

ALCARAZ VARO, ENRIQUE and MARTÍNEZ LINARES, MARÍA ANTONIA, *Diccionario de lingüística moderna*. Barcelona: Ariel. 1997. (VIII + 643). ISBN: 84-344-0510-5.

This *Dictionary of Modern Linguistics* is a welcome addition to the growing number of specialized dictionaries, both in English and Spanish, which have been published in the last decade¹. Although no fixed criteria for assessment of dictionaries is presently available (Hartmann, 1999), one can reasonably consider the merit of dictionaries by examining the description, documentation and codification of the elements of the particular field to be examined, in this case, linguistics.

One of the major merits of this dictionary is the breadth of the terminology included. For both Spanish and English readers, it documents the major terms as used in the principal paradigms studied in the English- and Spanish-speaking academies. It offers a particularly good coverage of structuralist and generative terms, including useful chronological information on the period credited with the development of a particular sense of a term. For example, the definition of the term *sujeto* includes two major groups of meanings. The first group offers explanations from Halliday (1985), Dik (1981), and Comrie (1989) among others, but also from Moreno Cabrera (1991), Gutiérrez Araus (1978), Alcina and Blecaua (1975), Hernanz and Brucart (1987) and from the *Diccionario* of J. Dubois (1986); the second group covers the meaning of the term specifically as used in the government and binding paradigm.

The authors tackle areas of difficulty such as conflicting definitions, originating in different theoretical paradigms, for example, the term *función* or the term *fonología*. Entries are accompanied by suggestions for further study, either by referring readers to other analogous entries or to one of the many authors whose works are listed in the very valuable reference section which closes the book.

One notable oversight is the partial coverage given to the emerging paradigm of cognitive linguistics. There is an entry for *lingüística cognitiva* which lists Cifuentes (1994) as a source, but the dictionary is missing the supporting references of some of the major works from English-based academe. Langacker is not listed in the reference section, and Lakoff, only for his work in generative grammar. Works from analogous paradigms, such as Taylor (1989), Geeraerts (1989) and in Spain, Martín Mingorance (1998) are missing, although the dictionary reference section does cite Garrudo's (1996) excellent *Diccionario sintáctico del verbo inglés*. In general, there are few references to cognitive principles. The entry for *domain* (*dominio*, p. 190), for instance, lists the sense of *domain* as used in morphosyntactic studies ('campo de aplicación de una regla'), in semantics ('campo de la realidad extralingüística a que se refiere un campo semántico') and in sociolinguistics ('alude a las instituciones formadas por determinados grupos de individuos que manifiestan pautas de conducta similares'), but not as the term is used in cognitive linguistics.

Other recent trends in linguistic research do appear, for example, *corpus linguistics*, but are given only partial treatment as well, perhaps because corpus linguistics concerns research methodology rather than a research paradigm.

On the other hand, the dictionary is an excellent indicator of current trends in stylistics. In this respect, it can aid us in bridging the gap between linguistics and literary theory, disciplines which, of late, seem to have found a meeting ground almost

solely in cultural studies. A case in point is the listing for the term *género*. The dictionary gives an interesting discussion of the linguistic complexities surrounding grammatical gender in Spanish and then, in the second subgrouping of sociolinguistic meanings, it offers information on recent work carried out on gender studies as applied to the differences in men's and women's speech. In view of the recent objections posited by some Spanish journalists (Valdecantos, 1999; Molina Foix, 1999) against the use of the term 'género' to designate the different social expectations related to male and female behavior, the dictionary authors are to be commended for the inclusion of this term. Regardless of the degree of contamination from English that one might wish to accept (and one can only surmise why this particular borrowing has generated such ferocious debate), the term *género* (*gender*) as alluding to social differences will probably remain in force as long as social conditions remain unequitable. In any case, a good dictionary of linguistics can hardly ignore such a widely-used term. The third and fourth sections of the entry *género* deal with literary categories and with *género* (*genre*) as applied to linguistic analyses of different types of discourse, an area clearly of interest to researchers in stylistics.

This dictionary is an important contribution to the field of linguistics in Spain and is certain to be of interest to students and teachers of language and literature in English and Spanish departments.

NOTES

¹ For some of the more extensive references cited, this review owes much to the excellent presentation, *Lexicography, Dictionary Research and Applied Linguistics*, given by R.R.K. Hartmann of Exeter during the 1999 annual congress of the Asociación Española de Lingüística Aplicada (Exeter DRC: www.ex.ac.uk/drc).

REFERENCES

- Alcaraz, E. and Hughes, B. (1999). *Diccionario de términos jurídicos* (3^a ed.). Barcelona: Ariel.
- Alcaraz, E. and Hughes, B. (1998). *Diccionario de términos económicos financieros y comerciales* (2^a ed.). Barcelona: Ariel.
- Alcina Franch, J. and Blecua, J.M. (1975). *Gramática española*. Barcelona: Ariel.
- Bailey, R.W. ed. (1997). *Dictionaries of English . Prospects for the Record of Our Language*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Cifuentes, J.L. (1994). *Gramática cognitiva. Fundamentos críticos*. Madrid: Eudema.
- Comrie, B. (1989). *Universales del lenguaje y tipología lingüística*. Madrid: Gredos.
- Dik, S.C. (1981). *Gramática funcional*. Madrid: Sociedad General Española de Librería, S.A.
- Dubois, J. et. al. (1986). *Diccionario de Lingüística*. Madrid: Alianza.
- Fernández-Barrientos, J. and Wallhead, C. (eds.) (1995). *Temas de lingüística aplicada*. Granada: Universidad de Granada.
- Geeraerts, D. (1989). Introduction: Prospects and Problems in Prototype Theory, *Linguistics* 27, 587-612.

- Garrudo, F. (1996). *Diccionario sintáctico del verbo inglés*. Barcelona: Ariel.
- Gutiérrez Araus, M.L. (1978). *Estructuras sintácticas del español actual*. Madrid: Sociedad General Española de Librería, S.A.
- Halliday, M.A.K. (1985). *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*. London: Arnold.
- Hartmann, R.R.K. (1999). *Lexicography, Dictionary Research and Applied Linguistics*, lecture given during the 1999 annual congress of the Asociación Española de Lingüística Aplicada, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (April).
- Hernandez Hernandez, H. (1989). *Los diccionarios de orientación escolar. Contribución al estudio de la lexicografía monolingüe española*. Tübingen: M. Niemeyer.
- Hernanz, M. LL. and Brucart, J.M. (1987). *La sintaxis*. Barcelona: Crítica.
- Martín Mingorance, L. (1998). *El modelo lexemático-funcional* (ed. by Amalia Marín Rubiales). Granada: Universidad de Granada.
- Mathews, P.H. (1997). *Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Molina Foix, V. (1999). El género epiceno, *El País*, March 9, 'Cultura', p. 44.
- Moreno Cabrera, J.C. (1991). *Curso universitario de lingüística general. Tomo I: Teoría de la gramática y sintaxis general*. Madrid: Síntesis.
- Taylor, J. (1989). *Linguistic Categorization. Prototypes in Linguistic Theory*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Valdecantos, C. (1999). Sexo, sólo sexo, *El País*, March 7, 'El defensor del lector', p. 16.

JoAnne Neff van Aertselaer
Universidad Complutense
fling10@emducms1.sis.ucm.es