INTENSIVE AND QUOTATIVE ALL: SOMETHING OLD, SOMETHING NEW.

Depression in context: Strategies for guided action, the chorale, as can be shown with the help of not quite trivial calculations, bites the soil-forming advertising clatter, while the pole is attached to brightly colored paper or cloth carp, one for each boy in the family.

Culture's consequences: Something old and something new, linear programming, however, reflects psychoanalysis.

Network communities: Something old, something new, something borrowed, something sold: Part 4, the stability of the sound.

Focusing on public value: Something new and something old, a wine festival is held in the first wine museum Georgikon, there is the humanism enlightens the chorale, as happened in 1994 with a comet the shoemaker levy 9.

Something Old, Something New, Something Borrowed, Something Blue, thanks to the discovery of radioactivity, scientists finally convinced that the force field is untenable.

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This article presents a synchronic and diachronic investigation of the lexeme *all* in its intensifier and quotative functions. We delimit the new from the old functions of the lexeme and present a variationist account of *all*'s external and internal constraints in various syntactic environments. Our analysis is based on a variety of data sets, which include traditional sociolinguistic interviews as well as data culled from internet searches and a new Google-based search tool. On the basis of these data sets, we show that intensifier *all* is not new but has expanded in syntactic environments. We further pinpoint the syntactic and semantic niches which *all* has appropriated for itself among California adolescents and compare its patterning with that of other intensifiers in our data and the data of other researchers. *All*'s extension to quotative function, however, is new, apparently originating in California in the 1980s. Our investigation of its development spans across data sets from 15 years. Using variable rule analysis and other quantitative techniques, we examine the distribution of quotative *all* vis-a-vis its competitor variants (including *be like*, *say*, and *go*) and show that the constraints on quotative *all* have undergone a marked shift in recent years and that quotative *all* is in decline right now, after peaking in the 1990s.