tus as novel or novella or autobiography. The themes of silence and solitude appear again, as does the new theme of love. Grimaldi Morosoff shows how Aleramo becomes increasingly preoccupied with describing the potential of love because life-power manifests itself through love. It is especially in this novel that Aleramo is able to transcend the past events of her life, rendering them artistically, and reinterpreting her experiences in their universality. From *Il passaggio* emerges the "new-woman-poet" (p.61) whose intention is to change the myth of woman that man has created. Yet this myth is curiously re appropriated in *Amo, dunque sono*, a series of never read letters written to her lover while he, at a faraway retreat, prepares his body and soul for more spiritual endeavours, denying her any contact or communication and demanding fidelity to their unconsummated relationship. Grimaldi Morosoff sees in this also a transfiguration: "Sibilla, who is not a saint, but a poet, strives to change what causes her the greatest suffering.... She recognizes herself incomplete... Woman was not created for man; they were created for each other." (p.78-79). But while man considers himself from Cartesian rationalism (I think, therefore I am), woman must be completed by love (*amo, dunque sono*). Grimaldi Morosoff calls this attitude subversive and iconoclastic, explicating how it has added to the myth of the angelic woman and demonic woman and pointing out how, through language that may be both highly lyrical and metaphorical or more plain and concrete, Aleramo seeks to dismantle that myth. But the example of Sibilla's head does not convince, although the point itself is of fundamental importance in Aleramo's works.

Finally, there is a perspicacious and well researched examination of Aleramo's only third-person narrative, *Il frustino*. The study of Aleramo in her transfiguration to woman-lover-artist is thought provoking particularly in its presentation of the metaphor of paper roses; of greater critical value is the evidence of how this novel presents Aleramo in her stance as a new Prometheus. Transfigurations by Grimaldi Morosoff curiously does not acknowledge the important contributions of Lucienne Kroha (1992) to Aleramo studies. Nevertheless, like the latter, this too is a most welcome addition not only for Aleramo scholars but to all those who are re-evaluating the works of women writers of early 20th century Italy.

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***Linguistica testuale comparativa*. Ed. Gunver Skytte and Francesco Sabatini. Copenhagen: Museum Tusculanum Press, 1999. Pp. 388. (*Études Romanes*).**

The twenty articles in this volume were presented at the conference of the Società di Linguistica Italiana held in Copenhagen in February 1998. The volume is dedicat-

ed to the memory of Maria-Elisabeth Conte (1935-1998), and Skytte acknowledges her contributions to the organization of the Copenhagen conference and to field of textual linguistics (7-8). The theme of the conference, and consequently the resulting volume, reflects the research interests of several Italianists working in Denmark. Comparative textual linguistics has been the focus of two major research projects undertaken in the past few years in Copenhagen, involving scholars from the Copenhagen Business School and the University of Copenhagen ("Premessa").

Skytte states in the preface (10) that "l'obiettivo centrale del convegno di Copenhagen è stato di fare il bilancio delle varie iniziative in corso relative a questo campo di ricerca nonché discutere gli approcci teorici e le questioni metodologiche pertinenti, al fine di stabilire e consolidare i contatti tra studiosi attivi nel campo." The collection presents, indeed, a balanced grouping of topics—some papers focus on the presentation of results from a specific experiment, while others focus rather on theoretical and methodological issues—and includes contributions from several distinguished European scholars. As to be expected, Italian and Danish are the objects of analysis in several articles; there are, however, also papers dealing with other European languages. Sixteen of the twenty papers in the volume are in Italian, three are in French and one is in Spanish. Although I will try to point out shared properties of certain articles where possible, I will present the articles for the most part in the order in which they appear, so as to highlight a technical flaw of the volume: the articles appear in one large group, without any obvious organizational principle; it would have been useful to have the articles grouped along specific, perhaps thematic or theoretical, criteria.

The first article, Coirier's "Les types de textes: une approche de psychologie cognitive" (11-36), sets forth a "typological-functional" approach for handling text types. It is followed by Nolke's "Utilise donc altså! — Åltså brug donc! Études comparatives de connecteurs et le réseau contrastif français-danois" (37-56), which looks at French and Danish connectives with a view to addressing broader methodological and theoretical concerns. Manzanotti's contribution, "Alternative" (57-88), constitutes an investigation of the use of disjunctive phrases, particularly (*o*) *altrimenti*, in contemporary Italian, within a semantic framework. "Proformas alusivas en lengua oral," the title of the article by Guil (89-98), presents interesting observations on the comparative use of "allusive" (because of the vagueness of the referent) pro-forms such as *y tal*, *e così*, *eccetera* in contemporary Italian and Spanish.

The next three articles share the property of dealing principally with Italian. Bazzanella's article, "Corrispondenze funzionali di *well* in italiano" (99-110) presents an analysis of the Italian functional equivalents of English *well*; the text on which the study is based is Micchettoni's translation of Ivy Compton Burnett's *Brothers and Sisters* (*Fratelli e sorelle*, Garzanti, 1982). Bazzanella's article is followed by Ferrari's "L'extraposizione a destra in italiano" (111-140), which examines specific cases of right dislocation in Italian (*active topic ~ comment* structures, *comment ~ topic* structures), and offers preliminary observations towards a contrastive analysis of right dis-

location in Italian and French. Sabatini's "*Rigidità-esplicitzza vs elasticità-implicitzza*: possibili parametri massimi per una tipologia dei testi" (141-172) proposes a typology of texts at the basis of which is the principle that the "fundamental parameter" that informs the text at source is that of controlling its interpretation at destination (147-148). The corpus of texts on which Sabatini's typology is based includes legislative texts; legal discourse has elsewhere been the focus of Sabatini's attention.

