

(in interrogative contexts but also in hypothetical, comparative, etc.), as in (3):

- (3) a. Avez point d'amis?
 'Do you have a single friend?'
 [Ménard's translation: 'Auriez-vous un ami? / Avez-vous le moindre ami?']
 (Romances et Pastourelles, 2. 10. 19; Ménard 1976: 260)

- b. ... devant ne ains, | Fors cest jor, ne l'avoit velle, | Ne n'atocha a sa char nue | Dont ele fust pas empirie
 'Never before that day he had seen her or touched her naked skin and dishonoured her in any way.'
 [Burdant's translation: 'Jamais avant ce jour il ne l'avait vue ni n'avait touché à sa peau nue en la deshonorant en quoi que ce soit;']
 (Le Chevalier de la charrette, 4970-3; Burdant 2000: 721)

In this context, *pas* behaves similarly to *rien* and *aucun*, which could also be used as polarity items in Old and Middle French, as in (4) and (5):

- (4) a. Et dit qu'il me fera ennuï | Si je de rien paroil a lui
 'And he says that he will make me regret that I speak to him about anything'; [Burdant's translation: 'Et il dit qu'il me fera amèremment regretter que je lui parle de quoi que ce soit']
 (Erec, 2965-6; Burdant 2000: 714)

- b. Le roi... doutant aucun inconvenient, l'en fist retraire
 'The king... afraid of any problem, made him go out.'
 (Jehan de Saintré, 88; Marchello-Nizia 1997: 186)

Whereas it has been shown that use of *aucun* and *rien* as polarity items tends to disappear during the eighteenth century and is nowadays restricted to some dialects, for instance Quebec French (QF), or to some syntactic contexts (Déprez and Martinet 2004; Martinet and Déprez forthcoming), no systematic research, to our knowledge, has been made on the use of *pas* as a polarity item. However, it seems clear that in the sixteenth century, its use is contextually restricted to the interrogative context, as in (5)—cf. Gougenheim (1984: 242). During the seventeenth century, following Müller (1991: 224), this indefinite use of *pas* disappeared.¹

¹ Following Müller (1991), this use would have been maintained in QF in some contexts: (1) C'est le plus beau ble qu'il y a pas sur le marché. DEM is the most beautiful wheat that 3PS there has NEG on the market. 'This is the most beautiful wheat that one can find on the market.'

ery and Sentential Domains

ed three different strategies for the expres-
diachronic perspective. The basic claim was
ent types of negative markers is related to

marker becomes a clitic: *non* > *ne*,
by another element: *ne*...*pas*;
eted as the negative marker: *pas*.

(1) on negation and clausal structure has
strategies could also be found at the syn-
emporary Romance languages, but also in
languages, namely dialects spoken in Italy. She
other varieties of Piedmontese use only a
(1) have a weakly stressed negative marker.
notte has both a pre- and a postverbal
mer, it is expected that these identified
diachronic level in French, where a variety
ent stages depending often, in the case of
er grammatical phenomena.

respositional readings

on-standard spoken French are still quite
which *pas* comes to be interpreted as the
; as in (2a), compared to (2b):

to the use of *ne* or *pas*.
n in diachrony have often disregarded
Ashby 1981; Martinet and Mougeon
shown that its rise is a much more recent
enveniste and Jeanjean 1986; Hausmann
n was already widespread in the seven-

indefinite reading, in polarity contexts
addition to its negative reading, *pas*

- (5) Et moy, suis-je dans un bain? Suis-je *pas* plus à mon aise que toy?
 'And me, am I in a bath? Am I so less than anything more at ease than you are?'
 [Muller's translation: 'Suis-je si peu que ce soit plus à mon aise que toi?']
 (Montaigne, *Essais*, iii. 6; Muller 1991)

The presuppositional use of *pas* in yes/no interrogatives contrasts with its use as an indefinite. In Old and Middle French and in Classical French, *pas* (or *point*) is commonly used with a presuppositional reading without *ne*, in direct interrogative as in (6), and also, more rarely, in indirect interrogatives, as in (7)—cf. Haase (1969), Fournier (1998):

(6) a. *Middle French*

Que te semble de ma nouvelle Espousee? Est elle *pas* belle
 what you seems of my new wife is she NEG nice
 Et honneste souffisanment?
 and honest enough
 'What do you think of my new wife? Isn't she nice and honest enough?'

