

Faber, Pamela, ed. (2012): *A Cognitive Linguistics View of Terminology and Specialized Language*. Berlin/Boston: De Gruyter Mouton. (Applications of Cognitive Linguistics [ACL] 20). ISBN 978-3-11-027556-8/978-3-11-027720-3, 321 Seiten.

This is a welcomed contribution on the applications of Cognitive Linguistics to Terminology written by Pamela Faber and her colleagues from the LexiCon Research Group at the University of Granada, in Spain. Pamela Faber is Full Professor in the Department of Translation and Interpreting at the University of Granada, in which she teaches translation and terminology. She is known for her works on the Functional Lexematic Model (Mingorance 1989) as well as for her theory of Terminology called Frame-based Terminology.

Frame-based Terminology focuses on conceptual organization, on the multidimensional nature of terminological units, and on the extraction of semantic and syntactic information through the use of multilingual corpora (Faber et al. 2005; Faber et al. 2006; Faber et al. 2007). Since the theory was conceived within the context of the Functional Lexematic Model and Cognitive Linguistics (Fillmore 1976, 1977, 1982, 2006), it groups together several distinct micro-theories that are used to analyze the various aspects of terminological units. Frame-based Terminology is said to draw more on Sociocognitive Terminology (Temmerman 1997, 2000, 2001, 2006) than on the Communicative Theory of Terminology (Cabr e 2000, 2001). This is because Sociocognitive Terminology and Frame-based Terminology have arisen largely in the context of translation, whereas Cabr e’s theory has not.

The book is well organized in five chapters that touch upon three main topics: metaphor and metonymy, the *continuum* between the semantics and pragmatics of specialized language, and the contextual information in knowledge representation. The authors make the point that specialized language resources can only be truly helpful for the translators of specialized texts if they are based on cognitive frameworks that mirror the translators’ cognitive process. It is the goal of Frame-based Terminology to create terminological knowledge bases whose macro- and microstructure are organized in a way that points to domain knowledge and facilitates knowledge acquisition. This review will attempt to demonstrate the ways in which the authors contribute to the research on specialized language resources for translators.

In the “Introduction”, Pamela Faber advances the notion that Cognitive Linguistics is a methodological framework with the potential to be applied to terminology, and suggests that terminology may contribute to the development of (or at least give insights to) Cognitive Linguistics. For instance, metaphors have been thoroughly studied in Cognitive Linguistics but less so in terminology. However, as metaphors exist in specialized texts and are very important to the dissemination of new knowledge, Cognitive Linguistics could provide terminologists with the tools to study them.

The second chapter, “Basic concepts”, is divided into three sections. The first section, written by Pamela Faber and Clara In es L opez Rodr ıguez, is called “Terminology and specialized language”. It reviews the principles underlying the General Theory of Terminology, the Communicative Theory of Terminology and Sociocognitive Terminology. This allows them to both differentiate Frame-based Terminology from the former theories and to present its theoretical principles. The second section, written by Maribel Tercedor S anchez, Clara In es L opez Rodr ıguez, Carlos M arquez Linares and Pamela Faber, is called “Metaphor and metonymy in specialized language”. Metonymy and metaphor are said to be very important and pervasive in specialized language because they are deeply rooted in cognition and are the basis of many conceptual relations. Cognitive Linguistics provides a methodological framework to analy-

ze metonymy and metaphor, namely by means of theories such as the Invariance Principle (Lakoff and Turner 1989; Lakoff 1990, 1993) and Blending Theory (Fauconnier 1985, 1998; Fauconnier and Turner 1998, 2002) that explain creative aspects of meaning construction. For instance, the application of these theories allows for the study of cross-domain mappings, i.e. the possibility of projecting conceptual networks of meaning from one domain onto the conceptual network of another. The third section, “Specialized language translation”, was written by Pamela Faber and José Manuel Ureña Gómez-Moreno. The authors argue that there is a lack of conceptually-based translation resources that codify knowledge rather than merely store data. Since specialized translation is a cognitive process, “Cognitive Semantics could provide the theory of meaning that translation is so sorely in need of” and “linguistic theory as developed by Langacker, Lakoff, and Fillmore is particularly relevant to specialized language texts, the representation of specialized knowledge units, translation correspondence, and the elusive *tertium comparationis*” (p. 8).

