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and history of linguistic science, series III: Studies in the history of the language sciences, 71.) Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1993. Pp. viii, 255.

The grammarians of the early Middle Ages witnessed the transformation of Latin from a spoken to a written language. Using classical sources, they had to invent new teaching methods, facing the 'chicken-and-egg question of priorities: how did students learn Latin grammar from a text which they could not understand until they had already mastered Latin grammar?' (MARTHA BAYLESS, 68).

But relatively little research has been done on the history of European linguistics between Priscian (A.D. 527?) and the rise of philosophical grammar c.1150. The 10 papers in this volume (identical to *Historiographia linguistica* 20: 1) shed considerable light on the subject and contain many pointers to other sources of information, especially VIVIEN LAW's 'Grammar in the early Middle Ages: A bibliography' (25–47).

In the first paper ('The historiography of grammar in the early Middle Ages', 1–24), Law explains why early medieval grammar has been neglected. Modern scholars assumed that the early medieval grammarians had done nothing original and as a result did not look for originality. They were misled by the medievals themselves, who routinely claimed to be less original than they really were.

MARK AMSLER ('History of linguistics, "standard Latin", and pedagogy', 49–66) analyzes the changing status of Latin during the period, pointing out that a number of grammarians viewed nonclassical Latin locutions as normal and healthy developments.

Three papers discuss specific grammatical doctrines. RUCKLOF HOFMAN ('The linguistic preoccupations of the glossators of the St. Gall Priscian', 111–26) points out that the Old Irish glossators steadfastly refused to contrast Old Irish with Latin, despite abundant opportunity; presumably they saw themselves as custodians of the Roman tradition and identified with Priscian's *nos* 'we'. GIOVANNI POLARA ('A proposito delle dottrine grammaticali di Virgilio Marone', 205–22) discusses the ideas of an odd seventh-century grammarian whose text (possibly a parody) is full of digressions and anecdotes. And in an especially interesting study, ANNELI LUHTALA ('Syntax and dialectic in Carolingian commentaries on Priscian's *Institutiones grammaticae*') traces the first contacts of Aristotelian semantics with Latin grammar—the prehistory of speculative grammar, as it were. The remaining papers present heretofore unedited texts and/or external transmission data.

This is a book for linguists in the wide as well as the narrow sense of the word; to read all of it, one must know English, Latin, Italian, French, and some Greek, German, and Dutch (but fortunately not Old Irish, since Hofman translates his quotations). [MICHAEL A. COVINGTON, *University of Georgia.*]

The subtle slant: A cross linguistic discourse analysis model for evaluating interethnic conflict in the press. By RICHARD G. MCGARRY. Boone, NC: Parkway Publishers, 1994. Pp. viii, 195.

The objective of this book is to present a model of analysis of written discourse that combines pragmatic, cognitive, and morphosyntactic variables. The model is then applied in describing how interethnic conflict is reported by the Kenyan press. The context of the study is a court case which arose in Kenya in 1986, involving a fight over burial rights between the wife of a deceased lawyer—Mr. Otieno—and the members of the lawyer's family. The two parties belonged to different ethnic groups, and this is why the case provoked passionate discussion in Kenyan society about the conflict between traditional and civil law and between the Luo group (to which Mr. Otieno belonged) and other ethnic groups present in Kenya.

In Part I (13–108) the model is presented. Ch. 2 (13–40) discusses contextual variables, specifically the so-called 'macrocontextual features', which are those values, beliefs, and norms of the Kenyan culture that can affect production and perception of interethnic discourse. Specifically, the author analyzes the ethnic situation of Kenya and how the conflict among different groups determines the way languages are used, the way law is conceived, and the perception of the role of the press. In Ch. 3 (41–69) McGarry introduces the 'cognitive variables' of his model. The general framework for the discussion of these variables is Schema Theory. He discusses ways in which certain syntactic devices allow organization of concepts within cognitive frames and refers specifically to Michael Silverstein's hierarchy of entrenching and Su-

sumu Kuno's empathy hierarchy, and their application to Swahili and English press discourse.

