

Fixed kernels: do not enter into paradigmatic variation
(*put it*)

Variable kernels: variation is allowed (*nearly / almost died*)

Core modulators: modify meaning (*a [gap, space, interval] of [year, months, weeks, days, hours]*)

Optional modulators: not necessary for the recognition
(*not in: to be not in the nature of X*)

Optional elements: included but do not modify
meaning (e.g. *in in: to be in the nature of X*)

Free variables: virtually unrestricted lists of paradigmatic
variation (e.g. *X in: to be in the nature of X*)

Finally, chapter 7 involves a broad discussion of why the language system comprises a complex lexicon rather than a simplex lexicon.

In summary, the author contributes to our understanding of IP in the following areas in particular: the scope of idiomatic patterning in language (how do we delimit the structures that form part of IP?), the tension between analysability and holistic chunking of IP (what are the fundamental properties of IP?), and the categories of IP (which characteristics are common to all IP and which are specific to certain types of patterning exclusively?).

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HEINE, ANTJE: *Funktionsverbgefüge in System, Text und korpusbasierter (Lerner) Lexikographie*. Serie: Finnische Beiträge zur Germanistik, Vol. 18. Frankfurt: Peter Lang, 2006. ISBN 978-3-631-55249-0. 270 p.

This book, product of the author's doctoral thesis at the University of Leipzig supervised by Dr. Barbara Wotjak, places *Funktionsverbgefügen* (FVG) within the framework of learner lexicography, and it contributes to our understanding of how data extracted from electronic corpora can be employed in language description. The method proposed is not only relevant to inter- and intra-lingual FVG analysis, but it may also be used to investigate other phraseological combinations.

The author identifies the work of von Polenz (1963) as key to the early linguistic study of FVG in Germany. While initially researchers

were concerned with identifying and describing the characteristics of this structure with a view to distinguishing them from other verb-noun combinations, later investigations in the 70s and 80s moved to a textual analysis of the frequency and communicative contribution of FVG. While contrastive studies have also appeared, the author establishes her specific niche as contributing to learner lexicographic aspects of FVG. With a degree in German as a foreign language, the author is well qualified to discuss German from a learner perspective.

Comprising four main chapters, the book achieves a balance between descriptive, theoretical information (chapters one and two) and concrete application of theory (chapters three and four). Thus, the author provides both a concise overview of the topic, proposes her own defining criteria, and then proceeds to test these criteria by way of an electronic corpus study of selected FVG. This is noteworthy, as previous attempts at definitions and descriptions have been limited principally to introspective approaches. Motivation for this research stems from increasing recognition in recent years of the need for phraseological dictionaries for German and, additionally, improved treatment of phraseology in monolingual learner dictionaries. The author's professed goal is to develop a conceptual framework to guide the elaboration of FVG dictionary entries, either for a FVG or a phraseological dictionary.

Chapter one summarises the characteristics of FVG (24 in total) which have been identified and described in nine principal grammars of German published between 1994 and 2004. The ensuing 'Exkurs' discusses the degree of practical usefulness to the language learner of the approach adopted by each. Finally, the author succinctly presents the key information on FVG from each text in a table, thus facilitating a comparative overview of the perspectives taken by the different publications.

Narrowing down the initial 24 characteristics to six, Heine comments critically on these, describing how they contribute to her own formulation of a definition of FVG. With regard to syntactic structure, Heine limits herself to the following: FVG = FV + pN (*in Anspruch nehmen*) and FV + N (acc) (*Verbreitung finden*). She discards the structure N (nom) + FV (*die Untersuchung erfolgt*) as evidently the noun is the subject and thus cannot be subsumed within the predicate to form a verbal unit. The FV + N (gen) (with verbs such as *sich bedienen, bedürfen*) are omitted as the verbs in this case display neither a high degree of polysemy nor desemantization, but rather have a strong semantic component. The same criteria are used to discount N+FV(dat) combinations (*etwas einer Analyse unterziehen / einer Kontrolle unter-*

legen). Maintaining that both the verb and the noun should demonstrate certain qualifying characteristics, Heine defines FVG as combinations of a function verb (which, as a full verb, frequently denotes movement or change of ownership) combined with a noun (a determiner may or may not appear). Prototypical function verbs include *bringen, finden, gehen, halten, kommen, nehmen, setzen, stehen, stellen, treten* and *ziehen*. The verb expresses aspectual (in Kontakt *treten*), passive (*Verwendung finden*), or causative meaning (*zum Ausdruck bringen*). The noun possesses valence and may be paraphrased by an equivalent simple noun or adjective (*zu Ende bringen / beenden*); it is not used figuratively and appears independent of the FVG structure. The noun-verb combination is one unit and, as such, the noun may not be the object of interrogative structures, nor may it be pronominalized. The FV + N (acc) may not undergo passivization.