(*Griseldis*, v. 2430–2; Marchello-Nizia 1997: 306)

b. *Seventeenth-century French*

Piarot t' es ban fou, sais tu *pas* qu' nan ne poigera
 Piarot you is very fool know SCL.2PS neg that they CL.NEG pay
 poen de Taye...
 NEG of taxes...

'Piarot you are a fool, don't you know that they won't pay taxes...'
 (*Agréables Conférences*, iv, l. 177; Deloffre 1999)

c. *Eighteenth-century French*

As-tu *pas* peur qu' pendant s' temps-là on n'
 are-SCL.2PS NEG scare that during this time IPP NEG
 mange ton manger que vla
 eat your food that here
 'Aren't you afraid that during this time we won't come and eat your food here'

(*La Pipe cassée*, iv, 153–4; Wüest 1985: 252–3)

(7) *Middle French*

...luy demanda s'il estoit *point* amoureux d'une telle damoiselle...
 'and (he) asked him if he wasn't in love with a given young lady'
 (*Cent Nouvelles*, 227. 21; Martin and Wilmet 1980: 33)

In these contexts, absence of *ne* seems to be the default. As far as it can be seen, the choice is not determined by any factors. For instance, we found absence of *ne* in seventeenth-century authors such as Sévigné.

(8) *Medieval French*

N'es tu *pas* aprestée? Qu'est ce?
 'Are you ready to go? What is it?'
 (Anonymous, *Miracle de Saint Jehan*)

In Old French, *ne* alone could also be used in the reading of (9), and this last interpretation is for discursive elements such as *donc* or *et*.

- (9) N'est la raïne Ysolt ta amie? | -Oil, p
 'Isn't the queen Ysolt your friend? Y
 ni mie
 I don't hide it'
 (*Folie TristOx*, 386–7; Buridant 2000)

Most studies on *ne* deletion (and statistics) have pointed out the need to distinguish the structures of sentential negation (cf. (2)) from those where *pas* has a presuppositional reading (cf. (3), (5)–(8)). In the next section we will deal with yes/no interrogatives.

12.3.3 *Statistical results and yes/no interrogatives*

Martineau and Mougeon (2003) have based their study on a corpus of non-standard French. Their results show that the deletion of *ne*, in sentential negation, is a relatively recent phenomenon: deletion is very low in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and markedly during the nineteenth century, as shown in the column *Sentential negation*. In Table 12.1 we can see that structures in which *pas* has a negative intensional reading (sentential negation IP structures) have distributed differently: it does not trigger a negative reading (as in yes/no interrogatives) in structures with discursive effects).

In the *Agréables Conférences*, a fictitious text, we found the oral form of French in the seventeenth century: the interrogative out of two (45.4 per cent (10) below, with the presuppositional reading) in the question form in (10) below, with the presuppositional reading. Wüest (1985: 252–3) notes three

In these contexts, absence of *ne* seems to alternate with presence of *ne*, as in (8). As far as it can be seen, the choice is not triggered by formal or informal factors. For instance, we found absence of *ne* in these contexts in well-known seventeenth-century authors such as Sévigné, Vaugelas, Pascal, and Bossuet.

- (8) Medieval French
 'N'es tu pas aprestée? Qu'est ce? Temps est que nous allions a messe.
 'Are you ready to go? What is it? It's time to go to church'
 (Anonymous, *Miracle de Saint Jehan Crisothonnes*, 271)

In Old French, *ne* alone could also participate to the presuppositional reading of (9), and this last interpretation was sometimes reinforced by discursive elements such as *donc* or *et*.

- (9) 'N'est la raine Ysolt ta amie? -Oïl, par foi, je nel
 'Isn't the queen Ysolt your friend? Yes, truly, she is and
 ni mie
 I don't hide it'
 (FolieTristOx, 386-7; Buridant 2000: 691)

Most studies on *ne* deletion (and statistical results also) have not pointed out the need to distinguish the structures in which *pas* contributes to sentential negation (cf. (2)) from those where *pas* does not trigger a negative force reading (cf. (3), (5)-(8)). In the next section, we examine statistical results with yes/no interrogatives.

