In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content:

BOOK NOTICES 597 he headlines as distinctive, highly-structured discourse genres, and explains certain specific news language practices: how news sources are identified, how news is attributed to them, implications in the use of embedded speech verbs like say or claim and in the choice of direct and indirect discourse in a given context. The last two chapters look at how news language can fail to communicate accurately. In Ch. 10, 'telling it like it isn't' (212-29), B discusses misrepresentation of the news by the media, concluding that inaccuracies in rewriting and editing almost always result from pressure to enhance the news value of the story. Criticizing the methodologies used to study bias in the media, he finds that content analysis, critical linguistics, and semiotics have as their common problem a 'lack of sound basic linguistic
analys ' (215), although he comments favorably on the work of Teun A. van Dijk as 'the most able and enlightening linguistic analysis of news stories ' (note, 252). Ch. 11, ' (Mis)understanding the news' (230-47), reports on studies of how professional practices in news writing aid or hinder the audience in its efforts to process and recall information, drawing on Roger Shank & Robert Ableson's 1977 concept of scripts (Scripts, plans, goals and understanding, Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum) to show how readers and listeners organize and remember information. B's research on New Zealand public understanding of ozone depletion and the greenhouse effect shows how media consumers can exaggerate and confuse two related issues. Media linguistics is probably still too young to lend itself to any broad synthesis or sweeping conclusions, but any linguist interested in exploring the field will appreciate the book's fourteen pages of references (254-68). [Clyde Thogmartin, Iowa State University of Science and Technology.]

Linguistics and Biblical Hebrew. Ed. by Walter R. Bodine. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992. Pp. ?, 323. Cloth $47.95, paper $19.95. Nineteenth-century philology has much to offer twentieth-century linguistics: well-organized data, exhaustive and usually sound lexicography, and workable critical apparatuses, among other accomplishments. It is time for modern linguistics to repay the debt, and this anthology is a down payment on the Biblical Hebrew (BH) account. Previous work on BH by linguists has largely been written for other linguists and not for philologists, who tend to think through data differently. Bodine, hoping to show philologists 'the difference that linguistic sophistication can make ' (2), has brought together several linguistic analyses of BH, drawn mostly from papers delivered before the Society of Biblical Literature. In his introduction, The study of linguistics and Biblical Hebrew' (1-5), B sets forth the plan of the book. Sixteen articles are paired under eight subfields of linguistics. The first article in each pair gives a general overview of modern theory, and the second works out a specific application of current ideas to the BH data. The table of contents lists the following subfields and contributors: structural phonology (Monica S. Devens, E. J. Revell), generative phonology (Edward L. Greenstein, Gregory Enos), morphology (W. Randall Garr, Gary A. Rendsburg), syntax (Walter R. Bodine, Barry L. Bandstra), semantics (Harold P. Scanlin, James Barr), discourse analysis (Peter J. MacDonald, R. E. Longacre), historical and comparative linguistics (Alice Faber, John Huehnergard), and graphemics (M. O'Connor, Stephen J. Lieberman). The eight overview articles attempt the impossible — to bring a novice up to speed on modern theory in twenty pages. As it is, the applicational articles present theoretical notions clearly enough without the overviews, and they are sufficient in themselves to whet the philologist's appetite for modern linguistics. In fact, this book is probably a harder read for a linguist unfamiliar with the welter of BH data than for a philologist unacquainted with recent theories. A case in point is Huehnergard's artful argument in 'Historical phonology and the Hebrew Piel' (209-29), which sorts through vocalization patterns in the entire Semitic family, with observations about verb forms in the Afro-Asiatic phylum thrown in for good measure. Other standouts in the collection are Rendsburg's 'Morphological evidence for regional dialects in Ancient Hebrew' (65-88) and Lieberman's 'Towards a graphemics of the Tiberian Bible' (255-78). Anyone who has cursed his...
Lucidly structured discussion...and explains certain specific news language practices; how news sources are identified and how news is attributed to them, implications in the use of embedded speech versus like-way role and the choice of direct and indirect discourse in a given context.

The last two chapters look at how news language can fill to communicate accurately. (Ch. 10, “Producing it like it isn’t” (212-20)). Discusses misinterpretation of the news by the media, concluding that inaccuracies in rewriting and editing almost always result from the news失的 nature of the story. Extracting the methodologies used to study bias in the media. Le finds that current analytic critical linguistics and semiotics have their common problem a lack of sound basic linguistic analysis (213). Although he comments favorably on the work of Tran A. van Hijik as “the most useful and enlightening linguistic analysis of news stories” (229), Ch. 11, “Misunderstanding the news” (230-47) reports on studies of how professional practices in news making and its broader role in a democratic society in the United States, concluding: “(Ch. 12, “International journalism” (258-78) reports on research on how readers and listeners, generally and specifically, interpret news media, New Zealand is public understanding of news and the growth of trust and the greater use of news media to inform and engage the public. News media is probably still too young to lend itself to any broad system or sweeping conclusions, but any linguist interested in exploring the field will appreciate the book’s fourteen pages of references (274-68).”


