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The notion of cognitive linguistics first appeared in the 1970's, largely as a response to the shortcomings of truth-conditional semantics and generative grammar. Since then it has attracted the interest of a number of scholars, giving rise to a complex discipline encompassing the study of semantics, syntax, morphology, as well as reaching other disciplines of linguistic investigations, such as language acquisition, phonology, morphology, semantics and various fields of historical linguistics. Croft and Cruse's (2004) recent publication is aimed to be a comprehensive work providing an over-all synthesis of studies within the cognitive framework of language analysis.

In fact, the book reviewed here, being an introduction to the cognitive linguistic approach to language, is primarily aimed at advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students, to serve as a textbook for a course in cognitive linguistics. The body of the book is divided into three main parts, which in turn consist of twelve chapters. Part I serves to outline the key concepts and tools underlying the cognitive spirit of the linguistic approach. In the remaining two parts, these principles are expanded and elaborated upon, and further illustrated with their application to semantic aspects in Part II, and to grammar in Part III. Additionally, it is worth stressing that this publication contains author and subject indexes appended to the main text, which is undoubtedly an advantage given the book's primary audience.

To be more specific, Part I of the book reviewed concentrates on the presentation of the assumptions underlying the conceptual approach to linguistic analysis. Chapter 1, in the form of an introduction, briefly defines cognitive linguistics by listing the following main hypotheses, which are later developed and justified throughout the text of the book: 1) Language is not an autonomous cognitive faculty; 2) Grammar is conceptualisation; 3) Knowledge of languages emerges from language use.

In turn, Chapter 2 is dedicated to the presentation of Fillmore's model of frame semantics and its development by other linguists. Due attention is paid to the theories developed by Langacker and Lakoff. Here, an unquestionable virtue of the publication, from a student's point of view, in addition to a concise and easily accessible presentation of the basic notions of cognitive semantics, is the clarification of terminological differences in naming the same concepts by particular analysts. Unfortunately, in one case the authors seem to be somewhat hesitant as for the choice of a favoured term, and deliberately use the terms *frame* and *domain* interchangeably, which definitely does not in any way contribute to the so-much-expected terminological clarity and may certainly impede the text comprehension.

What follows, in Chapter 3 is chiefly a presentation of a range of construal operations (conceptualisation processes), and an attempt at proposing their typological scheme. The discussion of the most influential theories ends with a detailed presentation of the authors' own proposal for the classification of construal operations. In their analysis the authors stress the fact that various construal operations are manifestations of four basic cognitive abilities in different aspects of experience, which are not only linguistic. The discussion of particular aspects of the four abilities includes frequent references to other authors. The numerous examples, being often original quotations of the authors mentioned, are a cardinal virtue of the presentation offered by the authors of the book. Once again, the issue of terminological disorder is addressed.

Chapter 4, the final section of Part I, concentrates on the issue of categorization. First, the notion of conceptual category is introduced and two influential theories of conceptual structures are surveyed, namely the classical model, as well as the prototype theory. Unlike in these theories, where conceptual categories are perceived as fixed cognitive entities with stable associations with linguistic expressions, the authors consider conceptual categories dynamic entities. The next two subsections of the chapter are devoted to the discussion of the dynamic construal approach to conceptual categories, and the issue of the dynamic construction of meaning.

Part II deals with cognitive approaches in the field of lexical semantics, with the dynamic approach to construals forming the general guiding principle. The creation of sense boundaries is treated as a dynamic process as well. However, the boundaries are considered sharp, which, in comparison to earlier publications (Cruse 2000), should be treated as an innovation. In Chapter 5, in addition to full sense units, distinguished by a high degree of autonomy, sub-sense units with near-sense properties are discussed *in extenso*. The types of sub-sense units described are facets, microsenses and ways-of-seeing. Cruse draws a line of distinction between them with the aid of applying different tests, and compares his ideas with Langacker's view on microsenses, as well as with the 'latency' approach to microsenses advocated by Matthews. This slightly lengthy

discussion is richly illustrated with examples, which occasionally may seem too detached from reality, e.g. *a complete soldier*. Moreover, in comparison to facets, which are presented in detail, microsenses and even more ways-of-seeing are only briefly touched upon. This may, at least partly, be justified by the fact that the account of facets is based on the author's previous works.

Chapter 6 deals with the notions of hyponymy and meronymy. First, Cruse points to a couple of problems connected with the notion of hyponymy as verified by the Lyons' entailment test, and suggests how these can be overcome. The central feature of Cruse's approach to hyponymy is contextual variation. With regard to meronymy, Cruse indicates problems connected with the designation of meronymy as the part-whole relation, and to rectify this situation the author suggests a more general name, namely the portion-whole relation. A further distinction, which may seem slightly blurred, is made between parts and pieces.

