

components of library science curricula in any library school in his native land, India. Classification studies have remained steadfast in India even when they suffered a setback in the West especially in the beginning days of online catalogues. To cater to the students' needs, many classification textbooks have been written in India. In the early 1970's with the growth and upcoming of many library schools the books by Srivastava (1) and Ohdeda/Sengupta (2) were the ones most popular with the students. These and other books mostly explained and simplified "Ranganathan" to the first degree course students. Having not been revised for a long time these books have now yielded place to Professor Krishan Kumar's book first published in 1979.

The book under review caters to the new syllabus and reflects the modern approach to classification studies and research, going a little beyond Ranganathan's work, though mostly restating it. It is an eclectic work written strictly according to the B.Lib.I.Sc. and M.Lib.I.Sc. curricula. The book readily answers student's needs as evident from its many editions and reprints, which keep it continuously in print.

Meeting their expectations, Professor Krishan Kumar has captured the hearts and minds of India's library science students. He has written textbooks and some research monographs on different branches of the discipline. However he is popular with the students for his books on classification, cataloguing, bibliography, reference service, and library organization. Some of his books have been translated into Indian vernaculars. To his colleagues he is famous as a gentleman professor. He was President of the Indian Library Association (ILA) from 1988-1990, served twice as President of the Indian Association of Teachers of Library and Information Science (IATLIS) (1985-1987 and 1987-1989), and has held many important portfolios at Delhi University and with the library profession at large. Thus Krishan Kumar, at present a Professor of Library and Information Science at the University of Delhi, is a household name in the Indian library profession.

The book under review has 36 chapters discussing every possible aspect of classification. Some of the chapters providing readymade answers, to some key examination questions do the spoon feeding to the students. Notwithstanding its title it is a treatise on library classification. It is difficult to find so much in one volume in any other book on the subject. The wide range of topics it discusses and the readymade answers it provides to a large number of questions are amazing. No surprise if in the process some repetition has occurred.

The language is easy and simplifies the complex subject to an extent to be easily followed by an average Indian student for whom English is a foreign language. The book is profusely illustrated, mostly drawing examples from the CC, DDC, and the UDC only. The BC and the LCC have been only described in appropriate chapters. Division of the text into sections with numbered

feature headings adds to the students' convenience. The index, however, refers to the page numbers instead of the section number.

Though this edition was published in 1988, yet there is no mention of the publication of the UDC, Medium International Edition (1985-1988) and the CC-7 (1987). Footnotes and Chapter references have been given, but there is no consolidated bibliography. Chapter 36 on 'Developments and Trends' and Chapter 37 on 'Computers and Classification' need to be entirely rewritten to depict the current state-of-the-art. However, the problem this book may face in the near future is its alarmingly growing size. Already now at 560 pages it needs considerable pruning. This can easily be done without any loss of substantial thought by extricating some of the repetitious chapters, e.g. Chapter 17 'Common and Special Isolates', Chapter 18 'Time Isolates' and many more. Anyhow, with its student friendly approach the book, it is hoped, will continue to be the favourite well into the 1990's.

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#### References

- (1) Srivastava, A.P.: Theory of classification in libraries. New Delhi: Laxmi Book Store 1964. 206p. (Reprinted many times till 1973)
- (2) Ohdedar, A.K., Sengupta, B.: Library Classification. 2nd ed. Calcutta: World Press 1977. 264p.

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**HOHNHOLD, Ingo: Übersetzungsorientierte Terminologiearbeit. Eine Grundlegung für Praktiker. (Translation oriented terminology work. Laying a Foundation for Practitioners). Stuttgart: InTra. 1.Fachübersetzer-genossenschaft 1990.**

It is with terminology like with golf, cricket, shares or gambling for most people: they do not see the point of investing in it. Now I.Hohnhold has much invested himself in showing what is at stake and what to get out of it. Hopefully those who should know more about it get the message. As go-betweens ought to, the twin sisters terminology and translation have but little attractiveness; however they deserve a closer look (elles gagnent à être connues). I.Hohnhold offers an interesting inside-view unravelling some of Terminology's mysteries.

