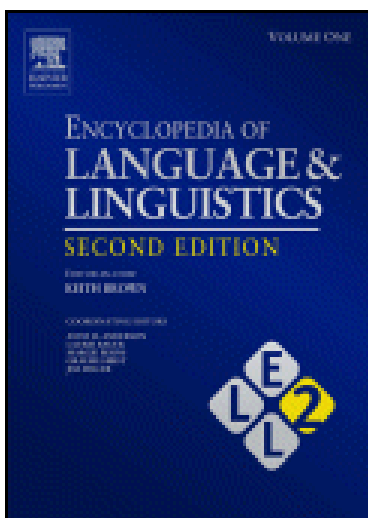


Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics

Françoise Salager-Meyer*

BROWN, Keith (Editor-in-Chief): *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (2nd edition; 14-volume set). Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2006; ca. 9,000 pages. ISBN: 0-08-044299-4). Price: EUR 3,999 or USD 4,480. Also available online on ScienceDirect (<www.info.sciencedirect.com/reference_works>).



The second edition of the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (ELL2) will be published in print by Elsevier in late 2005 and will be available online on Science Direct in early 2006. The online version will publish updates as subjects develop.

This reference work builds on foundations laid by the first edition published in 1993, edited by Ron Asher, that was hailed as “the field’s

standard reference work for a generation.” It had received enthusiastic reviews and, according to its publisher, has been for a decade the most authoritative and international reference source in its field.

Since the first edition, linguistics has seen an explosive growth both in its own specializations and in interdisciplinary fields. As its editor-in chief, Keith Brown (University of Cambridge, UK), remarks, ELL2 reflects the evolution of the linguistics field by being an entirely new work, with new and expanded sections, new topics, new editors, new authors and newly commissioned papers while retaining from ELL1 a handful of classic articles, mainly of historical interest.

ELL2 is aimed at a wide readership: students (undergraduates and postgraduates), teachers, lecturers, researchers and professionals in a variety of disciplines who will need to seek an authoritative source of information about any particular aspect of linguistics and/or its applications.

ELL2 is a 14-volume set, hardbound. It includes about 7 500 000 words; 9000 pages; 3000 articles; 1500 figures (approximately 150 colour and 130 halftones); 3000 glossary definitions; 39 000 references; 650 biographical entries (including contemporary linguists); over 100 language maps in print and approximately 200 on line; a list of the world languages (including information on the number of speakers, language family, etc) and audio, video, and text supplementary files online.

ELL2 covers the full range of topics in contemporary linguistics. It deals with all aspects of language (spoken, written and signed) and gives full attention to formal and functional approaches to the fundamental linguistic disciplines, viz., phonology, phonetics, morphology, syntax, lexicography, semantics, semiotics, pragmatics and discourse as they relate to the description, analysis and use of individual languages and to typological, historical, comparative and variationist approaches to languages. It pays major attention to the areas of applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, historical and comparative linguistics, psycholinguistics and text linguistics and to the interdisciplinary relations between these various disciplines and the applications of linguistics with other disciplines such as anthropology, philosophy, politics, religion, education, media, law, language pathology and neurolinguistics, medicine and computer science. It gives extensive coverage of the structure, history and use of all the major languages of the world and to a wide variety of less widely spoken languages, including endangered languages. It also contains accounts of the linguistic situation in all countries of the world.

Altogether, ELL2 contains 41 different sections that cover the above mentioned topics, but two of them will be of particular interest to *Panace@*’s readership: the one entitled “Translation” edited by Kirsten Malmkjaer (Middlesex University, UK) and that entitled “Medicine and language”, whose editor is Françoise Salager-Meyer from the University of Merida (Venezuela).

For those who could be interested, here is the outline of both sections.

Translation

The “Translation” section is divided into seven parts:

1. General issues
 - Conference
 - History of translation
 - Linguistic influence
 - Localisation
 - Pedagogy of translation
 - Profession
 - Sign language interpreting
 - Talk aloud protocols
2. Approaches to translation
 - Cultural colonialism and gender
 - Functional approaches
 - Linguistic approaches
 - Relevance theory

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3. Screen translation
 - Dubbing
 - Subtitling
 - Voice-over
4. Tools for translators
 - Bilingual lexicography
 - Concordances
 - Dictionaries
 - Machine readable corpora
 - Terminology, term banks and termbases for translation
 - Translation memories
5. Translation and genre
 - Drama translation
 - Legal translation
 - Literary translation
 - Sacred text translation
 - Song translation
 - Technical translation
 - Translation of children's literature
 - Translation of scientific and medical texts
6. Translation theory
 - Radical interpretation, translation and interpretationalism
 - Translational equivalence
 - Translational stylistics
 - Units of translation
 - Universals of translation
7. Machine translation
 - Overview
 - Controlled languages
 - History of machine translation

- Interlingual methods
- Methods of machine-aided translation

Medicine and language

The "Medicine and language" section is divided into two parts:

1. Oral medical discourse
 - Communication skills and terminally ill patients
 - Doctor/patient communication
 - Doctors and patients in multilingual settings
 - Illness narratives
 - Medical English conferencing
 - Medical specialty encounters
 - Psychiatric interviews
 - Psychotherapy and counselling
2. Written medical discourse
 - Early and contemporary medical genres
 - Health and the media
 - Hedges
 - History of anatomical nomenclature
 - Letters to the Editor
 - Lingua francas in medical communication
 - Medical writing, revising and editing
 - Metaphors in English, French and Spanish medical written discourse
 - Non-Western cultures
 - Professional-lay medical communication
 - Socio-historical construction of medical discourse
 - Structured abstracts
 - Use of English in medicine

For more information consult
<www.elsevier.com/locate/ell2>.

1977: el Quijote en esperanto

Fernando de Diego (1919-2005)

Periodista, filólogo y esperantista español, principal traductor de literatura en español al esperanto

En vilaĝo de La Mancha, kies nomon mi ne volas memori, antaŭ nelonge vivis hidalgo el tiuj kun lanco en rako, antikva ŝildo, osta ĉevalaĉo kaj rapida levrelo. Stufaĵo pli ofte bova ol ŝafa en la matenoj, haketita viando kun salo preskaŭ en ĉiu nokto, grivoj kaj frititaj ovoj sabate, lentoj vendrede, kaj plie kolombido dimanĉe prenis tri kvaronojn de lia enspezo. La alian kvaronon konsumis velura saĵo, pluŝaj kuloto kaj pantofloj por la festaj tagoj, dum en la cetero de la semajno li kontentiĝis portante delikatan lanaĵon. Li tenis en sia domo mastrumantinon kun pli ol kvardek jaroj, nevinon ankoraŭ ne dudekjaran kaj laborulon doman kaj agran, kiu same okupiĝis selante la ĉevalaĉon kiel uzante la serpon. Nia hidalgo havis proksimume kvindek jarojn. Li estis fortika, magra, kavavizaĝa, frua ellitiĝanto kaj amiko de la ĉaso. Oni diras, ke li portis la nomon Quijada aŭ Quesada (ĉar ekzistas kelka diferenco de opinio inter la aŭtoroj skribintaj pri ĉi temo), kvankam laŭ sciozaj konjektoj, ŝajnas, ke li nomiĝis Quijana. Sed tio ne gravas al nia rakonto: sufiĉas, ke ĝi ne deviu de la vero eĉ unu solan punkton. [...]

La inĝenia hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha: en la hispana tradukis Fernando de Diego.
Zaragoza: Fundación de Esperanto, 1977.