The third chapter is called “Terms as specialized knowledge units” and is divided in two sections: “Specialized language semantics” and “Specialized language pragmatics”. The first was written by Pilar León Araúz, Pamela Faber and Silvia Montero Martínez, whereas the second was written by Pamela Faber and Antonio San Martín Pizarro. In both sections, the authors maintain that Frame-based Terminology is the most suitable theory to describe the semantics and pragmatics of terms. They make their case by explaining why EcoLexicon, a resource for Environmental Science that is the application of their theory, provides users with a multifaceted description of terms. The first section on specialized language semantics contains many examples taken from case studies which illustrate the several levels of analysis incorporated in the EcoLexicon: conceptual structure, semantic labels, etc. In the second section, the authors argue that pragmatics has been neglected by terminologists. Although this is generally true, one could have mentioned, for instance, the work on pragmateterminology by de Vecchi (2009). Nevertheless, this highly interesting section convincingly shows the ways in which the pragmatic dimensions of terms or specialized language units could be studied: “these dimensions include frame, situational context, and construal, which should not be regarded as water-tight compartments” (p. 191).

The title of the fourth chapter is “Contextual information in specialized knowledge representation: linguistic contexts and images”. In the first section, “Contextual selection for term entries”, Arianne Reimerink, Mercedes García de Quesada and Silvia Montero Martínez argue that terminographers should select knowledge-rich contexts that make explicit “the relation between the concepts in the context as well as between the context and the concept entry” (p. 207). Therefore, a cognitive perspective towards context selection should be adopted, in which the number of contexts to be included in a term entry depends on the concept and the relations that it activates. In the second section, “Graphical information”, Juan Antonio Prieto Velasco and Pamela Faber present a typology of graphical information for specialized knowledge representation that is based on the criteria of iconicity, abstraction, and dynamism as ways of referring to and representing specific attributes of specialized concepts. They explain that “Frame-based Terminology advocates a multimodal description of specialized concepts in which the information contained in terminographic definitions meshes with the visual information in images for a better understanding of complex and dynamic concept systems” (p. 229). The reader will learn that, just as lexical units, two or more images can be synonyms of each other but that fully synonymous images rarely exist. This is because graphical information can display distinct morphological, semantic and syntactic characteristics. As far

as pragmatics is concerned, graphical information can have several functions but the most important functions are those that reveal the type of relation between a given image and its corresponding text.

Finally, in the “Conclusions”, Pamela Faber underlines the fact that terminology needs a model of knowledge representation in line with the organization of the mental lexicon. Cognitive Linguistics provides the main model or theoretical basis, and a series of complementary micro-theories provide the framework for the analysis of the morphological, syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic aspects of terminological units.

Although this book has several notable strengths, it is more suitable to advanced students of terminology and for terminologists that are familiar with Cognitive Linguistics as well as with the research of the LexiCon group. For instance, non-initiated readers may not fully understand the extent to which language structure is said to reflect conceptual structure (p. 252). In the same way, while it is clear that a more dynamic view of cognition may be useful for terminology, the point that the authors make according to which it is possible to generalize across concepts that have similar semantic significance requires further clarification.

Among the several positives of this contribution is the balance that it offers between theory and application. In fact, after summarizing the theoretical principles on which their methodology is based, the authors always present many case studies that successfully illustrate the application of their multi-layered framework. For instance, in the section entitled “Contextual selection for term entries”, three case studies on *dredger*, *erosion*, and *water cycle event* demonstrate the ways in which EcoLexicon’s definition template is used to select the contexts for these term entries.

To conclude, Frame-based Terminology is not a simple theory of terminology. Rather, it is a confederation of cognitive theories that serve many levels of terminological description and that can only be mastered by a large team of researchers. This conceptually/lexically-centered and usage-based approach offers the kind of analysis of specialized knowledge communication useful for the elaboration of resources in which translators may rejoice.

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Janine Pimentel

Invited Professor, Département de linguistique et de traduction

Université de Montréal, Canada

E-Mail: Janine.pimentel@umontreal.ca

Boulton, Alex/Carter-Thomas, Shirley/Rowley-Jolivet, Elizabeth, eds. (2012): *Corpus-Informed Research and Learning in ESP. Issues and Applications*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins (Studies in Corpus Linguistics 52). ISBN 978-9027-0357-1, 306 Seiten.

This collection of ten contributions of renowned scholars working in the field of ESP provides an excellent overview of research issues covered in ESP in France throughout the last years. The book is well-organized and divided into three major parts: (1) ESP corpora for language