12.3.3 Statistical results and yes/no interrogatives

Martineau and Mougeon (2003) have based their study of sentential negation on a corpus of non-standard French. Their results show clearly that deletion of *ne*, in sentential negation, is a relatively recent phenomenon; the rate of deletion is very low in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but increases markedly during the nineteenth century, as shown in Table 12.1, under the column *Sentential negation*. In Table 12.1, our own results show that the structures in which *pas* has a negative interpretation (as in imperatives or sentential negation IF structures) have distinct results from those where *pas* does not trigger a negative reading (as in yes/no interrogatives and expressive structures with discursive effects).

In the *Agreables Conférences*, a fictitious text considered to be representative of the oral form of French in the seventeenth century, almost one yes/no interrogative out of two (45.4 per cent (10/22)) is found without *ne*, as in the question form in (10) below, with the presence of the positive reinforcer *ban*. West (1985: 252-3) notes three examples from *La Pipe cassée*

Suis-je pas plus à mon aise que toy?
 I so less than anything more at ease than
 si peu que ce soit plus à mon aise que

ter 1991)
 n yes/no interrogatives contrasts with its
 lle French and in Classical French, *pas* (or
 ppositional reading without *ne*, in direct
 re rarely, in indirect interrogatives, as in
 (8):

nouvelle Epousee? Est elle pas belle
 new wife is she NEG nice
 nt?
 new wife? Isn't she nice and honest

ello-Nizia 1997: 306)

tu pas qu' nan ne poigera
 w scl.2ps neg that they CL.NEG pay

you know that they won't pay taxes...'
 177; Deloffre 1999)

pendant s' temps-la on n'
 pendant during this time 1FP NEG
 via
 here
 g this time we won't come and eat your

est 1985: 252-3)

amoureux d'une telle damoiselle...
 t in love with a given young lady
 and Wilmet 1980: 33)

TABLE 12.1 Rates of *ne* deletion according to the type of structure.

Periods	Yes–no interrogatives	Negative imperatives	Sentential negation
Old and Middle French	15% (16/108)	0% (0/145)	0.1% (2/1691)
16th century	26% (32/124)	0% (0/29)	0.3% (4/1238)
17th century	26% (14/54)	0% (0/12)	0.4% (4/1171)
18th century	25% (8/32)	0% (0/21)	2% (18/848)
19th century	40% (18/45)	19% (7/37)	45% (326/723)
20th century	27% (4/15)	58% (22/38)	32% (559/1753)

Note: Rates under 'Sentential negation' for the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries are extracted from Martineau and Mougeon (2003).

(eighteenth century) which appear without *ne*. All three are found exclusively in interrogative clauses; two of them present *ban* or *ti* (11):

- (10) Te souvan tu pas ban de ce Carnaval...?
REFL.2PS remember SCL.2PS neg well of that Carnaval
'Don't you remember well that Carnaval...'
(*Agréables Conférences*, i, l. 40; Deloffre 1999)
- (11) a. hé sçay tu pas ban que c'est le Cardena?
hey say SCL.2PS NEG well that it is the cardinal
'Hey don't you know that it is the cardinal?'
(Wüest 1985: 252–3)
- b. vous souvanti pas ban quan nout barbié mouti?
2PP remember.TI NEG well when our barber died
'Don't you remember when our barber died?'
(Wüest 1985: 252–3)

Our results in Table 12.1 show convincingly that deletion of *ne* was far more extended with these latter structures before the nineteenth century. This situation therefore raises questions: if absence or presence of *ne* in yes/no interrogatives is not constrained by phonetic weakening of *ne* as in sentential negation (triggered by affixation of the subject clitic; cf. Harris 1978 and Ashby 1981, among others), what are the constraints on the choice between these two strategies?

