

АКАДЕМИЯ НАУК СССР
КАФЕДРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ЯЗЫКОВ

В.Г. ЛЯПУНОВА
О.Д. МЕШКОВ
Е.В. ТЕРЕХОВА

А BOOK ABOUT BOOKS

Композиция и язык
научных рецензий

Ответственный редактор
кандидат филологических наук
С. В. Амросова



1146639

МОСКВА «НАУКА» 1990

ВОЛОГОДСКАЯ
ГРЯЗЬ

Рецензенты:

доктор филологических наук С. Г. Тер-Минасова
доктор филологических наук В. Е. Шевякова

Л197 **Ляпунова В. Г., Мешков О. Д., Терехова Е. В.**
А Book about Books: Композиция и язык научных рецензий / Каф. иностр. языков АН СССР. — М.: Наука, 1990. — 144 с.

ISBN 5-02-011028-0

В книге впервые даётся анализ языковых средств, используемых в журнальных рецензиях на научные работы, и детально описываются наиболее распространенные темы; языковые проблемы рассматриваются на стыке лингвистического анализа, практических наблюдений и отчасти книгоиздания.

Для лингвистов, исследующих стиль научной речи, преподавателей, переводчиков, а также для всех, кому необходимо знание языка для чтения литературы по специальности.

Л 4602020102-137
042(02)-90 708-90, I полугодие

ББК 81.2Англ

ISBN 5-02-01 1028-0

©Издательство «Наука», 1990

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Oscar Wilde's approach to book reviewing was first to write the review, then, if he liked it, to read the book. That is not to be recommended; priority should go to assessment of the volume under consideration. But Wilde's technique does have a tinge of merit.

*Tim Lincoln*¹

Приведенные выше строчки, содержащие парадоксальное суждение О. Уайльда, очевидно, не случайно привлекли внимание редактора книжных рецензий, публикуемых в *Nature*, одном из ведущих научных журналов мира. Интересен и комментарий Т. Линкольна, содержащий в начале педантичное замечание, свидетельствующее как бы о непонимании шутки Уайльда, а в конце признание того, что предлагаемый Уайльдом метод таит в себе намек на достоинства, несмотря на всю свою парадоксальность.

Что же реального может таиться в парадоксе Уайльда? Нам представляется, что здесь содержится завуалированная, а может быть, и не осознанная самим автором шутки мысль о том, что рецензия может представлять собой своего рода самостоятельное произведение, создаваемое по поводу рецензируемой книги, но в определенном смысле и в определенной степени как бы в отрыве от нее.

В самом деле, рецензию принято относить к «вторичным научным документам». Это действи-

¹ *Nature*. 1983. 28 April.

тельно так, если иметь в виду, что рецензия, так же как аннотация и реферат, появляется на свет лишь в связи с неким уже существующим «первичным» произведением. Этим, однако, как нам представляется, понятие «вторичность» применительно к рецензии и исчерпывается. Следует иметь в виду, что рецензии на научные книги нередко выходят из-под пера крупных ученых и часто содержат не только оценку рецензируемого произведения, но и научные суждения самого рецензента, которые он высказывает либо ведя полемику с автором книги, либо по любому другому поводу. В этом смысле, как и во многих других отношениях, сами рецензии представляют собой весьма разнообразное явление. Несмотря на, казалось бы, единое прагматическое задание — сообщить читателю о содержании книги и дать ее оценку, рецензии вовсе не пишутся по единому образцу. В одних оценка достоинств и критика недостатков могут быть основной целью, в других — отходить на второй план, и тогда в центре внимания оказываются, например, суждения рецензента о роли и месте в науке той отрасли знания, которой посвящена книга, в-третьих — может только излагаться содержание книги (такие рецензии нередко печатаются на страницах журнала *Scientific American*). Последнее наводит на интересное размышление: не является ли такой подход своеобразным способом рецензирования, в том числе и оценки книги. Ведь выделяя в своем изложении тот или иной материал, подробно останавливаясь на одном и полностью опуская другое, рецензент тем самым и выражает свое отношение к книге. Очевидно, и сам характер интерпретации содержания также может являться имплицитной оценкой.

Мы кратко остановились на этом обстоятельстве уже потому, что при лингвистическом анализе рецензий основное внимание обычно обращается на тот факт, что рецензия — это прежде всего оценка произведения (само слово *рецензия* восходит к лат. *recensio* — «оценка»). Однако оценка в прямом смысле слова — это лишь одна (нередко не основная) тема рецензии. Наряду с темами «Достоинства» и «Недостатки книги» в тексте рецензий легко обнаружить ряд других тем, которые дают оценку лишь косвенно, а иногда преследуют совершенно иные цели. При этом набор выявленных нами тем очень сильно варьируется от рецензии к рецензии. Все это говорит о том, что анализ рецензий на научные книги в лингвистическом плане представляет интересное поле деятельности как для языковеда, так и для преподавателя, обучающего пониманию иноязычного специального (не художественного и не общественно-политического) текста. Знакомство с текстами рецензий позволяет говорить о самостоятельности рецензии как произведения со своими жанровыми особенностями. Многие рецензии представляют собой образцы научной или научно-популярной миниатюры, приближаясь к жанру эссе. (Несколько интересных текстов рецензий читатель найдет в Приложении.)

Особенности композиции и языка журнальных рецензий на научные книги позволяют отнести этот вид прозы к особой жанровой разновидности — жанру научной публицистики. Проникновение элементов публицистики в текст рецензии определяется тем, что ее автор прибегает не только к логическому доказательству, но и к убеждению, а также обращается к нравственному чувству читателя. В рамках научной публицистики проявля-

ются позитивно-аналитическая, критико-аналитическая и дискуссионная формы, что в определенной степени сближает научную публицистику с собственно публицистикой.

Композиция и язык рецензии в значительной степени определяются ее ограниченным объемом (ср. то же положение в газетных общественно-политических текстах). В ограниченном по объему тексте рецензии в конденсированном виде существует множество тем, например: «Адресат книги», «Назначение книги», «Характеристика автора», «Язык и стиль книги», «Достиинства» и «Недостатки книги» и т. д. В большинстве тем намечаются также подтемы, детализирующие и развивающие тему. Ограниченностю объема рецензии объясняется также и то, что в пределах одной единицы текста рецензии (абзац, предложение) может развиваться не одна, а несколько тем, в результате чего появляются не только монотематические, но и полitemатические единицы текста.

Каждая тема довольно четко характеризуется своими способами презентации и языковыми средствами, что, однако, не означает их стандартности, стереотипности. Напротив, анализ большого количества текстов рецензий показывает исключительное разнообразие лексики, фразеологии и синтаксических конструкций, используемых их авторами. Сложнейший и крайне интересный по языку и композиции жанр научной публицистики — журнальная рецензия на научное произведение — характеризуется сложным переплетением тем, подтем, мотивов и их вариаций при изложении и интерпретации содержания книги и научных суждений рецензента.

Первое, что бросается в глаза при знакомстве с литературой по проблеме — работами разного

жанра (статьи, диссертации и др.), посвященными анализу рецензий на научные произведения, это стремление их авторов составить определенную схему, которой должен соответствовать анализируемый материал. Так, в одной из работ² говорится о том, что в рецензии на научную и техническую публикацию можно выделить два композиционных звена: информационное и оценочное. Далее приводятся два примера из рецензии, которые полностью подтверждают такое противопоставление информации и оценки: «Целеустановкой информационного звена является информирование, сообщение, рассмотрение реально существующих свойств объекта рецензирования. Целеустановкой же оценочного звена является оценка, субъективный взгляд автора на объект рецензирования. Пример информационного звена: The book begins with a description of the existing pattern of rural life, the complex cropping sequences and intricate community structure, both of which had evolved the cope with the vagaries of the monsoon climate. The author then goes on to describe the development and effects of the massive irrigation programme which was based on the construction of the Ganges, East Jumna and Agra canals. The second half of the book is devoted to the revised tenancy laws which the administration introduced, the new “scientific” evaluation of land for the purpose of revenue collection and the effects of both of these on the pattern of rural indebtedness. The final chapters describe the pressures and dilemmas which increasingly faced the

² Синдеева Т. И. Некоторые особенности композиционно-речевой организации жанра «научная рецензия» // Функциональные стили и преподавание иностранных языков. М.: Наука, 1982. С. 27–42.

courts and the whole administrative structure (N, 1973, v. 244, p. 317). Информационная целенаправленность данного отрывка проявляется в том, что все предложения в нем являются теоретическими высказываниями, а средства выражения оценки не использованы совсем.

Пример оценочного звена: *The book was irritating because it was too good to spoil ineptly. These articles do have links but they are primarily useful to quite different groups and they should never have been published together. The Dijkstra section will extend the understanding of almost anyone beyond the basic programming level; the rest is just not as general; and \$ 4.20 is a lot for a single relevant part, particularly to the students and junior staff who most need it* (ibid., p. 318). Оценочная целенаправленность отрывка проявляется в использовании оценочных высказываний и различных средств выражения оценки, например: *irritating, too good, useful и т. д.*³

Приведенные выше отрывки из рецензий, казалось бы, убедительно иллюстрируют противопоставление информационного и оценочного в тексте рецензий. Однако это лишь примеры. Мы можем привести пример другого рода, а именно такой подход рецензента, когда он полностью совмещает информацию и оценку. Ниже приводится отрывок из рецензии, который представляет собой сжатое изложение содержания книги по главным разделам параллельно с оценкой: “*The first section of the book is a well-made summary of more familiar history, the growth of mapping from antiquity past the marvels of Alexandria up to Mercator. Here the narrative is more or less standard. The second sec-*

³ Там же. С. 38—39.

tion is fresher; it treats of the growth of scientific cartography from Charles Marie de la Condamine to the coming of aerial photography. Wilford has combed the accounts to offer a variety of adventures and perceptions not often so well described. The latter section, rather less than half of the book, extends the story to the present, mappers now aloft, or again sounding the sea, or attentive to echoes of microwave pulses from hidden rain-forest lands along the Amazon or from the unseen continental surface buried under the miles-thick Antarctic ice. The final section treats of extraterrestrial mapping, from the moon to Mars”⁴.

Этот отрывок показывает, что в рамках одной рецензии, в пределах одного абзаца может присутствовать и информация параллельно с оценкой, и информация в чистом виде. В этом легко убедиться, если перечитать данный отрывок и обратить внимание на то, что, обращаясь ко второй части книги, рецензент как бы «забывает» о ее оценке и ограничивается изложением ее материала, в то же время, говоря о первой части, рецензент считает необходимым употребить оценочные слова и выражения.

В нашем исследовании мы, естественно, сосредоточились не на научной сущности, что невозможно для лингвиста, а на языке и композиции рецензий, рассматривая их как научные и научно-популярные миниатюры, заслуживающие всестороннего лингвистического анализа. При всем разнообразии текстов рецензий нам удалось наметить несколько ведущих тем, которые мы постарались

⁴ Morrison Ph. The Art of Mappings, Engineers' Drawing, Life in Moving // *Scientific American*. February 1982. — Рец. на кн.: Wilford J. N. *The Mapmakers*.

подвергнуть возможно более подробному анализу. Каждая тема характеризуется своими языковыми средствами — лексикой, фразеологией, отчасти синтаксическими конструкциями. Внутри тем можно выделить то, что мы назвали мотивами. Так, в теме «Автор» выделяются такие мотивы, как «Профессия, специальность и т. п.», «Опыт работы автора», «Известность, репутация автора, его вклад в науку» и нек. др.

В заключение отметим, что мы не стремились к унифицированному представлению тем и их языковых средств, так как наша работа отнюдь не претендует на сколько-нибудь систематическое описание избранной нами проблематики, а скорее носит очерковый характер.

ТЕМЫ РЕЦЕНЗИЙ НА НАУЧНЫЕ КНИГИ

АВТОР

Создатель книги естественно находится в центре внимания автора рецензии, у которого всегда достаточно причин и поводов отметить как заслуги автора книги, так и его слабые стороны, при этом автор часто попадает в поле зрения рецензента не только непосредственно как человек, написавший данную книгу со всеми ее достоинствами и недостатками, но и в более широком плане — как ученый, как автор других, ранее написанных книг, как человек, пользующийся определенной репутацией в научном мире, как общественный деятель и т. д. В рецензии могут найти отражение и чисто человеческие, личностные качества автора; рецензент, например, может отметить преданность автора своему делу, его настойчивость в пропаганде своих научных взглядов и гражданских убеждений. Особенно часто упоминаются авторитет, опыт и познания автора в том деле, которому посвящена книга; неизменное одобрение вызывает преподавательский опыт. Не остаются незамеченными и такие черты характера автора, как отношение к коллегам — к другим авторам, к предшественникам в науке. Говоря о достоинствах и недостатках книги, рецензент может сделать экскурс далеко за пределы рецензируемого произведения, например в виде сравнения анализируемой книги с другими работами как этого же автора, так и других, отметить роль автора и книги в становлении и разви-

тии данной отрасли науки. Имя автора, конечно, появляется и в критической части рецензии, где рецензент может упрекать его, подчас очень резко, за недостаточное знание предмета, неумение или нежелание учитывать сведения, содержащиеся в других публикациях, плохой язык и целый ряд других недостатков (подробно см. в теме «Недостатки книги»).

Пожалуй, редкая рецензия обходит стороной самого автора. Другими словами, в рецензии почти всегда можно найти оценочные характеристики автора, которые могут быть как положительными, так и отрицательными. Автор практически всегда присутствует в тексте рецензируемой книги, и рецензент не может пройти мимо его качественной оценки, например:

(1) The authors attempted at dealing with forensic pathology in detailed and objective manner and this aim is fully reached. The literature with its controversial issues is reviewed critically similarly to author's own results. This critical attitude is an assurance for the reader that the pending questions of forensic medicine are approached in a most unprejudiced and realistic way.

(2) Dr. Whittow is to be congratulated on producing a book which can be read for pleasure as well as information, and which maintains the high standard set by the earlier volumes in the series.

(3) At times the author's enthusiasm runs away with him, and some readers might be put off by the "gee whiz" quality.

(4) Dr. Mackenzie fails to note the difference between postulating intervening variables and putting forward a mechanism to explain behaviour. Although he has provided an interesting and original account of the philosophy and history of behaviou-

rism, the book has one curious fault: he has kept his eye so firmly on his quarry that he seems unaware that there have always been psychologists of many different colours.

Первые два примера содержат положительную оценку усилий автора сделать свою книгу доступной и приемлемой для читателя. Авторов этих примеров можно «поздравить с тем, что они написали книгу, которую можно читать и с удовольствием, и с пользой для себя». Авторский «критический подход» к описываемым явлениям служит гарантией того, что «читатель убедится в непредвзятом и реалистическом подходе автора книги» к ее содержанию. Естественно, авторы подобных книг оцениваются по самым высоким меркам.

Два последних примера показательны в том отношении, что авторские усилия могут быть отрицательно оценены рецензентом книги, в частности в третьем примере автор обвиняется в том, что «иногда энтузиазм уводит его далеко от темы», что может отвратить от его книги читателей. Обвинения в адрес автора, содержащиеся в четвертом примере, еще более серьезны, чем в предыдущем. Несмотря на тот факт, что автор «дал интересное и серьезное объяснение бихевиоризма в философском и историческом плане», допущенные им ошибки намного серьезнее, чем правильное толкование особенностей бихевиоризма как явления. Автор «за деревьями не рассмотрел леса», не понял того, что бихевиоризм как явление далеко не однородно. И эта ошибка автора настолько отрицательно сказалась на общей оценке книги, что ощущается как недостаток и самой книги, и авторского подхода.

Тема «Автор» предстает в рецензиях чрезвычайно мозаично, переплетаясь с другими темами,

прежде всего с такими, как «Достоинства книги», «Недостатки книги», «Язык и стиль книги». В теме присутствуют разные мотивы и их вариации, о которых и пойдет речь.

Мотив

«Профессия, специальность и т. п.»

Во многих случаях рецензенты сообщают читателю сведения о специальности автора, его профессии, должности, положении и т. п. Это делается обычно на фоне общей положительной оценки книги, например:

(1) The author of this readable, straightforward, brief comprehensive review is a mammalogist with much archaeological research experience.

(2) Jonathan Porritt is a leading member of the Ecology Party in Britain and was recently appointed Director of Friends of the Earth. His book is an affirmation, written with clarity, modesty and sincerity.

