T◆I◆C TALK

New Web location for TT:
http://www.ubs-translations.org/
public/tictalk/ubstic.htm

in this issue . . .

- *Paratext 5 Released*

- *Recent Publications*

- *News & Notes*

This newsletter is a quarterly publication of the UBS Translation Information Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse is a bibliographic research service of the United Bible Societies, offered to UBS translation personnel, other persons involved in Bible translation, and other researchers. To send materials for inclusion in the newsletter or to receive information on use of the Clearinghouse service, contact

Sarah Lind
213 Potter Street
Madison, WI 53715
Tel: 608-258-8747
Fax: 608-258-9955
sarahlind@compuserve.com

or

Harold P. Scanlin
UBS Translation Dept.
1865 Broadway
NY, NY 10023
Tel: 212-408-1213
Fax: 212-582-7245
scanlin@compuserve.com

New Version of Paratext

RELEASE 5 NOW AVAILABLE

A CD-ROM containing version 5 of this already very popular translation software was released for distribution at the SIL Computer Technical Conference, held in early November 1998 in Waxhaw, North Carolina in the US. The program is part of a series of tools developed for Bible translators, reviewers and checkers, as well as translation consultants and computer-assisted publishing personnel. Further tools are being designed and implemented by UBS in cooperation with or support from SIL.

NEW FEATURES

Paratext 5 expands on the capabilities of the Paratext 4 system in the following major ways:

❖ It allows text to be entered using a What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get editor. The screen-capture below shows an unformatted version of the beginning of the TEV book of Mark with standard format markers, as well as a formatted version, where the markers are hidden, and a style sheet is used to format the text in a way that more closely resembles the printed format.
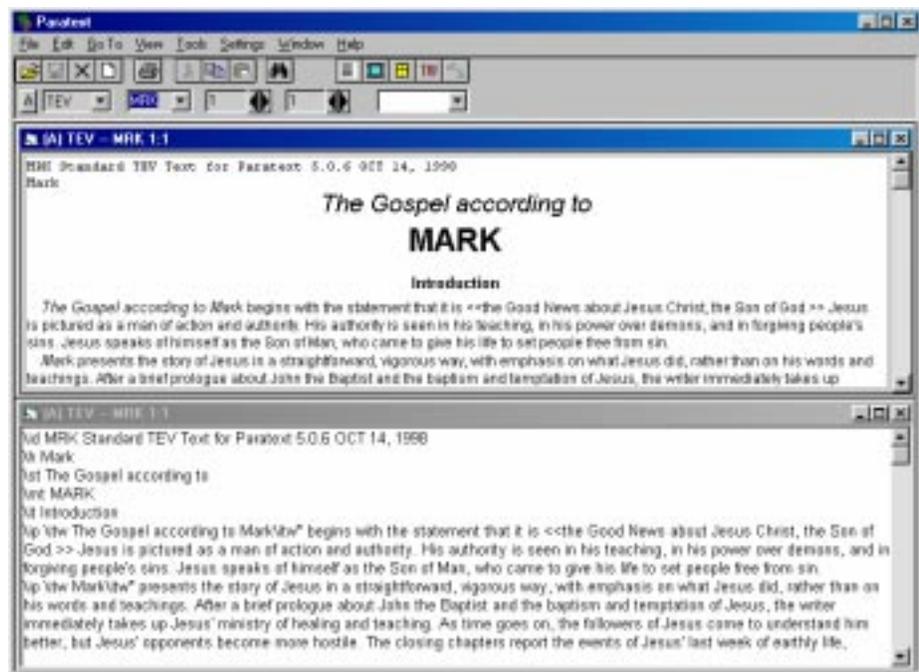
❖ Texts may be output to MS Word where additional formatting may be applied.

❖ The user may edit style sheets to match local Standard Format Marker encoding standards.

❖ The interface may be adapted to match local languages.

❖ Zipped backups of texts may be made and restored easily.

❖ The search and replace capability works much faster.

❖ It provides more flexibility in window arrangement and positioning.

❖ Whole texts may be processed by use of Perl or CC scripts.

The source language and some of the translation textbases and databases on the CD-ROM have been revised. Translations like the TEV and CEV now have paragraph markers, footnotes and cross references.

LICENSING AND DISTRIBUTION

To *TIC Talk* readers who are not directly involved in Bible translation, we need to explain that the Paratext program is designed exclusively for the use of Bible translators. For details on licensing and distribution, see the statements in the boxes on this page.

NEW ORDERING INFORMATION

Paratext 5 may be ordered by sending an email to

pt_order@ubs-translations.org.

The price is $30 per CD. There are significant changes to the user interface and some setup that must be done to fully utilize the new features. Contact your computer support (CAP) personnel for information about what support and training opportunities are available in your region.

Distribution of Paratext

The Paratext program and its associated text files have been developed by the United Bible Societies for the use of Bible translators, including translation consultants, translators, reviewers, and those directly engaged in the translation's production. Copyright restrictions, especially those determined by third party copyright holders, require that sale and distribution of Paratext be strictly limited to those engaged in Bible translation, as outlined above. Please observe these restrictions so that we may continue to benefit from the generosity of these copyright holders. A complete listing of the copyright holders may be obtained from United Bible Societies, 1865 Broadway, New York, NY 10023.

