

**Temmerman, Rita/Van Campenhoudt, Marc, eds. (2014): *Dynamics and Terminology. An Interdisciplinary Perspective on Monolingual and Multilingual Culture-bound Communication.*** (Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice 16). Amsterdam/Philadelphia: Benjamins. ISBN 978-90-272-2340-1, 305 pages.

From a systematic linguistic and realistic epistemological point of view, terminology is a rather static phenomenon not restricted to the individual language. As current linguistic research reveals, terminology depends on the structure of natural language(s) and usage by scientists, technical professionals and other experts. Therefore, terminology or – even better – terminologies are based on natural language as well as (in this linguistic sense) on cultures. As a natural consequence, communication in languages for specific purposes is characterized by (mis)understanding and negotiating meaning. Thus, terminology research is turning into an interdisciplinary field integrating, for example, methods derived from cognitive linguistics, corpus linguistics, sociolinguistics, semiotics, knowledge engineering, quantitative linguistics, contrastive linguistics, intercultural communication, and ethnography.

Temmerman's and Van Campenhoudt's volume contains some lectures on terminology dynamics and evolution held at the terminology seminars "The dynamics of terms in specialized communication" (Brussels 2010) and "Culture-bound terminology and the process of harmonization: research questions and methodologies" (Brussels 2012). Structured into four parts, the volume refers to terminology in four domains: (i) legal terminology; (ii) scientific and technical terminology; (iii) business and financial terminology, and (iv) terminology planning.

The first part, on "legal terminology", (pp. 17–132) is divided into six chapters. In Chapter 1, "Multilingualism and legal integration in Europe", Mattias Derlén shows that the multilingual character of EU law results in a problematic relationship between multilingualism and legal integration; convincingly he further discusses some aspects of resolving this linguistic and legal issue by assuming and accepting a vertical dimension of legal communication (e. g. the Court of Justice and national courts).

Terminology dynamism may cause difficulties for legal translators. Therefore, Katia Peruzzo in Chapter 2, "Capturing dynamism in legal terminology", discusses some of these difficulties with respect to Italian and British legal texts and presents a translation-oriented terminological knowledge base called "MuLex". Another (more traditional) possibility for handling the dynamics of legal terminology is the harmonization of legal terms: In this important field of applied linguistics, Sunniva Whittaker describes some interesting aspects of transposing supranational legislation by the European Union into national legislations, for example in France and Norway (Chapter 3, "The harmonization of legal cultures, concepts and terms"). In Chapter 4, "Cross-domain disharmonization", a further case study, Isabel Duran does not consider bi- or multilingual but the monolingual variation of terms, for example in Spanish legal texts and tourist texts. She introduces a method for "cross-domain" harmonization of terminology variation in one language. The legal language in the Central African Republic and the European Community is subject of Marcel Diki Kidiri's contribution (Chapter 5, "Le vocabulaire juridique en sängö") in which he outlines an innovative method for creating a new cross-cultural terminology referring both to linguistic and cultural knowledge. "The translation of legal texts as culturemes" is the subject of Chapter 6, written by Alenka Kocbek. She develops a translation model that combines insights into translation science with sociocognitive as well as cultural approaches; in this context, she suggests to consider legal texts as patterns of communicative behavior, involving textual and extra-textual aspects.

Part 2 is entitled “Scientific and technical terminology” and is comprised of three chapters (pp. 135–211). In Chapter 7, “Specialized knowledge dynamics”, Pamela Faber and Pilar León-Araúz convincingly describe the environment and cultural dependence of human cognition as well as frame based terminology by referring to cognitive ethno-physiography. Chapter 8, written by Aurélie Picton, covers the “dynamics of terminology in short-term diachrony” and types of knowledge evolution in space technologies; she demonstrates the domain dependence of technical terminology, e. g. with respect to computer sciences or optoelectronics. A “method for analyzing the dynamics of naming from a monolingual and multilingual perspective” is outlined in Chapter 9 by Sabela Fernandez-Silva, Judit Freixa and Maria Teresa Cabré. They provide evidence for the fact that a term’s use is generally motivated by the expert’s point of view regarding the referred concept.

The two contributions of Part 3 focus on business and financial terminology (pp. 213–256). In their paper “The dynamics of accounting terms in a globalized environment” (Chapter 10), Pedro A. Fuertes-Olivera and Sandro Nielsen present English as the *lingua franca* of accounting. Since English also has an impact on terminologies in other languages, they discuss a trend towards cultural uniformity of English as *lingua franca*. “Concept change, term dynamics and culture-boundness in economic-administrative domains” is the title of Chapter 11, written by Marita Kristiansen. Her contribution considers the various relations between the dynamics of terminology and culture-boundness of understanding and knowledge.

Finally, Part 4 related to terminology planning (pp. 257–302) consists of two chapters: Chapter 12, “The dynamics of terms and meaning in the domain of machining and metalworking terminology in French and English” is written by Ann Bertels. She discusses the relationship between specialized vocabulary and the extent of polysemy versus monosemy. Chapter 13, “La mesure de la variation terminologique comme indice de l’évolution des connaissances dans un environnement bilingue”, by Jean Quirion explains the terminometric measurement of terminology evolution and terminology dynamics.

The current volume provides a good overview of current terminology research. Previous, more or less traditional terminology research referred to lexical systems of languages for specific purposes and focused on various aspects of standardization; in this way, they support an idealistic and overcoming concept of terminological bi-uniqueness. The present papers follow a new and more realistic concept of semantic variation in terminology: Languages for specific purposes in general and their lexicon in particular necessarily are not homogeneous or monosemous but are heterogeneous and follow various cognitive and communicative circumstances, because human interests differ in the various social, economic, legal, technical, scientific and other surroundings. From this perspective, the volume edited by Temmerman and Van Campenhoutd may be considered as an important step towards a more pragmatically focused and cognitive terminology research. Since the dynamics of terminology is a reasonably young and specific field of LSP research, most contributions are related to individual cases: Hence, a more theoretical approach seems to be a relevant research desideratum for the future – this in particular refers to a cognitive terminology model, an appropriate methodology of terminologisation, or a scale of terminology evolution and terminology dynamics.

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