(3) Little (the author), who is an authority on molluscan osmoregulation, has now produced the first really thorough review of the relevant characteristics of the various animal groups that have colonized the land environment, including taxa from flatworms to vertebrates.

Мотив «Опыт работы автора»

В этом мотиве находит отражение большой многолетний труд, вложенный в изучение предмета, отрасль науки и т. п. Как правило, подчеркивается, что это обстоятельство способствует созданию хорошей книги:

(1) Professor Benson has produced a splendid volume to carry to the public the results of his

48 years of study of that remarkable plant family, the New World succulents.

(2) Since the author of this engaging memoir has spent a lifetime plowing and planting those fields, he is uniquely qualified to help the rest of us appreciate their bounty.

(3) With *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan* B. and R. Alchin the authors bring their many years' experience of archaeology of those countries to bear on the wide range of the material now available, from Afghanistan and Iran as well as the sub-continent itself. They offer an authoritative and well-judged survey which is likely to stand for many years as the most balanced treatment of this complicated subject.

Особое одобрение рецензента может вызвать то обстоятельство, что автор знает проблему практически «из первых рук», опирается на опыт своих коллег, а его книга может оказать воздействие на решение проблемы:

(4) Leslie Wood was an officer employed by the authorities responsible for the management of the tidal Thames and his book is, in a way, a token of appreciation of his colleagues' work. So his main interest is, naturally, not so much in the causes of deterioration but in the measures for restoration. He writes with first-hand knowledge of the strategy being pursued by the Thames Water Authority and he has important things to say — not only for the management of the Thames but about policy for all rivers that run through industrial cities — on the controversial issue of pollution.

В примерах 5 и 6 хорошо просматривается вариация мотива: рецензент подчеркивает, что автор не просто излагает материал, которым он владеет в результате изучения его на протяжении

многих лет или даже всей жизни, а способен передать свои знания читателю, помочь ему оценить то, с чем его знакомит автор, заинтересовать тем, что дорого самому автору:

(5) Looking back at more than 25 years of research and teaching experience in this important field, the noted physicist M. Taube discusses the most important scientific insights into matter and energy, both cosmic and terrestrial.

(6) It is the work of a senior volcanologist who was able to revise his original edition of 20 years ago to meet the improved state of geological knowledge. Professor Bullard, 50 years a student of active volcanoes at first hand from Iceland to New Zealand, published the revision in late 1976... In this edition he includes a thoughtful chapter on plate tectonics, the theory which provides the only general understanding of volcanism.

Пример 6 также иллюстрирует полифонию мотива — здесь и упоминание о 50-летних исследованиях с опорой на непосредственные наблюдения («из первых рук»), и широта географии исследования, и одобрение того факта, что автор оказался способным пересмотреть предыдущее издание книги с учетом новых данных науки. Такая полифония тем и мотивов весьма распространенное явление в рецензиях.

В мотиве «Опыт работы автора» часто выделяется преподавательская работа автора как важный фактор успеха в создании книги:

(7) In this book he has put together a very carefully constructed course on general relativity which... can be used both by undergraduates and graduates. Its great strength is the author's evident experience in teaching its content.

(8) The authors have taught the contents of their volume in the department of agricultural engineering at the University of Florida for five years. Theirs is a provocative book and deserves wide reading. . .

Мотив «Известность, репутация автора, его вклад в науку»

В этом мотиве находят отражение известность автора в научном мире, уважение, которым он пользуется среди научной общественности, его научный авторитет и т. п.:

(1) Schutz is a well-known relativist who specializes in the study of gravitational radiation and equations of motion in general relativity.

(2) This is a serious book written by a man whose theories on education are widely respected.

(3) The section on art is as good as the author's well deserved reputation in that field would have us expect.

(4) *Insect Natural History* is the eighth volume in the *New Naturalist* series. . . Here is displayed, for the first time on such a scale and from the pen of such an authority, the entire background of a vast subject. . .

В этом мотиве может упоминаться известность автора благодаря его предыдущим работам:

(5) He (the author) has already produced an equally significant study of Howard Florey and the Oxford group of penicillin workers. Perhaps his next book will be on laboratory studies of blood clotting and clinical hemophillia. He is uniquely qualified to write it.

(6) To the entomologist, the name of A. D. Imms has already long been known as the author of the

rather forbidding standard work *A General Text-book on Entomology*.

В данном мотиве говорится и о вкладе автора в науку:

(7) Professor Weidenrich of the American Museum of Natural History is well known for his contributions to the study of Peking man.

(8) The book from a man who has contributed so much to arctic meteorology and climatology should clearly be on the book shelves of all students of Antarctica.

(9) Its authors are distinguished for their contributions to the subject and have produced a useful, readable and scholarly monograph.

Мотив «Незаурядные данные автора — талант, обширные и глубокие знания, научная добросовестность и т. п.»

В этом мотиве отражаются разные данные об авторе, способствовавшие появлению в свет хорошей книги. Кроме перечисленных в заголовке здесь встречаются такие характеристики автора, как эрудиция, разносторонние познания, научная увлеченность и т. д. Вариации мотива многочисленны и находят разнообразную презентацию у разных рецензентов, например:

(1) Mr. Whyte is a brilliantly gifted student of the customs of his country.

(2) Aside from his experience in electroacoustic systems, Bluaret, through his own psychoacoustic research has made fundamental contributions to the literature on localization of sound. This then, is the talent and experience behind the writing of *Spatial Hearing*.

(3) The book is the work of artist, an almanac maker and no mean poet... It is an original and perspective introduction to astronomy, by a man whose delight and talent is the imaginative but faithful representation of the visual world.

(4) The author knows his special branch of learning well... He reads in six languages, those western European tongues that dominate the field, particularly the mid-20th century, and he has sought out translations from the Russian.

(5) In conclusion, I found Bauer's book very worthwhile. His scientific background as a chemist provides valuable insights, which he conveys in a very clear and understandable way.

(6) Jammer has written a fine biography of an idea, which sheds light not only on the idea itself but also on the whole process of intellectual growth. For this task, as already shown in his monograph on force and peace, he is uniquely qualified: he combines the skills of a physicist with philological and historical training, philosophical perspective and a talent for a lucid prose.

(7) Not a general biology of whales, the book is valuable for the personal quality of the writing and the degree to which Ellis stays in touch with the scientific and the popular literature, with the whaling industry and its growing controls, with the whole of cetological news. He refers to more than one result so new that it is not yet published.

(8) His two great loves are birding and botanizing, but he ranges widely from wasp watching to rock hounding.

(9) Capra and Spretnak (the authors) are Americans who have already written about the life-style of their own country. For this book they went to Germany to find out all they could about the Breeches.

The result is a record of hundreds of interviews and research into documents and reports.

Как видно из приведенных примеров, этот мотив очень разноаспектен и полифоничен, он переплетается с другими мотивами, иногда прямо переходя в них. Одобрение и даже восхищение вызывают у рецензентов разные дарования автора. Составители рецензий находят яркие и образные слова для сравнения автора с художником, поэтом, называют автора «одаренным», «талантливым». Автор характеризуется наличием воображения, умением заинтересовать читателя. Рецензенты говорят о большом научном опыте, о широте интересов автора, что позволяет ему глубоко проникнуть в исследуемую проблему и доходчиво сообщить об этом читателю.

Высокую оценку находят у рецензентов ширина познаний автора — знание языков, осведомленность в разных науках в дополнение к своей области, например в филологии и истории, а также талант прозаика. Здесь же встречаем похвалу автору не только за его научную деятельность, но и за осведомленность в научно-популярной литературе, а также за знание новейших достижений.

В мотиве «Незаурядные данные автора» отмечаются такие черты автора, как научное трудолюбие, добросовестность, что ведет к настойчивому поиску материала, тщательной его обработке; автор заслуживает похвалу рецензента за усилия, которые вкладывает в создание подлинно научного труда:

(1) The work is obviously the result of a great deal of effort by Papadopoulos and Scolve.

(2) The author has thoroughly reviewed the relevant literature.

(3) James Dale Barry, the author of this volume sifts every available photograph published, setting out stiff criteria for accepting them as evidence.

(4) Marine Warner has brought together a great deal of information about Tz'u-hsi that was scattered about in scholarly studies and amateurish memoirs, many long out of print.

(5) The author has ranged far and wide in the medical literature to ferret out many hundreds of examples. . .

Мотив «Увлеченность автора предметом, убежденность в своих суждениях и т. п.»

Рецензенты не проходят мимо тех качеств автора, которые выражаются в том, что автор вкладывает душу в предмет исследования и описания. Это, в свою очередь, может привлечь читателя на сторону автора, возбудить его интерес и т. п.:

(1) Here is a hook written by one who has lived with his subject and is in sympathy with it, and it should help immeasurably to achieve the aim of the series "to interest the general reader in the wild life of Britain by recapturing their inquiry spirit of the old naturalists."

(2) The author, a University of Pennsylvania behavioural scientist out of the Harvard biophysical milieu, has studied animal play in ravens and ponies and in cats domestic and wild. He has plainly lost his heart to the Felidae.

(3) If, in years to come, historians of Natural History in Britain find a sudden concentration of interest on the Phylum Insecta, dating from 1947, they will safely be able to lay the blame at the door of A. D. Imms (the author of the book *Insect Natural*

History published in 1947), his illustrators and publishers.

(4) An anthropologist and film-maker, the young author by his expressive writing, his brilliant choice of pictures and his sensitivity to larger historical issues turned a simple nostalgic record into a book rewarding both to the knowing reader and to the innocent.

Мотив

«Научная скромность и тант автора»

Скромность человека вообще и автора научной книги в частности может находить самое разнообразное проявление, поэтому и вариации этого мотива звучат далеко не одинаково. Рецензенту может импонировать, что автор не стремится сказать последнее слово (см. пример 1); что автор сам признает определенную ограниченность своего труда (примеры 2 и 4) и что его труд не решает всех проблем (примеры 2 и 3); что автор уважительно относится к своим коллегам (пример 5); что в книге упоминается вклад предшественников (пример 6):

(1) The author has avoided the mistake of trying to say the last word on any one topic of the many he discusses.

(2) Whilst frankly admitting that he has not completely solved the problem, he lays great stress on the relative temperature on the Pacific Ocean combined with solar radiation.

(3) The book does not attempt to settle all the robust and urgent issues it lays out.

(4) *Apes and Angels* (the title of the book) is not, by any yardstick, a definitive work as the author frankly admits.

(5) Throughout, he refers generously to his colleagues, correcting their errors without polemic as well as acknowledging his own.

(6) Hirsh touches upon the forerunners of X-astronomy that provided the instruments, methods, and community structure for its emergence.

Один рецензент выразил мнение, согласно которому автор заслуживает похвалы за то, что он излагает не свою точку зрения, а учитывает и излагает другие имеющиеся по данному вопросу мнения, что ведет к «сбалансированному» описанию:

A striking aspect of this work is that Fisher and Schmirke (the authors) have resisted the temptation to present a personal view of the subject; instead, they have attempted to produce a balanced overview of a rapidly advancing branch of earth science. In this potentially dangerous venture they have generally been successful.

Богатство темы «Автор», разнообразие и полифоничность ее мотивов и их вариаций не позволяют свести все упоминания об авторе в рецензиях в те или иные рубрики, разложить всё по полочкам. Многое остается вне классификации. Ниже будет приведено несколько выдержек, не вменившихся в классификацию мотивов.

Читатели рецензий могут найти описания личных качеств авторов, которые оказываются неразрывно связанными с написанными ими книгами:

(1) This lavishly illustrated introduction to musical acoustics demonstrates once again the wide ranging wisdom, infectious enthusiasm, and unique flair for rendering the complex comprehensible that John Pierce has manifested in numerous earlier scientific books (not to mention several science-fictional entertainments under the pseudonym

J. J. Coupling). Undaunted by two retirements — first from the Bill Telephone Laboratories and subsequently from the California Institute of Technology — the impressible Pierce continues an active interaction with the world's leading centers for computer research in music and acoustics... and a playful exploration of new musical scales based on computer-synthesized tones whose partials depart from the usual harmonic series.

(2) Suffice it to admire this big and handsome book by giving only the following impressions of its rich and detailed contents. Gary Rosenquist was camping with a few friends about 10 miles northeast of the summit. On that Sunday morning one of the party noticed some steam emerging from the mountain. Rosenquist put his camera on a tripod and took one picture. He left the camera in place. His companion watched the mountain through binoculars, until he saw motion. He shouted that the mountain was going, and Rosenquist began taking pictures as fast as he could wind the film. He managed two dozen, of which 10 are reproduced here in colour. An amateur's prize, they form one basis for the careful quantitative study of the initial event.

В теме «Автор» встречаются уникальные суждения рецензентов об авторе.

В следующем отрывке рецензент сравнивает идеи, положения автора с идеями великих ученых, философов и т. д.

In the jacket blurb Elting Morrison notes that Pacey (the author) "takes his charge from Francis Bacon", and Pacey himself makes reference to Bacon in several key passages in the book. But if Pacey is to be associated with a major historical figure, Aristotle or Thomas Jefferson would be at least as good as a choice. In a very readable style, Pacey takes

a peripathetic approach to a range of important problems and arrives at conclusions that closely approximate those which Aristotle's man of wisdom would reach in aiming for the Golden Mean between the extreme positions.

Автор может заслужить похвалу и при сравнении его с другими авторами:

Amber: *The Golden Gem of the Ages* is the satisfying work of a single collector and investigator. Dr. Rice gives the general reader a useful and up-to-date account. She has avoided the error of many collector-authors, who devote most of their attention to the issues of quality assessment and the market-place.

Благородные качества автора не только упоминаются в рецензии, но и подробно описываются путем обращения к стилю изложения его идей:

Frank Graham Jr. is the gentle warrior of conservation. He chides the heedless about wasting natural resources. Sadly he wonders if our green spaces — and indeed ourselves — will disappear under concrete as Pompeii did under lava.

Мотив «Критика автора»

Критика слабых сторон автора занимает в рецензиях несравненно меньшее место, чем описание его достоинств. Вместе с тем мотивы критики довольно разнообразны, хотя и труднее поддаются классификации; при этом значительная часть их непосредственно относится к недостаткам книги и поэтому будет освещена в теме «Недостатки книги».

Рецензент может упрекать автора за несовременность, устарелость материалов:

(1) The frequent use by the author of the obsolete geosynclinal nomenclature, and statements such as "this does not explain the tectonic evolution during the Subhercynian cycle, which is older than the supposed mid-Caribbean age" sound extremely archaic and are, moreover, confusing.

(2) The author is obviously out-of-touch with the present state-of-the-art in regional tectonic interpretation and as a consequence most chapters do not go beyond being stratigraphic summaries of the areas covered.

Критикуя автора, рецензент может высказать и свою точку зрения по проблеме:

(3) Finally, Dubos (the author) makes what seems to be nonsensical statement harmful to his own case. I cannot agree, for example, that Stonehenge and other temples of the world have exacted as large a toll from nature as have modern industrial plants. Temples have neither exacted as much from, nor introduced as many poisonous wastes, into the environment. Nor can I admit that the bewitching charm of Paris and Rome has not been affected by the motor car.

Один из серьезных упреков автору состоит в том, что в книге недостаточное внимание уделяется исследованиям других авторов:

(4) ...while the accounts of their own experiments are unnecessarily detailed, their accounts of those of others are too elliptical and the reader will have to go to the original sources to discover exactly what has been found out...

Автор может заслужить упрек за то, что не выполнил своих намерений, сформулированных им в предисловии к книге:

“(5) In the preface to the third edition of his *Study of First Principles*, E. E. Burns declares

his admirable intention of giving the beginner an understanding of the mode of operation of radio circuits and giving the more experienced worker an opportunity to consolidate his knowledge of fundamental theory... But unfortunately the execution is not so good, and mere good intentions pave the road...

Сравнительно мягкий упрек может быть высказан за то, что автор принимает на веру положения, которые следовало бы подвергнуть сомнению, проверке и т. п.:

(6) In a few cases, some experiments and hypotheses are taken rather more to heart than they would be to those actively engaged in research on the subjects involved.

Интересное критическое суждение содержится в одной из рецензий, составитель которой считает, что переиздание книги следовало предварить исправлениями, поручив это хорошему специалисту:

(7) It is, of course, desirable that a book of this type should be written by someone with strictly practical experience and outlook, but could not either the author or the publisher have persuaded a more high-brow engineer to check the text before it reached its third edition.