Be aware of the following when using Paratext 5.0 for the first time:

(*This list can also be found in the Paratext Help file under Contents–Introduction–Changing from Paratext 4.0 to 5.0*)

❖ Look for the List Mode menu items above the toolbar, not at the top of the List Mode window as previously.

❖ In order to edit in formatted mode you *must* have a either 1) default.sty file in the Paratext base directory or base directory of each scripture text you wish to edit in formatted mode or 2) enter the full path name (i.e. c:\paratext\tev\print.sty) of the stylesheet you wish to use in the stylesheet box of the General tab of the Settings/Scripture Text Settings dialog.

❖ The 'Go to next/previous list item' function is now ALT arrow, not SHIFT arrow as before.

❖ The Test command in List mode has been replaced by the Remove From List option of Find mode.

Paratext Licensing Details

One licensed copy of Paratext may either be used by a single qualified person who uses the software personally on one or more computers, or installed on a single workstation used non-simultaneously by multiple qualified people, but not both (the "bookware" principle).

This means that if you choose to apply the "single user" policy you can install Paratext on any machines which you personally own, but two or more of these machines cannot operate Paratext at the same time. Simultaneous use by other operators is a violation of the Agreement. If you choose the "single machine" option, anyone can use Paratext on that machine, but that machine's copy of Paratext cannot be copied onto any one else's machine. You can decide for yourself to follow either the "single user" or the "single machine" policy, but not both.

Recent Publications

*Inclusion of an item in **TIC Talk** does not necessarily mean we recommend it, or that we have seen it, though in most cases we have. It means that the article or book (sometimes by title alone) looks as if it might be of interest to our readers. Book prices, if listed, are publisher list prices.*

Bible Translation

Eugene A. Nida. 1998. "The Contribution of Linguistics and Computers to Bible Translating," in *Proceedings of the Fifth International Colloquium Bible and Computer: Translation and Transmission*. Honoré Champion Editeur. Papers from the 1997 **AIBI conference** focused on issues of translation, ancient and modern, and the use of computers. Other articles include: **L. de Regt**, "Clause Connections and the Interruptions of Direct Speech in Hebrew," H. Schweizer, "Der Computer und Übersetzungen unterschiedlich starker Wörtlichkeit. Erfahrungen mit dem Text der Josefsgeschichte," J. Bajard and Fr. R.-F. Poswick, "Un regard critique et autonome sur une traduction: l'Heuriciel CIB-Microbible de la Concordance de la TOB," and J. Poeder, "Connotation and the Marking of Meanings in Bible Translation."

A. O. Mojola. 1998. "Interaction between Exegete and Translator: A Translator's View," *Newsletter on African Old Testament Scholarship* 4. Also in this issue: **Gosnell Yorke**, "Translating the OT: An Afrocentric Approach" and **C. van der Merwe**: "The Centre for Bible Translation in Africa." This issue of the newsletter can be accessed on the Web at **http://www.misjonshs.no/publikasjoner/ot_afr/**

Samuel Pagán. 1998. "Poor and Poverty: Social Distance and Bible Translation," *Semeia* 76:69-79. P. evaluates the implications of cultural distance in translating an ancient document such as the Bible. Also in this issue on "Race, Class, and the Politics of Bible Translation" are A. Smith's "The Productive Role of English Bible Translators," on financial and class interests of publishers of several early English Bibles; and R. Carroll's "Cultural Encroachment and Bible Translation: Observations on Elements of Violence, Race and Class in the Production of Bibles in Translation."

James R. Adair. 1997. "'Literal' and 'Free' Translations: A Proposal for a More Descriptive Terminology," *Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages* 23/1:181-209. A. proposes more adequate **terms to describe the nature of ancient translations**, terms that focus on translator consistency: lexical consistency, consistency in use of word classes, and grammatical consistency in rendering nouns and adjectives, verbs, and pronouns. For the text critic, this kind of precision is more useful than "literal" and "free" for determining what readings lie behind the translations.

Die neue Gute Nachricht Bibel. 1998. H. Jahr, ed. German Bible Society. This symposium was published to mark the retirement of **Siegfried Meurer** after almost a quarter of a century as General Secretary of the German Bible Society. The book is divided into three parts: The principles of the revision and their application; the GN compared with other translations; the GN in practice.

Paul S. Spalding. 1998. *Seize the Book, Jail the Author: Johann Lorenz Schmidt and Censorship in Eighteenth-Century Germany.* Purdue University Press. S. studies the outcomes of state censorship in his account of the suppression of **Schmidt's rationalist annotated German translation of the Pentateuch**, known as the Wertheim Bible.

