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Additions After the Full Stop and Hierarchical Sentence Organization: A New Trend in Contemporary Writing

Bernard Combettes

UNIVERSITÉ DE LORRAINE, FRANCE

Annie Kuyumcuyan

UNIVERSITÉ DE STRASBOURG, FRANCE

Additions after a full stop have been the subject of a number of studies these last years, but the particular case of several successive additions was seldom observed for itself. This kind of construction, which tends to develop, cannot fail to raise a number of interesting problems, both at the syntactical level and at the discursive level. The question of the range of each addition arises when they are built in a parallel way, that is each addition is articulated directly on the initial structure of the sentence. When additions are arranged in a serial way, it seems rather different.

Our presentation addresses two aspects of this operation: we examine at first indications by which the writer can indicate these differences of range between successive additions. We then take up what appears to us, in the syntactic plan, as a search on the part of the writer for an alternative to the “complex sentence.”

Les ajouts après le point ont fait, ces dernières années, l'objet d'un certain nombre de travaux, mais le cas particulier de plusieurs ajouts successifs n'a guère été observé comme tel. Ce type de construction, qui tend à se développer, ne manque pas de soulever un certain nombre de problèmes intéressants, tant au niveau syntaxique qu'au niveau discursif. Se pose en effet la question de l'organisation des ajouts lorsqu'ils sont construits « en parallèle », c'est-à-dire que chacun d'eux s'articule directement sur la structure phrastique initiale, l'autre montage des ajouts, « en série », semblant en revanche revenir au cas général.

Mais on trouve aussi un mélange d'ajouts multiples combinant plusieurs de ces structures.

Après une rapide typologie des différents modes de composition de ces ajouts multiples, nous en décrivons quelques aspects : l'effet créé par les ajouts en parallèle, les indices par lesquels le scripteur peut signaler d'éventuelles divergences de portée entre les ajouts successifs, pour finir par nous interroger sur ce qui peut apparaître, au plan syntaxique, comme la recherche, de la part du sujet écrivain, d'une alternative à la « phrase complexe ».

1. Multiple Additions: A Draft of a Typology

The phenomenon of fragments in literary texts following strong punctuation rules has been known for a relatively long time, but the use of “additions after the full stop” seems to be becoming more and more frequent in certain types of contemporary French texts, especially in journalistic writing. These “adjuncts,” the formal term often adopted to designate the syntactic units placed at the end of the statement and typographically isolated from the context to the left by a strong punctuation sign, constitute a specific case of syntactic structure and discursive organization. Several investigations have addressed the functioning of this particular case of hyperbate (cf. M. Noailly, 2002; B. N. Grunig 1986, 1993, 1999, 2002; J. Authier-Revuz 2002; Combettes 2007, 2011a & b, 2013; C. Emmott & al., 2006a & b), although these studies are doubtless less numerous than those concerning internal sentence fragments (brackets, hyphens, etc. cf. Combettes 2012).

Two properties appear to be indispensable characteristics for the recognition of an addition (adjunct); on the one hand, the context to the left (which for convenience we will call the “matrix phrase”) is saturated and to be complete does not require, either from the syntactic or the semantic point of view, the presence of an addition; on the other hand, the detached fragment does not constitute an independent unit, provided one sets aside the case of nominal syntactic units that can be interpreted as averbal phrases.

Also, it must be remembered that, from a morphosyntactic point of view, the constituents concerned by this segmentation are characterized by their wide diversity. This is true whether it is a question of their grammatical nature, or of the syntactic function that the addition would occupy if it were integrated into the matrix phrase. It is possible to consider that, apart from several “tool words,” all syntactic units can theoretically occupy this position (cf. A. Gautier, 2010). The diversity of the discursive values that these adjuncts fulfill, beyond the morphosyntactic diversity, must also be underlined. This

defies convention firstly in the domain of enunciation and secondly in that of the informational organization of the statement. Concerning enunciation, the addition introduces the polyphonic dimension that is characteristic of rectification operations, correction, “retrospective” effects, and more generally a change of viewpoint.

Finally, it should be noted that the place of the addition in the general structure of the text is often important. Insofar as they correspond to a change in viewpoint, the indicative functions that we have just evoked are naturally linked to marking the end and/or beginning of a discursive sequence.