In fact it is a user's manual. In addition, you get informed of the nature of ingredients, the usefulness of the product, and its market prospects, all in one. I.Hohnhold has done a remarkable job of assembling and ordering all this fundamental information in such a concise and yet explicit and concrete way.

Every author purports to argue his case in the light of a situation which he wants to change. Now this situation in respect of terminology, to judge by what is stated on p.22 regarding translator training and the

lagging interest in terminology, seems to be quite rotten in this State (not in Denmark where things are in clover, thanks to the championship of Picht, Draskau et al.). After all, Germany has got Schlohmann and through him at that time Wüster, having studied in Berlin and radiating from Vienna; but it may be typical (es ist nicht weit her) that Wüster had to wait until after his death to receive due acknowledgement which is given here to him in German land.

The author is well inspired to ground his grounding on theoretical essentials referring to the founding fathers and their main concerns.

Interesting his idea of viewing concepts as a concentration (Verdichtung, leading to Dichtung und Wahrheit) of individual objects or circumstances, as opposed to Plato and to some degree Kant, for whom the archetypal reality would lurk behind each given thing (shade). The author must not think too highly of Wittgenstein when saying on the same p.44 that "concepts are independent of language, for they are thoughts".

Yet his theoretical considerations, though challenging, are well proportioned to the practical aim he is after: render terminology palatable to people who should since long be competent to appreciate what is involved and what is so clearly put in front of them now.

Even the "jumping point", the *nervus rerum*, is mentioned, viz. the money/yield aspect, although this capital resource argument may have not been sufficiently stressed in all its implications, particularly considering the ever increasing share of documentation in production costs for export markets, and the role of terminology for product liability via documentation on the strength of recent European case law.

And German wealth is based on exports. The author does his best to bring it home to the adamant industry or other bosses whose Sprachendienst deserves a second look. I know of a few who are quite exemplary, but they are not aimed at.

For all its excellence and fervid, grass-root counsel, the guideline could allow for the following to be even more persuasive:

1. On fundamental issues, the author, and maybe his prospective audience, does not care about what a concept really is. On p.44 he defines the concept somewhat cursorily as a "representative, thought or knowledge unit" to rally in the end on p.48 the ISO thought unit, discarding the rest (ISO 1087).

2. Such soft-peddling is not untypical (to parody the author's predilection for double negatives (cf. p.13, 3rd sentence and p.88 "Lenoch ist nicht der einzige, der nicht fündig wurde") for the author and is evidenced further by the use of what I would call an evasive passive (e.g. p.14: "Qualität läßt sich gewährleisten"; p.16: "...Spannungsfeld.., aus dem ständiger Zeitdruck abgeleitet wird"; p.25 in fine: "macht .. sich bemerkbar"; p.39, pr.5 "Wörter .. gebildet wurden"; p.103: "die käuflich zu erwerben sind"; p.143: "Der Verantwortliche ... wird als .. bezeichnet" (by whom?)).

3. Such evasiveness is no sacrifice of trimmings for essentials.

It is not incompetence either, but rather the sign of global vision which is impervious to the rigour of structure as transpires from the table of contents (come-back of subjects; introduction of terminological unit through the backdoor on p.70; no new chapter after item 2.22) or even internal contradictions as evidenced from the awkward introduction, p.13 or p.15 (drei Alternativen, a slovenly solecism), where a self-posed problem is first dismissed, then shown dangerous, to be finally dismissed as "simple fallacy" (schlicht falsch); on p.16, endemic time pressure is analyzed and reduced to lacking cooperation between parties involved or defective management, while fallacious reasons are condemned; but the main point, viz. get better organized and set up an efficient terminology service, is not made, but instead another evasive passive is meant to clinch the issue: "Acceptable performance is to be achieved with reasonable deadlines: Ordentliche Leistung ist in vertretbarer Zeit zu erbringen"). Global vision gets blurred, on the other hand, by overitemization: on p.23 items 3 and 4 are included in 1. If you want to please everybody, the move may be self-defeating: introduction, p.93, a topical lattice parallel to subject coding (Fachgebiet + Thema) risks to blow the whole frame.