La Traduzione della Bibbia nella Chiesa italiana. Il Nuovo Testamento. 1998. **C. Buzzetti** and C. Ghidelli, eds. Edizioni San Paolo for Ufficio Liturgico Nazionale della Conferenza Episcopale Italiana. This collection of essays was published in connection with the revision of the 1971 official Italian Catholic translation of the Bible. The contributions are in three sections: (1) historical, (2) the 1971 translation, and (3) the New Testament revision. The editors provide a substantial selection of documents on the translation of the Bible, including the 1968 and 1987 agreements between the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity and the UBS. Buzzetti (UBS translation consultant and professor at the Salesian University in Rome) gives details of the 25 main twentieth-century Italian translations or revisions of the Bible.

• D. A. Carson. 1998. *The **Inclusive-Language Debate**: A Plea for Realism.* Baker Books; and

• Mark L. Strauss. 1998. *Distorting Scripture? The Challenge of Bible Translation & Gender Accuracy.* InterVarsity Press. Both Strauss and Carson address the controversy over (not) producing an inclusive-language edition of NIV. Both argue for a gender-inclusive translation (as opposed to traditional or feminist translations).

Lawrence Besserman. 1998. ***Chaucer's Biblical Poetics.*** University of Oklahoma Press. B. argues that Chaucer's "pervasively biblical" poetics engage scriptural issues alive in late medieval culture in England—the reliability of the textual tradition, the validity of interpretation, and the question of translation.

Morna D. Hooker. 1997. "**Tyndale**'s 'Heretical' Translation," *Reformation* 2:127-142. H. discusses the forces that made the Tyndale's translation "heretical," detailing, in particular, Sir Thomas More's objections in his condemnation of it, and tracing influences on some of Tyndale's translation decisions. In the same issue: D. Bagchi, "Tyndale, More, and the Anatomy of Heresy," K. Van Kampen, "The Bible in Print in England before Tyndale."

Two Ph.D. dissertations from Amsterdam on **Eastern European translations**: M. Bakker. 1996. "Towards a Critical Edition of the Old Slavic New Testament"; and S. C. Munger. 1996. "Russian New Testaments: A Comparative Study."

S. Peter Cowe. 1996. "The Theological Mission of the Holy Translators," *St. Nersess Theological Review* 1/1:13-23. The socio-political situation in the 4th century may have allowed the sainted Armenian translators Sahak and Maštoc greater freedom in rendering the Greek morphology and syntax. The translation was also influenced by the current ideological conflicts over Zoroastrianism. C. recognizes the translators' contribution to Armenian literacy and literature.

Jean-Claude Loba-Mkole. 1997. "Les femmes congolaises et la traduction de la Bible," *Revue africaine des sciences de la mission* 7. Also by L-M in the same issue: "Une femme qui sait se libérer (Mc 5.25-34)."

Ralph E.S. Tanner. 1998. "The Reception of the **New Testament in Swahili**: Some criticisms and comments on its use among the Sukuma of Tanzania," *Missionalia* 26/2:245-259. The translation (UBS 1952) was written in a literary style that makes it accessible only to a small group of the Sukuma. There are difficult grammatical constructions and the vocabulary used is frequently not recognized by the Sukuma, who use Swahili mainly as a lingua franca. While it is the official version of the church, it is read only by religious officials, although it has become part of the Christian ritual in Tanzania. The analysis focuses on Mat 26.

Ernst Wendland. 1998. *Buku Loyera: An Introduction to the New Chichewa Bible Translation.* Christian Literature Association; Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft. W. tells the story of Bible translation in Chichewa, including its history, translation methods, and the impact of Scripture translation on Chewa culture and society.

Bible
GENERAL

Interpretation of the Bible. 1998. J. Krašovec, ed. Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts; Sheffield Academic Press. This 2,000 page collection provides papers presented at the **1996 International Symposium on the Interpretation of the Bible**, held in Ljubljana on the occasion of the publication of the new Slovenian translation. Sections cover ancient translations and hermeneutics, Slavonic and other translations, and the interpretation of the Bible in various fields, with many papers in the latter section also on translation. The centerpiece of the book is the 300 page treatise by Francis Thomson on the Slavonic translation of the OT. The list of contributors includes names familiar to *TT* readers: Karavidopoulos, Tov, Lust, Sæbø, Metzger, Buzzetti, Cimosa, Agourides, Seierstad, along with other well-known experts in biblical studies.

The International Bible Commentary. 1998. W. Farmer, ed. Liturgical Press. In addition to contributing many articles and the commentary on Leviticus, **Armando Levoratti** served as associate editor for this volume. Other contributors include Jorge Sanchez Bosch, Samuel Pagán, Pedro Ortiz, Edesio Sánchez and Elsa Tamez. The Spanish edition is scheduled for publication this month. **Levoratti** has also recently published *El Trabajo a la Luz de la Biblia* (Editorial Lumen, 1998).

George Aichele. 1998. *Sign, Text, Scripture: Semiotics and the Bible.* Sheffield Academic Press. An introduction to the application of **postmodern semiotic analysis** to biblical texts.

