

Sommario/riassunto

Nowadays, linguists do not question the existence of synchronic variation, and the dichotomy between synchrony and diachrony. They recognize that synchrony can be motivated regionally (diatopic variation), sociolinguistically (diastratic variation), or stylistically (diaphasic variation). But, further, they can also recognize the hybrid nature of synchrony, which is referred to as "dynamic synchrony." This conception of synchrony assumes that similar patterns of usage can coexist in a community during a certain period and that their mutual relations are not static but conflicting enough to