As an author you can't mince matters lest to lose credibility.

4. A certain categorial confusion seems to beset the author's mind when he speaks indifferently of objects and circumstances (Gegenstände und Sachverhalte), p.43, 44, and concepts and circumstances (Begriffe und Sachverhalte), p.34, where levels get mixed up.

5. Apart from these inconsistencies and some surprising German turns (no article on p.14 and 20 "Qualität von Fachübersetzen, p.18 "sich" redundant) or the claim, p.42, that in English we term special languages what common usage has long since styled LSP, viz. "languages for special purposes"; or the wishful claim, p.13, of primacy without adding "in deutscher Sprache"; or other simple claims (p.19 das Nächstliegende, p.21 den meisten fällt der Name Wüster ein, p.24 instinktiv richtig, p.43 offensichtlich, p.44 denn sie werden gedacht, p.59 initio: theoretisch richtige Übersetzung), two important aspects of terminology are underrated or skipped altogether.

5.1 Underrated is the knowledge acquisition feature of terminology which constitutes its main asset in this ever more incompetent and time-harassed world of ours, where terminology surely is not a panacea but still can help stem the rising data flood by providing Random Access to knowledge. As transpires from a few remarks in passing on the subject of learning what a text is all about (p.19, 25, 27), the author is more concerned with know-how of translating than with knowledge acquisition which is terminology's great challenge (Sag mir, wie du heißt und ich sag dir, wer du bist!). Of course, it can be argued that this lay outside the book's scope, but if you want to sell an aeroplane to speedsters why hide its take-off and flying power? Soft-peddling, again, does not pay.

5.2 The big lacuna is the point of illustration. Not a single word on it. I know it is a delicate point since no terminological data bank has so far allowed for this important feature. Yet unless you move in the realm of Platonic archetypes, you cannot get a clear picture of something without figuring it out in your mind. The analytical approach of language tells part of the story, but a part only. To get you to the point of seeing, you need vision, illustration. If you don't see the difference you may take a birch for a beech by printer's devilry.

The illustration requirement is fundamental to the learning process. As the Chinese saying goes, a picture will tell

more than 100 words. Concrete things have to be illustrated, i.e. shown graphically, to be understood; and terminology is not only concerned with abstract things, like financial reports or semantics. Even company reports try to spell out dry figures in nice graphs and charts, and technical literature or text books are illustrated if they are good. Since more recent data processing configurations offer graphical representation probably at reasonable cost in the not too distant future, terminotics is bound to comprise graphical representation as well. I cannot conceive of terminological work (Terminologiearbeit or terminologisches Arbeiten, a *distingo* I cannot follow) without graphical data whenever tangibles are involved.

All in all, I. Hohnhold's terminological guideline are a stitch in time presenting a paradoxical analytical synthesis of terminology. Maybe a better idea should be used for a more enticing 2nd edition cover.

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ARNTZ, Reiner; PICHT, Heribert: **Einführung in die Terminologiearbeit.** (Introduction into Terminology Work). Hildesheim: Georg Olms Verlag 1989. 344p. (Studien zu Sprache und Technik, Vol.2).