Cullen Murphy. 1998. *The Word According to Eve: Women and the Bible in Ancient Times and Our Own.* Houghton Mifflin. M., an editor for the *Atlantic Monthly*, describes and assesses the **impact of feminism on biblical studies**, in a popular and well-informed account of major feminist biblical scholars and their work.

The Postcolonial Bible. 1998. R.S. Sugirtharajah, ed. Sheffield Academic Press. The essays explore the implications of **postcolonial theory** for biblical interpretation.

Patrick Durusau. 1996. *High Places in Cyberspace: A Guide to Biblical and Religious Studies, Classics, and Archaeological Resources on the Internet.* Scholars Press. The second edition of this extensive **Internet directory** provides an update of discussion lists, e-journals, Web, gopher, and FTP sites. Includes an introduction to accessing Internet resources. The material can also be searched through the Scholars Press TELA website search function: **http://scholar.cc.emory.edu**. Updates to the book can be found at the TELA site:**http://scholar.cc.emory.edu/scripts/highplaces.html**

LANGUAGES

Hebrew

Ziony Zevit. 1998.*The Anterior Construction in Classical Hebrew.* Scholars Press. Z. presents what he terms the "anterior construction," a syntactic construction to indicate conditions or actions prior to what has already been related in the narrative. He evaluates the role of the construction as a backgrounding device, and discusses its implications for understanding the**Hebrew verb system**, challenging the view that the system indicates aspect rather than tense. Goldfajn 1998 (see*TT* 41) reaches similar conclusions about tense. These two works are likely to have a significant impact on the discussion of the Hebrew verb.

Eep Talstra. 1997. "Tense, Mood, Aspect and Clause Connections in Biblical Hebrew: A Textual Approach,"*JNSL*23/2:81-103. T. addresses this same issue of **time vs aspect**as clause-level

categories and employs the notions of domain and perspective on the level of text organization in order to broaden the discussion of the verb. He demonstrates an approach that combines text- and clause-level information in an analysis of Joshua 23.

Greek

A.F. Buzzard. 1998. "What's in a Word? Recovering the **Vocabulary of the New Testament**,"*Journal from the Radical Reformation* 7/2:20-36. B. argues that clues to the meaning of certain key Greek NT terms (including λόγος, ψυχή, κρίνω, and αἰώνιος) should be sought in the Hebrew Bible.

OT

Bénédicte Lemmelijn. 1997. "What Are We Looking for in Doing Old Testament Text-critical Research?" *JNSL*23/2:69-80. L. discusses the disputed **goals of textual criticism** (establishing Urtext vs describing the text(s) of a given period), supporting and attempting to formulate a clearer statement of the latter goal.

A. van der Kooij. 1997. "Zum Verhältnis von Textkritik und Literarkritik: Überlegungen anhand einiger Beispiele," in*Congress Volume: Cambridge 1995,* J.A. Emerton, ed. Brill. K. considers the **goals and outcomes of text criticism** and their relationship to literary criticism. He describes the designation "literary" differences in BHQ.

Adele Berlin. 1997. "On Reading Biblical Poetry: The Role of Metaphor," in *Congress Volume: Cambridge 1995,* J.A. Emerton, ed. Brill. B. addresses basic questions about approaches to **Biblical Hebrew poetry**, and illustrates with texts from Psalms and Isaiah how the study of metaphor contributes to understanding the poetry.

Herbert Brichto. 1998. *The Names of God: Poetic Readings in Biblical Beginnings.* Oxford University Press. In what he calls a companion volume to his *Toward a Grammar of Biblical Poetics* (1991), B. offers literary analyses of Genesis narratives, with an opening chapter on the literary **function of various names for God**, and a critique of the way source criticism has used the names to identify different sources.

Adele Reinhartz. 1998. *"Why Ask My Name?" Anonymity and Identity in Biblical Narrative*. Oxford University Press. R.'s interest is in the impact of anonymity on the ways in which readers construct their images of the characters within the narrative. Her study includes unnamed men, women, children, and nonhuman characters in the Hebrew Bible.

Benjamin D. Sommer. 1998. *A Prophet Reads Scripture: Allusion in Isaiah 40-66.* Stanford University Press. In this study of inner-biblical allusion, S. examines **Deutero-Isaiah's use of Jeremiah, Psalms, and the Pentateuch**.

J. William Whedbee. 1998.*The Bible and the Comic Vision.* Cambridge University Press. W. develops an**"anatomy of biblical comedy"**through analyses of texts from Genesis, Exodus, Esther, Jonah, Job and the Song of Songs.

Ernst Wendland. 1998. "Introit 'into the sanctuary of God' (Psalm 73:17): Entering the theological 'heart' of the psalm at the centre of the Psalter," *Old Testament Essays* 11/1:128-153. Careful analysis of the psalm, carried out internally in relation to the work's discourse development and externally with respect to its canonical setting, gives a better understanding of its sense and significance. A survey of the key terms, pragmatic properties and rhetorical dynamics of the psalm reveals the principal

religious functions of the psalm. Also by W. in the same issue: "What's the 'Good News'—Check out the 'feet'! Prophetic rhetoric and the salvific centre of Nahum's 'vision'" (154-181). Study of the book's discourse structure reveals the prominent evangelical emphasis of "good news" (1.15) in Nahum's vision. This is complemented by a survey of some of the text's principal rhetorical devices, which serve to highlight the encouraging word that the prophet brings to Judah.

