

memory and language" by Holly A. Taylor and Susan J. Naylor
 "Memory for text and memory for space. Two concurrent memory systems?" by Monika Wagenscher-Wender

Corpus Linguistics at Work

Elena Tognini-Bonelli
 (University of Lecce and the Tuscan Word Center)

Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company (Studies in corpus linguistics, edited by Elena Tognini-Bonelli, volume 6), 2001, xi+223 pp; hardbound, ISBN 1-58811-061-3 and 90-272-2276-2, \$57.00, €63.00

"The book offers a combined discussion of the main theoretical, methodological and application issues related to corpus work. Thus, starting from the definition of what is a corpus and why reading a corpus calls for a different methodology from reading a text, the underlying assumptions behind corpus work are discussed. The two main approaches to corpus work are discussed as the 'corpus-based' and the 'corpus-driven' approach and the theoretical positions underlying them explored in detail. The book adopts and exemplifies the parameters of the corpus-driven approach and posits a new unit of linguistic description defined systematically in the light of corpus evidence. The applications where the corpus-driven approach is exemplified are language teaching and contrastive linguistics. Alternating between practical examples and theoretical evaluation, the reader is led step-by-step to a detailed understand-

ing of the issues involved in corpus work and, at the same time, tempted to explore for himself some of the major applications where a corpus-driven methodology can reveal unprecedented insights into linguistic patterning."—*From the publisher's announcement*

Phrase Structure Composition and Syntactic Dependencies

Robert Frank
 (Johns Hopkins University)

Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press (Current studies in linguistics, edited by Samuel Jay Keyser, volume 34), 2002, xiv+324 pp; hardbound, ISBN 0-232-06229-1, \$40.00

"In *Phrase Structure Composition and Syntactic Dependencies*, Robert Frank explores an approach to syntactic theory that weds Tree Adjoining Grammar (TAG) formalism with the minimalist framework. TAG has been extensively studied both for its mathematical properties and for its usefulness in computational linguistics applications. Frank shows that incorporating TAG's formally restrictive operations for structure building considerably simplifies the model of grammatical competence, particularly in the components concerned with syntactic movement and locality. The empirical advantages of the resulting model, illustrated with extensive case studies of subject-raising constructions and *wh*-questions, point toward a conception of grammar that is sharply limited in its computational power."—*From the publisher's announcement*