Весьма интересный прием критики состоит в том, что рецензент как бы привлекает на свою сторону читателя в его отрицательном отношении к положениям автора:

(8) But few readers will follow the author when he compares the expansion of the braincase of Homo with the expansion observed in dwarf races of dogs.

(9) . . . many workers in the field of Earth History will probably disagree with parts of Holland's analysis, but they should all become acquainted with it.

Еще один прием критики выражается в высказывании рецензента о том, что он хотел бы, чтобы сделал автор, например: I would have liked the author to elaborate on...

Слабые стороны автора естественно являются недостатками книги, поэтому они будут подробно рассмотрены в теме «Недостатки книги». В мотиве «Критика автора» представлены те из них, которые рецензент отметил, критикуя автора как такового.

Языковые средства, используемые в теме «Автор»

Лексика и фразеология

Для мотива «Профессия, специальность и т. п.» характерны существительные, означающие профессию и другие данные, в сочетании со словами, положительно характеризующими автора с разных точек зрения: a mammalogist with much archaeological research experience; a leading member of the Ecology Party in Britain; an authority on.

Для мотива «Опыт работы автора» естественные временные характеристики: 48 years of study; the author... has spent a lifetime...; many years' experience; ...50 years a student of active volcanoes.

Для мотива «Известность, репутация автора...» характерно употребление прилагательных well-known, distinguished, (widely) respected, (uniquely) qualified; встречаются фразеологизмы, например: (a book) from the pen of such an authority.

Для мотива «Незаурядные данные автора» типичны существительные и словосочетания: skill, talent, experience, (valuable) insights; a great deal

of effort, а также artist, poet (применительно к автору).

В мотиве «Увлеченностъ автора предметом» находим: one who has lived with his subject; (the author) has plainly lost his heart to...

В мотиве «Научная скромность и такт автора» встречаются: the author admits; the author has avoided the mistake of trying to say the last word; the author frankly admits; the author does not attempt.

Этот краткий обзор языковых средств сделан на основании приведенных выше отрывков из рецензий.

Наблюдения над текстами большого количества рецензий позволяют выявить некоторые лексические характеристики в рецензиях на естественнонаучные и научно-популярные книги. Применительно к теме «Автор» представляются интересными словосочетания, которые отражают наблюдения рецензентов над ролью автора книги, другими словами, отвечают на вопрос, что делает автор.

Приведем список таких словосочетаний, по возможности сгруппированных по значению глаголов:

1) глаголы нейтрального значения (в тех случаях, когда предложение приобретает не нейтральное значение, используются другие средства — не глаголы): the author concludes...; the author implies...; the author opens his account with...; some writers argue that...; the author points out...; the author takes into consideration...; the author directs attention to...; the author turns his attention to...; the author surveys various topics...; the author presents the material;

2) глаголы и глагольные словосочетания, используемые для оценки автора с разных точек зрения. В некоторых случаях такая оценка приобретает эмоциональную окрашенность: the author makes many suggestions...; the author gives a lively account of...; the author blandly assumes that...; the author has resisted the temptation to present a personal view of...; the authors also make the improbable assumption that...; the author makes a strong argument for...; the authors try to discuss all the problems of... and to give all the answers...; the author goes to great lengths...; the author seeks to explain...; the author relies heavily on...; to support their arguments the authors give a distorted picture of...; the author brings to a closer appreciation of...; the author clearly displays the causes and effects of...; the author presents one's own distinctive analysis.

АДРЕСАТ

В отличие от темы «Автор» тема «Адресат» не поддается четкому расчленению на мотивы, хотя таковые в ней безусловно присутствуют, и поэтому схема ее описания будет отличаться от темы «Автор».

Одна из центральных тем рецензии — это «Адресат книги». В ней говорится о том, для кого предназначена рецензируемая книга. При этом простом и четком положении мы, однако, обнаруживаем большое разнообразие в представлении этой темы в тексте рецензий с точки зрения как ее содержания, так и языковых средств, используемых для ее реализации.

Прежде всего обращает на себя внимание неоднородность самого понятия «адресат»: адресат может классифицироваться по специальности, по роду занятий, по степени знакомства с предметом книги и тем самым по подготовленности к чтению. В этом смысле в теме «Адресат» можно встретить прямые указания на предназначность книги для представителя той или иной науки, отрасли знания и т. п. (для физика, для химика и т. д.). Это указание может сопровождаться уточнением сферы интересов читателя внутри данной науки или отрасли знания, причем такое уточнение может иногда носить весьма лимитирующий характер, например:

No better book can be found for the beginning marine biology student or for anyone who enjoys exploring tide pools.

Адресат может классифицироваться на такие категории, как «ученый», «профессор», «студент», «дилетант», «неспециалист», «любитель», а также «широкий круг читателей», «все, интересующиеся данной темой» и т. п., при этом может упоминаться степень осведомленности о предмете, ожидаемая от читателя рецензируемой книги, например:

Entomologists and vertebrate behaviourists whose knowledge of insect communication is limited to textbook accounts will profit from these well-written chapters.

Рецензент может подчеркнуть то обстоятельство, что данная книга особенно хороша именно для той или иной категории читателей:

It appears to have been written chiefly for students and other interested persons having little or no special training in marine biology or oceanography and succeeds admirably in providing for their needs.

Адресат может быть представлен как лицо, проявляющее интерес к определенной отрасли знаний, хотя книга может предназначаться для широкой категории читателей:

The readers interested in natural history, from anglers to conservationists, will derive pleasure and enlightenment from the survey.

В некоторых рецензиях адресат представлен весьма детализированно, когда указываются его специальность, степень его знакомства с определенным разделом внутри той или иной отрасли, а также цели, которые могут быть достигнуты данным адресатом при чтении книги. Примером такой развернутой подачи темы «Адресат» может служить следующий отрывок из рецензии на книгу “Life in the Moving Fluid: The Physical Biology”:

For biologists who want to come to the beginnings of a quantitative understanding of a wide variety of adaptations, for general readers who want to see how fluid mechanics works in a varied and often surprising context, for lecturers and students who want to read a text that seems as personal as a confidential chat, this book full of data, rich in up-to-date and well-appraised references, is a first-class opportunity.

При детализации адресата могут включаться сведения об уровне его образования или осведомленности относительно того круга проблем, которые рассматриваются в анализируемой книге. Автор рецензии никогда не обходит эту тему молчанием, так как данный критерий выступает одним из основных при ее адресации тому или иному читателю:

Beginners in urban studies, planning or architecture will find the book full of lessons about what may be considered to be of value in townscape, and

the intelligent laymen may enjoy the generous provision of opposite photographs to support the author's assertions as to what constitutes good and bad urban design.

Этот пример интересен тем, что рецензент четко разграничивает сферу чтения для специалиста и неспециалиста — первому будут интересны проблемы градостроительства («начинающие в градостроительстве, планировании и архитектуре найдут в данной книге много полезного относительно того, что может считаться ценным при застройке городов»), второй заинтересуется иными достоинствами книги («образованные неспециалисты заинтересуются большим количеством удачно выполненных фотографий, с помощью которых автор доказывает, что хорошо и что плохо в градостроительных проектах»).

С другой стороны, адресат может формулироваться весьма широко, как, например, «для всех, кто интересуется тем или иным предметом, темой, отраслью знания по тем или иным причинам». Следующие отрывки из рецензий дают представление о таких формулировках адресата:

(1) *Perhaps wisely an attempt had been made to cover television in this edition, but the book can be recommended to all concerned with the construction or repair of broadcast receivers.*

(2) *This volume provides generally fascinating reading for anyone with even a mild interest in astronomy, and especially for those interested in planetary astronomy or the history of science.*

(3) *The book is one that will rightly become a "must" for all geologists.*

В таких случаях, очевидно, можно говорить о нивелировке уровня образованности читателя, для которого предназначена книга. Читателю ре-

цензии сообщается лишь о том, что «данная книга по праву должна стать обязательной для всех геологов». Уровень знаний или начитанность геологов, их узкая специализация в данной проблематике не упоминаются в рецензии, книга рекомендована для всех геологов. Следовательно, читатель может рассудить так: «Книга популярна, доступна для понимания, написана простым языком, понятным как для специалиста высокого класса, так и для начинающего геолога. Значит, она должна занять место у меня на полке».

Вместе с тем оценка адресата («для всех, кто...») может включать в себя и сужение категории потенциальных читателей до предельно ограниченной группы, например специфическими интересами и т. д.:

The book by a leading Wall Street financial analyst is useful for anyone attempting to document the changes and upheavals in the financial world.

Одним из мотивов темы «Адресат» являются характер и степень знаний, подготовки и т. п., необходимые для чтения книги:

(1) To profit truly from this book, perspective readers should be familiar with special relativity, linear algebra, sophomore-level physics, and junior-year mechanics; non-college readers should take these prerequisites seriously.

(2) The reader who is unfamiliar with graduate-level plasma physics must be forwarded that this chapter teems with the symbols and formulas which are the main tools of the theoretician.

Эти примеры интересны тем, что об адресате в них говорится не прямо, а указывается на то, насколько подготовленным должен быть читатель, чтобы извлечь из книги пользу (пример 1). В при-

мере 2 адресат указан еще более косвенно: рецензент не говорит о том, кому адресуется книга, а как бы предупреждает о том, какому читателю книга будет не под силу и почему именно.

В теме «Адресат» потенциальный читатель может получить определенные личностные характеристики, согласно которым рецензируемая книга может оказаться более подходящей для одного типа читателя, чем для другого:

(1) For those who might not have the patience to wade through the two-volume original this shorter edition should provide some solid intellectual enjoyment.

(2) This book is for the thoughtful reader, not the browser.

(3) The design of this book is not to satisfy, but to stimulate, the interest of serious-minded people in its theme.

Нередко в рецензии указываются несколько адресатов:

(1) Certainly the explorationist would enjoy and probably benefit from this book, as will the student and professor.

(2) This book is an excellent, if expensive, summary of the optical engineering... Both the general reader and the entrant to research will be served and pleased by Dr. Lythgo's compact and integrating presentation.

Почти всегда в теме «Адресат» содержится положительная оценка книги. Это естественно, так как рецензент, как правило, не только указывает, для кого предназначена книга, но и рекомендует ее читателю, что предполагает оценку книги:

This book is a well-written, most interesting survey for the professional scientist.

Положительная оценка может быть весьма высокой, при этом используется экспрессивная лексика и фразеология, например:

The book is a rare gem for the junior as well as senior explorationist and geochemist, for the advanced geology student, researcher and professional teaching.

Детализируя положительную оценку книги в теме «Адресат», рецензент может говорить об информативности, широком охвате материала и других характеристиках книги, которые расширяют круг возможных читателей, например:

Armed with this text and its extensive list of carefully chosen references, a newcomer at any level of experience from advanced undergraduate upwards could gain rapid entry to the field of explosive volcanism. Because of the wide coverage, however, the book will also prove invaluable to all those already working in this area.

С другой стороны, тема «Адресат» не исключает критики или упоминания тех или иных недостатков наряду с рекомендацией книги для определенного адресата. Так, упоминание о том, что книга предназначена для ученого, может сопровождаться замечанием о недостаточной научности книги, об отсутствии новизны и т. д., а в конечном итоге о малой пользе книги для тех, кому она предназначена. Примером упоминания недостатков книги в теме «Адресат» может служить следующий отрывок из рецензии:

Written for laymen as well as the scientist, the book contains some simplified geophysical statements that may not be rigorous enough for the experts. Seismologists, for example, will probably be annoyed by Tributsch's (the author's) frequent use of the words "force", "intensity" and "strength"

interchangeably with “magnitude” in describing the size of “earthquakes”; volcanologists may disagree with the statement that “volcanic eruptions are special cases of earthquake activity”; and physicists will be dissatisfied by the absence of direct evidence for the postulated release of charged aerosols from the crust and by the absence of a credible mechanism to account for such a process.

Особо следует отметить политематичность презентации темы «Адресат». Это проявляется, например, в четком противопоставлении читателя-специалиста в той или иной области знаний (здесь мы часто отмечаем своеобразные подтемы, когда автор рецензии считает нужным конкретизировать степень специализации, указать важность той или иной проблемы и т. д.) читателю-неспециалисту, иными словами, дилетанту в рассматриваемой области науки, например:

(1) This textbook of immunological mechanisms has become a standard work in its field of medicine. It is indispensable to those who are involved in clinical immunology.

(2) These lead the reader, particularly the non-specialist, quickly to the heart of the current understanding of volcanic and sedimentary rocks.

Рассмотрим эти два примера. В первом из них указывается, что книга адресована специалисту в области иммунологии («эта книга незаменима для тех, кто работает в области иммунологии»). Второй пример характеризуется тем, что рецензент адресует книгу неспециалистам («читатель, особенно неспециалист, сможет быстро понять суть проблемы...»). Очень часто противопоставление специалиста неспециалисту сопровождается положительной или отрицательной оценкой, привносимой автором рецензии.

Презентация темы «Адресат» является политематичной и в том, что автор рецензии сообщает в ней сведения, указывающие на узкий (или широкий) профиль специальности читателя. В рецензии указывается, например, что книга предназначается для химиков и врачей, геологов и географов или же только для медиков либо специалистов в области техники, например:

(1) The book will be useful to physicists and chemists concerned with the vibration of crystals.

(2) The book should be of interest to all climatologists, and to a wide range of biologists, and the explanation of techniques may well be of value to workers in entirely different fields.

(3) The book is an excellent and modern work, offering valuable and detailed information for students, clinicians and specialists of forensic medicine.

В первом примере говорится о том, что анализируемая книга предназначена как для физиков, так и для химиков, которые работают в области изучения вибрации кристаллов. Круг читателей книги во втором примере довольно широк («книга будет представлять интерес для всех климатологов, для широкого круга биологов, а также для работников совершенно иных областей знаний, которые найдут в ней интересные методики»). В третьем примере, во-первых, содержится положительная оценка книги («эта книга является выдающимся и современным произведением»), во-вторых, указан круг предполагаемых читателей — это «студенты, клиницисты и специалисты по судебной медицине»; охарактеризована также и информация, имеющаяся в данной книге, — она «ценная и подробная». Наши поиски показали, что нет такой рецензии, которая не была бы адре-

сована определенному кругу читателей, как и любая книга. Указание на «своего» читателя всегда присутствует в рецензии, и этот параметр можно назвать константой рецензии, одной из составляющих ее как жанра.

Тема «Адресат» может дать повод и для резкой критики книги в целом, в случае если рецензент считает, что ее содержание, представление в ней материала, язык и стиль или какие-либо другие характеристики не дают возможности определить, для кого именно предназначена данная книга:

(1) *The discussion is reasonably elementary and straightforward. Later sections become much more advanced, and suddenly one finds immersed in some pretty heavy technical analysis. Readers without a thorough mathematical grounding will get hopelessly out of their depth here, in spite of the liberal sprinkling of diagrams and the generous dimensions of the technical appendices.*

(2) *One wonders, indeed, who the author is writing for. The intrinsic attraction of the subject, the author's fluent and convincing style, and his frequent allusion to the philosophical implications of the infinite, suggest that the book has a much wider potential readership than the technical level actually permits. Mystically-minded mathematicians and mathematically-minded mystics will feel very comfortable with it. Hard-nosed scientists or occult innumerate will not.*

Ср. также отрывок, в котором критикуется недостаточная научность дефиниций, неполнота информации и другие недостатки изложения, при этом сама эта критика ведется «через призму» темы «Адресат» (см. пример на с. 36—37).

Весьма распространенным мотивом в теме «Адресат» является мотив «Пополнение библиоте-

ки», т. е. рекомендация, согласно которой рецензируемая книга должна занять место в библиотеке, на книжной полке, в кабинете, на рабочем месте и т. п. читателя, которому она адресована. См. следующие отрывки из рецензий:

(1) The second volume of *The Phanaerozoic Geology of the World* is an invaluable addition to any geologist's library.

(2) *Engineers and Electrons* should become a regular fixture in the anterooms of electrical engineering departments and corporate offices, as well as on the shelves of IEEE members.

(3) One can state without hesitation that no meteorological library should be without this book, and the serious researcher in atmospheric science will find it a most useful tool.