NT

Text und Textwert der griechischen Handschriften des Neuen Testaments. IV. Die synoptischen Evangelien. Band 1/ 1-2, Das Markusevangelium. 1998. K. Aland and B. Aland, eds. de Gruyter. These volumes on Mark are the first in an **analysis of the entire Synoptic textual tradition**. Statistical data for the 1,754 Mark manuscripts are given, along with the results of 196 test-passage collations and a comparison of sequences of readings. The introduction is in German and English.

E. J. Epp. 1997. "**Textual Criticism** in the Exegesis of the New Testament, with an Excursus on Canon," in *Handbook to Exegesis of the New Testament,* S. Porter, ed. Brill.

Roger L. Omanson. 1998. "PUNCTUATION IN THE NEW TESTAMENT," *Bible Review* 14/6:40-43. O. points to some of the difficulties in interpreting ancient manuscripts written without punctuation or word divisions.

Dictionary of the Later New Testament and Its Developments. 1997. R.P. Martin and P.H. Davids, eds. InterVarsity. This volume covers the part of the NT not covered in the *Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels* and the *Dictionary of Paul and His Letters*, as

well as developments in early Christianity up to AD 150. It includes more than 230 articles and has extensive bibliographies.

K.C. Hanson and Douglas Oakman. 1998. *Palestine in the Time of Jesus.* Fortress. Using social-science methodology, the book presents major **institutions of family, politics, economy, and religion in ancient Palestine**, "with a view to how they were reflected in and shaped the early Jesus movement."

Gerd Theissen and Annette Merz. 1998. *The Historical Jesus: A Comprehensive Guide.* Fortress. Surveys the history and results of **historical-Jesus research**.

*The Gospels for All Christians: Rethinking the **Gospel Audiences***. 1998. Richard Bauckham, ed. Eerdmans. Seven essays aim "to challenge and refute the consensus in Gospels scholarship which assumes that each of the Gospels was written for a specific church or group of churches," and to show that they were written instead "with the intention that they should circulate around all the churches" (intro, p. 1). Essays include M. Thompson, "The Holy Internet: Communication Between Churches in the First Christian Generation," and L. Alexander, "Ancient Book Production and the Circulation of the Gospels."

W. Carter and J.P. Heil. 1998. ***Matthew's Parables***: Audience-Oriented Perspectives. Catholic Biblical Association. The authors look at the final form of the parables in their context, giving attention to the interaction of audience and text.

N.A. Bailey. 1998. "'What's Wrong with My Word Order?' Topic, Focus, Information Flow, and Other **Pragmatic Aspects of Some Biblical Genealogies**," *Journal of Translation and Textlinguistics*

10:1-29. Using the genealogy in Mat 1:2-17, B. considers problems in translating passages where the topic changes from one sentence to the next. As background, he summarizes recent functional-typological literature on topic, focus and information structure. He finds that, in spite of divergent word orders, there is a tendency across languages for given information to be followed by new information in the genealogy.

R.H. Worth. 1997. *The Sermon on the Mount: Its Old Testament Roots.* Paulist. In the context of the question of the authority of Torah, W. discusses **OT parallels to Jesus' teaching in Mat 5** on the topics of adultery, love, murder, divorce, taking oaths, and nonviolence, among others. He finds an affirmation of OT teaching in the Sermon.

Ernst Wendland. 1998. "Lucan Version of the Great Banquet," *Neotestamentica* 31/1.

Irene Foulkes. 1996. *Problemas Pastorales en Corinto: Comentario Exegético-Pastoral a 1 Corintios.* Editorial DEI. Elsa Tamez (member of UBS Sub-committee on Translation) writes: "Very few commentaries combine academic rigor with pastoral concern. Irene Foulkes's commentary on 1 Corinthians is one of those. She makes a thorough study of the socio-economic and cultural context of the first century, she draws on structuralism and different critical approaches to the text where these are helpful, and so enables the reader to relive that time in history and to be impacted by the biblical message. But she does not stop there; having laid a foundation, she builds bridges to our own reality, and brings Paul's words to the church today and to the Third World context."

Language, Communication, Culture

***Translating for the Media**.* 1998. Y. Gambier, ed. St. Jerome. The essays are grouped under four topics: Perspectives, which includes the essays "Translation in the New Media Age: Implications for Research and Training," by P. Cattrysse, and "Language and Social Challenges for Tomorrow: Questions, Strategies, Programs," by J. Lambert; Audio-visual Landscapes; Modes of Language Transfer; and Training.

