

be solved in connection with monolingual terminological work. These problem cases are discussed at length in chapter 3, however, the two systems of concepts (arbres de domaine) provided in the appendix (pp. 203ff.) provide solutions which are already perfect; the problems which possibly had to be solved in order to arrive at these solutions and the solution strategies used cannot be reconstructed. The author certainly does recognize the problems associated with setting up systems of concepts, as he repeatedly states (for example, on p. 12; p. 39, note 4; pp. 69ff.) that the onomasiologically oriented methods developed by Eugen Wüster for work in terminology are designed for the exact sciences and cannot be directly applied to other disciplines. The two monolingual systems of concepts provided do not, however, in my opinion offer students concrete guidance in structuring "more problematical" systems of concepts.

The claim that comparative investigations of systems of concepts (terminologie différentielle) have hardly been undertaken so far (p. 75) appears too categorical, since research on such problems has been carried out at various European universities for a long time. Here I only wish to mention the fundamental theoretical and empirical work of the terminology department of the Copenhagen School of Economics and Business Administration; one goal of this work is to further develop Wüster's beginnings such that they can also be applied to the terminology of nontechnical fields – as, for example, law, economics and social sciences. Here setting up monolingual systems of concepts is just the preliminary step for comparative multilingual investigations. Therefore, in my opinion, we can in the meantime speak of concrete and promising beginnings for a comparative systematization of concepts which, however, require intensive further development.

These last remarks do not in the least change the fact that Guy Rondeau has produced a clearly organized and stylistically brilliant book which is also of interest for non-Canadian readers. While trying to remain objective, the book offers us a vivid introduction into the manifold problems associated with "francisation", in particular those of a sociolinguistic nature; at the same time these problems are presented in a comprehensive context. Here the concise descriptions of important schools of terminology and of significant terminological data banks are of particular interest. Finally the appendix provides a valuable supplement which contains several excerpts from fundamental works from the Soviet school of terminology in French or English translation, making them accessible to more Western readers.

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FELBER, Helmut: **Terminology Manual**.  
Paris: UNESCO 1984. 426 p. = PGI-84/WS/21

Finally, the long needed terminology manual in the English language is there! It was distributed through Unesco early this year and can be ordered at Infoterm

(Postfach 130, A-1021 Wien). In his accompanying letter, the Director of the General Information Program of Unesco, Mr. J. Tocatlian states, that it is "primarily intended to assist in the implementation of the TermNet programmes" (TermNet = International Network for Terminology). About these programmes the Preface states:

"The establishment of the TermNet Programmes was necessitated by the crucial situation in specialized communication, documentation and information, and its expected further complexity in the future. The rapid growth of concepts in all fields of human activity gives rise to serious communication problems. All these concepts have to be represented by terms in individual languages which have a restricted word and word element stock for term formation. Owing to the strong disproportion between concepts and word stock – the word stems and affixes in individual languages amount to some thousands, the concepts in individual subject fields alone reach millions – an unambiguous communication will become more and more difficult. This would have severe implications for man-machine and machine-machine communication and also for communication between individuals..."

One should think, therefore, that there will be a great demand for such a manual. However, I was shocked when I saw how this "Manual" arrived: as a Unesco report, the 426 pages being stapled only twice over a soft cover! At a first touch, in turning over some leaves, it already fell apart.

Prof. Felber who stressed in the Foreword that he wanted to include only those aspects of terminology which are useful for practical work, divided his book into seven parts. To each part references are given.

Part 1, (95 p.), gives an introduction into the problems of terminology in general and an overview of terminological activities in the world and the objectives of TermNet. All this is also well documented in 5 annexes to this chapter. Part 2, "Fundamentals", outlines in short the relationships of the "General Theory of Terminology" to other disciplines (p.96–113). Part 3, "Terminological principles and methods" (p.114–188), teaches about concepts, relationships between concepts, concepts and subject systems, definitions, terms, term systems and problems of terms. Part 4, (p.189–292), outlines the "methods of terminography", understood as the elaboration of vocabularies, dictionaries, and thesauri, including computerization and a survey on the way of term documentation handled by some of the larger terminological data banks. Part 5 deals shortly with advice what to do about "Planning and implementation of terminology projects" (p.313–333). It is suggested that this part could later on "be extended on the grounds of the results gained in TermNet" (Introduction). Part 6, "Terminology documentation" (p.334–360), with 16 annexes (p.361–398) treats (1) the documentation of primary, secondary and tertiary documents about terminology, (2) terminographical data documentation (through term banks), and (3) factographic data documentation, meaning data describing organizations, data banks, experts, terminology work in progress. Part 7 provides a systematically arranged bibliography of 318 references which do not seem to repeat the ones given with each chapter.

All in all a most comprehensive work which would certainly have deserved to be treated like a professional book, neatly bound for extensive use.

