

glish words *date* and *dating* (< *date-ing*). This practice and the confusion to which it may give rise among beginners is too high a price to pay for the absence of a short survey of fundamental phonological concepts. In addition, the author makes no distinction between PHONOLOGICALLY conditioned and GRAMMATICALLY conditioned allomorphy and hence offers no discussion of the potential function of allomorphy in linguistic systems, an important notion in some traditional frameworks. Finally, the presentation of solutions gives inadequate attention to alternatives although their existence in morphology is common, reflecting the inherent organizational ambiguity in most, if not all, word-level corpora.

Such weaknesses notwithstanding, this book is potentially of substantial value as a pedagogical tool, providing an accessible, well-organized overview of the subject matter for newcomers. It is therefore especially well-suited in content and length to introductory courses in linguistics. Used skillfully and with appropriate amplification, it will provide more than adequate background for advanced study and understanding of contemporary models of word formation. It would nevertheless have benefitted greatly from brief introductory remarks by the author on the intended goal and on the decisions he made relating to matters of procedure (e.g. the use of untranscribed data) and theory (e.g. the presentation of claims relating to segmentation without discussion). [MARK J. ELSON, *University of Virginia*.]

Language processing. Ed. by SIMON GARROD and MARTIN J. PICKERING. (Studies in cognition series.) Hove, UK: Psychology Press, 1999. Pp. x, 433. \$54.95.

This volume provides a state-of-the-art summary of research in language processing. The chapters are written by leading researchers in the field, and the resulting collection is excellent. While each chapter contains reviews of the literature and tutorial-style overviews, the individual authors do not hide their own theoretical commitments.

The introduction by the editors ('Issues in language processing') presents some of the fundamental questions that motivate research in language processing and provides an easy-to-read roadmap of the whole book. The remainder of the volume is divided into five parts that include two to three chapters each: Part 1: 'Lexical processing' ('Attentional control of lexical processing pathways during word recognition and reading' by DAVID A. BALOTA, STEPHEN T. PAUL, and DANIEL H. SPIELER; 'Lexical semantic processing during speech' by HELEN E. MOSS and M. GARETH GASKELL; and 'Abstractedness and combination: The morphemic lexicon' by WILLIAM MARSLÉN-WILSON);

Part 2: 'Syntactic processing' ('Sentence comprehension' by MARTIN J. PICKERING and 'Prosody and language processing' by PAUL WARREN); Part 3: 'Computational issues in language processing' ('Mechanisms for sentence processing' by MATTHEW CROCKER and 'Connectionism and language processing' by NICK CHATER and MORTEN H. CHRISTIANSEN); Part 4: 'Semantic and discourse processing' ('Models of discourse processing' by MORTON ANN GERNSBACHER and JULIE A. FOERTSCH, 'Word meaning and discourse processing: A tutorial review' by ANTHONY J. SANFORD, and 'Reference and anaphora' by ALAN GARNHAM); Part 5: 'Language production and dialogue processing' ('Phenomena of language production' by KATHRYN BOCK and JOHN HUITEMA, and 'The challenge of dialogue for theories of language processing' by SIMON GARROD).

The information in this text goes far beyond what is standardly found in introductions to psycholinguistics. Indeed, the volume does not attempt to be yet another introduction to psycholinguistics—neither speech perception, nor language acquisition, language pathology, or neurolinguistics is included. All of the chapters are useful, and many of them are excellent. This book is an exciting introduction to the field that will also serve as an invaluable reference tool for novices and established researchers alike. [SUSANNE GAHL, *Harvard University*.]

Architectures and mechanisms for language processing. Ed. by MATTHEW W. CROCKER, MARTIN PICKERING, and CHARLES CLIFTON, JR. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Pp. x, 365. \$64.95.

Architectures and Mechanisms for Language Processing (AMLaP) is an international conference that has established itself as the European counterpart of the annual CUNY conference on sentence processing. The current volume contains revised versions of presentations originally made at the first AMLaP conference in 1995. The papers are anything but obsolete, thanks to the editors' decision to invite position papers rather than reports on specific results that were current in 1995.

In 'Architectures and mechanisms in sentence comprehension', the three editors provide an overview of some of the most important concepts underlying the research reported in this volume.

In 'Evaluating models of human sentence processing', CHARLES CLIFTON, JR. presents experimental data consistent with viewing human parsing as the result of multiple, distinct processes. C also expresses continued support for models such as the garden-path model in which a single analysis is processed 'in

depth', in contrast to models in which the parser may consider multiple analyses at once, as is the case in current constraint-satisfaction models.