Отметим также мотивы «Извлечение пользы», «Получение удовольствия» и т. п. от чтения. Эти мотивы также развиваются в теме «Адресат»:

(1) Certainly, the explorationist would enjoy and probably benefit from this book, as well as the student and professor.

(2) The book is recommended to post-graduates and more experienced workers in the field who would gain much from the authors' theoretical and practical experience and observation.

(3) The readers interested in natural history, from anglers to conservationists, will derive pleasure and enlightenment from the survey.

Как видно из примеров, лексика этих мотивов вполне определена и, очевидно, ограничена: benefit from, gain much, derive (pleasure, enlightenment, etc.) from.

В теме «Адресат» широко употребляются предложения, непосредственно включающие глагол 'рекомендовать' и его синонимы, а также модаль-

ные глаголы со значением 'следует' (прочитать книгу), например:

(1) The book can be strongly recommended for...

(2) The book should be read by every Marxist.

Языковые средства темы «Адресат»

Лексика и фразеология

Обозначение адресата — обобщенного лица, получателя той или иной информации — может быть выражено самыми различными лексическими средствами. Те, кому предназначаются книги, могут принадлежать к самым различным слоям общества: они могут быть как учеными, так и не учеными; учеными-специалистами в одной области, а также специалистами широкого профиля; широкой читающей публикой или узким кругом научных работников. Насколько велико разнообразие книг, их жанров и стилей, настолько же велик и объем лексических средств, служащих для обозначения адресата книги.

Адресат может быть обозначен одним словом, например:

(a) physicists, chemists, climatologists, graduates, researchers, methodologists, teachers, tourists, geologists, microbiologists, biochemists, the reader, the nonspecialist, anatomists, histologists, students, post-graduates, beginners, clinicians, user, anesthesiologists, persons, naturalists, vacationeers, neophyte, engineers, etc.

Адресат может быть обозначен с помощью словосочетания, в котором присутствует существительное с определяющим его словом, например:

(b) general reader, permanent readers, intelligent laymen, university students, amateur geologists, intelligent children, deserving child, medical students, house officers, graduate students, practicing physicians, health professionals, professional biologists, Arctic specialists, museum curator, veteran scholar, polar scientists, a New Orleans painter and teacher, fortunate reader, administrative colleagues.

Приведем еще несколько примеров выражения адресата посредством существительного с развернутым определением в виде причастных оборотов или придаточных предложений:

(c) chemists concerned with. . .; to be of interest to all climatologists; to be of value to workers; it should be of interest to a wide range of biologists; the text will have appeal and usefulness well beyond the introductory student to graduates, researchers, and methodologists in geography and other disciplines; this is a book to be welcomed by all interested in. . .; for anyone interested in. . .; beginners in. . . will find the book full of lessons about. . .; for any geographer seriously wishing to. . .; an excellent book for teachers who care about. . .; this book is one that will rightly become a "must" for. . .; the book will be of special interest to. . .; the book is for those involved. . .

При всем лексическом разнообразии, которое служит для обозначения адресата, можно выделить несколько моделей. Во-первых, это имя существительное, с помощью которого можно назвать специальность ученого, которому адресована книга: 'биолог', 'географ', 'климатолог', 'историк', 'химик' и т. д. Во-вторых, имя существительное, обозначающее адресата, может быть названием отрасли экономики, народного хо-

зяйства, сферы деятельности: 'студент', 'выпускник', 'инженер', 'ученый', 'учитель', 'исследователь', 'специалист', 'радист' и т. п. И наконец, адресат может быть обозначен именем существительным с зависимыми от него словами, которые несут в себе определенную оценочную нагрузку: 'любитель', 'дилетант', 'любитель путешествий', 'энтузиасты', 'те, кто увлечен', 'те, кто заинтересован', 'те, кто знаком/незнаком', 'те, чьи знания ограничены' и т. д.

Синтаксис

Рассмотрим несколько синтаксических конструкций, которые в большой степени характеризуют презентацию темы «Адресат». Во-первых, часто употребляются предложения, в которых существительное 'книга' является подлежащим. Сказуемое в таких предложениях может быть как составным именным, так и глагольным, при этом в состав глагольного сказуемого, как правило, входит модальный глагол. Именная часть составного именного сказуемого обычно характеризует книгу качественно или количественно, например:

- (1) *This book is also excellent from the didactical point of view without being verbose.*
- (2) *The volume is quite useful as an addition to the considerable literature for...*
- (3) *The book might serve as a useful supplementary reading in...*
- (4) *The book cannot be recommended for use by...*

Интересно отметить наличие определенных наречий, служащих для конкретизации характеристики рекомендуемой книги. В приведенных примерах такими «указателями» определенного уров-

ня качества книги выступают наречия 'вполне', 'также'. Можно привести и ряд других наречий: 'лучшим образом', 'серьезно', 'высоко', 'с энтузиазмом', 'однако', 'особый', 'легко', 'охотно', 'в первую очередь', 'несомненно' и т. д.

В жанре рецензии получил широкое распространение еще один тип синтаксического построения предложения. Подлежащее в такого рода предложениях выражено именем существительным 'книга', 'текст' или 'том', в то время как сказуемое — глаголом в настоящем или — чаще — будущем времени. Сказуемое передает характер связи, отношение и т. д. между публикуемой книгой и адресатом, например:

(1) The text will have appeal and usefulness well beyond the introductory student...

(2) The book will best serve the needs of scholars.

(3) The book aim to provide authoritative accounts of many facets of the exploitation of microbial activity.

(4) The dozen chapters of this hefty book cover an ancient and lively branch of civil engineering with detail adequate for engineers...

При этом было отмечено, что в роли сказуемого в таких предложениях, как правило, употребляются определенные глаголы, как-то: 'иметь' (в сочетании с существительным типа 'интерес', 'привлекательность', 'польза', 'преимущества' и т. п.), 'служить', 'обеспечивать', 'покрывать', 'охватывать', 'включать' и т. д.

Широко распространены также предложения, в которых сказуемым является глагол *to be*. При этом синтаксическая конструкция может быть как активной, так и пассивной, например:

(1) These volumes are an important source of information for all the researchers involved in...

(2) This book is recommended as a very exciting and exotic approach to theoretical chemistry.

(3) This is an attempt to present material that will bridge the areas of basic and clinical immunology.

(4) The book is not specifically written for anesthesiologists.

Особо следует выделить предложения, синтаксическая структура которых носит пассивный характер. Предложения с подобной синтаксической архитектоникой более всего, на наш взгляд, соответствуют синтаксическому построению рецензии, потому что элемент безличности, который привносит пассивное сказуемое, способствует более точной передаче замысла автора рецензии. Рецензент как бы со стороны, объективно анализирует текст книги, его личное «я» спрятано за безличной формой пассивной структуры предложения, например:

(1) For any geographer seriously wishing to exploit the aerial photograph, the whole of the book is strongly recommended.

(2) I was very impressed by the quality and content of this publication, and I would thoroughly recommend it to university and polytechnic departments.

В первом примере читателю рецензии неизвестно, кто ему рекомендует так настоятельно прочитать данную книгу. Вернее, читатель знает, что та или иная рецензия пишется тем или иным рецензентом. Однако в этом примере автор рецензии не выступает на первый план в отличие от автора второй рецензии, который как бы подчеркивает, что именно ему понравилось в данной публи-

кации («на меня произвело очень большое впечатление качество и содержание этой публикации»). В первом примере книга «настоятельно рекомендуется... для любого географа». Во втором — «я бы настоятельно рекомендовал эту публикацию для студентов университетов и политехнических институтов».

Наши наблюдения показали, что безличные по своему характеру предложения, сказуемое в которых выражено в пассивной форме, в большей степени характеризуют жанр рецензии: по-видимому, как автора рецензии, так и ее читателя больше устраивает именно такая подача рецензируемого материала, когда читатель лишний раз не отвлекается на присутствующего в рецензии автора, на его авторское «я».

Фразеологические обороты и стилистические приемы рецензии

Одним из самых распространенных стилистических приемов в теме «Адресат» является рекомендация автора рецензии. Рецензент предлагает, «продает» книгу, оценивая ее как «необходимую», «рекомендуемую для широкого читателя», «ценную для работы в различных областях знания», «настоятельно рекомендуемую для всех тех, кто интересуется...», «полезную в...»:

(1) This book will be a useful addition to the library of the mass spectroscopy teacher, student and user.

(2) Professor Tedrow's book is the major reference for future students of the pedology of polar soils. It belongs to the libraries of polar scientists and in the duffly bags of those who study the soils of polar landscapes.

(3) Once again the large pages of this handsome pair of books put the pencil and keen eye of the artist-mammalogists before any fortunate reader.

В теме «Адресат» рецензент широко использует предложения, в которых глагол 'рекомендовать' или его синонимы входят в состав глагольного сказуемого наряду с модальными глаголами. В зависимости от модального глагола рекомендации могут принимать оттенки большей или меньшей обязательности, возможности или невозможности, нужности или ненужности чтения книги, анализируемой рецензентом, например:

(1) Taken as a whole *New Worlds in Chemistry* is a contribution to this end and can be recommended to the general reader.

(2) This is a book to be welcomed by all interested in the old roads of Scotland.

(3) Here is yet another publication which should be welcomed by those teachers who are seriously charging classroom conditions to educational theory.

(4) Primary school libraries need this book, and it would be an excellent present for a deserving child.

Если проанализировать приведенные примеры, можно заметить, что в зависимости от употребленного в них модального глагола меняется общая тональность рекомендации. В первом примере рецензируемую книгу «можно рекомендовать для широкой аудитории», во втором — «книгу должны с вниманием встретить все, заинтересованные в...». Третий пример отличается тем, что автор рецензии весьма настоятельно рекомендует книгу ее адресату, в то время как в четвертом примере рецензент не так категоричен в рекомендации книги, указывая лишь на ее нужность.

Еще один стилистический прием, который можно встретить в теме «Адресат» журнальной рецензии, — это прием избыточности, или иррелевантности. Автор рецензии прибегает к этому приему с целью расширения и детализации предмета исследования книги. Этот прием можно назвать авторским, характеризующим манеру изложения конкретного автора или конкретного журнала, например «Природа». Рецензии, публикуемые в нем, отличаются от рецензий, печатающихся в других научных журналах:

Many persons interested in travel and natural history are discovering how readily accessible are Alaska, the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Such persons will find this little book on amphibians and reptiles to be an excellent adjunct to their field-guide library. Hodge's booklet will also add a new dimension to the challenges of wildlife photography, as these amphibians are colourful subjects but difficult to locate and unpredictable in behaviour.

На наш взгляд, последнее предложение в приведенном примере несет избыточную информацию, потому что в нем сообщается дополнительно об амфибиях, уже бывших темой сообщения в той части текста, которая предшествует указанному предложению. Без этого предложения адресат мог бы вполне обойтись, так как всю основную информацию он получил из ранее изложенной части текста.

Особенно широко авторы рецензий пользуются данным стилистическим приемом при передаче других тем журнальной рецензии, в частности достоинств и недостатков книги, о чем речь пойдет ниже.

НАЗНАЧЕНИЕ КНИГИ

В этой теме рецензент формулирует, для чего предназначена книга, или что она собой представляет с этой точки зрения, или какую цель ставит перед собой автор (в понимании рецензента).

Наиболее просто эта тема представлена обычными констатациями, например:

(1) The aim of this book is to present a systematic survey of...

(2) The aim of this book is to present the elementary theory of excitons in molecular crystals.

(3) The purpose of this volume is to attempt a statement of...

(4) This book seeks to give enough information about...

В приведенных примерах эта тема раскрывается с помощью простых синтаксических и лексических средств. Однако в теме «Назначение книги» могут присутствовать и оценочные мотивы, при этом оценка может высказываться в отношении как самой цели, с которой написана книга, так и ее достижения:

(1) The book is an ambitious attempt to synthesize information from ecology, developmental biology and genetics.

(2) The ambitious purpose of this book is to present the whole subject of the planet Venus, and it succeeds.

Усложнение темы происходит за счет разнообразных мотивов. Так, рецензент может выделить конкретную цель книги, связав ее с имеющейся литературой по проблеме:

(1) Opportunities for research on cold adaptation are numerous and diverse. Because of the multitude of processes involved, however, many of the

researchers are specialized and communication across disciplines has been lacking.

(2) The purpose of this book is to stimulate such communication.

Цель книги может быть представлена развернуто — с указанием на то, что именно должна дать эта книга читателю:

This volume deals with metals in human toxicology. Its aim is to allow the scientist faced with a particular analytical problem to make an objective assessment of the methodologies open to him, let him choose the best method for his task, interpret his analytical findings correctly and, finally, put these things into the correct perspective with regard to human toxicology.

При формулировании цели книги рецензент может более или менее подробно затронуть существо книги:

(1) The stated purpose of Evans' and Hope's book is to consider how doubts about the costs and risks of nuclear power have grown and how they should (my italics) be taken into account when making decisions about future options for power generation.

(2) One of the objects of this survey of science is to show the quest for knowledge as a universal activity of mankind. It therefore gives much more information about ancient and eastern science than is usually found in a small book. The book provides a rapid summary of notable events chiefly to give a perspective view of science as a whole, but it may also serve as a reference book for students, teachers, writers, and general readers.

В формулирование цели может также входить упоминание, на кого рассчитана книга, хотя адре-

сат книги часто представлен в отдельной теме (см. тему «Адресат»):

The purpose of this volume is to introduce the advanced student and petroleum explorationist to one important aspect of...

ДОСТОИНСТВА КНИГИ

В центре внимания любой рецензии непременно находится оценка ее автором положительных и отрицательных сторон рецензируемой книги. Без указания на достоинства и недостатки книги трудно представить себе рецензию как таковую. Можно сказать, что без оценки книги нет и рецензии, ибо в противном случае читатель последней не сможет решить, стоит ли ему читать данную книгу, т. е. цель рецензии — донести до потенциального читателя книги ее важность и нужность — не будет достигнута.

Сложность анализа достоинств и недостатков книги привела нас к необходимости раздельного рассмотрения тем «Достоинства книги» и «Недостатки книги», тем более что, как правило, недостатки рецензируемых книг представлены в меньшем объеме и однообразнее, чем описание достоинств.

Хотя название темы «Достоинства книги» говорит само за себя, ее презентация, как увидит читатель, представляет определенные трудности. Охотно отмечая самые разнообразные достоинства анализируемых книг, рецензенты нередко проявляют весьма индивидуальное понимание того, в чем они состоят. Это находит отражение в различных мотивах и их вариациях. Само перечисление выявленных нами мотивов свидетельствует

о богатстве и тем самым о сложности данной темы: 1. Новизна. 2. Информативность. 3. Актуальность. 4. Уникальность. 5. Полезность и практическая ценность. 6. Побуждение читателя. 7. Прогнозирование судьбы книги. 8. Сравнение с другими книгами.

Как и при всякой классификации, если она претендует на содержательность, за рамками ее рубрик остается целый ряд характеристик, которые мы попытаемся представить после анализа указанных выше мотивов.

Мотив «Новизна книги»

Важным достоинством книги является ее обращенность к новым проблемам, малоисследованным областям знания. В других случаях сама проблема может быть и не столь уже новой — просто до сих пор не было написано книг на эту тему или тема освещалась в каком-то другом ракурсе либо не так полно и т. д. Во всех этих случаях рецензент не упускает возможности подметить тот или иной аспект новизны рецензируемой книги:

(1) *The Complete Book of Australian Mammals* is something of a pioneer.

(2) This book is quite revolutionary in some of its aspects.

(3) This book is a poignant and beautiful anthology remarkably fresh in its materials.

(4) ...an excellent introduction to applied climatology because it is both authoritative and contains information on the latest research work.

(5) This book emphasizes for the first time the concepts of mathematical chemistry — a new branch of science that is being formed in our time.

(6) Until now, essentially all books devoted to the subject of black holes have been either popularizations or sophisticated treatises mainly with their mathematical structure. *Black Holes: The Membrane Paradigm* is undoubtedly the first major volume to treat black holes from the point of view of “applied physics”.

Мотив новизны может найти отражение, например, в сравнении с уже имеющимися, но так или иначе отличающимися трактовками предмета, отрасли знания и т. п.