In this contribution, we concentrated on the study of a specific discursive structuration that corresponds to approximately a quarter of our corpus.³ In certain texts, we noticed the presence of successive additions. Thus, the number of additions is not limited to two. Two sorts of problem are imposed by such a fragment disposition: those of a syntactic order, with, in particular, the question of relationships maintained by successive additions to the matrix and those of a discursive order, with the determination of the range of different additions and the interpretation of their literal value. To better situate those structures whose function seemed to us particularly interesting, we will rapidly proceed to a presentation of the four major sub-categories of multiple additions.

A first configuration is constituted by what we will call the parallel adjuncts. From a syntactic point of view, the succession of fragments corresponds to the juxtaposition of constituents of a single rank. These fulfill the same function and would have the same range as each other if we recreated a linked statement with integrated additions. Thus, in the following passage, the two prepositional syntactic units in the infinitive form (to have given it a nickname / to have given the floor to) comprise an enumerative series that is open by the complement of having delivered content in the matrix phrase:

(1) The Ex therefore does not hold it against the comic for having yielded to several “fantasies” during the 1981 campaign. **To have** nicknamed him the “jeweler” for his work as a silversmith alongside Bokassa, emperor of Centrafrica. **To have** given the floor to Claude Angeli in the autumn of 1980 during Antenne 2’s one o’clock to speak about the diamond affair that was censored by the media under orders. *Le Canard enchaîné*

Here, in a manner of speaking we find a transversal distinction that is pertinent for all types of addition: as in the example cited, the segmented element could be present in the matrix, but it could equally not be “announced”

by a symmetric constituent. This would be the case, for example, if the context to the left were modified by creating the infinitive complement of a first addition:

(1') The Ex therefore does not hold it against the comic. To have yielded to several "fantasies" during the 1981 campaign. To have nicknamed him the "jeweler" for his work as a silversmith alongside Bokassa, emperor of Centrafrica. To have given the floor to

In a second type of organization, the second fragment claims to be an addition to the first adjunct, the commentary of a commentary in a certain manner of speaking. In the following statement, it is the third, the anaphoric constituent that ensures the referential link with the addition that precedes it, no relation being established with the first phrase, which is only a matrix phrase for the first addition:

(2) The elephants made a huge mistake.⁴ Jospin first, who accumulates disasters. The third in a row for the ex for the ex Prime Minister, autodesignated guard of the party's values.
Le Canard enchaîné

We will adopt the denomination of "serial adjuncts" to characterize this type of sequence. The pronounced difference compared to the parallel adjuncts is rather easy to demonstrate, at least in a first, somewhat simplified, approach: the permutation of the two additions is impossible in this second case, whereas it seems acceptable when the additions are on the same plane. As we will see further on, the semantic and discursive aspects mean that the syntactic parallelism is far from corresponding to a parallelism of contents of the elements concerned.

The third type of multiple adjunct could actually be considered as a variant of the serial adjunct. Effectively, it is a relatively complex situation, sometimes of ambiguous interpretation, where the second addition is articulated around the preceding addition as in the case that we have just evoked, but where it seems that the second addition can equally be associated with the matrix phrase. Thus, in example (2), the last addition bears no relationship to the first proposition, but this is not true for:

(3) The fact that they are mothers counts for more: it's on their capacity for intuitively perceived love that they recruit. **On** the interest focused on the child, on a gaiety, a softness, a nursemaid's body etc.

As many stereotypes attached to the mothers as that these active women precisely attempt to free themselves from! *Le Monde*

In this passage, we can interpret the second fragment (*As many stereotypes*) as being a serial adjunct. The “qualities” contained in the fragment that precedes it are commented on here, but we also see that a link is built up with the first phrase, the qualities (interest, gaiety, softness etc.) being the development of the “capacity for intuitively perceived love.” Thus, in this example, the vista of referential relationships is established thanks to anaphoric links, which allow the last addition to be indirectly linked to the initial phrase. In many cases, these additions, which we will call “global impact adjuncts,” relate not only to the fragment that precedes them but also to the whole. This is constituted by the context to the left or, more precisely, by the relationship already established between the first addition and its matrix phrase. The following example may illustrate this preaching setting:

(4) We were thus preparing ourselves to die for Teheran. Not without several reserves if the truth be told. Especially since certain signs allowed us to think that [. . .] *H. Calet*

All the more so that the connector does not link the fact of having reserves (P₂) and the existence of certain signs (P₃), but the fact of preparing to die with reserves (P₁ but P₂) and P₃.