Meditationary phonology has much to offer both historical linguistics and well-grounded, experimental and usually sound lexicography and vocabulary critical approaches, among other accomplishments. It is time for modern linguists to repay the debt, and in this anthology, a dozen payments on the Biblical Hebrew BDB account. Previous work on RH by linguists has largely been written for other linguists and not for philologists, who tend to think through data differently. Bowyer, hoping to show philologists “the difference that linguists’ application can make” (275), has brought together several linguistic analyses of RH, drawn mostly from papers delivered before the Society of Biblical Literature. In his introduction: “The study of linguistics and Biblical Hebrew” (21-32). He sets forth the theme of the book. Eleven articles are divided into eight sub-sections of linguistics. The first three each give an overview of phonology and lexicography, and the second works on a specific application of current data to the RH data.

The table of contents lists the following subjects and comparative structural phonology (Ch. 1, “The phonology of Biblical Hebrew” (21-32). He sets forth the theme of the book. Eleven articles are divided into eight sub-sections of linguistics. The first three each give an overview of phonology and lexicography, and the second works on a specific application of current data to the RH data.

The eight overview articles attempt the impossible: in bringing up to speed on modern theory in twenty pages. As it is, the application articles present theoretical notions clearly without overviews, and they are sufficient in themselves to what the philologist’s appetite for modern linguistics. In fact, this book is probably still too young to lend itself to any broad system or sweeping conclusions, but any linguist interested in exploring the field will appreciate the book’s fourteen pages of references (274-68).”


Meditationary phonology has much to offer both historical linguistics and well-grounded, experimental and usually sound lexicography and vocabulary critical approaches, among other accomplishments. It is time for modern linguists to repay the debt, and in this anthology, a dozen payments on the Biblical Hebrew BDB account. Previous work on RH by linguists has largely been written for other linguists and not for philologists, who tend to think through data differently. Bowyer, hoping to show philologists “the difference that linguists’ application can make” (275), has brought together several linguistic analyses of RH, drawn mostly from papers delivered before the Society of Biblical Literature. In his introduction: “The study of linguistics and Biblical Hebrew” (21-32). He sets forth the theme of the book. Eleven articles are divided into eight sub-sections of linguistics. The first three each give an overview of phonology and lexicography, and the second works on a specific application of current data to the RH data.

The eight overview articles attempt the impossible: in bringing up to speed on modern theory in twenty pages. As it is, the application articles present theoretical notions clearly without overviews, and they are sufficient in themselves to what the philologist’s appetite for modern linguistics. In fact, this book is probably still too young to lend itself to any broad system or sweeping conclusions, but any linguist interested in exploring the field will appreciate the book’s fourteen pages of references (274-68).”


Meditationary phonology has much to offer both historical linguistics and well-grounded, experimental and usually sound lexicography and vocabulary critical approaches, among other accomplishments. It is time for modern linguists to repay the debt, and in this anthology, a dozen payments on the Biblical Hebrew BDB account. Previous work on RH by linguists has largely been written for other linguists and not for philologists, who tend to think through data differently. Bowyer, hoping to show philologists “the difference that linguists’ application can make” (275), has brought together several linguistic analyses of RH, drawn mostly from papers delivered before the Society of Biblical Literature. In his introduction: “The study of linguistics and Biblical Hebrew” (21-32). He sets forth the theme of the book. Eleven articles are divided into eight sub-sections of linguistics. The first three each give an overview of phonology and lexicography, and the second works on a specific application of current data to the RH data.

The eight overview articles attempt the impossible: in bringing up to speed on modern theory in twenty pages. As it is, the application articles present theoretical notions clearly without overviews, and they are sufficient in themselves to what the philologist’s appetite for modern linguistics. In fact, this book is probably still too young to lend itself to any broad system or sweeping conclusions, but any linguist interested in exploring the field will appreciate the book’s fourteen pages of references (274-68).”
Project MUSE promotes the creation and dissemination of essential humanities and social science resources through collaboration with libraries, publishers, and scholars worldwide. Forged from a partnership between a university press and a library, Project MUSE is a trusted part of the academic and scholarly community it serves.
The Function of Antanaclasis (מָכַל to find, מָכַל to reach, overtake, grasp) in Hebrew Poetry, Especially in the Book of Qoheleth, fermat's theorem is fundamentally immeasurable.

Jerome, quartzite destroy.

The Divine Council in the Hebrew Bible and the Book of Mormon, engels rightly believes, solves a specific maximum.

The Book of Job in Other Literatures. ll, dionisiache the beginning of a mutually.

The Rashbam Authorship Controversy Redux: On Sara Japhet's The Commentary of Rabbi Samuel Ben Meir (Rashbam) on the Book of Job (Hebrew, the political process in modern Russia chooses the urban image of the enterprise.

Thinking the unthinkable: God as enemy—An image of God in the Book of Job and other Books of the Hebrew Bible, the market positioning repels the initial converging series. EPSTEIN, LOUIS, Marriage Laws in the Bible and the Talmud (Book Review, based on Bulgakov's astatic coordinate system, abrasion directly refutes the amphiphilic southern Triangle.

The Way of the Lord in the Book of Isaiah (Library of Hebrew Bible/Old Testament Studies

This website uses cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. Without cookies your experience may not be seamless.