Publications Received

Books listed below that are marked with an † have been selected for review in a future issue, and reviewers have been assigned to each.

Authors and publishers who wish their publications to be considered for review in *Computational Linguistics* should send a copy to the book review editor, Graeme Hirst, Department of Computer Science, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 3G4. All relevant books received will be listed, but not all can be reviewed. Technical reports (other than dissertations) will not be listed or reviewed. Authors should be aware that some publishers will not send books for review (even when instructed to do so); authors wishing to enquire as to whether their book has been received for review may contact the book review editor.

Readers who wish to be considered as book reviewers for the journal should contact the book review editor, outlining their qualifications, by sending electronic mail to gh@cs.toronto.edu or by writing to the address above.

**Usage-Based Models of Language**
Michael Barlow and Suzanne Kemmer (editors)
(Rice University)

**Multilingual Corpora in Teaching and Research**
Simon Philip Botley, Anthony Mark McEnery, and Andrew Wilson (editors)
Amsterdam: Editions Rodopi (Language and computers: Studies in practical linguistics, edited by Jan Aarts and Willem Meis, volume 22), 2000, v+208 pp; hardbound, ISBN 90-420-0551-3, $60.50, £34.50, Dfl 115.00; paperbound, ISBN 90-420-0541-6, $18.00, £10.50, Dfl 35.00

**†Advances in Information Retrieval: Recent Research from the Center for Intelligent Information Retrieval**
W. Bruce Croft (editor)
(University of Massachusetts, Amherst)

**†Natural Language Processing and Knowledge Representation: Language for Knowledge and Knowledge for Language**
Luća M. Iwańska and Stuart C. Shapiro (editors)

**Foreign Language and Mother Tongue**
Istvan Kecskes and Tünde Papp
(State University of New York, Albany)

**Presumptive Meanings: The Theory of Generalized Conversational Implicature**
Stephen C. Levinson
(Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen)

**Strong Generative Capacity: The Semantics of Linguistic Formalism**
Philip H. Miller
(University of Lille)

**Rights to Language: Equity, Power, and Education. Celebrating the 60th Birthday of Tove Skutnabb-Kangas**
Robert Phillipson (editor)
(University of Rothskilde)

**The Acquisition of Scrambling and Cliticization**
Susan M. Powers and Cornelia Hamann (editors)
(University of Potsdam and Universities of Geneva and Tübingen)
**Linguistic Genocide in Education—or Worldwide Diversity and Human Rights?**
Tove Skutnabb-Kangas
(University of Rothskilde)

**Learnability in Optimality Theory**
Bruce Tesar and Paul Smolensky
(Rutgers University and Johns Hopkins University)

**Writing as a Visual Art**
Graziella Tonfoni, with James E. Richardson (abridger)
(University of Bologna)

**Dissertations Received**

Inge de Mönink
University of Nijmegen, 1999
[Published: Amsterdam: Editions Rodopi (Language and computers: Studies in practical linguistics, edited by Jan Aarts and Willem Meis, volume 31), 2000, xii+188pp; hardbound, ISBN 90-420-0780-X, $55.50, £30.00, Dfl 100.00]
The Usage-based linguistics is a linguistics approach within a broader functional/cognitive framework, that emerged since the late 1980s, and that assumes a profound relation between linguistic structure and usage. It challenges the dominant focus, in 20th century linguistics (and in particular con formalism-generativism), on considering language as an isolated system removed from its use in human interaction and human cognition. Usage-based approaches typically draw on a relatively small set of cognitive processes, such as categorization, analogy, and chunking to explain language structure and function. The goal of this paper is to first review the extent to which the “cognitive commitment” of usage-based theory has had success in explaining empirical findings across domains, including language acquisition, processing, and typology. We then look at the overall strengths and weaknesses of usage-based theory and highlight where there are significant debates. Finally, we draw special attention to a set of culturally gene Start by marking “Usage Based Models of Language” as Want to Read: Want to Read savingâ€¦ Want to Read. Only recently has the field of linguistics been willing to forego formal representations and models to accommodate the usage-based perspective of studying language. Deviating from traditional methods, the contributions presented in this volume are among the first works to approach linguistic theory by developing and utilizing usage-based models. The contributing authors were among the principal leaders in their fields to leave behind rule-based linguistic representations in favor of constraint-based systems whose structural properties actually emerge from usage. The Usage-based linguistics is a linguistics approach within a broader functional/cognitive framework, that emerged since the late 1980s, and that assumes a profound relation between linguistic structure and usage. It challenges the dominant focus, in 20th century linguistics (and in particular con formalism-generativism), on considering language as an isolated system removed from its use in human interaction and human cognition. Rather, usage-based models posit that linguistic information is Usage-based models of language. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Part of a series on. Linguistics. Outline. The Usage-based linguistics is a linguistics approach within a broader functional/cognitive framework, that emerged since the late 1980s, and that assumes a profound relation between linguistic structure and usage.[1] It challenges the dominant focus, in 20th century linguistics (and in particular con formalism-generativism), on considering language as an isolated system removed from its use in human interaction and human cognition.[1]. Usage-based models of language became a significant new trend in linguistics since the early 2000s.[1].