

GÖRLACH, Manfred, *English Words Abroad*, John Benjamins BV, Amsterdam - New York 2003, pp. 188, ISBN 90272 2331 9, € 70,00.

This apparently slim volume provides the reader with a detailed overview of the impact of English loanwords on 16 European languages and cultures, thus proving an invaluable instrument for anyone already familiar with the DEA (*Dictionary of European Anglicisms*, Oxford University Press, 2001), as well as for anyone interested in multilingual lexicography, and contact linguistics. This is not a mere list of borrowings or a summary of the DEA. It discusses the fact that, in the course of the past 100 years, English has expanded so much that the receptor languages have been influenced to a greater or lesser degree at all levels. The whole methodology of loanword dictionary compilation – how to elicit and evaluate information on loanwords, what to include and what to omit, how to deal with problems ranging from spelling to semantics, from morphology to phonology and pragmatics – is critically treated in this book.

From the very beginning – the table of contents –, the structure of the book is clearly outlined; this comprises 13 chapters which were originally read by Görlach as papers at conferences between 1994 and 2003. Such chapters are supplemented with a list of figures, a list of abbreviations, a foreword, and a preface at the beginning and an appendix, references, and indexes at the end.

After having defined what an Anglicism is, what position English has had in Europe so far, and the problems related to the acceptance and integration of Anglicisms (Chapter 1), the author goes on to analyze the lexical impact English has had (and still has) on other European languages and cultures (Chapter 2), and gives a very detailed explanation of how data have been classified in the DEA (Chapter 3). He then discusses such problems as the etymological reconstruction of those words transmitted via English and regarded as either ‘proper’ Anglicisms (like *baby-sit*), or ‘pseudo’ Anglicisms (like *ketchup* borrowed in the 18th century from Chinese words for ‘seafood’ and ‘sauce’ and transmitted via English with English spelling and pronunciation) which are now commonly used in non-English-speaking countries in Europe (Chapter 4). The author then highlights the necessity of introducing marginal lexis in a comparative dictionary of Anglicisms in Europe because of the existence of countries in which English words are not regarded as borrowings, but rather as the natural acquisition of a bilingual context, as it happens, for example, with much of tennis vocabulary or with computer technical terms (Chapter 5). In addition, problematic situations related to spelling are analyzed; in languages with a non-Latin alphabet, for instance, there occurs the identification of graphemes across alphabetical systems, such as <p> for <π> in Greek; an example is English *bar* which develops into Greek *mpar* and follows the phonetic development of voiced stops after nasals into voiceless stops, as well as the orthographic tradition of spelling out nasals even where they are not pronounced. In languages with a Latin alphabet, instead, borrowings can have

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,