Two articles in the volume examine the discourse of news media. Held's article, "Il titolo come strumento giornalistico" (173-189), presents the results of a comparative study of the use of head lines in Italian, French and Austrian current affairs magazines; as the author points out (175-176), while some branches of linguistics have dealt with head lines, textual linguistics and pragmatics have not given them a systematic treatment. Petralli's "Testi sulla globalizzazione" (191-212) examines the use of the term *globalization* in articles from ten newspapers in five languages: Italian, Spanish, French, German, English; the author considers the evolution of the discourse surrounding the concept of globalization in the early 1990s.

Dardano's contribution, entitled "Sequenze testuali nella narrativa italiana degli anni Novanta" (213-229), examines the narrative discourse of three contemporary Italian authors: A. Tabucchi, A. Baricco, D. Del Giudice. He provides a systematic analysis of two works by each author, capturing tendencies (increased use of connectives, simplified punctuation, the interfolding of diverse textual sequences) in contemporary Italian narrative discourse.

Metzeltin and Kratschmer's "Un discorso antiegonico: *La Philosophie de l'Histoire* di Voltaire" (231-248) takes a close look at the definitions of *discourse*, and presents the authors' own working definition and ideas concerning the purpose and method of discourse analysis. The list of criteria identified are then applied to Voltaire's text. A different type of discourse is considered in Polito's article, "Il discorso pubblicitario: appunti per uno studio contrastivo" (249-262). Polito discusses a preliminary study of print and television ads involving ads by Danish breweries for different audiences (Danish and Italian), and arrives at a working model for this type of discourse, drawing on principles from textual psycholinguistics.

The next two articles both deal with L2 Italian. Chini's article, "Processi di testualizzazione in italiano L1 e L2" (263-279), presents the results of a contrastive analysis of parallel texts produced by adult speakers of L1 and L2 Italian (native speakers of German); the theoretical framework is that of *textual typology* "intesa nel senso di tipologia delle lingue basata su fatti testuali" (263). Lo Duca's "Testi narrativi in apprendenti l'italiano come L2" (281-94) discusses the development of a corpus of L2 texts at Siena's Università per Straniera: 240 written texts produced by 240 students of various nationalities and at various levels of acquisition. The paper raises a number of questions to be addressed in future studies, and presents a justification for the methodology and purpose of the study, which interestingly and rather unusually, looks at L2 acquisition in a controlled environment, rather than "spontaneous" L2 acquisition.

Four of the last six articles deal partly or completely with one of the Copenhagen

projects mentioned above: Skytte's "Mr. Bean in danese e in italiano" (295-303), Jensen's "Clause-combining in danese ed in italiano" (305-322), Korzen's "Sintassi anaforica, deverbizzazione e relazioni retoriche" (323-341), and Jansen and Strudsholm's "Costrutti fasali e la loro funzione testuale" (373-388). Skytte's article describes the study conducted by scholars at the University of Copenhagen and the Copenhagen Business School, whose results have since been published (*Tekststrukturering på italiensk og dansk: Resultater af en komparativ undersøgelse. / Strutturazione testuale in italiano e in danese: Risultati di una indagine comparativa*, eds. G. Skytte, I. Korzen, P. Polito and E. Strudsholm, Museum Tusculanum, 1999). The author describes the experiment, the methodology and the development of an analytical model, founded on psycholinguistic principles, for comparative textual linguistics. The corpus of the study consists of a series of parallel written and oral texts, in Danish and Italian, produced from non-linguistic input — two Mr. Bean videos — appropriate both for cross-linguistic and intralinguistic investigations. Jensen's paper examines the Danish structure *Verb og* ("and") *Verb*, where both verbs have the same tense and no subject is expressed for V₂, and its Italian equivalents; some data from the Mr. Bean corpus are used. The article by Korzen and that by Jansen and Strudsholm both draw on data collected for the Mr. Bean study. Korzen focusses on the relationship between textual structure and anaphoric expressions in Danish and Italian. The point of departure for Jansen and Strudsholm's paper is Bertinetto's notion of *perifrasi fasale*; the authors broaden the concept so as to incorporate functional aspects, and indentify it as *costrutto fasale*.

Rossari's article "La portée sémantique des connecteurs pragmatiques de contraste" (343-59) deals exclusively with French; she discusses the connectives *au contraire* and *par contre* from the perspective of the notion of *portée sémantique* (346-47), from which stem the syntactic and semantic constraints associated with the use of each connective. Bersani Berselli's paper, "Referenti testuali, specificità e disambiguazione" (361-372), chronologically the second-last, challenges Karttunen's notion of "temporary referent" in connection with Italian anaphors.

As is evident even from this cursory presentation of the articles contained in *Linguistica testuale comparativa*, the topics are varied indeed, and cover a number of areas within discourse analysis or textual linguistics: text typology, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, syntax, semantics, language acquisition. As mentioned above, it would have been preferable if the articles had been organized and presented on the basis of predetermined criteria. This minor organizational criticism does not, however, detract from the quality and content of the collection of papers; the volume offers students and scholars of linguistics valuable insight into some of the current discourse on comparative textual linguistics in Europe.

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