A description of FVG should logically distinguish this construction from verb-noun collocations and idiomatic verb phrases, bearing in mind that there are obviously shared aspects and category membership becomes one of degree. Heine critically reviews the literature (reaching back to the 1960s) with respect to the differences between FVG and these closely related structures; focusing on V + pN and V + N (acc) combinations, she analyses the syntactic and semantic characteristics of both verb and noun. Criteria which may be used to distinguish prototypical FVG from verb-noun collocations and free combinations include the following: FVG generally do not permit anaphoric reference (pronominalization), the noun cannot be subject to interrogation, and the structure rejects passivization. Such criteria can be used to disqualify *jdm. Beachtung entgegenbringen / den Betrieb einstellen*, which would be better classified as noun-verb collocations due to the rich semantic content which the verbs, employed in their full sense, display. With respect to idiomatic verb phrases, Heine points to the presence of a figurative noun as a factor that distinguishes these from FVG (*etw auf die Seite legen / etw in Kauf nehmen*), or a noun that does not appear outside of the expression (*jdn. in Misskredit bringen*), whereas examples with a figurative verb constitute borderline cases (*einen Blick auf jdn. werfen*).

Subsequently, Heine seeks to accommodate FVG within the language system, debating whether the structure, being partially synthetic and partially analytic, is better accommodated between verb-noun collocations and idiomatic expressions, or whether it constitutes a subgroup of verb-noun collocations. Arguments exist to support both

options, and Heine concludes by underscoring the close relationship between the three structures.

The chapter closes with a detailed discussion of a recent publication which seeks to refute the existence of FVG by von Pottelberge: *Verbnominale Konstruktionen, Funktionsgefüge: Vom Sinn und Unsinn eines Untersuchungsgegenstandes*. Heine firstly criticises von Pottelberge for not including collocations in his discussion and for the lack of clarity of terminology. In the ensuing discussion of each chapter, Heine succeeds in demonstrating weaknesses in the conceptualization of FVG and a lack of consistency in the criteria guiding his choice of examples.

Chapter two is dedicated to the analysis of the treatment of FVG in learner dictionaries. The author identifies the most important information for a FVG dictionary, both in terms of defining the dictionary conceptually and determining the structure and content of the entries. Heine then proceeds to evaluate the coverage and treatment FVG in *Langenscheidt Großwörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (LGDaF) and *De Grutyer Wörterbuch Deutsch als Fremdsprache* (DGWDaF). While Heine seems to favour the DGWDaF due to the explicit handling of FVG and the clear system of referencing which facilitates the location of target FVG, both dictionaries fail to distinguish FVG from collocations and free combinations consistently, and neither exploits corpora data to guide their language analysis and as a source of examples, preferring instead to rely on intuitive knowledge. Only corpus data can shed light on information concerning the morpho-syntactic structure and restrictions of FVG, possible variants, and semantic and pragmatic aspects.

The topics Heine covers in greater detail include the choice of FVG for learner dictionaries, the choice of lemma, the inclusion of variants, and formulation of examples. Lexicographers may select FVG for dictionary-making purposes in one of two manners. Firstly, a list of FVG may be compiled of those which present semantic and syntactic difficulties to learners of a specific language group, thus leading to a bilingual FVG dictionary; secondly, examples of FVG may be chosen with respect to their relative frequency of appearance in corpora (i.e. relative to the frequency of appearance of each word).

With respect to lemma selection, Heine notes that this depends on whether the purpose of the dictionary is primarily to serve the needs of codification or decodification; whereas an entry under the noun would serve the needs of language production, it is assumed that the learner would search under the verb to decode information, although as the author

concedes, more information is needed on how learners use dictionaries. Further, as verbs in FVG are noted for their series of variants, the question arises as to how these should be ordered in each entry, according to the syntactic structure, alphabetically, or in semantic sets:

In Betrieb gehen / etw (a) in Betrieb halten/nehmen
Unter Anklage / zur Diskussion / in Verbindung / zur Verfügung
stehen
Unter Anklage / Beobachtung / Einfluss stehen; zur Diskussion /
in Verdach / Widerspruch stehen

Subsequently, she describes manners in which semantic and syntactic information, as well as examples illustrating FVG use may be included:

-kommen: *zu etw (d) kommen ~ nach langer Überlegung etw (a)*
haben
 -Beispiel: *zu einem Entschluss / Ergebnis k.; zu einer Einigung*
/Erkenntnis / Lösung k.; zu dem Entschluss/Ergebnis k.; zu einer
Einigung/Erkenntnis/Lösung k.; zu dem Entschluss/Ergebnis
kommen, dass; zu der Überzeugung/Erkenntnis kommen, dass...
 -kommen: *zu einem Ergebnis kommen ~ nach langer*
Überlegung ein Ergebnis haben
 -Beispiel: *Nach stundenlanger Diskussion kam man zu einem*
zufriedenstellenden Ergebnis. Nach reiflicher Überlegung kam
man zu dem Ergebnis, dass der Baubeginn noch einmal
verschoben werden muss.