Chapter 7 discusses the sense relations of complementarity and antonymy, which obviously are treated as relations between construals, and not lexical items. In comparison to an earlier publication (Cruse 1986), the varieties of opposite giving rise only to a weak intuition of oppositeness are not mentioned. Unfortunately, it seems that there are several objections that can be raised against the contents of this chapter. First and foremost, despite the fact that the author lists three varieties of opposite as the most salient ones, i.e. complementaries, antonyms and reversives, only the first two are addressed further in the text. Secondly, their treatment is far from being equal. Thus, in comparison to an extremely sketchy presentation of complementaries, the antonym systems is given a detailed account, based mainly on Cruse and Togia (1995).

The main goal of Chapter 8 is to address issues connected with the notion of metaphor. Taken in isolation, this chapter may be treated as a particularly well-written introduction to the topic. It offers an explanation of all basic notions, presents the Lakoff's conceptual theory of metaphor, and examines issues leading to elaborations of the basic model. In the following sections, metaphors are compared and contrasted with similes and metonymy. On the topic of similes, Cruse challenges contradictory opinions and offers arguments advocating a view that metaphors and similes are different. Nevertheless, the author does not deny frequent interaction between them and admits the existence of metaphors within similes and similes within metaphors. The relation between metaphor and metonymy is, according to the author, characterized by their similar nature in that the two concepts are distinct although there seems to exist a certain degree of interaction between them. Regrettably, the mechanism of metonymy is only briefly mentioned, with the focus being deliberately on metaphor.

Finally, Part III deals with cognitive approaches to syntax, which in cognitive linguistics is termed 'construction grammar'. The discussion in

Chapter 9 starts with problems in generative grammar connected with selected syntactic phenomena. The presentation of Fillmore's *et al.* (1988) analysis and classification of idioms leads to the introduction of the notion of *construction*. The ensuing detailed discussion of the *let alone* construction, based on Fillmore *et al.*, serves to prove that schematic idioms have their own syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties that cannot be predicted from the general rules of syntax, semantics or pragmatics. The following brief presentation of different case studies posits constructions as units of syntactic representation, as well as puts forward arguments for representing grammatical knowledge as constructions. The chapter ends with a presentation of the model of grammatical knowledge in construction grammar.

Chapter 10 is primarily devoted to an overview of construction grammars. It begins with a comparison between the principles of generative grammar and those of construction grammar. Next, it surveys four variants of construction grammar in cognitive linguistics, with Croft's Radical Construction Grammar (henceforth: RCG) receiving a more detailed account than the other varieties. All grammars are compared with regard to the answers they give to a set of four questions. In the discussion of RCG, special focus is laid on issues found problematic in other varieties, as well as on those issues that are approached from a different angle by Cruse.

The main concern of Chapter 11 is the usage-based model, in which grammatical representation in the speaker's mind is determined by the properties of the use of utterances in communication. This approach marks a change in direction of cognitive studies, where traditionally attention was focused on mental representations and cognitive processes. The subsequent sections of Chapter 11 analyse hypotheses proposed by different authors, first in the area of morphology, and next in the area of syntax. The hypotheses are verified on the basis of a significant amount of empirical data drawn from the processes of language use and language change. However, as the author notes, due to the relative novelty of the hypotheses, the evidence supporting it is necessarily fragmentary.

The final chapter of the book is a two-page conclusion of achievements within cognitive linguistics. The authors finish their survey by presenting the ways cognitive linguistics has gone, starting from the reliance on studies in cognitive psychology and philosophy, and its current influence on other fields of research.

To sum up, particular chapters of the reviewed publication were written by two authors independently. Therefore, it is not surprising to see that the individual subsections received different treatment, with some of them resembling concise encyclopaedic entries, whereas others are fully developed elaborations, including numerous examples and diagrams. Nevertheless, the book forms a clearly organized whole, dealing both with well-established issues

and novel approaches. Given the intended audience of the book, it is worth pointing out that the authors explain particular theoretical issues in easily accessible language and manner, in most cases taking for granted that the reader possesses only basic linguistic knowledge. All main concepts are carefully defined and appear in bold, which is an unquestionable virtue of a publication primarily intended for student readers. The overall transparency of the presentation is enhanced by the author and subject indexes directing the reader to the main body of the text, and thus making the publication a handy reference work. The examples are in most cases carefully chosen, although occasionally the reader may experience a feeling of example overload. All in all, newcomers in the field of cognitive linguistics should find the publication an informative introduction, even if the occasional detailed treatment of some issues seems better suited to the needs of more advanced practitioners.