Di Jin. 1997. "What is a Perfect Translation?" *Babel* 43/3:267-272. Nida's development of the idea of "**equivalent effect**" freed translating from the word-for-word tyranny where translations were judged as either faithful or beautiful, but rarely both. The perfect translation, one that carries the spirit and contents of the original as closely as possible and is as appealing stylistically is at least theoretically possible.

Zaixi Tan. 1997. "Reflections on the Science of Translation," *Babel* 43/4:331-352. The author outlines what should be comprised by the discipline he calls the "science of translation," and identifies the components required for valid **translation theory**: explanation of the nature of translation, formulation of the principles and criteria of translation, description of the process and procedure, dicussion of the methods and techniques, and identification of problems and relationships.

⌘   ⌘   ⌘

*Studies on **Universal Grammar and Typological Variation***. 1997. A. Alexiadou and T.A. Hall, eds. John Benjamins. The papers deal with specific topics relating to the general problem of how to capture both universals and typological variation in a formal syntactic model.

Lindsay J. Whaley. 1997. *Introduction to **Typology**: The Unity and Diversity of Language.* Sage Publications. This introductory text covers the basics of language typology, with sections on word order, morphology, properties of nominals, verb categories, and complex clauses.

Context in Language Learning and Language Understanding. 1998. K. Malmkjær and J. Williams, eds. Cambridge University Press. The eight essays explore the **influence of context on speech events**. Papers include "The conditions of contextual meaning," H. Widdowson; "Deixis and context," C.J. Fillmore; "The context for so-called 'discourse markers'," D. Blakemore; and "Context creation in discourse understanding," G. Brown.

Paul Kay. 1997. *Words and the Grammar of Context.* CSLI Publications. Ten essays by K., published in the last ten years, treat various aspects of the ways in which structured features of the **context of the speaking event** affect the interpretation process.

*Current Issues in **Relevance Theory***. 1998. V. Rouchota and A. Jucker, eds. Benjamins. The 11 papers in this collection address issues that have become central in Relevance Theory research since the 2nd edition of Sperber & Wilson (1995). Several papers investigate the distinction between conceptual and procedural meaning in order to account for the semantics of discourse connectives, for the role of intonation in utterance interpretation, and for focus phenomena. Others explore the role of the relevance theoretic notion of metarepresentation in utterance interpretation and prove its usefulness in the study of linguistic topics such as modality and conditional clauses, and in the reanalysis of literary issues such as verbal humor.

Discourse and Perspective in Cognitive Linguistics. 1997. W.-A. Liebert, G. Redeker, and L. Waugh, ed. John Benjamins. A variety of discourse phenomena is covered, including the use and interpretation of metaphors, modal expressions, focus particles, indirect speech acts, as well as cognitive processes involved in discourse production. Papers are grouped in three areas: Cognition, perspective and modality in discourse; Metaphors and metonymy in discourse; and correlates of discourse structure. Some titles: "The Social Dimension of a Cognitive Grammar," B. Hawkins; "Semantic Content and Depth of Intention: A Study in Cognitive Semantics," R. Hirsch; "Perspective, Subjectivity, and Modality from a Cognitive Linguistic Point of View," J. Sanders and W. Spooren.

James Dickins. 1998. *Extended Axiomatic Linguistics.* Mouton de Gruyter. D. presents a number of extensions to Mulder and Hervey's **axiomatic functionalist model of language**, while giving a detailed account of their "standard" model. He pursues the theme of the network of relationships between the abstractions of linguistic theory, and the phonetic and semantic facts of language reality, including chapters on polysemy and figures of speech.

Barbara Johnstone. 1996. *The Linguistic Individual: Self-Expression in Language and Linguistics.* Oxford University Press. J. attempts to show that important questions in **sociolinguistics and pragmatics** can only be answered with reference to individual speakers and attention to **how speakers construct an individual voice**. She suggests that

social facts affect discourse only indirectly, and social influences and linguistic results are mediated by individual choices. Similarly, models of pragmatic implicature often assume that talk is more formulaic and conventional than it actually is. In her method of examining spoken texts, she tries to demonstrate that the "close-reading" techniques of discourse analysis are an indispensable tool for linguists.

Michael McCarthy. 1998. *Spoken Language and Applied Linguistics.* Cambridge University Press. Using the Cambridge and Nottingham Corpus of Discourse in English, M. emphasizes the **importance of the study of spoken language for linguistics**, outlines a theory of spoken genre, and argues for a discourse-based view of grammatical choice. He examines vocabulary, idioms and speech reporting in spoken language, and compares grammatical patterning in spoken and written texts.

Sign Language and Linguistics, Vol. 1 1998. This new journal's aim is to provide a forum for discussing sign languages in the context of natural language. The journal comes in both print and electronic versions, the latter including video. Subscription is $48 for 2 issues a year (Benjamins). A sample of the journal can be viewed at **http:// www.jb-hag.com/sll**.

Carson T. Schütze. 1996. *The Empirical Base of Linguistics: Grammaticality Judgments and Linguistic Methodology.* University of Chicago Press. S. **critiques the way grammaticality judgments are used** in linguistic research. Analyzing the problem as a psycholinguistic, cognitive one, he suggests strategies for taking into account the conditions that influence such judgments.