A last category is made up of incident adjuncts, which, if they were integrated into a re-constructed sentence, could appear in brackets or between hyphens. While this category shares the property with the serial and global impact adjuncts of not being able to be moved, the incident adjunct can be suppressed, a property that is not the case for the two other kinds of fragment if they are in the position of the first addition. The following passage corresponds to this configuration:

(5) Another good means, or exchange of good practices, the American Congress promised to triple non-military aid to Pakistan. Namely, a total of 7.5 million dollars over the next five years. But on the condition that the team in place in Islamabad finally proves its desire to fight against terrorism. *Le Canard enchainé*

This is a statement that could be transformed into:

(5') Another good means, or exchange of good practices, the American Congress promised to triple non-military aid to

Pakistan—namely, a total of 7.5 million dollars over the next five years—but on the condition that the team in place in Islamabad finally proves its desire to fight against terrorism.

(5”) Another good means, or exchange of good practices, the American Congress promised to triple non-military aid to Pakistan. But on the condition that the team in place in Islamabad finally proves its desire to fight against terrorism.

Obviously, when the statement contains more than two additions, the diverse categories that we have just described are not exclusive. For example, an incident adjunct can follow on from a parallel adjunct, etc. In the rest of this study, we will limit the examination to two of these categories, parallel adjuncts and serial adjuncts, for certain aspects of function.

2. Parallel Adjuncts

In an immediate approach, this type of multiple addition, which corresponds to a juxtaposition situation, does not seem to present any special problems, whether these concern production or interpretation. Effectively, if (1) is considered, we face a list, an enumeration where the adjunct replaces, perhaps more clearly, a sequence of constituents separated by commas. Everything happens as though the choice of a first addition after the full stop led obligatorily to the presence of a series of successive additions of the same type. A comma or a semi-colon between the last two additions seems, effectively, less expected.

This type of enumeration, where all the elements on the list are on the same plane and can thus be permuted or suppressed without any particular constraints (cf. Blanche-Benveniste et al., 1990, p. 20), only corresponds in reality to a single case in point, without doubt the simplest, but not the most frequent. The term “parallel” is appropriate to describe the morphosyntactic properties of the addition, but is not always pertinent when it comes to characterizing the content that the different fragments house, as we will see. Consider, for example the following passage:

(6) The central reinsurance fund, whose capital is 100% public, will be solicited. However, this business does not fall within the jurisdiction of this fund. According to the law, it is supposed to take care of natural disasters and technological risks. **Not** financial catastrophes. **Nor** customer service for presidential speeches. *Le Canard enchaîné*

Even if the correlation of the double negative *not* and *nor* establishes a perfect syntactic symmetry between the two additions, they are both identified as indirect objects of the verb “to take care of.” The difference from example (1) is clear if the content plan is taken into account. Although in (1) the adjuncts did not translate an enunciation change relative to the matrix phrase, the first addition brings a correction to the ironic mode. Furthermore, it can be noted that the use of a comma could imply that this fragment is under the impact of supervision *according to the law*, which would significantly weaken the coherence of the passage:

(6') According to the law, it is supposed to take care of natural disasters and technological risks, not financial catastrophes.

As for the second addition, it corresponds equally to a change of level and expresses a rectification of the rectification, a situation that could be explained by: *and yet less customer service*. It can be seen how the matrix phrase and each of the two additions produces different systems of enunciation, with addressees, persuasions and diverse points of view.

It is not surprising that specific imprints arise often enough to underline the specific status of one or another addition, which are parallel only in appearance. For example, the order of the constituents can follow an argumentative progression, which means that the last fragment is of a different type to the previous ones. This difference will be marked by expressions such as: *on the other hand, above all, finally, without forgetting*, etc.:

(7) Remains that, bluff or not, Free irks. Because their announcement shares the “cool” image that seduces clients. Because the operator draws up front the lowered prices of the future market of the optical fiber. Finally, because Niel threw a brick into the administrative pond. *Le Nouvel Observateur*

Or, by a simple “and,” which corresponds to one and the same, and above all:

(8) Because we must also live with the President’s character. His energy. And sometimes his rather undiplomatic exasperation. *Le Monde*

The use of “and” in the following passage signals the movement of a domain—we leave the economic realities and the political situation to the role of the press—re-enforced by the typographic disposition that dedicates a specific *alinea* to the last adjunct:

(9) If François Hollande were constrained to underline faster than scheduled the painful aspects of his social-democratic program, this is because he was surrounded by emergencies.