В мотиве «Новизна книги» могут быть самые разные вариации. Так, следующий пример показывает, что новый подход автора может выделяться на фоне уже известных сведений, что не только не снижает информативной ценности книги, но, наоборот, повышает ее:

It is nothing new to regard an image as a large array of numbers. But this book, quite accessible to a general reader with a limited tolerance for algebraic equations, provides an up-to-date overview of the consequences of regarding that array as an invitation to manipulate.

Мотив «Информативность книги»

Одним из основных достоинств книги является ее информативность. Это неудивительно, потому что трудно представить себе книгу, которая бы не несла в себе информации, ради чего, собственно, она и была написана. Информативность всегда отмечается как достоинство книги, и, наоборот, недостаточность информации всегда ощущается как недостаток книги в целом⁵, например:

⁵ Об этом подробно см. в разделе «Недостатки книги».

(1) The book contains a wealth of information and cannot be read without provoking a number of thoughts about these and related rocks.

(2) I found the book neither readable nor informative.

Наличие или отсутствие информативности в книге может быть выражено либо непосредственно, как это видно из приведенных выше примеров («книга содержит массу информации...»; «книга неинформативна, ее невозможно читать»), либо может быть конкретизировано: в какой области, в чем именно заключается новая информация в книге, например:

(1) Almost 75 years have elapsed since Metchnikoff's publication of lectures on immunopathology. He certainly would be gratified to see his fundamental insights into immunopathology have blossomed into a complex, vital and growing field of medicine and medical research.

(2) This second edition of a popular text is very worthwhile and is probably the single complete compilation of information relevant to respiratory failure...

В этих примерах указывается на наличие в книгах конкретной информации. В первом из них подчеркивается информативность лекций Мечникова по иммунопатологии, которые до настоящего времени не утратили своей значимости. Второй пример показателен в том отношении, что в нем конкретизируется информативность книги в области болезней респираторной системы.

Наш анализ текстов рецензий показал, что для журнальной рецензии характерны положительные (реже — отрицательные) оценки информативности книги.

Широкая распространенность в рецензиях мотива «Информативность книги» свидетельствует о важности качества научного произведения, с одной стороны, а с другой — неизбежно ведет к его разнообразной презентации в текстах, принадлежащих перу разных рецензентов. В мотив «Информативность книги» могут включаться такие качества, как широта охвата материала, обилие данных и др., например:

(1) Cody's book brings together many useful data and a wealth of ideas for future development.

(2) It is an extensive and exhausting work, with so much content that it is hard to epitomize in a short review.

(3) This book is unique in its detailed coverage of the entire field of reactionary gas chromatography.

(4) This readable and comprehensible book by two veteran hurricane experts is filled with such detail, analytic, anecdotal and practical. It includes the still uncertain physics of the hurricane from birth to death, sets the incidence and origins of hurricanes in a worldwide context and presents the impact by land and sea with engineering specificity.

(5) This volume is attractively organized and written. Numerous tables, figures and illustrations explain and catalog the material. A 17-page index provides considerable assistance. Because of the detail in which many of the topics are presented, this will be an extremely useful reference for many readers.

(6) This is an important work, built on much documentation which it identifies once in the text and again in the copious bibliography... recommended to all engaged in planning observing systems of tomorrow.

Мотив «Актуальность книги»

Актуальность той или иной книги также представляет собой одну из ее важных характеристик. Актуальность книги может определяться ее содержанием (наконец-то появилась книга на злобу дня!), своевременностью появления (читатели давно ждали такого рода книгу); неактуальность рассматривается рецензентом как недостаток книги, например:

(1) This book is given a particular actuality by the fact that it abridges a gap in the literature of forensic medicine.

(2) This is the volume that we have all been waiting for and it does not disappoint.

(3) Dr. Mackenzie clearly did not come to praise behaviourism: it is a pity he has not appreciated that he is too late to bury it.

Актуальность книги в первом примере состоит в том, что «она ликвидирует пробел в знаниях по судебной медицине». Во втором примере актуальность появления книги обусловлена тем, что «мы все с нетерпением ждали ее и не ошиблись в своих ожиданиях». Третий пример показателен в том плане, что автор рецензии указывает на неактуальность книги: давно уже появились новые теории, отлично зарекомендовавшие себя, в то время как автор рецензии отвергает их. Вывод один: «жалко, что доктор Маккензи не понимает, что он слишком поздно хоронит ее» (теорию бихевиоризма).

Мотив «Уникальность книги»

В качестве положительного фактора рецензент отмечает уникальность книги на ту или иную тематику. Уникальность книги может быть рассмотрена в двух планах: во-первых, анализируемая книга является единственной в той или иной области в момент ее публикации; во-вторых, данная книга является уникальной потому, что только в ней подняты и проанализированы проблемы, которые до сих пор оставались либо нерешенными, либо на периферии науки, например:

(1) This book at the time of publication at least, was the only one to treat this kind of subject matter. For this reason it will surely be seen bulging in many people's back pocket.

(2) This book can be regarded as a benchmark in the field, for it stands as an insightful and thought-provoking statement on geography's methodology.

Мотив «Полезность и практическая ценность книги»

Этот мотив — один из весьма распространенных в теме «Достоинства книги». Основной прием, которым пользуются рецензенты для его раскрытия, — упоминание о том, что книга будет полезна, интересна для читателя (с упоминанием адресата), например:

(1) Scientists with an interest in atmospheric deposition, particularly its ecological effects, will find the book to be of great value.

(2) The book will be invaluable to all researchers and technologists concerned with hard materials and their characteristics.

(3) The book will be of interest to scientists and researchers in condensed matter physics.

(4) The book will be useful as a handbook for optical, electronic and mechanical engineers.

(5) The book will fascinate anyone with an interest in science at any level.

Многие рецензенты считают, что практическое использование книги, например непосредственно в лаборатории, является большим достоинством любой научной книги, например:

(1) The book goes beyond a simple description of theories, giving much time to their application in practical modelling and in assessing the different elements.

(2) Perhaps the most important feature of the book is the practical advice continually given to the reader.

Мотив «Побуждение читателя»

Важным достоинством книги является то, что она побуждает читателя к размышлениям над поднятыми проблемами, возбуждает интерес к теме, стимулирует ее дальнейшее изучение, например:

(1) All in all this is an excellent text. It is well produced, clearly written and provides plenty to think about.

(2) I expect that the book will stimulate further studies by scientists, as well as catch the attention of the general public living in earthquake-prone countries.

(3) Much work is still to be done in this area and one of the greatest values of the book is the posing of some of the problems worthy of attention by amateur and professional biologists.

(4) The thoughtful but unfamiliar reader will likely to be stimulated to seek further reading a worthy accomplishment for any book.

(5) This work is a fascinating catalogue in which to browse, a substantial reference book and an invitation to many specialists far from volcanology to search the past.

(6) This is a thought-provoking book which should be of interest to both proponents and opponents of nuclear power. One of its main merits is that it does encourage the reader to think carefully about a number of issues. But it is regrettable that Evans and Hope were unable to apply their methods of analysis to nuclear waste management or to consider the risks associated with proliferation.

Вариацией мотива «Побуждение читателя» может быть «Постановка проблемы»:

Much work is still to be done in this area and one of the greatest values of the book is the posing of some of the problems worthy of attention by amateur and professional biologists.

Мотив «Прогнозирование судьбы книги»

Одним из распространенных мотивов в теме «Достоинства книги» является мотив прогнозирования судьбы книги, ее роли для развития данной отрасли науки и т. п. При раскрытии этого мотива высказываются предположения о том, что «книга приобретет статус классического труда», «будет широко обсуждаться как сторонниками, так и противниками излагаемой в ней теории», «будет использоваться в лекционной работе» и т. д., например:

(1) *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan* will justly acquire the status of a standard work,

it is certainly the best treatment which we now have of the entire prehistory of the subcontinent. And it will surely stand for many years as the most convenient and reliable introduction to this fascinating subject.

(2) The book will be widely read and debated both by foes and followers.

(3) The book is timely, balanced and comprehensive. It will surely be reflected in many a lecture note.

(4) It is an excellent book that will stand as the definitive reference for the Quaternary of the heart of North America for many years to come.

(5) I think it will be a popular book for a long time to come.

(6) . . . a welcome and valuable new addition to the series and is probably destined to remain a prime reference source on methodological problems and optimization techniques in chromatography for many years to come.

Вполне естественно, что достоинства книги находят отражение в мотиве прогнозирования ее судьбы. Ясно, что невозможно говорить о положительном прогнозе для плохой книги. Отметим, что мы почти не встречали случаев, когда рецензент предрекал книге плохую судьбу — ее недостатки находят отражение в двух мотивах (см. тему «Недостатки книги»).

Мотив «Сравнение с другими книгами»

Достоинства книги могут быть показаны путем ее сравнения с другой работой в этой области:

(1) *TbIs* is an excellent addition to the series of *Sigma Introductions to Science*, and contains one of

the best general accounts of the techniques used in electron microscopy yet published.

(2) There is no other comparable guide to the winding path of organic evolution overall; the work is imaginative and yet circumstantial, a terse visual index to the living library of 10 million species that time has compiled in the script of molecular helixes.

Достоинства книги, отмечаемые рецензентами, настолько разнообразны, что их подчас очень трудно сгруппировать. Кроме того, нередко рецензенты формулируют в одном предложении сразу несколько положительных характеристик. Эти обстоятельства заставили нас представить несколько отрывков из рецензий, отражающих разные достоинства книги:

(1) The great merits of the book are its balanced presentation of the different ways of looking at the development of land forms and the integration of the historical and functional approaches.

(2) *Social Cognition* is timely, balanced, and comprehensive. It may not supplant more general social psychological books, but it will surely be reflected in many a lecture note, with or without acknowledgement of the sources.

(3) This book, which explains the structure of matter, is an uncommonly skilful achievement.

(4) Perhaps the greatest contribution of the volume is that it brings together the work of crop and soil scientists and biological and agricultural engineers.

(5) Special hearing bridges the gap that separates the psycho-acoustician from the telecommunication engineer.

(6) Another positive attributive of the book is that the reader of the book is informed of the rele-

vant research written in German; over the third of the references are taken from the German literature.

Очень часто достоинства книги отмечаются наряду с ее недостатками, например:

(1) The books are well written and illustrated and despite (or perhaps because of) Sawer's personal bias on phylogeny I found them enjoyable and stimulating.

(2) In this book Arnold Pacey says little that has not already been said by others, and he provides a somewhat limited perspective on most of the topics he addresses. Nevertheless, the book is worthwhile for almost anyone with an interest in technology policy and the social impacts of technology.

(3) Irrespective of the above mentioned criticisms, this book is, to my knowledge, the most comprehensive treatment on the subject in English.

Недостатки могут отмечаться очень тактично и с оговорками, а достоинства подчеркнуты весьма эмфатично:

Maquet (the author) groups these many cultures into six major ways of life, or civilizations: that of the bow, that of clearings, that of the granaries, that of the spear, that of the cities, and finally that of steel, or industry. Although I have reservations about the meaningfulness of this classification, this section is one of the best overviews I have read on the nature of African culture; although terse, it is neither facile, nor sentimental.

Естественно, что при раскрытии этого мотива употребляются уступительные союзы типа despite, nevertheless, irrespective, although.

Часто встречаются и оценки, подытоживающие в общем виде достоинства книги. При формулировании таких оценок встречаются, как пра-

вило, такие слова и выражения, как all in all, overall, generally, in summary, altogether:

(1) All in all this is an excellent text. It is well produced, clearly written and provides plenty to think about.

(2) Overall, the book represents an important contribution to the study of environmental history, providing an interesting collection of reviewers and case studies of use to nonspecialists as well as to practicing paleolimnologists.

(3) This volume is generally well written, proofread, and printed and is a welcome contribution to the history of modern science.

(4) In summary, this is a first-class book; the author has achieved all his aims and presented the scientific community with a work that will be of value for a considerable time. It is very well written; the proofs are clear and concise and in spite of having to describe a large number of distinct techniques, the author achieves a lively and readable style.

(5) The book is admirably clear in its main outlines, but its interest for the common reader derives from the wealth of examples at every point: the chapter on names is particularly well done. Altogether a fascinating book.

В ряде случаев рецензенты дают книге очень высокую оценку, формулируя ее в восторженных, эмфатических выражениях, например:

(1) The book deserves nothing but praise.

(2) It is an extensive and exhausting work, with so much content that it is hard to epitomize it in a short review.

(3) The main steps in *The Mechanization of the World Picture* are not difficult to pick out, though

no short summary can do justice to the learned and enlightened study of the original texts.

Общая высокая оценка книги может найти отражение в рекомендации библиотекам приобрести рецензируемую книгу:

(1) This book should be in any complete library.

(2) This book is imperative for any library.

(3) The standard of production is excellent and it is amply illustrated. It will be of interest not only to climatologists but also to medical scientists, agricultural scientists and engineers. A copy should be in any university science library.

(4) One can state that without hesitation that no meteorological library should be without this book.

НЕДОСТАТКИ КНИГИ

Недостатки книги, естественно так же как и ее достоинства, находят отражение в рецензиях. Интересно, однако, что они занимают значительно меньше места, чем достоинства, а их мотивы не так разнообразны. Тем не менее тема недостатков дает богатый материал для ее раскрытия и по содержанию и по языковым средствам. Эта тема имеет и свои особенности. Так, если достоинства довольно часто не аргументируются, а лишь описываются или даже просто констатируются, то упоминание недостатков, как правило, сопровождается аргументацией мнения рецензента, которое нередко содержит подробные суждения самого рецензента. Другой особенностью является то, что недостатки часто формулируются на фоне положительных качеств книги, а это, в частности, обуславливает употребление таких оборотов, как 'хотя...', 'вместе с тем'... и т. п. При формулирова-

нии недостатков яснее вырисовывается личность самого рецензента, который может выступать либо от 1-го лица, либо от имени читателя — «читатель не поймет...», «читатель не согласится...» и т. п.

Мотив «Отсутствие новизны в книге»

1. Отсутствие новизны может просто констатироваться рецензентом, например:

(1) The account of the contractible proteins is somewhat superficial and out of date.

(2) ...the hook is exactly like the works that were flung out during the early years of folklore as a discipline or like any of the many hooks written about the old ways of mountain folk during the past century and a quarter.

2. Отсутствие новизны в подходе к теме может, естественно, сочетаться с попытками автора решать проблемы традиционными методами, что также вызывает упрек со стороны рецензента:

The second matter for concern is the propensity of most of the authors (the collection of articles) for putting their wine in old skins. In particular, the economic aspect of information is given a very conventional treatment, with essentially no reference to the potential of the new technology to permit the evolution of new and better ways to evaluate, order, classify and synthesize its information.

3. Отсутствие новизны проявляется в рецензиях в виде простой описательности, что сводит научную книгу до низкого уровня:

(1) It is written in a discursive and descriptive style, with frequent statements of the obvious such as "The great bulk of the world's water is in the oceans" and "During glacials the ice caps of the

world were greatly expanded" which one might expect to find in a first-year essay.

(2) Its style gives it an illusion of authenticity, but it is essentially a hack-job; there are no startling revelations, no new discoveries.

4. Повторение сведений, содержащихся в ранее опубликованных книгах, также является признаком отсутствия новизны и вызывает разочарование рецензента:

It is disappointing that large parts of the book, the result of meetings in Australia, are too repetitive of earlier discussions.

5. Причины включения в книгу устаревшего материала иногда объясняются самим рецензентом:

...the material having been first presented in 1976 as part of MIT's contribution to the celebration of the U. S. bicentennial, has been a long time in preparation, and little seems to have been done to keep the manuscripts abreast of the times.

Мотив

«Неполнота в изложении материала»

1. Этот недостаток может объясняться объективными причинами, в первую очередь малым объемом книги:

Professor Block surveys various topics from organic synthesis to physical studies, but in such a short volume the coverage of each is bound to be somewhat sketchy.

2. Однако малый объем книги как объективная причина неполноты изложения может лишь упоминаться рецензентом, после чего последний может абстрагироваться от причины, на которую

он сам указал, и подвергнуть неполноту книги резкой и детальной критике:

Because the book is so small, there are, inevitably, omissions. For me the most serious of these relates to moments of inertia. After a brief account of the inertia tensor there is merely the statement that the diagonal elements are the moments of inertia. No mention is made of the motion of a rigid body about a fixed axis (unless be a principal axis) nor of the theorems of parallel and perpendicular axes. There is not even a worked example of the calculation of a moment of inertia.

