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Essen on December 2–3, 1983. An introductory article, 'Instead of an introduction: Conceptual issues in analyzing intercultural communication' (1–13) by Karlfried Knapp and Annelie Knapp-Potthoff, briefly summarizes the papers, primarily with regard to their different methodological orientations.

In 'Socio-political influences on cross-cultural encounters: Notes towards a framework for the analysis of context' (17–33), ALAN MURRAY and RANJIT SONDHJ attempt to construct an analytical framework for intercultural communication failure due to dominant (white) and minority (black) power relations. The next two papers are grouped together under the heading 'Socio-psychological perspectives'. MANSUR LALLJEE, in 'Attribution theory and intercultural communication' (37–49), demonstrates that socioculturally determined evaluation is crucial for cross-ethnic misunderstanding. GISEAL APITZSCH & NORBERT DITTMAR, in 'Contact between German and Turkish adolescents: A case study' (51–72), attribute miscommunication between young Turkish migrants and native German youths in West Berlin to inequality between the two groups in social status and career prospects.

The following category, 'Language choice', also contains two articles. SHERIDA ALTEHENGER-SMITH's 'Language choice in multilingual societies: A Singapore case study' (75–94) is a sociolinguistic study of the relationship between English, a dominant official language, and the micro-level languages used for interethnic communication. 'Why speak English?' (95–107), by FLORIAN COULMAS, is an ethnographic explanation of the Japanese preference for English as a lingua franca to circumvent the complex linguistic etiquette required in the use of Japanese. In the 'Discourse processes' section we find three papers. CELIA ROBERTS' & PETE SAYERS' 'Keeping the gate: How judgements are made in interethnic interviews' (111–35) concerns crosscultural training for British gatekeepers. In 'Foreigner talk, code switching and the concept of trouble' (138–80), VOLKER HINNENKAMP reveals the negative-stereotyping function of codeswitching in native German and migrant Turkish encounters. 'The man (or woman) in the middle: Discoursal aspects of non-professional interpreting' (181–211), by ANNELIE KNAPP-POTTHOFF & KARLFRIED KNAPP, focuses on mediator discourse failure between German and Korean speakers.

The last group of papers is headed 'Selected

elements of discourse'. JOCHEN REHBEIN, in 'Multiple formulae: Aspects of Turkish migrant workers' German in intercultural communication' (217–48), deals with the pidginization of German by Turkish migrants through untutored second-language learning. JUDITH STALPERS' 'The use of *alors* in French–Dutch negotiations: A case study' (249–68) attempts to measure the impact of the foreign use of *alors* on intercultural business talk. WERNER ENNINGER, in 'What interactants do with non-talk across cultures' (269–302), investigates the culture-specific roles of silence from the perspective of crosscultural interaction research.

Although the papers in the volume vary in quality, they share the heuristic value of initiating the reader into the vast subject of intercultural communication from discrete points of orientation. [KUMIKO TAKAHARA, *University of Colorado*.]

**Noam Chomsky: A personal bibliography, 1951–1986.** Compiled by E. F. KONRAD KOERNER & MATSUJI TAJIMA, with the collaboration of CARLOS P. OTERO. (Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Linguistic Science, Series V, Library & Information Sources in Linguistics, 11.) Amsterdam & Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 1986. Pp. xii, 217. \$26.00.

In this excellently prepared volume K&T provide solid, detailed, and fully reliable bibliographical information on the works of Noam Chomsky. Although they did not—and indeed felt that they could not (they include blank pages for addenda)—achieve an exhaustive listing, the compilers have managed to put together a reasonably complete bibliography (though Salvatore Sgroi's 1983 *Noam Chomsky: Bibliografia 1949–1981* is, as the compilers acknowledge on p. ix, more comprehensive). The full range of Chomsky's writings are covered, those 'in linguistics and related fields' (Part I) as well as those 'on political issues and other nonlinguistic subjects' (Part II). A third section is also included in which 'interviews and discussions with Noam Chomsky' are catalogued. Moreover, the entries for individual works contain a listing of reviews and translations—for in-

stance, 15 reviews of *Syntactic Structures* are listed, as well as translations of the work into 9 languages and reviews of the translations—and there is cross-referencing to other works in the bibliography where appropriate.

An interesting addition to the straight bibliographical information, one that is potentially very important as far as the history of the field is concerned, is the Appendix, 'Dissertations written under the supervision of Noam Chomsky, 1964–1986', which was compiled, together with some historical background, by Carlos Otero. Finally, the book as a whole has two attractive added features: two facsimile title pages (*Syntactic Structures* and *American Power and the New Mandarins*) and two pictures of Chomsky.

For the most part, the compilers wisely resisted the temptation to editorialize concerning individual entries, sticking mainly to the facts and opting for sober descriptive statements of provenience. For instance, on Chomsky 1981b, 'A Naturalistic Approach to Language and Cognition', they report that 'the paper goes back to a talk given in 1978'. They also mention derivative works, such as Frank Heny's 1982 *Binding and Filtering* volume devoted to the consequences of Chomsky 1980a, 'On Binding', and they cite the existence of excerpts, reprints, and the like. There are occasional lapses, however, among them the gratuitous reference (71) to *Linguistic Inquiry* as the 'MIT house journal'.

Bibliography, when done well and done right, is an invaluable and lasting service, in some sense a labor of love. The fine job the compilers have done here in putting together this extremely useful and interesting tool is a testament to their skills in, and devotion to, this important area of scholarship. [BRIAN D. JOSEPH, *The Ohio State University*.]

**Word recognition in foreign and native language.** By COR KOSTER. Dordrecht: Foris, 1987. Pp. 171.

Why do second-language learners have so much trouble understanding the spoken L2, even after extensive training? Koster's book addresses this question by studying second-language learners of Dutch and English in a series of language-processing experiments. K begins by noting two generally agreed-upon difficulties with foreign-language aural comprehension—that of interpreting the great phonetic variability

of speech segments, and that of identifying word boundaries. In order to examine these issues in depth, K presents a set of eight gating and response-time experiments which test the influence of context effects and of sound assimilations on spoken L2 comprehension.

The book's seven chapters can be divided into four sections. In the first section (Ch. 1) K introduces speech recognition and particularly studies of word recognition, reviewing important speech-recognition research with both native and L2 speakers.

Section Two (Ch. 2) is an examination of context effects on word recognition. After a clear introduction to word-recognition research, K describes three experiments. These experiments, comparing word-recognition abilities of L1 and L2 English speakers, provide evidence for a Verification Model of word recognition, particularly as opposed to a Cohort Model. K further shows that context effects become very complex when nonnative variables are added to the data collection. He argues that one cannot always generalize about whether nonnative speakers make greater or lesser use of context, though he recognizes the tendency for nonnatives to make greater context use in his experiments.

Section Three (Chs. 3–6) examines the influence of assimilation phenomena on word recognition. K reviews current (and on his view often superficial) research on phonetic assimilation; he then reports on five experiments comparing L1 and L2 speaker responses to spoken English and Dutch. These experiments explore different combinations of phonetic assimilation across word boundaries and resulting differences in subjects' comprehension abilities. K's findings indicate that statements about assimilation and its effects on processing cannot be reduced to a simple set of generalizations, as is often done, either for native speakers or for nonnative speakers.

The fourth section (Ch. 7) reviews the results of K's experiments and places these results within the context of other recent research findings. K concludes by noting a number of differences between native and nonnative listeners, and suggests that these findings indicate a need for a more abstract applied linguistics.

This book has a number of important strengths. First, it demonstrates, in a series of carefully-performed experiments, that there are processing differences between native and non-