What is unfortunate – in my opinion – is the fact that the main part of the work is purely based on E. Wüster's philosophy of concepts and their relationships. We find again a concept defined as "an element of thinking" (a totally subjective thing then?) and as a "mental representation of individual objects", a statement which is, however, contradicted already in the following two paragraphs (cf.3.3), where it is said that qualities and actions can also become objects of concepts as well as concepts "without regard of reality". Concept relationships are again specified as either logical, ontological or "of effect". Definitions are only distinguished as being intensional and extensional. Concept systems follow only the so-called logical and ontological relationships, although in at least one of their demonstrations in the form of diagrams a faceted subdivision must have been in the mind of the designer (cf.3.521.5). Notabene: The description of the diagram under 3.522.2 is misplaced, it should go under Example I on the following page. Another misprint concerns an article by my son that has been wrongly attributed to me, namely p.111: Dahlberg, W.: Towards a geometry of basic concepts.

Practical work with this manual in building concept systems and establishing vocabularies and thesauri will prove whether the theoretical basis for it as provided by Wüster is really so very practice oriented and helpful as claimed. Classification theory has shown that concepts to be used for the representation of the real world through propositions must be categorised according to the functional relationships existing between concepts, the results of which are then faceted concept/classification systems. It is impossible to go into more detail here about this.

Notwithstanding these remarks I wish to congratulate Helmut Felber on this huge work which should – by no means – be restricted to the English language alone but become a basis for translation into the major languages of our world in order that at least this knowledge may be spread more widely!  
Ingetraut Dahlberg

**BÜLOW, Edeltraud: Der Wortschatz des Ethischen und die Grundwerte-Diskussion.** (Ethic Vocabulary and the Discussion of Fundamental Values). Tübingen: Gunter Narr Verl. 1984. 407 p., ISBN 3-87808-231-2.

It is the aim of this extensive survey to take stock of and to give a content structure of ethic vocabulary as found in the period between 1970 and 1980 and, at the same time, to point out changes in ethic vocabulary in these years. The authoress comes to the conclusion that the concept inventions, ascertainable in ethic vocabulary, indicate a new understanding of fundamental values and of the ethic problem situation as a whole and that therefore a relevantly modified theory of ethics is necessary to do justice to the shift of emphasis in the ethical awareness of the public.

The book is divided into three chapters with an appendix which not only comprises a vocabulary index, but also a synopsis of the more important basic concepts with exact bibliographical details of the material from which they are taken.

The first, very long chapter (pp. 1–184) takes a look at ethic vocabulary. In accordance with her thesis that ethic vocabulary falls into three categories – "Basic concepts of classical ethics", "Central terms of the Federal German Constitution", and "Standard language vocabulary used as central ethic terms" – Bülow takes as her material basis not only relevant (mainly philosophic) specialist literature, but also public comments, speeches and statements made by politicians and other public figures, as well as relevant commentaries from some of the leading daily and weekly newspapers in the German Federal Republic.

The wealth of the material can only allow a short appreciation of some of the more important aspects here.

In her examination of the philosophic approach to ethics, Bülow looks into and elaborates on the essential basic terms in the theories of Kant, Hegel, Scheler, and N. Hartman, and in the moral conceptions of such contemporary writers as K.-O. Apel and J. Habermas. Three terms in particular are singled out of the public ethic discussion: "work", "life", and "environment". Bülow clarifies the semantic status and the semantic field of these terms, analyses changes in terms and in meanings, and points out the relevant ethical problems. She shows how the traditional idea of work as 'toil' and 'harrassment' has given way to the idea that work is a form of self-realization, an idea which has, as a parallel development, placed new requirements on occupation and work. As a change in the associated semantic field of the word "work", the authoress establishes that economic crisis and imminent unemployment have, in particular, brought the phrase "the right to work" to the fore. The semantic field of the word "life", which at the present moment is marked by such expressions as "the right to life", "the protection of unborn life", "the quality of living standards", "a life in human dignity", and "survival", reflects such contemporary ethical problems as abortion, medical ethics, and ecology. Ecological problems and their ethical dimension have introduced a completely new semantic field to the vocabulary of ethics, illustrated by terms like "environment", "environmental protection/conservation", "ecological awareness".

Although Bülow's investigation of ethic vocabulary is interesting and informative in parts, this chapter of the book does have nevertheless its shortcomings. In the first place, there is an overload of material, which is particularly irritating as the authoress gives hardly any summaries of interim results so that her 'stock-taking' appears rather unsystematic and confusing. What is more, she neglects to separate the presentation of the philosophic approach to ethics from the material taken from the public sector, the result being that philosophic theories are analysed 'in one breath' with declarations of ethical principles from the public sector and with problems of public life. This has led Bülow in some instances to confuse vocabulary changes in ethic theories with vocabulary changes in public usage, and in others, rashly to infer vocabulary changes in the public sector from those in the philosophic sector, which is problematic in that certain terms within the framework of ethic theories have often a somewhat different meaning from those in public usage. (c.f., e.g. pp. 32, 33; in particular pp. 46, 47, where Bülow first of all gives a review of J. Haber-