3. Неполнота изложения может характеризовать не всю книгу, а лишь отдельные ее части, но если эти части важные, то недостаток приобретает существенное значение:

Scanty treatment was given to subjects other than regional structure, such as ingeneous and metamorphic evolution and palaeomagnetism that are crucial for an understanding of regional geologic evolution.

4. Неполнота может быть следствием краткости, которая, будучи в принципе достоинством, при крайней степени и особенно в определенных обстоятельствах может превратиться в недостаток:

Explanations of phenomena and theories are brief and to the point. In fact, they are often too brief for the nontechnical reader who could have been better served with more embellishments.

5. Неполнота в изложении материала в книге может проявляться в отсутствии необходимого, с точки зрения рецензента, учета данных, событий и т. п. В этих случаях рецензент может не только упомянуть об отсутствующем материале, но и аргументировать необходимость его включения в книгу:

Butterlin's book makes no mention of the Cenozoic sill event that has played such a critical role in the last Mesozoic evolution of the Caribbean area.

Для аргументации рецензент может сослаться на вклад других ученых, который не был учтен автором рецензируемой книги, что значительно снижает значение рецензируемого труда:

The chapter on India has no references to the recent Swiss and French work in Ladakh and its surroundings that has contributed substantially to the Mesozoic stratigraphy of these regions and especially has documented the Triassio rifting of Neo-Tethys and the island-arc character of the Dras volcanics.

Мотив «Неоправданная широта материала»

Не всякая полнота научной книги благо. Увеличение объема анализируемого материала неизбежно ведет к менее подробному рассмотрению трактуемых проблем и незначительности выводов:

I enjoyed reading this book and I think many others would too. The trouble is that it touches upon many topics none of which is explored in any depth, and the main conclusions seem to be so miniscale.

Мотив «Наличие фактических ошибок в тексте»

Если текст книги имеет много погрешностей, ошибок или опечаток, они не могут пройти мимо внимания автора рецензии. Иногда эти ошибки сказываются на общей положительной оценке, иногда ощущаются рецензентом как мелкие недоразумения, не влияющие на общий высокий уровень презентации книги, например:

1) There are very many errors in this book. Perhaps the worst is Berry's claim that absolute time exists in the theory of special relativity... Adrian Berry should have known better than to write this book.

(2) Disconcerting points are but few. A slight confusion exists as to when the author is reproducing letters to her family rather than excerpts from her journal.

Автор первой рецензии (пример 1) считает недопустимым, когда автор книги совершает такую серьезную ошибку, как «признание того факта, что время существует в частной теории относительности». Рецензент на основании только одной этой ошибки делает такой серьезный вывод, что «Адриану Берри не следовало бы писать эту книгу».

Второй пример показателен тем, что рецензент считает авторские ошибки незначительными, не оказывающими серьезного влияния на общее содержание книги. Эти ошибки лишь «слегка смущают», да их и немного.

Интересно, что наличие фактических ошибок в книге, по мнению рецензентов, особенно опасно, если ее будет читать неспециалист (очевидно, специалист легко заметит ошибки и в дальнейшем чтении будет учитывать их). Вот почему рецензент считает невозможным рекомендовать даже в общем хорошую книгу неспециалисту, если в ней содержатся простые фактические ошибки:

I should recommend the book wholeheartedly as an introduction to the history of physical science for the layman, if it were not for one major fault — it is full of simple factual errors.

Даже чрезвычайные обстоятельства не могут смягчить рецензента, если в книге допущены ошибки:

On the back of the title page the publishers announce that the proofs had been revised by the author shortly before his death. If that is the case one can only assume that failing health prevented him from doing the revision thoroughly. As it is, the frequency of these errors makes it difficult to recommend the book to the layman.

Недостаточная точность, неполная обоснованность суждений, предположений, гипотез и т. д. могут подвергнуться весьма мягкой критике:

(1) Often the terminology is not well defined as it might have been.

(2) Some of the writing about the environment is careless and undocumented.

Указания рецензента на то, чтобы автор подкреплял свои положения доказательствами, могут, как и всякое критическое замечание, принимать форму пожелания:

I should like to see some scientific proof that oysters "seem unable to breed in the vicinity of refineries."

Далее следует мнение рецензента, которое по существу опровергает данные автора, при этом рецензент ссылается на свои знания, опыт и т. п.:

(1) The oyster fisheries I know best, the flats of southern Louisiana, are smack-dab in the middle of the most crowded off-shore oil industry in the world. And those oysters reproduce with joyful abandon.

(2) There are even occasional hints at the relation of science to its social background, though these are not always sound — it is surely unwarrantable exaggeration to say that in their early days the Royal Society and the French Academy of Science "were mainly concerned with the development of utilitarian science, the study of industrial arts, and the improvement of technical processes."

К недостаткам относится и общий низкий научный уровень книги:

The book is of small intrinsic scientific interest except as a milestone of the beginnings of anatomy in England.

Мотив «Несоответствие содержания книги ее названию»

Рецензенты нередко отмечают несоответствие или неполное соответствие между содержанием книги, с одной стороны, и ее названием, или авторской презентацией, или какими-либо рекламными текстами, с другой стороны:

(1) Don't be deceived by the title's implied claim that this book surveys the whole animal kingdom, and still less by the dust cover which calls it a "visual who's who of all the world's creatures." Instead, more modestly, it treats of some 2,000 species of living vertebrate animals.

(2) The title of the book could mislead a reader, it is in fact limited to mammals and says nothing about birds or other domesticated species.

Мотивы критики научной книги многочисленны и разнообразны. В некоторых рецензиях можно наблюдать общую резкую критику ее.

В приводимом ниже примере лейтмотивом критики является плохое распределение материала (imbalance in treatment). Этот лейтмотив сопровождается указанием на другие недостатки:

(1) Wistreich and Lechtman's Microbiology... represents a brave but, in our eyes, unsuccessful attempt to produce a modern balanced textbook of general microbiology. The book is organized into eight parts; the relative emphasis on the constituent subjects is, however, very uneven.

(2) Perhaps worse than the imbalance in treatment is that the text is superficial in terms of context. Indeed, many parts of the book are likely to be totally misleading, either due to bad grammar or errors of fact. Chapter 8 on microbial genetics is a particularly illuminating example on both counts. It is littered with confusing information, contains mistakes and is badly out of date (for instance, no mention is made of yeast genetics). The poor balance of the book shows up even here where only four pages are dedicated to the topic of genetic manipulation — probably the cornerstone of modern biology. There are some good points to the book, however. On the whole it is easy to read, there is wealth of diagrams in both black-and-white and colour, and the photographs are of a high standard... Our impression, then, is that although this is an excellent microbiology "picture book" the very heavy emphasis on things medical severely perturbs its balance.

Общая крайне резкая отрицательная оценка книги может сочетаться с констатацией отдельных положительных сторон. Так, приводимый ниже пример весьма отрицательной оценки предваряется положительными замечаниями об иллюстративном материале, после которых следует текст:

(1) By contrast the text is irritating and depressing. Much of it suggests a rapid attempt to fill in a prescribed amount of space with words, with little regard for accuracy and information. The great pity is that the author is a professional lepidopterist who should know better. His text is full of factual errors, inconsistencies and contradictions, and is often superficial and misleading.

(2) The text was presumably reviewed by the consulting editor Edward S. Ross (who is not — as the dust jacket claims — a world authority on but-

terflies). Two other people assembled photographs, another prepared a number of drawings (which bear a few erroneous labels), and two more designed and coordinated the book. Did anybody ever settle down and read the entire book once from start to finish? Too many cooks!

Как видим, в этом случае рецензент строит критику книги главным образом по контрасту с какими-то ее положительными (незначительными по сравнению с ее недостатками) характеристиками, что и дает ему возможность выступить с резкой критикой, начав ее с оборота *by contrast...* Далее рецензент использует имеющийся в его распоряжении богатый арсенал средств для уничтожающей критики книги, включая и самого автора. Обратим внимание на то, из чего именно складывается крайняя степень отрицательности данной оценки. Во вводной фразе весь текст (т. е. вся книга) характеризуется как *irritating* 'раздражающий' и *depressing* 'скучный, нагоняющий тоску', хотя, надо заметить, сам эпитет *depressing* в сочетании со словом 'книга' является сравнительно стандартным, широко распространенным и не выступает в своем основном значении ('вызывающий депрессию'), а имеет более слабое значение. Далее рецензент говорит о том, что значительная часть текста представляет собой не что иное, как «поспешную попытку заполнить словами имеющееся в распоряжении автора место», при этом автор, по мнению рецензента, явно пренебрегает «точностью и информативностью». Текст автора, утверждает рецензент, «полон фактических ошибок, несоответствий (или даже „несообразностей“ — *inconsistencies*) и противоречий, а часто является поверхностным и вводящим в заблуждение».

После уничтожающей критики автора рецензент обрушивается на редактора и других причастных к изданию книги лиц, задавая им риторический вопрос: «Потрудился ли кто-нибудь из них прочитать книгу от начала до конца?!» Вся эта филиппика заканчивается восклицанием: «Слишком много поваров!»

Таким образом, процитированный выше отрывок из рецензии (пример 1) является примером резко отрицательной критики недостатков книги. Приведем еще раз перечень языковых средств, которые использовал рассерженный рецензент: irritating and depressing (text); a rapid attempt to fill in a prescribed amount of space with words; little regard for accuracy and information; the author... should know better; (text) full of factual errors, inconsistencies and contradictions; superficial and misleading (text).

Резкой критикой является и фраза (пример 2): *The text was presumably reviewed by the consulting editor...*, так как слово *presumably* позволяет думать, что текст должен был быть просмотрен редактором, но фактически этого не было сделано или было сделано очень плохо. Наконец, досталось и издателям книги за то, что они объявили редактора «мировым авторитетом по бабочкам» (согласно тексту на суперобложке книги), который вовсе не является таковым, по убеждению рецензента.

Во многих случаях рецензенты не скрывают своего раздражения, вызванного теми или иными недостатками книги, и в этих случаях начинают свои резко критические замечания с откровенного признания в том, что рецензируемая книга или отдельные ее характеристики именно раздражают. В приводимом ниже отрывке критике под-

верглись рисунки, сделанные самим автором, да к тому же и с плохим вкусом, и вообще «автор поступил бы лучше, если бы дал возможность выполнить иллюстрации к книге профессиональному художнику»:

While the book contains much that will interest and amuse it also contains a great deal that will irritate. The profuse line drawings by the author tend to vulgarise rather than to popularise the subject. His sketches of several famous scientists are not good enough to be likenesses and not funny enough to be caricatures: they are frankly in bad taste. So, too, are such things as sketch of the aircraft hitting the Empire State Building, and the symbolic representation of scientific observers throughout by detached eye-balls. Professor Gamow would be wise to leave his future illustrations to full-time artists.

Весьма распространенным приемом при раскрытии темы «Недостатки книги» является привлечение рецензентом на свою сторону воображаемого читателя. Этот прием призван, очевидно, объективировать, деперсонализировать критику и сделать ее таким образом более весомой. В дополнение к приемам, иллюстрирующим этот прием, который был приведен выше, обратим внимание на следующие отрывки из рецензий:

(1) Meticulous and acute, Professor Harrison is nonetheless a bit overcome with metaphysical anguish. “The whimper universe is surely the most appalling state of damnation ever conceived by the human mind”, he says, as though infinite time were a novel relativistic idea. Many readers will not quite share his metaphysical melancholy about self-reference; how can our cosmology include the mind of the cosmologist, with an idea of the cosmos including the mind within itself?

(2) The chronology, although doubtless secure in outline, is not yet fixed with any great precision, and the serious reader will wish to see more clearly the evidence upon which it is based.

(3) I am certain some scientists will feel that this broad and bold prediction of various life-forms in the universe is, at best, speculative and unsupported by hard data. Others might vehemently disagree with hypotheses presented.

Как видим, критика смягчается уступительными оборотами although doubtless secure in outline; at best. Роль своеобразного «амортизатора» должен в данном случае сыграть читатель, от имени которого выступает рецензент. В одном случае рецензент полагает, что не всякий читатель, а лишь серьезный может захотеть получить более четкие свидетельства, чем те, на которые опирается автор. В другом случае рецензент смягчает свою критику, считая, что часть читателей примет предположения автора, хотя и посчитает их спекулятивными и не подкрепленными конкретными данными, и лишь часть читателей резко отвергнет представленные автором гипотезы.

Критика может формулироваться и по принципу «я бы сделал иначе», что является весьма распространенным приемом в рецензиях, например:

(1) I would have preferred that the author condense both this chapter and the preceding chapter on Fordism.

(2) The authors' chronological judgement seems entirely sound, but even if individual dates are now too numerous to be listed in their entirety — which I doubt — it might have been possible to represent them all in one or more text figures, which would have illustrated the arguments more fully.

Весьма своеобразным приемом рецензирования в раскрытии темы «Недостатки книги» является предупреждение читателя против поспешного приобретения рецензируемой книги:

(1) But before you rush out to buy this book as the answers to all your questions on spherical astronomy let me mention its shortcomings. While it is good for teaching concepts, it fails in many cases with details.

(2) I have some reservations about its marketing as an introductory textbook, and find the title *The Techniques of Modern Structural Geology* a little at odds with a book that is based firmly on the 19th century ideas of Mohr, Thompson and others.

Языковые средства тем «Достоинства книги» и «Недостатки книги»

Лексика и фразеология

Наиболее употребительными в данных темах являются прилагательные в функции определения, которые положительно или отрицательно описывают качества анализируемой книги:

(a) great, particular, critical, unprejudiced, realistic, excellent, verbose, useful, considerable, fundamental, complex, vital, growing, invaluable, extensive, clear, concise, integrated, different, meticulous, readable, recent, tentative, authoritative, available, distinguished, tantalizing, rare, successful, significant, important, exhaustive, popular, worthwhile, informative, interesting, admirable, elaborate, lucid, grave, original, curious, informal, racy, annoying, aesthetic, bad, wrong, simple, poor, indispensable, restrained, sophisticated, unfortunate, comprehensive, exciting, uninformative, dull, hazy, disappoint-

ting, vital, appropriate, faulty, uninitiated, copious, persuasive, impressive, parochial, disconcerting, superficial, out-of-date, conventional, discursive, descriptive, repetitive, sketchy, scanty, minuscule, inaccurate, etc.

Этот далеко не исчерпывающий список определений следует пополнить сложными прилагательными, которые также весьма часто встречаются при определении достоинств и недостатков книги, например:

(b) high-quality illustrations, black-and-white pictures, well-grouped information, up-to-date efforts, thought-provoking statement, no-man's land, out-of-date holography, etc.

Представляют интерес глаголы, употребляемые авторами журнальных рецензий для обозначения того или иного достоинства или недостатка книги. Практически все эти глаголы семантически «нагружены», иными словами, сам выбор этих глаголов рецензентом свидетельствует о его желании подчеркнуть лексически положительные или отрицательные стороны книги, например:

(c) abridge (a gap), provoke, alter, tamper, be gratified, blossom, prize, contribute, be congratulated, disappoint, enjoy, be captivated, point out, overestimate, undervalue, add, claim, succeed, avoid, be impressed, recommend, be separated, highlight, run away with, be put off, fall, be unaware, come to praise, appreciate, bury, be in favour, deserve, stop short of, convey, overcome, predict, omit, reveal, pinpoint, assume, lack, mislead, llmit, supersede, specify, overlook, fit, diminish, be available.

Для характеристики недостатков книги используются следующие существительные: omis-

sion, inaccuracies, fault, error, inconsistency, contradiction, shortcoming, weakness, etc., а также целые словосочетания: to put one's wine in old skins...; statements of the obvious; a first-year essay; little has been done to keep the manuscripts abreast; illusion of authenticity; hack-job; no startling revelations; no new discoveries; no mention is made of; no reference to; the trouble is that; not well defined; imbalance in treatment; frankly in bad taste; (the author) would know better; lack of continuity (in style), etc.

ЯЗЫК И СТИЛЬ КНИГИ

Эта тема должна вызвать наибольший интерес у лингвистов, особенно у специалистов по стилистике. Однако этот интерес может оставаться не полностью удовлетворенным, если читатель ожидает найти в данном разделе строго лингвистическое толкование понятия «стиль».