Ch. 4 (71–108) focusses on the textual component of the model, looking at topic organization in press discourse and at the mechanisms employed by journalists to highlight or deemphasize participants and concepts. These mechanisms include topic positioning and the use of specific syntactic structures to express continuity/discontinuity and foregrounding/backgrounding of information.

The three components of the model are applied in Part II (111–55) to analyze the coverage of the Otieno case by two leading Kenyan newspapers, the Swahili-language *Taifa* and the English-language *Daily Nation*. McG shows how the interplay of the components of the model discussed in Part I determines a different organization of information in the two newspapers, ultimately leading to diverging interpretations of the events.

The strength of this book is that it attempts to integrate different aspects of discourse, namely the cognitive, pragmatic, and morphosyntactic levels, into a unified model, thus opening the way for further studies of this kind in different contexts. On the whole the analysis is quite convincing and well grounded. A weakness of the study is that the potential offered by the theoretical apparatus discussed in the first part of the book is not fully exploited in the application; in addition, methodological issues regarding the structural organization of press discourse and the units of analysis chosen are not always satisfactorily addressed. Nonetheless, on the whole I would recommend this book to discourse analysts and pragmaticists. [ANNA DE FINA, *Georgetown University*.]

The linguistics encyclopedia. Ed. by KIRSTEN MALMKJAER. London & New York: Routledge, 1991. Pp. xx, 575.

This reference work is the result of a good idea. Its goal is to provide a basic orientation to major topics in linguistics rather than the last detail on every aspect of the field. It should prove useful both to students of linguistics and to scholars in related disciplines as they make their way through the field or pursue a particular interest.

The volume contains 83 articles on a variety of topics, some vast, others more easily defined; some on areas of language structure, some on subdisciplines, some on particular theories. Among the topics covered are acoustic phonetics, animal communication, aphasia, articulatory phonetics, artificial intelligence, auditory phonetics, case grammar, categorial grammar, corpora, dialectology, diglossia, discourse and conversational analysis, distinctive features, dyslexia, field methods, formal and modal logic, functional grammar, generative grammar, generative phonology, generative semantics, genre analysis, immediate constituent analysis, the IPA, interpretive semantics, intonation, kinesics, acquisition, language and gender, lexical-functional grammar, metaphor, Montague grammar, morphology, multilingualism, the origin of language, philosophy of language, phonemics, pidgins and creoles, semantics, semiotics, sign language, sociolinguistics, speech-act theory, stratificational syntax, structuralist linguistics, stylistics, systemic grammar, tagmemics, text linguistics, tone languages, transformational grammar, typology, universals, and writing systems. The selection of topics reflects the goal of the work: to provide the kind of background knowledge likely to be presupposed in lectures and articles on a variety of linguistic subjects.

Twenty-five authors in addition to the editor have contributed articles, over half based in Britain (TSUTOMU AKAMATSU, DAVID BRAZIL, KEITH BROWN, TONY DUDLEY-EVANS, SUSAN EDWARDS, ROGER FOWLER, ANTHONY FOX, MICHAEL GARMAN, CHRISTOPHER HOOKWAY, ROBERT ILSON, GEOFFREY LEECH, MICHAEL MCCARTHY, MICHAEL MACMAHON, MARGARET NEWTON, ALLAN RAMSAY). The United States is also represented (CHIN-W. KIM, DAVID LOCKWOOD, MOLLY MACK, FREDERICK NEWMEYER, WILLIAM WONG), as are Australia (WILLIAM FOLEY), Canada (JAMES ANDERSON), France (JACQUES BOURQUIN), Denmark (ELI FISCHER-JØRGENSEN), and Hong Kong (MARK NEWBROOK). In some cases the home base of the author has colored the treatment of the subject matter, not necessarily to disadvantage. A number of the articles are by recognized authorities in the area, such as Fischer-Jørgensen on glossematics, Foley on field methods, Leech on corpora, Lockwood on stratificational grammar, and Newmeyer on generative and interpretive semantics among others.

Overall, the articles outline the assigned topics in a lucid, helpful fashion. They can generally be either scanned or read carefully with