Surrounded by the crisis, unemployment and the budget. Surrounded by the left side of the left that demands the application of the Mélenchon program, by the associations that use the Romanys and delinquency to call for the abandonment of repression, by the ecologists, who call for the end of nuclear power plants, by the right, who orders the application of Sarkozy's program or are outraged by its dismantlement.

And surrounded by the press who express a public impatience, with the doubt that accompanies it: "But what does the boss do? Is he there? Is there a pilot in the plane?" *France-Culture*

It is clear that the parallel adjuncts present interesting problems concerning the articulation of contents hosted on different successive fragments. Their treatment in the reception activity leads us to identify, beyond the construction symmetry, the organization into a hierarchy of enunciative levels, polyphony effects and their consequences in the informative and argumentative organization of the text. Next, we will examine serial adjuncts, and particularly mixed adjuncts, which raise other types of questions, especially those pertaining to the syntactic domain.

3. Mixed Assemblies

These combine several types of the adjuncts that we have just defined, beginning with incident adjuncts, which by definition are inserted in front of another addition. We will not consider this case, to concentrate only on combinations of the three following modes of connections: parallel, serial, and global.

To begin with a simple case, in (10) a serial adjunct is connected to the third parallel addition of the matrix. This serial adjunct is followed by a global addition that bears upon all four preceding adjuncts. In other words, this case concerns a total of five heterogeneous additions:

(10) The worst thing is that there are many other irritating people. Those who refuse to understand that GMOs are a wonderful invention. The Irish who vote no even though they have been told to vote yes. The French who obstinately

maintain Sarkozy last in the polls. And who are attached to the Social Security system. All these “hard cores” that we will need to attack . . . *Le Canard enchaîné*

In contrast, in the following example the range of the last addition is less obvious: is it connected only to the preceding adjunct or to the group of matrix + adjunct?

(11) [. . .] his students must learn to “find the relevant data that can make the statistics more meaningful.” They must also learn to relativize, to accept that a proposition can produce opposite results without being false for all that. With Ricardo where each country specializes for the greater happiness of all. *Le Nouvel Observateur*

In contrast to the homogenous configurations considered above, the heterogeneous adjuncts thus pose a specific problem: the insertion point of each addition requires a specific calculation that cannot be inferred automatically from that of the preceding adjunct, contrary to the case of successive additions that are all mounted either in parallel or in series. The only indication given to the reader is the maximum punctuation sign, the full stop, for which the hypothesis is proposed that, relative to the comma, it is a “wide-range” marker. The full stop serves for the syntactic integration of the postponed constituent. In other terms, the “node” to which the adjunct is attached is not necessarily contiguous, neither linearly, nor hierarchically (Kuyumcuyan 2009).

Given this variation of the incidence of adjuncts on a common structure, potentially made up of all that precedes each of them (i.e. matrix ± addition 1 ± addition 2 etc.), we could end up with a group of variable perimeter that is susceptible to be impacted on at different levels by one or another addition. This situation evokes the problems caused by the representation of a complex sentence, especially one that concerns the insertion site of the subordinates into the matrix structure, except that with the additions, the sequences to attach to the global structure are neutralized on the morphosyntactic plan. Thus they can consist, as we detailed above, of any major or minor constituent (NG, AdjG, AdvG, VG, PG, P, etc.), whose function is also a priori indeterminate (a complete or partial predicate, N expansion, DC, circumstantial, etc.).

This is why, even if the theoretical and methodological problems (particularly of representation) are analogous, the organizational plan thus cleared seems in part independent:

- the breakdown by points corresponds to sequences that are syntactically heterogeneous,

- certain sequences of the same syntactic category can be integrated, while others cannot.

For all that, we cannot state whether the phenomenon is absolutely independent of syntax, since the segmentation is not also less obviously a function of syntactic articulation, even though it does not necessarily operate at the same level. There again, as in the complex sentence, the subordinates can be inserted at different levels of the matrix. All in all, it is a question of an original plan of organization, which requires the periodic organization (the division of sequences operated by the full stop) to be combined with syntactic organization (the position of the addition in the matrix structure), in an approach inspired by the modular one (cf. Roulet et al., 2001). The hypothesis that we would like to defend in the last section of this chapter is that by combining different types of assemblies, the sequences of mixed adjuncts display a sort of graphical alternative to the complex sentence, by substituting the graphic segmentation for the syntactic setting, which is often a source of incertitude for the writers.