Употребляя слово «стиль», рецензенты вкладывают в него широкое и самое разнообразное содержание. Приводимые ниже отрывки из рецензий помогут составить хотя бы приблизительное представление о том, что же подразумевается под стилем в рецензиях на научные книги.

1. В рецензии на книгу об истории техники говорится о том, что автор книги прибегает к такому способу изложения материала, при котором он переносит описание с одного периода на другой, из одного географического ареала в другой и, наконец, переходит от одной сферы деятельности к другой. Благодаря этому, как считает сам автор, удается избежать недостатков «линейной интер-

претации». Такой подход автора книги рецензент называет необычным и новым «стилем»:

...Pacey (the author) intentionally uses a method that involves shifts between past and present, between agriculture and automation... (and) abrupt changes in geographical subject, from Britain to ancient Greece and then to Africa, and from industrial North America to rural South Asia... He has adopted this distractingly kaleidoscopic unconventional style to try to avoid what he feels are the “traps of linear interpretation” into which he fell in his previous book... However harsh his assessment of his previous work might be, the new style works well in this book. Instead of marshalling a set of arguments to defend his thesis, Pacey has collected a number of personal anecdotes and second-hand accounts of specific situations that vividly illustrate and effectively support his basic ideas.

Таким образом, под «стилем» здесь подразумевается скорее манера изложения, а также использование в тексте анекдотов и рассказов о различных ситуациях, которые вместо рассуждений и доводов живо иллюстрируют и подтверждают основные положения автора.

2. В другом отрывке под «стилем» понимается стремление автора к сочетанию точности изложения с элегантностью, что объясняется в данном случае весьма просто: автор является одновременно и квалифицированным антропологом и поэтом. Однако, как отмечает рецензент, такое сочетание оказалось «неуклюжим», и вся манера изложения, по его мнению, больше подходит для книги — «рождественского подарка для добропорядочной старой девы», чем для научной книги:

Konner himself is a well-qualified physical anthropologist who was for a while a member of the

team of scientists who made a broad-based, long-term study of the Kung San Bushmen of Botswana from 1963 onwards. He has also published poetry. Here the scientific and literary components of his writing style are awkwardly knit together; precise statement is repeatedly sacrificed on the altar of elegance. The get-up of the book likewise suggests a Christmas present for a well-meaning maiden aunt rather than for a typical reader of *Nature*.

Оценка языка и стиля рецензируемых научных книг, как правило, дается в виде отдельных замечаний, которые в основном сводятся к заключению рецензентов относительно «легкости» или «трудности» чтения книги с той или иной точки зрения. (Вместе с тем и в этой теме отмечаются интересные мотивы и вариации, что мы постараемся показать при трактовке отдельных мотивов.)

Примечательное исключение составляет обзор, опубликованный в разделе “Books” одного из номеров журнала *Scientific American*. Автор этого обзора рецензирует шесть книг по математике, которые вышли в серии «Новая математическая библиотека». Книги предназначены для учащихся старших классов средней школы. Одна из целей книг этой серии состоит в том, чтобы «привлечь в математику таланты». Как считает рецензент, эта книга предполагает простоту изложения (exposition). Далее он отмечает, что авторы книг этой серии действительно придают большое значение стилю изложения, например:

(1) This material has been treated in popularizations, and some of it is commonly found in textbooks, but Davis' presentation has a fresh and lively style. The language is down to earth — even friendly. For instance, Davis' table of properties if the first

100 whole number is entitled "Who, Who Among the Integers."

(2) . . . (the author) adopts a gradual, careful pace and succeeds in being intuitive and clear in what he has presented.

Мотив «Простота и ясность стиля»

Этот мотив является главным в теме «Язык и стиль книги». В одних случаях он выражается предельно просто, например: This book is well written and easy to read. В других — в этом мотиве наблюдаются и интересные вариации и уникальные способы выражения:

(1) Lucid accounts are given of the various engineering principles involved.

(2) This is a very simply told tale of development of mathematics, astronomy, physics and chemistry from the Egyptian Mesopotamian civilizations to the present day.

(3) Henry Kaufman presents the material in a clear crisp style which makes the book highly readable.

(4) The text is narrative and informal and the authors have quite successfully managed to dispel jargon, although the reader will learn what an M-16 rifle and a P-3 marine patrol aircraft do and look like. Simple description fills the symbols with content but it is not easy to talk about such organisms without their names.

(5) It is satisfying, if hard going, to follow these investigators well beyond the easier generalizations in the introductory textbooks. The text is attractive and clear.

(6) Despite her obviously intellectual topic, the author never confuses the reader, always offering

lucid analogies to illuminate her more academic passages.

(7) Well informed and witty, Mr. Brown is a perfect and delightful guide through the world of linguistic tangles. He leads the reader pleasurable past the traps and snares of needlessly long words and overworked adjectives.

(8) Instead of the aesthetic and elegant, if somewhat obscure, phrasing one usually finds in architectural criticism, Fitch's essays present a clear, reasoned theme of the development of architecture from the beginning of the 19th century to the present.

Вариацией мотива «Простота и ясность стиля» является «Понятность, читабельность книги», «Легкость и приятность ее чтения»:

Biometry is a hook on statistics for biologists. . . It is written very straightforwardly and lucidly and should be easily intelligible to anyone without previous knowledge of statistics who can understand a simple algebraic formula.

Удовольствие, получаемое при чтении книги, является немаловажным фактором, отмечаемым рецензентом как ее достоинство, например:

(1) Both books are short, readable, provide a wealth of the most recent information on the subject. . .

(2) I found the book extremely readable — journalistic here and there, perhaps, but probably none the worse for that.

Напротив, отсутствие легкости при чтении книги, смешение нескольких стилей при написании одной книги, например академического и научно-популярного, несомненно, ощущается автором рецензии как ее недостаток, например:

If there is a real weakness in this book, it is that it sometimes falls into the no-man's land between an academic text and the light reading.

В то же время «читабельность» научной книги не всегда означает ее простоту:

The author has given us a quite readable, although by no means simple, overview of the problem.

Вариацией данного мотива можно считать и указание на сжатость изложения:

(1) The work is imaginative and yet circumstantial, a terse visual index to the living library of 10 million species.

(2) Style informs every page of this brief book, in the acute, personal, pithy text...

(3) The explanations are terse and precise.

(4) The purely factual scientific parts of the book are brief, clear and informative. Neither are they unnecessary technical.

(5) By means of succinct text and 368 vivid pictures, this book presents with remarkable clarity the who, what, when, where and how of that enormous revolution — and even gives some clues to the why.

Отдельно можно отметить и различные упоминания о доступности восприятия книги с разных точек зрения:

(1) The presentation provided in this book is as simple and straightforward as it can be made and is supplemented by a diagram showing the interrelation of various systems.

(2) The treatment is comprehensive and meant for the non-specialist. The reader is supplied with a sound background and the necessary prerequisites to start research in the field. The text is therefore easily understandable at the graduate level.

(3) The level of discourse is precise but nontechnical; the book is an overall sketch, wide in scope and well organized, for the student and for the

general reader, but its author and artist know and depend on monographic literature.

Не остается рецензент равнодушным и к оригинальной манере изложения:

The account of adaptations by which differing species live one with another... is full of wonder as much as it is of diverse charm.

Мотив «„Нематематичность“ изложения»

Особый интерес представляет явное одобрение рецензентом такой презентации материала научной книги, когда ее автор не злоупотребляет математическим аппаратом и тем более когда он вовсе обходится без математики. Это обстоятельство весьма примечательно в наше время, когда сам современный метод познания характеризуется математическим, формально-логическим и кибернетическим подходом и когда наука не может быть таковой, если все ее положения не описаны математически.

Данный мотив может выступать самостоятельно, но чаще он сопровождается одобрением, например, «неспециального» изложения, что способствует доступности научной книги:

(1) A clearly and wholly non-mathematical discussion of theories of lubrication.

(2) The text is excellent, full and clear, with almost no formal mathematics.

(3) The basic principles governing the design of the various types of electron microscope and their respective limitations are set out clearly, without the use of mathematics.

(4) Few books manage as wide a technical topic so lightly, or supply meaning with as little call on mathematical argument.

(5) The volume under review summarizes the basic theory of modern particle without using sophisticated mathematics.

(6) A clearly and wholly non-mathematical discussion of competing theories of joint lubrication makes refreshing reading. The discussion is written in a style that may annoy cognoscenti but is direct and comprehensible.

(7) The book follows a generally narrative style with relatively few technical details. There are no equations, a few numbers where needed, a variety of good photographs, and a few diagrams of which some, unfortunately, are virtually incomprehensible.

Мотив «Точность и научность»

Хороший стиль научной книги — это нечто большее, чем простота, и хорошо написанная книга на научную тему может потребовать соответствующих усилий и от читателя:

The book has been written very carefully. Statements are phrased precisely (including necessary qualifications and exceptions) so that they do not have to be modified later on. Early discussions point out subtleties that are later crucial. Naturally such concise, focused writing demands a lot from the reader. The emphasis throughout is on quantum numbers, symmetry arguments, and selection rules. Mastery of this book will not enable one to calculate a cross section or a lifetime. It will enable one to understand much of modern particle physics.

Точность и научность вполне могут сочетаться с образностью, характерной для поэта:

The moon's orbit, moonlight and earthshine, the geometry of eclipses and considerably more moon

lore are painstakingly described. Knowing sketches and paragraphs aid each other; the tough geometry is here and there allayed by a poet image ("In those years when Indonesian volcanoes girdle the earth with stratospheric dust... the eclipsed moon is a drop of almost black blood, or an Arkansas apple").

Рецензенты не проходят мимо юмора, различных шуток и т. п., которые используют авторы научных трудов. Все это находит одобрение у рецензентов:

(1) This satisfying book has a great many illustrations and a brisk, well-written text, illuminated by the right amount of graceful humour.

(2) The first chapters made interesting reading, flavoured by anecdotes and firsthand personal experience.

(3) The author has collected a number of personal anecdotes and second-hand accounts of specific situations that vividly illustrate and effectively support his basic ideas.

(4) Peirce (the author) enlivens his presentation with illuminating historical commentaries, personal anecdotes, photographs, and "microbiographies" of contemporary fables in the field of electronic and computer music.

(5) The student doggerel and laboratory Christmas songs that break up the scientific story leave the reader with a sense of the excitement physicists felt at the beginning of the century as they came to know the atom.

Как и в других темах, мотивы темы «Язык и стиль книги» могут тонко и сложно переплеться как внутри самой темы, так и с другими темами. Это хорошо иллюстрирует следующий отрывок:

J. E. Gordon, the author of *Structures*, is professor of materials science at the University of Reading, with a background in naval architecture, in yachting and aircraft. His book is much the more wide-ranging...

His style is personal, witty and ironic, with a good deal of wordplay and much attention to apt epigraphs from Kipling.

Mario Salvadori is a widely known architectural engineer at Columbia University; his writing is lucid, hopeful and direct. His gaze is tightly fixed on buildings. *Why Buildings Stand Up* discusses the principles of stress analysis without formulas, although at a less physical level than Gordon's book...

Both men offer strongly stated views on the relations between aesthetics and technology. Salvadori argues the naturalness of design that reveals structure, although with due concern for novel experience. Gordon disdains austerity and hopes for lots of ornament: "Let there be figureheads... crinolines... flags." Both books are lasting additions to the slim stock of readable works on structure and form; the Gordon book is a find for the scientific reader at large, the Salvadori for the reader who is caught up in the roofs and bridges of all the world.

Мотив

«Критика языка и стиля научной книги»

Естественно, что рецензенты научных книг отмечают не только положительные моменты в языке и стиле авторов, но и критикуют, подчас весьма резко, различные недостатки.

В этом отношении весьма примечательны приводимые ниже извлечения из рецензий на книги

по математике. Согласно высказываниям рецензента, многие математические труды как прошлого, так и настоящего страдают большими погрешностями в изложении, что, по его мнению, часто объясняется стремлением ученых-математиков главным образом к изложению сути и пренебрежением к языку, способу, манере изложения:

(1) Concern for exposition, the central problem faced by this new series of monographs, has never been among the hallowed tradition in mathematics.

(2) The great Greek works of Euclid, Apollonius and Archimedes were splendid in conception but are models of impoverished rendition.

(3) Descartes's *La Geometrie*, in which he presented the creation we now call analytic, or coordinate geometry, was difficult reading for his contemporaries. Descartes excused this failing on the ground that others should have the pleasure of working out the details. He added acidly: "I have foreseen that certain persons who boast that they know everything would not miss the opportunity of saying that I have written nothing that they did not already know, were I to make myself sufficiently intelligible for them to understand me"...

Because the pace and pressure of research has increased, mathematicians spend less time on how they say than on what they write. Readibility is scarcely an objective. To make matters worse, because journals are flooded with manuscripts editors ask authors to make their papers as brief as possible. Mathematicians are quite willing to accede to this request; it is really no trouble. The author can always replace a long proof that may have taken weeks to devise with Laplace's phrase "It is obvious that..." and should repetition of this phrase become too obvious he can say instead: "It follows immediately

that. . ." Modern papers and texts strive for generality, compactness and rigor. As a result professional mathematical literature has become forbidding. One might even say that mathematical writing has very positively developed some decidedly negative qualities: crabbedness, excessive symbolism and obtuseness. The unintelligibility of current research articles has become accepted as standard.

Against this background, and with full awareness of it, the School Mathematics Study Group has undertaken to produce a series of brief monographs that should stimulate and inform laymen and bright high school students and attract talent to mathematics. Because the material of these monographs is to be elementary and so does not require highly original mathematics, the essential contribution of the works is to be exposition.

Для обоснования своих суждений о важности стиля изложения рецензент обращается к истории вопроса. Он утверждает, что в математической традиции стилю не придавалось большого значения, а иногда им просто пренебрегали. Так, по мнению рецензента, работы великих греков Евклида, Аполлония, Архимеда были блестящими по замыслу, но представляли собой образцы «плохого исполнения».

Особый интерес в этой связи представляют собой математические сочинения Декарта, которые с большим трудом читались его современниками. По этому поводу, указывает рецензент, Декарт заметил следующее: «Если бы я писал понятнее, то нашлось бы много людей, которые, поняв всё в моих сочинениях, стали бы утверждать, что я не сказал ничего, чего бы они уже не знали до чтения моих работ». Далее в рецензии следуют интересные примеры на эту же тему

с упоминанием имен известных математиков — Лагранжа, Лапласа, Гаусса.

Наконец, рецензент переходит к языку и стилю современных математиков. Они, говорит он, пишут еще хуже, чем их знаменитые предшественники. Этому способствует, в частности, то обстоятельство, что как сами исследования, так и их публикации проводятся в спешке. В результате авторы научных работ гораздо больше думают над тем, что они говорят, чем о том, *как* они говорят.

Этот подробный экскурс потребовался рецензенту для того, чтобы отметить ясный и доступный язык рецензируемых книг как их большое достоинство. Другими словами, исторический экскурс в рецензии создал фон, на котором положительные высказывания о языке и стиле рецензируемых трудов по математике приобрели особое значение при оценке книг.

Другие примеры критических замечаний по поводу изложения:

(1) Yet if textbooks are meant to be read, Friedlander's fails to impress. The writing is at best leaden, relying heavily on the passive voice and impersonal mode: "It was found...", "It can be shown that..."

(2) Chapter 1 brings us to this conclusion via a great deal of verbiage and quotations from gurus such as C. P. Snow, C. H. Waddington, J. W. Bernal and Aldous Huxley. Delightful they are too but quite unnecessary to the argument. The remaining chapters, though less loaded with quotations, are refreshingly different.

Манера изложения в одной и той же книге может вызывать и одобрение, и осуждение:

In places the book soars, and in other spots it barely plods.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ К ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОМУ АНАЛИЗУ

Приложение состоит из двух частей. Первая часть включает в себя образцы рецензий на научные книги. На материале этих образцов читателю легко проследить, каким образом в нашей книге темы и мотивы раскрываются авторами рецензий. Во второй части приводятся примеры в виде отдельных предложений и абзацев, представляющие интерес с точки зрения языковых средств, используемых в научных рецензиях.