Chapter three demonstrates in practical terms how corpora studies can be used to illustrate the morphosyntactic, semantic and pragmatic aspects discussed in the previous chapter using the examples of *in Kontakt treten* and *in Kontakt kommen* (chosen for their frequency), as well as the equivalent simple verb *kontaktieren*, from the COSMAS II corpus at the Institute für Deutsche Sprache Mannheim. For each structure, 200 corpus examples are used to extract information on the three aforementioned areas and the expressive potential of each phrase is assessed. This information serves to describe the prototypical structure and use of the expressions, information that proves vital to lexicography. Heine notes that although *kontaktieren* may be regarded as synonymous to *in Kontakt treten*, synonymy does not exist with *in Kontakt kommen*; in this case, the FVG fills a lexical gap.

The results of the analysis of these examples are presented clearly in the form of tables, percentage breakdowns, and illustrative examples. For instance, *in Kontakt kommen* appears more frequently than *in Kontakt treten*; with regard to morphosyntactic characteristics, the latter combines more readily with modal verbs and displays a higher tendency to appear within *um-zu* infinitive constructions or in the present tense; with respect to their distinguishing semantic characteristics, the agent role of *in Kontakt kommen* admits a more varied range of arguments. The simple verb, on the other hand, appears more frequently in passive structures and in the past tenses. Neither, however, can be linked specifically to a particular text type or register.

Evaluating the process of the corpus research, Heine maintains that the 200 examples extracted proved sufficient to create a description of the prototypical structures of these two FVG, and also to highlight less frequent peculiarities. By comparing the dictionary entries in the previous chapter with corpus data, the author points to morpho-syntactic and semantic deficiencies, based as they are on introspective analysis.

Chapter four returns to the topic of learner dictionaries, with a view to developing concrete proposals for FVG lexicographic descriptions which balance loyalty to linguistic data with practical learner needs.

Heine analyses the treatment given by LGDaF and DGWDaF of the two FVG *in Kontakt treten* and *in Kontakt kommen*, examining both the entry under the verb and the noun, and remarking on the degree to which the dictionaries inform on the morpho-syntactic, semantic and pragmatic characteristics discussed in chapter three. Subsequently, the author develops her own model dictionary entries for the two FVG, with example sentences originate from the corpus. These two models lead to a discussion of FVG lexicographic description and culminate in the elaboration of an 'algorithm', or a catalogue of descriptive criteria, which may be used as a guide to analyse FVG for lexicographic purposes.

In the morphosyntactic section of the algorithm, determiner use, adjective modification, arguments, and morphosyntactic characteristics such as use of modal verb, negation, and tenses; the semantic aspects include the lexical-semantic field to which the noun belongs, aspectual (telic vs. atelic), causative or passive meanings expressed by the verb, the combination of the FVG with particular classes of subjects or objects, semantic restrictions on modifying adjectives, the ability of the FVG to be paraphrased by an equivalent simple verb or adjective (albeit with a potential shift in meaning); pragmatic characteristics include register, code and regional variations. This algorithm is subsequently employed to

identify the characteristics of three FVG: *Anwendung finden*, *in Kontakt kommen*, *in Zweifel ziehen*, the results of which contribute to the formulation of dictionary entries for the three expressions.

Heine's detailed and highly convincing work is of particular value to students and researchers in the fields of phraseology, lexicography, corpus linguistics, contrastive linguistics, and language teaching. Its contributions are manifold: Heine presents a succinct evaluative description of previous work on FVG and, addressing the apparent shortcomings, develops her own clear operational definition which is then tested on corpus data. Further, she persuasively addresses the difficulty of conceiving FVG, verb-noun collocations, and idiomatic verb phrases as discrete categories. Arguably, her greatest contribution involves the elaboration of coherent FVG dictionary entries which both fulfil learner needs and faithfully represent linguistic data originating from a detailed analysis of corpus material. Owing to its practical orientation, the interested reader may use the comprehensive FVG descriptions to develop pedagogical materials (whether for language acquisition purposes or translation studies); further, the analytical framework proposed in this book may be used to investigate other phraseological expressions, or indeed FVG in other languages.

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MARTÍNEZ DEL CASTILLO, JESÚS: *Los fundamentos de la teoría de Chomsky. Revisión crítica*. Madrid: Biblioteca Nueva, 2006. ISBN 84-9742-514-6. 223 páginas.

La teoría de Chomsky, que se extiende desde la mitad del siglo XX a nuestros días, parte de posiciones netamente lingüísticas y con el tiempo deriva a posiciones más en consonancia con las ciencias llamadas por Chomsky «ciencias duras» o ciencias positivas o experimentales. La justificación de este cambio, para Chomsky, es, en esencia, la analogía (unificación que él llama, como veremos) que la lingüística tiene que tener con estas últimas ciencias. Para el profesor Martínez del Castillo en el libro que ahora reseñamos este cambio no tiene nada que ver con el objeto de estudio de la lingüística, que no es más que el lenguaje, una realidad, que para Chomsky es innata, objetiva y biológica y para el Prof. Martínez