Jef Verschueren. 1999. *Understanding Pragmatics.* Arnold. This introductory text provides an **outline of the theoretical basis of pragmatics**, covering a range of social, cultural and cognitive aspects involved in constructing meaning through language—contexts, structure, dynamics of communication, and salience.

Morton Wagman. 1998. *Language and Thought in Humans and Computers: Theory and Research in Psychology, Artificial Intelligence, and Neural Science.* Praeger. W. presents an analysis of **current research on the structures and processes of language and thought**, with chapters on analogical retrieval and mapping, artificial intelligence and language generation, comprehension, brain imaging, and modes of representation and information processing.

Marino Yaguello. 1998. *Language Through the Looking Glass: Exploring Language and Linguistics.* Oxford University Press. This is a "significantly" revised and updated version of the author's **introduction to linguistics**, *Alice au pays du langage*, adapted from the French by T. Harris and the author. Y.'s approach is to explore the devices of humor, word-games, and poetry, as a path to understanding language and languages.

Carl S. Blyth. 1998. *Untangling the Web: St. Martin's **Guide to Language and Culture on the Internet**.* St. Martin's Press. While this book's subject is foreign language resources on the Web, it mainly serves as an introduction to understanding the Internet and navigating on the Web.

Umberto Eco. 1998. *Serendipities: Language and Lunacy.* Columbia University. These essays are concerned with a linguistics that Eco terms "lunatic," **languages of error and fictional invention**. One of the outcomes of his discussion of Dante's *Paradise* is to show "how theories can change according to the translation of the Bible

that the theorists have at their disposal."

⌘   ⌘   ⌘

M.S. Jaffee. 1998. "Oral Culture in Scriptural Religion: Some Exploratory Studies," *Religious Studies Review* 24/3:223-230. J. explores how models of **orality studies** represented in four books exhibit a rethinking of the ways in which scholars understand the roles of written texts in the historical shaping and social expression of religious traditions. "Building on a core bibliography of works in classics, medieval studies, and folkloristics, current studies of orality in religion share a common appreciation of reading and writing as multilevelled activities involving various social and sensory dimensions" (228). The four books under discussion are W.A. Graham, *Beyond the Written Word: Oral Aspects of Scripture in the History of Religion*, B. Holdrege, *Veda and Torah: Transcending the Textuality of Scripture*, S. Niditch, *Oral World and Written Word: Ancient Israelite Literature*, and M. Carruthers, *The Book of Memory: A Study of Memory in Medieval Culture*.

The Mystery of Culture Contacts, Historical Reconstruction, and Text Analysis: An Emic Approach. 1996. K. Jankowsky, ed. Georgetown University Press. J. presents three papers by Kenneth Pike and associates. "Understanding Misunderstanding as Cross-Cultural Emic Clash" discusses the role played by language in dealing with problems encountered in contacts of people from divergent cultural backgrounds. "The Importance of Purposive Behavior in Text Analysis" proposes that a linguistic text analysis requires the identification of factors that transcend what is immediately given in the text.

Francesca Merlan. 1998. *Caging the Rainbow: Places, Politics, and Aborigines in a North Australian Town.* University of Hawai'i Press. An **ethnographic exploration of change and continuity** in the lives and social orientations of Aborigines around the town of Katherine in the Northern Territory.

Kay Almere Read. 1998. *Time and Sacrifice in the Aztec Cosmos.* Indiana University Press. R. explores the concepts of **sacrifice and transformation** in the Aztec calendar and sacrificial practice.

CONFERENCE REPORT— 16TH IOSOT CONGRESS

from Aloo Mojola

In August 1998 Bible scholars from around the world met on the grounds of the old University of Oslo to exchange their ideas on the Hebrew Bible.

In the opening plenary session Prof. Kirsten Nielsen of Denmark spoke on the subject of "Intertextuality and the Bible," followed by a panel discussion on "Intertextuality and the Pluralism of Methods." Intertextuality, a concept now in vogue, raises difficult questions about the interaction of contexts, texts, intentions and meanings of the original or implied author(s), and those of the reader or current reading communities. How does this interaction affect exegesis and interpretation? Nielsen seemed to open a Pandora's box with her claim that "future texts will have consequences for textual interpretation, in which case each and every scholar's interpretation should be regarded as an inspiration to a dialogue."

Discussions touching on the historicity of what is recorded in the Old Testament loomed large.

Bob Becking's plenary address "A Plea for a Historical Critical Study of the Old Testament" was a nuanced and sophisticated argument calling for the renewal of the historical critical approach in OT studies. He is aware that "texts do not equal the past" and that "the interpretation of the past is eventually based on the belief-system of the author(s) of a text." Consequently "it is impossible to reconstruct history in an objective way." Becking places himself in the framework of what he terms post-postmodern historical criticism.