4. Multiple Mixed Adjuncts and Their Setting

4.1 Presentation Conventions

The representation that we will adopt henceforth is inspired by the work of C. Blanche-Benveniste (1997, p. 135-136) who wrote about the transcription of an oral passage:

It is difficult to imagine a written equivalent (with what punctuation?), where a sentence would be left up in the air to be taken up again later, after having started two other sentences.

Because it seems to us that the punctuation using the “non-conventional full stop” is able to face the challenge indicated by the author.

On the periodic level, graphic sentences, i.e. linear segments preceded and followed by full stops, are evidenced by a carriage return. As for syntactical organization, a star indicates the syntactical node where the addition is inserted, an addition being placed by hypothesis on the -1 rank compared to the matrix because the former is dependent on the latter. A tabular representation results, which schematizes each uncoupling by means of a carriage return and an indentation relative to the host structure—whether it concerns the matrix or an adjunct. Applied to example 10, here is the result of this schematization:

The worst thing is that there are many other irritating people *.

1. Those who refuse to understand that GMOs are a wonderful invention. *
2. The Irish who vote no even though they have been told to vote yes. *
3. The French *who obstinately maintain S. last in the polls.
4. And who are attached to the Social Security system. *
5. All these “hard cores” that we will need to attack . . .

This tabular representation marks three levels of insertion of adjuncts: a first level with three parallel adjuncts appended to many other irritating people, a second level with one serial adjunct inserted into the last parallel adjunct (the adjuncts are thus recursive, just like the setting), a third level with a last global adjunct whose range extends over the (3+1) preceding adjuncts, as indicated by the star displaced on three occasions.

The organization thus brought out is therefore not congruent with the syntax (in which case it would be without an object), effectively:

- two relatives of the same syntactical rank occupy different periodical levels (internal to the 3rd addition and co-extensive to the 4th addition, respectively),
- three additions constitute appositions to a single NG “many other irritating people,” whereas a single apposition “All these ‘hard cores’ that we will need to attack . . .” is a common factor to these three NG: “those who refuse . . . The Irish . . . The French . . .”

The incidence of adjuncts results from syntactic information (for example, the insertion point of a relative for the adjunct 4) but also semantic information. Effectively, it is because of the anaphoric expression “All these ‘hard cores’” where we infer that the last adjunct bears on the three preceding ones but not directly on the NG base in the matrix, since it implies a globalizing reference to a group that was previously divided into discrete units.

Example 12 illustrates the same partial disconnection between the graphic organization and the syntactic structuring of the written statement:

(12) She is a travelling baker in a deserted countryside. Who calls herself Eve. Who describes herself carried away by an

exceptional love story. And is delighted to approach a bit nearer each day the man that she has come to find. The man who abandoned her. That she no longer has the right to see. But whom she wants to reconquer. To give a sense to that which they shouldn't have shared. (Summary of the movie *Sois sage*)

Effectively, we observe once again that the division brought about by the full stops corresponds to sequences that are heterogeneous in terms of syntax:

- adjuncts 1-2-3 consist of VG
- adjunct 4 is an expanded NG
- relative epithets form adjuncts 5 and 6
- finally, adjunct 7 is constituted by a PG

The type of adjunct / matrix relationship is equally variable: independence (parallel adjuncts 1-2-3—co-ordination relationship), weak dependence (serial adjunct 4—apposition) and strong (relative adjuncts 5 and 6 then the final infinitive construction 7). The criterion to distinguish between a weak or strong dependency of an addition is the rection mark or the setting tool at the head of the addition. There is thus no isomorphy between the graphic and the syntactic division, especially as, like example 12, all the subordinates are not distinguished by full stops, nor by appositions, or even lists, as seen for other examples. As a result, the tabular representation of example 12 distributes three subordinates of the same hierarchical rank on the syntactic plan—particularly with the same antecedent—on different periodic plans (adjunct 4 on the one hand and 5 and 6 on the other hand):

- o. She *is a travelling baker in a deserted countryside.
 1. Who calls herself Eve.
 2. Who describes herself carried away by an exceptional love story.
 3. And is delighted to approach a bit nearer each day *the man that she has come to find.
 4. The man *who abandoned her.
 5. That she no longer has the right to see.
 6. But whom she wants to reconquer*.
 7. To give a sense to that which they shouldn't have shared.