12.4 Negation Connected to Tense, M

Linguistic research on negation has shown other grammatical phenomena in revealing to tense, mood, and a variety of discourse to the left periphery of the clause. Moreover, whether they display head or non-head upon surrounding semantic units for the yes/no interrogatives within previous stages alone or *pas* alone have been used with negation. As in Portner and Zanuttini (markers used to express the force of negative exclamative/expressive structures are always and their contribution to the meaning of semantic features of the context. These fe additional projections in the left periphery. An that informative questions and presup checked in a special position in the structure Quebec French—see (13) and (14) below— can sometimes shed light on diachronic pr and Poletto (2005). Our working hypoth existed within previous stages of the French

Let us suppose for ease of exposition that (Q) or *wh*-operator which must have sc position, and the domain of this operator negation marker *ne* or *pas* alone scopes operator, it lacks Negative Force. Note th the negation markers does not change the fl status of the negation markers. A theoretical is given through the general architecture of sketched in (12a). Studies on negation with a representation in terms of movement to initiated by Pollock (1989) and developed by (2004), and many others. It is assumed periphery has a fixed component involving opens up the complementizer system and system downward as in (12a). The operator of a Question operator identified from a

12.4 Negation Connected to Tense, Mood, and Discursive Effects

Linguistic research on negation has shown that negation often interacts with other grammatical phenomena in revealing ways. It can indeed be connected to tense, mood, and a variety of discursive or affectiveness effects related to the left periphery of the clause. Morphemes which express negation, whether they display head or non-head behaviour, are always dependent upon surrounding semantic units for their meaning. As observed above, in yes/no interrogatives within previous stages of the French language, both *ne* alone or *pas* alone have been used without the ordinary interpretation of negation. As in Portner and Zanuttini (2000), we hold the view that the markers used to express the force of negation in yes/no interrogatives and in exclamative/expressive structures are always negative. They are real negatives, and their contribution to the meaning of the sentence is hidden by certain semantic features of the context. These forms need overt checking of additional projections in the left periphery. An empirical claim for the hypothesis that informative questions and presuppositional interrogatives must be checked in a special position in the structure can be found in contemporary Quebec French—see (13) and (14) below—illustrating how dialect variation can sometimes shed light on diachronic processes, as also claimed in Benincà and Poletto (2005). Our working hypothesis is that similar strategies also existed within previous stages of the French language.

Let us suppose for ease of exposition that the context in (6a) has a Question (Q) or *wh*-operator which must have scope from a lower left peripheral position, and the domain of this operator is always to its right. When the negation marker *ne* or *pas* alone scopes in the domain of this particular operator, it lacks Negative Force. Note that the expletive interpretation of the negation markers does not change the fluctuation between the head or XP status of the negation markers. A theoretical representation of these structures is given through the general architecture of the left periphery (cf. Rizzi 1997), sketched in (12a). Studies on negation within the IP or CP domain give rise to a representation in terms of movement to different layers of the clause, as initiated by Pollock (1989) and developed by Rizzi (1997), Poletto and Pollock (2004), and many others. It is assumed that the architecture of the left periphery has a fixed component involving heads specifying Force which opens up the complementizer system and Finiteness which closes off the system downward as in (12a). The operator Neg which appears in the scope of a Question operator identified from a left peripheral position through

...ing to the type of structure.

	Negative imperatives	Sentential negation
108)	0% (0/145)	0.1% (2/1691)
124)	0% (0/29)	0.3% (4/1238)
54)	0% (0/12)	0.4% (4/1171)
32)	0% (0/21)	2% (18/848)
45)	19% (7/37)	45% (326/723)
5)	58% (22/38)	32% (559/1753)

... 18th, and 19th centuries are extracted from Martinian and

without *ne*. All three are found exclusively in present *ban* or *ti* (11):

pas ban de ce Carnaval... ?
neg well of that Carnaval
 at Carnaval... ?
 que c'est le Cardena?
 that it is the cardinal
 t is the cardinal?
n quan nout barbie mout?
 ll when our barber died
 n our barber died?

winningly that deletion of *ne* was far more
 res before the nineteenth century. This
 : if absence or presence of *ne* in yes/no
 phonic weakening of *ne* as in sentential
 the subject clitic; cf. Harris 1978 and Ashby
 constraints on the choice between these two

movement in CP of some lexical element(s) or a Remnant IP is then schematically represented as in (12b):

- (12) a. Force Top Foc *wh* Fin
 b. [_{CP}... [*wh*/Q [_{IP}... Neg...]]

The co-occurrence of two different patterns or the concomitant variation in the use of either *pas* alone or *ne...pas* in yes/no interrogatives with discursive effects is therefore attributed to the existence of microvariation systems within yes/no interrogatives. The source behind this syntactic microvariation in French grammars from these periods remains unclear but the regularity observed suggests that it is connected to the semantic features involved and to a type of clause bearing discursive effects, such as presuppositional question forms and expressive structures which presuppose their content. Two constraints on these structures show the role of syntactic and semantic features, namely subject clitic inversion (SCL-I) and the presence of an explicit positive marker.

