

either an English spelling with an exotic pronunciation (like Bulgarian *cowboy* pronounced [kovboj]), or an exotic spelling and an exotic pronunciation (such as German *Kekse* [ke:ksə] meaning ‘biscuits’ and deriving from English *cakes* [keiks] – Chapter 6). When English loanwords enter a receptor language which is marked for case, gender and number, accommodation is necessary, which is not always easy and frequently results in paraphrases (Chapter 7). The semantic aspect of English borrowings in Europe is taken into consideration too, with examples of semantic specialization, generalization, shift and reduction (Chapter 8). Investigations have been carried out to see whether there is a statistical correlation, and, if so, to what extent, between the degree of purism and the possibility of calques among European languages. What results is that an individual and etymological explanation for each item in each language is necessary (Chapter 9). Thanks to the DEA, Görlach provides a detailed analysis of the full or restricted usage of Anglicisms in 16 European languages (Chapter 10), as well as a review of other dictionaries of Anglicisms compiled elsewhere in Europe (Chapter 11). The author then discusses whether dictionaries modelled on the DEA are feasible as regards the French and the German lexical impact on other European languages (Chapter 12), and closes his book with a post-script on analyses based on the CD-Rom version of the DEA (Chapter 13).

Although the book only relies on the methodology applied in the DEA, it is, however, a useful tool for any linguist wishing to acquire more in-depth knowledge of the problems relating to the impact of English on other European languages.

[Stefania Maria Maci]

PARTINGTON, Alan / MORLEY, John / HAARMAN, Louann (eds.), *Corpora and Discourse*, Peter Lang, Bern 2004 [Linguistic Insights, 9], pp. 420, ISBN 3-03910-026-2, € 60,00.

Corpus linguistics and discourse analysis tend to tread separate paths, with the former more concerned with statistical processing of isolated linguistic items and the latter with contextually richer but often anecdotal textual phenomena. The editors of this volume, all based at Italian universities, have worked together in the Newspool research group since 1998 to bring together scholarship on both sides of the quantitative/qualitative divide, as we learn in Alan Partington’s helpful introduction “Corpora and discourse, a most congruous beast”. All the contributions are developments of talks given at *CamConf 2002*, an international colloquium held at the University of Camerino from 27-29 September 2002.

The first section, devoted to Discourse Organization, opens with a study of “Vocabulary-based units in university registers” (Douglas Biber, Eniko Csomay,

James K. Jones, Casey Keck) using computational techniques to profile discourse structure and orientation in academic rhetoric. This is followed by “A multi-dimensional analysis of discourse segments in university classroom talk” (Eniko Csomay), where textual variation in six disciplines is defined in terms of conversational/informational focus, coaching, interactive/non-interactive discourse and discourse orientation. The next paper, “Multimodal concordancing and subtitles with *MCA*” (Anthony Baldry and Christopher Taylor), describes an online concordancer developed at the University of Pavia for the analysis and translation of audiovisual material (cf. <http://mca.unipv.it>). Multimodality resurfaces in Louann Haarman’s “‘John, what’s going on?’ Some features of live exchanges on television news”, focused on turntaking and expressions of stance in newsreader-reporter dialogue.

The second section, Discourse Signposting, opens with a paper on “Walking unfamiliar ground: interactive discourse markers in guest lectures” (Belinda Crawford Camiciottoli), where MICASE data and University of Florence guest lectures are compared: discourse in the latter is far more interactive and user-friendly, in keeping with their occasional, non-native audiences. The spoken output of EFL students is investigated in “Spoken interaction and discourse markers in a corpus of learner English” (Virginia Pulcini and Cristiano Furiassi), which identifies statistical correlations between 51 discourse markers and their pragmatic functions. “Paraphrase types in the Pavia biology corpus: some appositional constructions” (Silvia Bruti) turns to reformulation and exemplification in biology textbooks, with a focus on textual items introduced by *namely*, *that is* and *e.g.* The same corpus was used for Maria Pavesi’s study “Perspective and dynamicity in static spatial description: the case of fictive motion in a corpus of biology textbooks”, an investigation of the sociorhetorical implications of verbs in this class.

The third section, Evaluation, opens with “Counting the uncountable: problems of identifying evaluation in a text and in a corpus” (Susan Hunston): on the evidence of three case studies, it shows how concordancing tools shed light on the implicitly evaluative meaning of certain words and phrases. The range and concentration of lexical or discorsal features within a given academic genre are investigated in Giuliana Diani’s paper “Evaluation in academic review articles”, followed by “A hidden or unobserved presence? Impersonal evaluative structures in English and Italian and their wake” (Amanda C. Murphy) – the only contribution in this volume dealing with a language other than English. “*That*-clauses and reporting verbs as evaluation in TV news” (Linda Lombardo) analyses reporter stance in 162 news stories from the Newspool corpus. Using British editorial articles from the same corpus, John Morley’s “The Sting in the tail: persuasion in English editorial discourse” identifies and describes six linguistic markers of persuasive discourse.

The fourth section, devoted to Pragmatics, opens with Anna-Brita Stenström’s paper “What is going on between speakers”, a comparison of pragmatic markers associated with turn-taking, hedging and backchannelling in adult vs. teenage talk.

This is followed by “Using corpus techniques to study pragmatic meaning: the case of *bloody*” (Stefania Biscetti), a corpus-based investigation of an ubiquitous intensifier which seemingly defies all existing taxonomies. “The pragmatic function of conditional subordinators in the treaties of the European Union” (Annamaria Caimi) shows how annotation and tagging can be used to define the cohesive function of a single lexical category. A diachronic approach is taken by Maurizio Gotti’s “Prediction in Early Modern English: a comparison between SHALL and WILL”, where the sociopragmatic evolution of two central modals is discussed in the light of ample textual evidence from the Helsinki corpus, part E3. Finally, “Throwing light on prediction: insights from a corpus of financial news articles” (Polly Walsh) illustrates the wording and rhetoric of predictive devices, as employed in two regular features of *The Economist* magazine.

The last section, on Critical Discourse, opens with “What can corpus linguistics do for Critical Discourse Analysis?” (Giuliana Garzone and Francesca Santulli), three case studies illustrating the utility of corpora in terms of validation, objectivity, verifiable evidence and areas for further exploration. “Metaphor and the Euro” (Francesca Vaghi and Marco Venuti) examines connotative uses of metaphoric expressions associated with the Euro controversy in a corpus of 200 articles from *The Times* and the *Guardian*. Michael Hoey’s closing paper, “Lexical priming and the properties of text”, contains a theoretical evaluation of collocation, colligation and harmonisation, as illustrated by an analysis of lexical primings in a sample newspaper article.

As shown by its extensive keyword list and cross-references, this volume is evidence not only of the increasing breadth and depth of linguistic research but also of how far corpus analysis and concordancing/tagging tools can enrich our understanding of discoursal variation in a pervasive, rapidly-evolving language such as English. It bears witness to the urgent need, signalled also by Alan Partington (p. 19), for a lasting union whose fruit shall be Corpus-Assisted Discourse Studies.

[Davide Simone Giannoni]