Nachdem die erste Auflage des Bandes bereits vergriffen war, legen die Autoren hiermit eine vollständig überarbeitete und stark erweiterte Fassung ihres 1982 erstmals erschienenen Buches "Einführung in die übersetzungsbezogene Terminologiearbeit" vor, die man schon einige Zeit erwartet hatte. Wiederum bringen sie ausgewählte Kapitel aus Theorie und Praxis der Terminologie, wobei die inhaltliche Aufteilung in 12 Kapitel im großen und ganzen gleich geblieben ist: nur Kapitel 12 bringt statt einer *Darstellung der Entwicklung der Terminologie als Disziplin* nun *Gedanken über Perspektiven der Terminologieausbildung*. Das Buch behandelt mit unterschiedlicher Gewichtung weiterhin drei Hauptgebiete. Es bietet mit den Kapiteln 3 und 4 eine relativ ausführliche Einführung in die *Grundelemente der Terminologielehre*, wobei Kapitel 3 über *Begriff und Begriffssystem*, mit seinen über 70 Seiten das bei weitem umfangreichste, bereits zu einem Markenzeichen des *Amtz/Picht* geworden ist, wohingegen sich Kapitel 4 über *Benennungen* mit wenig mehr als 20 Seiten relativ bescheiden ausnimmt. Diese beiden Kernkapitel vermitteln zusammen mit Kapitel 2 über *Fachsprache und Fachwortschatz* (das man sich vielleicht etwas ausführlicher wünschen würde) und von Kapitel 6 zu Problemen der *Äquivalenz*, die beide auch einige wenige praktisch-methodologische Hinweise enthalten, ein theoretisches Grundgerüst in einer auch für Laien leicht faßlichen Form. Allerdings kommt, wie auch schon in der ersten Auflage, neben sechs weiteren Kapiteln von fast aus-

schließlich informativem Gehalt, die nur gelegentlich auch Hinweise für die terminologische Praxis enthalten, die unmittelbar praxisbezogene titelgebende Einführung in die Terminologiearbeit etwas zu kurz. Zu diesen 6 Kapiteln gehören: Kapitel 1 mit einer *Einleitung: Terminologiearbeit und Terminologielehre*, Kapitel 5 über *Terminologienormung*, Kapitel 7 über *Terminologische Lexikographie*, Kapitel 10 über *Terminologie und Dokumentation*, Kapitel 11 über *Zusammenarbeit in der Terminologie* und Kapitel 12 über *Perspektiven der Terminologieausbildung*. Der Praxisbezug kommt eigentlich nur in Kapitel 8 zu *Methoden der praktischen Terminologiearbeit* auf etwas mehr als 20 Seiten zu Wort. Vor allem ist hier zu bedauern, daß in dem hochaktuellen Kapitel 9 *Terminologiearbeit und EDV* (unter Mitarbeit von *J. Golorz*) auf mehr als 20 Seiten Information und nur auf 2 Seiten Betrachtungen zum praktischen Umgang mit Datenbanken angeboten werden.

Wenn die Rezensentin bei der Besprechung der ersten Auflage des Buches seinerzeit kritisch anmerkte, daß das Titelwort "übersetzungsbezogen" unglücklich gewählt sei, da sich wohl kein unmittelbarer Bezug zur Übersetzerpraxis herstellen ließe, so ist mit dem geänderten Titel der Neuauflage und dem erweiterten Adressatenkreis, der nun neben angehenden Sprachmittlern und Terminologen auch technische Autoren und Dokumentare einschließen soll, dieser Einwand hinfällig geworden. Doch vielleicht ist die auch diesmal angedeutete Kritik wiederum auf ein Mißverständnis zurückzuführen, da sich aus dem für den vorliegenden Band gewählten Titel ergibt, der auf den Praktiker, den praktisch mit Terminologie arbeitenden Übersetzer, Terminologen, Dokumentar, Fachmann und seine Bedürfnisse und Erwartungen hinzuweisen scheint, die wohl nicht hinlänglich erfüllt werden. Vielleicht ringt man sich in einer 3. Auflage doch dazu durch, das Buch endlich als das zu bezeichnen, was es wirklich ist. eine handliche zusammenfassende Darstellung ausgewählter Kapitel aus der Terminologielehre und Terminologiepraxis, die auch die nötige Hintergrundinformation mitliefert: das im deutschen Sprachraum bisher einzige Informationsangebot - eine Art Kompendium oder Nachschlagewerk - für jedermann, der sich beruflich oder privat mit dem relativ neuen Gebiet der "Terminologie" grundlegend auseinandersetzen will, und zwar - das muß besonders hervorgehoben werden - in Form einer allgemein verständlichen Einführung in ein ansonsten relativ sperriges Fachgebiet. Als das ist der *Amtz/Picht* weiterhin unschlagbar.

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