In 'Specifying architectures for language processing: Process, control, and memory in parsing and interpretation', RICHARD L. LEWIS argues that theories of language processing need to include specifications of the memories used in parsing and interpretation as well as a statement of how automatic and controlled processes interact. The chapter goes on to describe the specific theory adopted by Lewis that meets these requirements, NL-Soar.

In 'Modeling thematic and discourse context effects with a multiple constraints approach: Implications for the architecture of the language comprehension system', MICHAEL K. TANENHAUS, MICHAEL J. SPIVEY-KNOWLTON, and JOY E. HANNA, demonstrate that differentially weighted constraints allow one-stage models of parsing to model results previously cited as evidence for two-stage models of processing. Based on these findings, Tanenhaus et al. argue that the burden of proof is on proponents of multiple-stage models to motivate the additional assumption of separate stages. Taken together, these opening chapters, and indeed the entire volume, represent a debate among some of the most influential researchers in the field of sentence processing.

'Late closure in context: Some consequences for parsimony', by GERRY T. M. ALTMANN, discusses some problems with Altmann's earlier claims about the ways in which discourse information, such as information about referent uniqueness, is utilized in comprehension. 'The modular statistical hypothesis: Exploring lexical ambiguity', by STEFFAN CORLEY and MATTHEW W. CROCKER, contains a not very tightly argued critique of interactive models and a demonstration of how the authors' model handles syntactic-category disambiguation. Of particular interest within the context of this collection is the acknowledgment that statistical and modular approaches are compatible in principle since processes within a module may rely on statistical information.

'Lexical syntax and parsing architecture', by PAOLA MERLO and SUZANNE STEVENSON, provides an account of the processing complexity of reduced relative clauses based on lexical structure of the ambiguous verb, making interesting predictions about the classes of verbs that should give rise to processing difficulties. 'Constituency, context, and connectionism in syntactic parsing', by JAMES HENDERSON, describes an approach towards representing constituency in connectionist networks and applies this approach to unbounded dependency constructions.

The remaining papers cover a range of areas and specific topics, from event-related potential research ('On the electrophysiology of language comprehension: Implications for the human language system' by COLIN BROWN and PETER HAGOORT) to reading

('Parsing and incremental understanding during reading' by MARTIN J. PICKERING and MATTHEW J. TRAXLER) and from the interpretation of relative clauses ('Syntactic attachment and anaphor resolution: The two sides of relative clause attachment' by BARBARA HEMFORTH, LARS KONIECZNY and CHRISTOPH SCHEEPERS) to 'Cross-linguistic psycholinguistics' by MARIA DE VINCENZI. The last two papers touch on factors governing cross-linguistic (and interindividual, in the case of Hemforth et al.'s paper) differences in processing. Hemforth et al.'s paper offers an interesting account of the issues raised in Fernando Cuetos & Don C. Mitchell ('Cross-linguistic differences in parsing: Restrictions on the issue of the late closure strategy in Spanish', *Cognition* 30.73–105, 1988) on cross-linguistic differences in relative clause attachment, whereas De Vincenzi's paper discusses particular types of *wh*-dependencies in Italian, with some brief notes on Dutch, German, and English. 'On interpretation: Minimal "lowering"' by LYN FRAZIER discusses how a principle termed 'minimal lowering' accounts for the interpretation of a range of syntactic structures based strictly on structural criteria. 'Focus effects associated with negative quantifiers' by LINDA M. MOXEY and ANTHONY J. SANFORD, by contrast, argues for a model of discourse processing in which the use of world knowledge plays a central role. 'Constraints and mechanisms in theories of anaphor processing' by AMIT ALMOR advocates the informational load hypothesis (ILH), a framework relating processing cost and discourse function. A particularly interesting aspect of this thought-provoking paper is the discussion of anaphor use in patients with dementia of the Alzheimer's type.

While the editors may be overly optimistic in stating that the book could serve as an introduction to newcomers to the field, it is very stimulating, and will indeed be useful for graduate-level introductions to language processing. [SUSANNE GAHL, *Harvard University*.]

A linguist's credo. By PAUL CHRISTOPHERSEN. (RASK supplement volume 9.) Odense: Odense University Press, 1999. Pp. 176.

This volume reprints thirteen of Christophersen's essays penned over a long and distinguished career. He is well-known for his accomplishments not only as an Anglicist but also as a general linguist. Thus, in many ways he has, probably intentionally, followed in the footsteps of his countryman, the great Dane—Otto Jespersen, who retired five years before C enrolled as a student at the University of Copenhagen in 1930. C, in fact, served as a research assistant under a grant from the Carlsberg Foundation