

R. R. K. HARTMANN. Teaching and Researching Lexicography. 2001. Edinburgh Gate: Pearson Education Limited. Pp. xii, 211.

This is another excellent volume in the Applied Linguistics in Action series, edited by Christopher N. Candlin and David R. Hall, which has given us Zoltán Dörnyei's Teaching and Researching Motivation and Phil Benson's Teaching and Researching Autonomy in Language Learning. The author, Reader in Applied Linguistics and Director of the Dictionary Research Centre at the University of Exeter, has vast experience in lexicography, and thus is uniquely qualified to have produced this work. I believe a good dictionary author (i.e., a lexicographer), be it of a monolingual or a bilingual or multilingual dictionary, must be well-trained in lexicology (= the study, from various perspectives, of the lexemes of a language), although H. E. Wiegand is quoted as, quite astonishingly, believing just the opposite (p. 32). This is certainly true for the etymological dictionary, always an amazing research endeavor, often taking many years to complete. This task is so daunting that no one has ever even attempted to complete one for the Arabic language.

Courses in either lexicography or lexicology are few and far between in the United States. The reason for this seems to be clear enough. Today's linguists in the USA emphasize theoretical work (in formal dress) almost to the exclusion of everything else. Thus, words and dictionaries are considered by many to be atheoretical, or perhaps it is even more accurate to say antitheoretical.

The work undergoing review is an excellent textbook for lexicography organized into four sections. Section I presents the foundations of the field. The author asks if lexicography is a branch of applied linguistics and answers in the affirmative, but only insofar as pedagogical lexicography is concerned: "[It] is certainly linguistic in orientation, interdisciplinary in outlook and problem-solving in spirit (my own three criteria for defining applied linguistics" (p. 33). But

he does not think this view holds for historical, technical, and encyclopedic lexicography.

Section II deals with the major branches of the field, whereas Section III examines interdisciplinarity, among other issues. Section IV discusses the resources available, including web sites. Finally, the last chapter offers a glossary of terms (pp. 169-181). Certain terms defined here are so basic that I would recommend dropping them in any future edition of the tome (alphabetic order, children's dictionary, college dictionary, consultant, editor, word, etc.). This aside, this is a very good book.

ALAN S. KAYE  
*California State University, Fullerton*