Incontestably, this is a question of a form of “syntax,” in the literal sense of *dispositio*, independent of syntax in the grammatical sense of the term, because the final material disposition of the units on the page redistributes the hierarchical organization of the syntax, bending it to the constraints of the

linear organization of the speech, which concerns equally the written and the oral word, hence the common denomination of periodic organization, respectively phono-prosodic or graphic, as recommended by Roulet et al., 2001 (51).

The necessity of a “modular approach” seems to us determined by this “multiple constraint”: the data that apprise the final achievement are heterogeneous, which is the same as saying that they are neither strictly syntactic, nor exclusively periodic (i.e. “graphic” for the written word). “That mixture of the two” is so complete that a model is required that will allow the two to be considered at the same time:

1. The autonomous description (the syntax of functions and relationships / graphic segments)
2. The articulation between the two

Although it is more than probable that we cannot manage with only these two modules: the semantic and enunciative dimensions are also certainly not foreign to the division into periodic units. Effectively, the graphic organization is probably not *sui generis* and arbitrary data; particularly, it is constrained by considerations of sense and management, of “polyphony,” that cannot be neglected. Nevertheless, if for the moment we only consider the syntax / punctuation relationship and neglect the other factors, what can we see?

The matrix / adjunct relationship seems unendingly aspirated by the complex sentence model. However, this tropism is misleading for different reasons. As detailed above, the adjunct does not necessarily have a phrasal structure, but also the adjunct matrix is not a “matrix phrase” in the syntactic sense of the term: the syntactic matrix is an encompassing macrostructure, which contains “from the beginning” its subordinates and that cannot even do without some of them. The organization of the matrix phrase is not linear but is hierarchical. In contrast, the adjunct matrix is completely independent from its additions, which by definition it does not need: the relationship is one of strict dependence; never interdependency (otherwise it is not an adjunct). Unlike a syntactic matrix, the adjunct matrix makes one consider the late “main proposition” of logical analyses of bygone days. Effectively, this latter was defined as “what remains when the subordinates are removed,” namely an exclusively linear discursive entity. This is the precise reason why we have renounced syntax: the constituents are not placed end-to-end even if they are linked linearly; they are organized hierarchically, as has been frequently underlined (cf. among others P. Le Goffic 1993). However, it is precisely because it is linear that this notion is operational for the adjuncts and their matrices, because both these elements are also linear realities, facts of discourse inscribed in the “live” realization of speech and not in reconstructions

or linguistic models. Facts of discourse are concerned here, not language. This is why we cannot imagine a model for the additions, we can only make lists of them.

Once the basic sentence (matrix or principal) is stated, the writer, just like an oral speaker, feels the need to add complements, proceeding as a co-enunciator in a dialogue, according to T. Jeanneret (1999), with adjuncts “for repair” or “attached.” Thus, the progression follows a dynamic process that is deleted neither from the written form nor from the oral, but which piles up enunciative strata one above another. We think of a trunk with grafts inserted at strategic points, syntactic nodes situated at different levels whose remote literary inspiration would be Proust with his famous quills. Effectively, we cannot neglect the unconstrained aspect of adjuncts, their pleasant side, including that for the analyst: it is syntax that indicates the vocabulary that we are tempted to use to describe them (range, incidence point), but it is “light” syntax in a manner of speaking; without a generative model on the analysis side, without planning at medium distance on the production side. We are led to ask whether the adjuncts are not a means to circumvent the pitfall of the complex sentence by the bias of periodic organization, joining brief “enunciative cells” to a basic structure. Their massive use in contemporary writing would thus result in the hybridization of two factors:

- the necessity of adding a superior unit of discourse to the minimal proposition (the “full stop” for the Fribourg group, 2013, the intervention of Roulet et al., 2001)
- the difficulty to negotiate this necessity by means of the syntax of the complex sentence (which implies not only a true planning, but also the management of verbal modes for certain subordinates, the morphology of the relative and other diverse difficulties)

The adjunct thus allows the conflict between syntax and enunciation to be resolved, by indicating that the previous sentence does indeed continue and that, in any event, we remain in the same discourse unit. The sentence with additions thus represents an alternative to the long concurrent segment of the complex phrase, whose watchword must be: long live enunciation, and let syntax cope as best it can!

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