As can be observed, in Old and Middle French and in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, most yes–no interrogatives appear with SCL-I and they allow *pas* alone. In contemporary French, the modern equivalent of (6a) above (with SCL-I) is unacceptable with *pas* alone:

- (13) Contemporary French
 a. *N'* est-elle *pas* belle?
 NEG is-she NEG lovely
 'Isn't she lovely?'
 b. *Est-elle *pas* belle?
 is-she NEG lovely

Whereas the same yes/no interrogative without clitic inversion is acceptable without *ne*: *Elle est pas belle?* or with *ne*: *Elle n'est pas belle?* Similar facts with SCL-I interrogative forms in contemporary Veneto dialects have also been found. Benincà and Poletto (2005) have observed that in one dialect (Paduan), the preverbal negation marker is optional, whereas in the S. Anna dialect the presence of the preverbal marker is rather ruled out.

Why has contemporary French developed this constraint on SCL-I and the presence of *ne*? We do not consider that the obligatory presence of *ne* is linked to the more formal style of the SCL-I in contemporary French. We rather assume that some parameter changes, connected to verb movement and rise of SV word order in interrogatives, must be implied. Similar facts have been observed in imperatives by Hirschbühler and Labelle (2001)

who show that, with the pronouns *en* and *en* imperatives if these pronouns are preverbal ('Do not eat it').

On the contrary, some forms, which are formal register, are impossible with the he structures with an emphatic affirmative op (ing) in contemporary expressive structures

- (14) Fak là, il (* ne) part-tu pas à c
 suddenly he NEG starts-TU PAS y
 'Suddenly, he starts yelling'

Moreover, it can be observed in (15b) that informative questions with the enclitic intemporary QF (cf. Vinet 2000, 2001). The marker other discursive contexts in the grammar of positive or an affirmative marker in Vinet (2 form becomes acceptable only when an in turns it into a presuppositional interrogativ negation marker *pas* is obligatorily absent in This last sentence is interpreted as gibberish

- (15) a. Ta mère est-tu là?
 your mother is-TU there
 'Is your mother in?'
 b. *Ta mère est-tu pas là?
 your mother is-TU PAS there
 'Is your mother in?'
 c. Ta mère serait-tu pas là
 your mother should be-TU PAS there
 (par hasard)?
 by chance
 'Isn't your mother in by any chance'

In a certain way, the positive marker *-tu* which is similar to the positive reinforcers 11), or *-ti* in (16), in the seventeenth and eig

- (16) a. Seventeenth-century French
 He la vela *ti pas*, la vela
 Ho 3PFS there TI NEG 3PFS there

who show that, with the pronouns *en* and *ne* is obligatory in negative imperatives if these pronouns are preverbal: *N'en mange pas* / **En mange pas*. ('Do not eat it').

On the contrary, some forms, which are never used in a more formal register, are impossible with the head *ne*, as in colloquial expressive structures with an emphatic affirmative operator *-tu* (Vinet 2000, forthcoming) in contemporary expressive structures from QF:

- (14) *Fak la, il (*ne) part-tu pas à crier*
 suddenly he NEG starts-TU PAS yelling
 'Suddenly, he starts yelling'

Moreover, it can be observed in (15b) that *pas* is completely ruled out in informative questions with the enclitic interrogative marker *-tu* in contemporary QF (cf. Vinet 2000, 2001). The marker *-tu*, which can appear in various other discursive contexts in the grammar of QF, has been identified as a super positive or an affirmative marker in Vinet (2000, forthcoming). The question form becomes acceptable only when an irrealis mood (like a conditional) turns it into a presuppositional interrogative form, as illustrated in (15c). The negation marker *pas* is obligatorily absent in informative questions—cf. (15b). This last sentence is interpreted as gibberish in QF:

- (15) a. *Ta mère est-tu là?* (QF: Inf. question)
 your mother is-TU there
 'Is your mother in?'
 b. **Ta mère est-tu pas là?* (QF: Inf. question)
 your mother is-TU PAS there
 'Is your mother in?'
 c. *Ta mère serait-tu pas là*
 your mother should-be-TU PAS there
 (par hasard?)
 by chance
 'Isn't your mother in by any chance?' (QF: Presup. question)

