

- Oxford, R. L. (1990). *Language learning strategies: What every teacher should know*. New York, NY: Newbury House / Harper & Row.
- Reid, J. M. (1987). The learning style preferences of ESL students. *TESOL Quarterly*, 21(1), 87-111.
- Reid, J. M. (Ed.). (1995). *Learning styles in the ESL/EFL classroom*. Boston, MA: Heinle & Heinle.

**Elizabeth Hiser**

*International Pacific College*

*Encyclopedia of linguistics* (2 Vols.). P. Strazny (Ed.) New York: Fitzroy Dearborn, 2004. pp xxx + 1242. ISBN 1 --57958-450-0

The two volumes of this new encyclopedia contain over five hundred self-contained essays, each between 1000 and 3000 words, covering a very wide range of topics. They have been written by some three hundred specialists from 34 countries (including several from New Zealand) who were invited to write for readers with no specialist knowledge of the subject by the reader, and without going into considerable theoretical detail. The essays are all very clearly written, and each provides a succinct introduction to the subject. In all cases, suggestions for further reading are provided, as are cross-references to related topics elsewhere in the encyclopedia.

The essays are arranged alphabetically, and each volume is prefaced by an alphabetical list of contents (Vol.1, from Acoustic Phonetics to Lyons, John; and Vol. 2 from Machine Translation to Zuni). These lists are followed by a thematic list of entries which provides an alternative way of identifying particular areas of interest. The first volume contains an alphabetical list of the contributors and their institutional affiliations, and there is a comprehensive index of over thirty pages at the end of the second volume.

Of course, many of the essays discuss languages - in terms of both of major language families (from Afroasiatic to Sino-Tibetan - taking in five discussions of Indo-European languages), to well over a hundred entries dealing with thriving and endangered languages or language groups, ranging alphabetically from Ainu to Zuni, as well as a score of dead languages. There are also entries discussing

linguistic issues in some thirty nations or regions. The inclusion in some of these sections of language maps is very helpful.

There are also many entries on general linguistics - lexicon, morphology, phonetics, phonology, pragmatics, semantics, syntax - and a number of these major issues are discussed in more detail; for example, there is a general (3000-word) essay on morphology, thirteen shorter (1000-word) entries on related topics - affixation, compounding, vowel harmony, etc. Pragmatics also has thirteen related essays, phonetics and phonology over twenty, semantics twenty-seven, and syntax thirty.

Also covered in this encyclopedia are the various theoretical approaches to linguistics, with essays on communication theory, historical linguistics, mathematical linguistics, semiotics, etc. One topic that is not allocated a specific entry is areal linguistics (the study of, and into, linguistic areas), which is discussed in the essay on Sprachbund. (I would have thought that an entry on areal linguistics would have dealt with Sprachbund, rather than vice versa - but this is a minor cavil.)

Applied linguistics is dealt with in an overview essay, and in twelve other essays, which cover CALL, forensic linguistics, genre, language planning, literacy, professions, proficiency testing, reading, second language teaching stylistics, teaching curricula and teaching methods. (There is also an essay on second language learning, but this is identified in the thematic list of entries under Acquisition, under which heading are also noted acquisition theories, bilingual acquisition, developmental stages and language socialisation.

There are entries relating to over seventy prominent linguistics, each of which comprises an essay on the intellectual contribution each has made to the particular field of academia, a short biographical summary, and a list of their key works. Of particular interest in these essays are the references to other linguists who had a key influence on the thinking of the subject of the entry; these enable reader to make useful historical connections between seminal thinkers in the various fields.

The above summary should indicate the comprehensive scope of this new encyclopedia, and it is worth emphasising that the topic coverage, deliberately limited content in each essay, the style of

writing and the design features all ensure that the work is very reader-friendly. In his introduction, the editor suggests that these volumes will “bridge the gap between professional linguists and the general public” (p. xxix) and in my view this is an entirely reasonable aim, and one that is most likely to be attained. I will certainly recommend this encyclopedia to both graduate and undergraduate students of linguistics and applied linguistics as a useful entry point for an initial understanding of the multifarious aspects of the world of language. More than this, I would say that it will be a valuable resource for professional and academic (applied) linguists who wish to know something about the often seemingly arcane activities that engage the interest of their colleagues across the corridor, at the university down the road, or across the conference floor.

So, who will buy this encyclopedia? I cannot imagine that many university students – or staff – will delve into their pockets to buy personal copies, but I strongly recommend that copies be bought by departmental and institutional libraries so that the valuable information contained in this encyclopedia can be readily accessed. For those who wish to have an even more comprehensive overview, the second edition of Elsevier’s fourteen-volume *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics*, (edited by Keith Brown) is now available at \$US 5600.

**Roger Barnard**

*University of Waikato*

**An introduction to applied linguistics.** N. Schmidt (Ed.). London: Arnold, 2002. Pp. viii + 344. ISBN 0340-76419-8

The breath of applied linguistics has expanded from the typical lexical based areas such as lexicology, discourse analysis particularly doctor-patient communication, English for Specific Purpose, genre analysis, gender difference in verbal communication, written and oral discourse to more anthropological based areas such as linguistic competency of savants, language pathology like aphasia, neuron firing and language acquisition, and animal and language; particularly apes that comprehend language such as Kanzi the bonobo at Georgia State University.

Copyright of *New Zealand Studies in Applied Linguistics* is the property of Applied Linguistics Association of New Zealand, Inc. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.