Avi Hurvitz's concern is no less for the historicity of the biblical materials. In his plenary paper "Can biblical texts be dated linguistically?" he attempted to make a case based on what he sees as "the sovereign and autonomously operated linguistic discipline of Biblical Hebrew" for the primacy of linguistic evidence over against historical and theological arguments. Prof. Hurvitz is convinced that in historical linguistics as applied to the historical development of the Hebrew tongue we have an objective handle for resolving certain historical conundrums arising in the study of the Hebrew Bible.

Peter Machinist's plenary lecture on the "The Crisis of History in the Study of the Hebrew Bible," followed by a panel discussion on the "Hebrew Bible and History," captured somewhat the mood of this meeting. In the line of fire were the so-called Copenhagen School represented by such scholars as Thomas Thompson and the Sheffield camp represented by such scholars as Philip Davies and Keith W. Whitelam.

Perhaps underlying the crisis of history in the study of the OT is a larger crisis, namely that of post-modernism and deconstructionism, which has not left any branch of this discipline unaffected by its impact. Old presuppositions have been called into question, diver-

sity, relativism and pluralism abound. Plenary papers reflected this crisis, as did many of the short papers read at this congress.

For text-critical scholars and readers of the Hebrew Bible in general, the plenary report and discussion on the preparation of two forthcoming editions of the Hebrew Bible was of special interest. The first (pre-publication) fascicle of the UBS-sponsored *Biblia Hebraica Quinta* (Ruth) was circulated, and the Hebrew University Bible (HUB), of which the books of Isaiah and Jeremiah have been issued, was also discussed. While this session may have appeared more objective and less affected by the discussion on historicity, the elusive search for the Urtext of the Hebrew Bible was a reminder that the question was not too far off.

If, as Thomas Thompson claims, "an ancient text does not give us evidence for what it asserts; only of what it implies of that past" then such texts have nothing to do with history as objective information about the past, but rather have everything to do with the ideology, religious doctrines, moral and value claims of the author(s) of such texts together with other communal functions or uses that such texts may be put to.

. . . .

Mojola presented a paper at the conference: **"The Chagga scapegoat purification ritual and another re-reading of the goat of *Azazel* in Leviticus 16."**

Others presenting papers at meetings of professional societies: **Loren Bliese**, "Metrical and Word Patterns in the Structure of Zephaniah," and **Ernst Wendland**, "Stand fast [in] the true grace of God! [1 Pet 5.12]," SBL International meeting, 1998; **Phil Noss**, "Ideas, Phones and Gbaya Verbal Art," International Symposium on Ideophones, 1999.

NEWS & VIEWS

CALL FOR PAPERS — TRANSLATION CONFERENCE IN 2000

"Research Models in Translation Studies," 28-30 April 2000, will be hosted by the Centre for Translation Studies at the University of Manchester and University College London's Comparative Literature Programme. Among the plenary speakers scheduled are **Ernst-August Gutt**, Anthony Pym, and Maria Tymoczko. Conference organizers have issued a call for papers on any aspect of translation research, particularly with respect to the question of research models, including "**research models in Bible and religious translation**." Abstracts should be submitted by April 30 of this year, to Maeve Olohan, **maeve@ccl.umist.ac.uk**. It is planned that a selection of papers from the conference will be published.

Leman Bible Translation Web Site

If you have Web access, check out Wayne Leman's pages on Bible translation at **http://www.mcn.net/~wleman/bibletranslation.htm**. His site features an extensive translation glossary, comments on English Bible versions, a section on good style, a translation checklist, and essays on Bible usage. In addition, useful links to a great many other related sites are provided. Leman also has a **Bible Translation Forum** that can be accessed from his site, where translation issues are discussed.

NEW GREEK MANUSCRIPT CATALOGUE

The libraries of Mount Athos house more than 16,000 Greek manuscripts. The Iveron monastery is the first monastic establishment on Mount Athos to publish a systematic description of its manuscripts, considered invaluable to Greek Literature, Orthodox Christian theology, and world-wide culture. It houses 2120 mss, of which 748 are uncatalogued. The preparation of the new catalogue, following modern palaeographical and codicological standards, began in 1991. The first volume of 13 planned describes the first hundred manuscripts of Lambros's Catalogue, 42 of which are biblical. More information at **http://www.otenet.gr/moniiviron/index.htm**

New Improved UBS Translations Web Site

The Canadian Bible Society has been improving the look and contents of the UBS Translations Web site. There is now a public space being developed, where a number of resources can be accessed without a password, including TIC Talk, the UBS catalog of scholarly publications, and general information on Paratext. Materials will continue to be added. Take a look, if you haven't been there for awhile: **http://www.ubs-translations.org/**

Charge for photocopies

The cost of articles received through Interlibrary Loan can range from nothing to over $10, depending on the library and the length of the article. **If you have price restrictions, please make that clear** *when you write to ask for copies of articles. In general, in-house requests for copies of articles mentioned in* TIC Talk *will be provided without charge to your account, no matter where we get them.* **Use of all photocopied articles must comply with copyright laws.** *This means that if a request does not appear to fall within the definition of fair use, we will need to order copies from the publisher at your expense.*