In a certain way, the positive marker *-tu* in contemporary QF plays a role which is similar to the positive reinforcers *ban* (well), as exemplified in (10), (11), or *-ti* in (16), in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries:

- (16) a. *Seventeenth-century French*
He la vela ti pas, la vela ti pas
 Ho 3PFS there TI NEG 3PFS there TI NEG

element(s) or a Remnant IP is then sche-

ant patterns or the concomitant variation *ne...pas* in yes/no interrogatives with

puted to the existence of microvariation s. The source behind this syntactic micro- in these periods remains unclear but the

it is connected to the semantic features ing discursive effects, such as presupposi- e structures which presuppose their con- structures show the role of syntactic and

clitic inversion (SCL-I) and the presence d Middle French and in the sixteenth, ries, most yes-no interrogatives appear e. In contemporary French, the modern

(-I) is unacceptable with *pas* alone: l marker is rather ruled out.

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with *ne*: *Elle n'est pas belle!* Similar facts tive without clitic inversion is acceptable

developed this constraint on SCL-I and the er that the obligatory presence of *ne* is the SCL-I in contemporary French. We r changes, connected to verb movement

rogatives, must be implied. Similar facts es by Hirschbühler and Labelle (2001)

'Ho! There it is, there it is!'

(*Journal de Jean Héroard*: 1604; Foisil 1989)

b. *Eighteenth-century French*

C'est-il pas-là comme le Pape

'isn't it somewhat like the Pope?'

(*Les Sarcellades*, from Lodge's computerized corpus)

As is well known (cf. Pollock 1989; Laka 1990), affirmative particles cannot co-occur with negative markers unless these markers lack a negative interpretation. This is exactly the situation observed in (10), (11), and (16) where *pas* lacks its negative value (or in QF: *vla tu pas qu'elle se met à pleurer*). Just as for SCL-I and yes/no interrogatives, is there a free alternation between *ne* and *ne...pas* in these structures in older stages of French? Our data for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries show prevalence of absence of *ne*, but presence of *ne* is not forbidden, as shown in (17):

(17) *Ne vlati pas la taye a cu*

'Isn't there the...'

(*Agréables Conférences*, from Lodge's computerized corpus)

More research should be done on the exact role of *ban* and *-ti* in older stages of French as well as their relation to the negative marker *ne*.

12.5 Conclusion

An understanding of the role played by phonological, syntactic, and semantic factors in the way French negative markers could combine can shed light on their evolution. Our findings suggest that different realizations of negation within the IP/CP domain, as well as within various registers of speech, could have developed in partly independent ways in diachronic grammars.

We have observed, for instance, that before the nineteenth century, many occurrences of preverbal negation were not present in yes/no interrogatives and this difference was not connected to a distinction between formal and non-formal registers. Recall that sequences as in (6a) are not possible in contemporary varieties of colloquial French. Remaining questions obviously concern (1) the exact motivation behind the concurrent use of both *pas* alone and *ne...pas* over a long period with these structures, and (2) the evolution of negation in the left periphery. To our knowledge, no attempt has been made to answer why these two different strategies were used concomitantly.

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is!
#: 1604; Foissil 1989)

Vinet

Lodge's computerized corpus)
Laka 1990), affirmative particles cannot co-
ss these markers lack a negative interpret-
n observed in (10), (11), and (16) where *pas*
via tu pas qu'elle se met à pleurer). Just as for
is there a free alternation between *ne* and
older stages of French? Our data for the
ries show prevalence of absence of *ne*, but
s shown in (17):

Lodge's computerized corpus)

on the exact role of *ban* and *-ti* in older
lation to the negative marker *ne*.

ed by phonological, syntactic, and semantic
markers could combine can shed light on
gest that different realizations of negation
as within various registers of speech, could
ent ways in diachronic grammars.
that before the nineteenth century, many
were not present in yes/no interrogatives
ected to a distinction between formal and
sequences as in (6a) are not possible in
al French. Remaining questions obviously
behind the concurrent use of both *pas* alone
with these structures, and (2) the evolution
To our knowledge, no attempt has been
ferent strategies were used concomitantly.