I. ТЕКСТЫ РЕЦЕНЗИЙ

Shining Example for Astronomers

Ronald Giovanelli
“Secrets of the Sun”

Ever since Eddington claimed that stars should not be too difficult to understand, astronomical attention has tended to focus on the more exotic objects in the sky, to the particular neglect of the Sun. Prior to his untimely death, Ron Giovanelli had studied the Sun continuously from Eddington’s day. He was one of the world’s leading solar astronomers and one of the greatest characters in the field. Single handed he kept solar optical astronomy alive in Australia.

"Simple explanations in simple terms" are his aims in this book and he succeeds magnificently. He confronts topics head on, and with commendable economy of words and a profusion of illustrations he explains the underlying theory almost without equations. He examines the Sun's interior and how the surface layers rotate with the equatorial regions going faster than the poles. The various layers of the atmosphere are examined in turn before considering the Sun's interaction with the Earth. Sunspots, magnetic fields, the solar cycle, prominences and flares are all discussed.

I particularly liked the crisp explanation of solar oscillations and how observations of waves of various frequencies can reveal the internal structure of the Sun. But Giovanelli's true spirit comes out when he is discussing the Sun's influence on the Earth's weather. He writes: "Weather is chancy. Weather is different in different places. A big sunspot is bound to coincide with some major weather change somewhere. We remember the coincidences and forget about the rest."

Volumes have been written about weather correlations and this is clearly what Giovanelli thinks about them! He quotes the rainfall statistics for Cairns, Queensland and Hobart, Tasmania. Over the past 80 years they both show a strong 11-year periodicity, just like the sunspot number, but the terrestrial variations are exactly out of phase! So at sunspot maximum there is a rainfall minimum at Cairns and a maximum at Hobart. What a wonderful explanation of the complexity of the problem and how a solution may be forthcoming.

John H. Parkinson ¹

¹ New Scientist, 8 Nov. 1984, P. 37.

Bioenergetics Extended

Franklin M. Harold

"The Vital Force:
A Study of Bioenergetics"

One aim of this provocative book is to provide an up-to-date account for a wide audience of traditional topics in bioenergetics, such as oxidative and photosynthetic phosphorylations and other processes encompassed by usual treatments of chemiosmotic theory. The first two-thirds of the book are devoted to this purpose, in an authoritative, first-rate summary that draws on the microbial world to illustrate the diversity of successful applications of chemiosmotic principles. Harold is unmatched as an expositor in this arena and is just as good at outlining the underlying details of biochemistry and biophysics. I liked best the discussions of electron transport reactions (including Mitchell's Q cycle) and how they might be coupled to proton movements. To be sure, those who work in these areas do not always agree on the details, but Harold knows the field well enough to distinguish for us the debatable material from the rest. It is especially useful to have his broad perspective on these matters, since specialized reviews typically have too narrow a focus and general texts of biochemistry or physiology usually fail to look beyond their own disciplines. Even on its own, this is a valuable contribution.

The book has, however, a more substantial agenda. We are alerted to this early on by the comment that "bioenergetics has become too important, and too interesting, to be relegated to bioenergetacists," and the implied promise is fulfilled by the concluding 180 pages. At that point the boundaries of bioenergetics are suddenly extended, and to balance

the earlier "bacterial paradigm" Harold now emphasizes molecules peculiarly eukaryotic (actin, myosin, tubulin, and so on) and activities normally associated with cell and developmental biology (cell motility, signal transduction, morphogenesis). I suspect his attempt to link bioenergetics and motility will be no more fruitful than past efforts to draw parallels between the performance of chemical and mechanical work. But the appropriation of signal transduction mechanisms (emphasizing Ca^{2+} transport) and morphogenesis (with an eye to Jaffe's circulating currents) now makes perfect sense — and exciting reading. Indeed, Harold gives us a new appreciation of the value of bioenergetics in interpreting more general aspects of membrane function. The book is exceptionally well written, and Harold's delightful array of biological examples adds unexpected charm to the entire work.

Harold has succeeded in writing a book suited to many readers, beginning with the interested undergraduate and extending to the professional. The book has serious lessons for any committed cell biologist.

Peter C. Maloney ²

Professions in America

Eliot Freidson

"Professional Powers: A Study of the Institutionalization of Formal Knowledge"

Professions and professionalism dominate much of modern life. So familiar are credentials, associations, and examinations that the organization of pure and applied knowledge seems incomprehensible with-

² Science. 1986. Vol. 234. P. 768.

out them. In *Professional Powers*, Eliot Freidson steps back from this familiarity to examine the institutional structure of professions in America today, at the same time bringing recent theoretical debates about professions down to earth. What, for example, does it mean to say that professionals are becoming "proletarianized?" Considering all the data, is there in fact more evidence on one side than the other? Asking and answering such deceptively simple questions, Freidson addresses most of the important problems in the sociology of professions: What is a profession? Which occupations belong in the category? Are "professionals" simply a census category, or are they a distinctive group, perhaps a class? What are the basic credentials of professions and how are they handled by the legal system? Are the professions in decline? Are professions being undermined by organizational employment? Do the professions exercise undue power in the political system? Freidson works steadily through these questions, drawing widely from materials in sociology and the other social sciences, as well as from the professions themselves.

The book can best be appreciated in light of the current situation of theory about professions. In the postwar period, there have been two basic theoretical approaches to the professions. The "functionalists" have seen the professions as social embodiments of abstract knowledge, emphasizing clients' trust in professionals and the independence of professional knowledge from external determination. The "monopolists" have portrayed professions as market groups using their control of knowledge to gain wealth, power, and status from society; professional knowledge might directly reflect political considerations. (Although generally the political lines have been

clear — monopolists were the 60s rebellion against the conservative functionalists — so eminent a conservative as Milton Friedman has long taken the monopolist position.) Both the functionalists and the monopolists have worked at a very theoretical level, using data more for illustration than for verification or theory-building. In contrast, Freidson comes from an empirical and inductive tradition, the Chicago school of Everett Hughes. His earlier books on medicine, although generally claimed by the monopolists, used a variety of techniques — observation, case study, descriptive statistics — to build a general picture of "professional dominance." Thus it is natural that, in his first book-length treatment of the professions in general, Freidson should bring a critical, empirical eye to bear on the excesses of recent theory.

Typical of this critique is Freidson's analysis of the "question of professional decline." He elegantly separates decline into the twin problems of loss of client trust on the one hand and loss of independence on the other. A careful examination of antitrust legislation and enforcement calls in serious question the loss-of-trust argument, and a thorough interpretation of census figures, combined with a thoughtful theoretical discussion of self-employment and of the new professional corporations, undermines the case for loss of independence. Freidson is unfailingly courteous to all parties in these debates and leaves the reader firmly persuaded of the complex ambiguities of current professional institutions.

Unlike many authors, Freidson is refreshingly blunt about the limits of his book. He aims, he tells us, at analytical description rather than theory. He focuses on American professions rather than professions in general. He emphasizes the present rather

than the past. For many speciality students, these emphases are problematic, as Freidson is aware. The unresolved theoretical debates of the last 20 years cry out for a theory of professional development that can articulate profession-as-knowledge with profession-as-power, and Freidson, long the dominant American writer on professions, seems uniquely situated to provide the theory. Similarly, the rich studies of both contemporary and past professions in Europe seem to require recasting our very notion of "the category of profession." While Freidson argues effectively that profession may best be considered a "folk concept," properly used only in the United States and Great Britain, in fact many of the controversies he discusses involve the increasing resemblance of American professions to their Continental counterparts, and the decision to exclude these, while improving the accuracy of the American description, forgoes an opportunity for theorizing the "institutionalization of formal knowledge." Finally, the last 20 years have seen the appearance of dozens of historical monographs on professions, which provide an incomparable resource for social thinking on the subject, and use of this scholarship could have helped extend Freidson's analytical description of the present.

Omissions that may dissatisfy specialists will, however, make the book more attractive to the general reader. Such readers will find here an excellent description of the actual, present situation of professions in the United States. It is a description unclouded by theoretical allegiances, correcting many of the empirical misconceptions of past theories. It offers a sound basis for policy thinking about professions, telling in clear detail the actual status of current policy. In short, Freidson's book is a concise

introduction to the professions, challenging specialists with its puncturing of theoretically induced misconceptions and offering general readers a clear but critical entrée to the theoretical literature concerning this central aspect of modern society.

Andrew Abbott ³

Objectivity in Science and History

Alwyn McKay
"The Making of the Atomic Age"

In a recent survey of public opinion, 36 per cent of those interviewed described their work as "interesting and rewarding", while 4 per cent of men and 1 per cent of women said that their work was "the most important part of my life." Research scientists almost invariably fall into one of these groups, often into the smaller one. Alwyn McKay has made a noble attempt to make the underlying sense of involvement and excitement comprehensible to the lay reader. I have to admit that I am not the best judge of his success.

My introduction to the nuclear physics discoveries, which McKay describes with a combination of simplicity and restrained passion, was as a student in the early 1940s. That introduction was sufficient to convince me, wrongly as it turned out, that I ought to become an experimental nuclear physicist. This book recalled for me the excitement I felt 40 years ago. I hope it can do as much for others, but I have some doubts.

The Making of the Atomic Age sets out to link the scientists and "what motivated them" to the historical facts. McKay has researched the history

³ Science. 1986. Vol. 234. P. 766.

painstakingly, and the professional features of the scientists come through sharply. The influence of their personal backgrounds on their professional judgements is well brought out and clearly demonstrates the sociological (and Marxist) view that there can be no real objectivity, even in the pure physical sciences.

If McKay's account is accurate, and it carries great conviction, many of the scientists involved in the wartime development of nuclear weapons resented the introduction of industrial resources. I suspect that the isolation of the scientists in the Manhattan Project from the day-to-day operational pressures experienced by those developing tactical equipment such as airborne radar led to a degree of unreality, in which scientific freedom remained more important than the military objectives. The more immediate successes, and the even more immediate losses of colleagues in operational trials, cemented the links between the scientists, the armed forces, and industry in a way which seems initially to have been lacking in the early nuclear weapons programme. McKay makes it clear, with evident approval, that General Groves had no such uncertainties. The scientists' reservations about the use of industry, and later about the operational use of the first weapons, were sharply overridden.

Not only is *The Making of the Atomic Age* well researched, it is also well written and almost completely free of errors (one misprint of 235 for 238 on p 72 will confuse no one). It reactivated in me a sense of fascination for the transition from intellectual curiosity to what is probably the most socially divisive development in the Western World since the fission of the Catholic Church at the time of the Reformation. It seems a pity that, despite the direct

quotations and the personal memories, the scientists themselves never really come to life. I knew only a few of them, but they were rounder, more real people than this book makes them seem. Perhaps scientists are too anxious to be objective to make good historical authors.

*John Dunster*⁴

Cytochrome P-450

Paul R. Ortiz de Montellano
**"Cytochrome P-450: Structure,
Mechanism, and Biochemistry"**

The last few years have seen an explosion of knowledge of cytochrome P-450 enzymes, such that need has developed for a comprehensive and contemporary treatise of these fascinating proteins. This volume fills the need superbly.

The initial chapter, by McMurry and Groves, provides a succinct but complete review of the chemistry and spectroscopy of the numerous synthetic models for P-450. Next Marnett, Weller, and Battista compare the peroxidase activity of heme proteins and cytochrome P-450 and Miwa and Lu discuss the topology of the mammalian cytochrome P-450 active site. Then Peterson and Prough examine the electron transfer proteins that are physiological partners of cytochrome P-450, Ingelman-Sundberg describes the relations between these proteins and phospholipid membranes, and Black and Coon extensively compare the primary structures of the numerous P-450 isozymes.

Ortiz de Montellano gives a particularly cogent discussion of oxygen activation and transfer, which

⁴ New Scientist. 22 Nov. 1984. P. 37.

is the central function of cytochrome P-450, and joins with Reich to examine the inhibition of cytochrome P-450 enzymes, with special emphasis on the extraordinary mechanism-based inhibitors that Ortiz de Montellano's laboratory has developed. In the next three chapters supramolecular processes are discussed — the induction of hepatic P-450 isozymes by Eisen, regulation of synthesis and activity of P-450 enzymes in physiological pathways by Waterman, John, and Simpson, and P-450 enzymes in sterol biosynthesis and metabolism by Jefcoate.

The last two chapters emphasize the extensive physical studies that have been performed on bacterial P-450. Sligar and Murray give a scholarly account of the physics and chemistry of cytochrome P-450_{cam} and other bacterial P-450 enzymes. Poulos then provides excellent stereoscopic graphics of the recently published crystal structure of P-450_{cam}, including a color plate of the full structure in front and side views. In addition, Poulos reconciles the observed structure with known spectroscopic and mechanistic information.

The emphasis of this book, reflecting the interests of the editor, is strongly, but not overwhelmingly, on the chemical and physical aspects of the oxygen activation process. Not the least of its many strengths is the recentness of the references, which include many from 1985 and even some from 1986. Full titles of all cited papers are included. There are also many useful direct comparisons of the P-450 enzymes to synthetic chemical models, peroxidases, and the bleomycins. Among material not available elsewhere are Poulos's structural illustrations, a very practical appendix by Waxman serving as an atlas of the confusing landscape of closely related mammalian P-450 isozymes, a useful compilation of the pro-

perties of 52 P-450 enzymes from 13 species by Black and Coon, and an expanded thermodynamic theory of redox and spin states by Sligar and Murray. Most topics are given well-balanced treatment, although several authors have followed the natural tendency to cite their own work heavily. One lack is an account of the elegant molecular biology that has been conducted on the gene structures of the mammalian P-450 isozyme families. Overall, though, this book is highly successful in its purpose, and I can heartily recommend it to students and experts alike.

Ronald E. White ⁵

The Physics of Black Holes

Kip S. Thorne, Richard H. Price,
Douglas A. Macdonald

"Black Holes: The Membrane Paradigm"

Until now, essentially all books devoted to the subject of black holes have been either popularizations or sophisticated treatises dealing mainly with their mathematical structure. *Black Holes: The Membrane Paradigm* is undoubtedly the first major volume to treat black holes from the point of view of "applied physics." Its main aim is to provide a practical formalism for describing phenomena around black holes that can be used by non-experts in general relativity. It proceeds by recasting the equations describing these phenomena — such as the structure of electromagnetic fields produced by plasmas around a black hole or the evolution of a black hole perturbed by an external tidal gravitational field — in a form closely resembling the equations describing similar phenomena in ordinary three-

⁵ Science. 1986. Vol. 234. P. 884.

dimensional space. A key step in this procedure is to endow the horizon of the black hole with attributes such as surface charge, electrical conductivity, and temperature. (Actually, for reasons having to do with the fact that the authors use spatial surfaces that intersect the horizon at the bifurcation two-sphere [where the "time translation" isometries vanish], they choose to work with a timelike surface displaced slightly outward from the horizon — the so-called "stretched horizon.") In this manner, the black hole horizon is treated as though it were an ordinary physical surface. This accounts for the subtitle of the book, "The Membrane Paradigm."

The book is actually a collection of eight separate chapters by different authors. Nevertheless, it has the unity and coherence of a singly authored volume. Undoubtedly, this is at least partly explained by the fact that Thorne is not only an editor of the volume but a coauthor of every chapter. Numerous interesting model problems are worked out throughout the book, and the discussion is uniformly clear, with many well-labeled diagrams and figures. There is, however, little discussion of purely theoretical issues such as why the membrane paradigm exists, that is, why it should be possible to rewrite equations so that the horizon can be treated as an ordinary surface.

As already indicated above, the main intended readership of the book is astrophysicists and other physicists who are not expert in general relativity. However, unless such a non-expert reader wishes only to obtain some "cookbook" prescriptions for solving certain problems, it is necessary that his or her knowledge of general relativity be at least equivalent to what would be obtained from an introductory graduate course at the level of the Misner, Thorne, and Wheeler textbook *Gravitation*. Indeed,

that book is cited frequently throughout *Black Holes* for explanations of such things as the sources of the various equations, and the non-expert reader undoubtedly would need to keep a copy of it handy in order to follow the discussion.

I believe that the book is quite successful in its treatment of electrodynamic phenomena around black holes in the first four chapters. The membrane paradigm formalism is sufficiently similar to standard electrodynamics that all readers should be able to gain understanding and intuition about these processes. In particular, the Blandford-Znajek process for extracting rotational energy from a black hole surrounded by a magnetized plasma is well explained in this formalism. The experts in general relativity will also learn much from these chapters.

Although the next four chapters, on gravitational interactions involving black holes, are as well written as the preceding four, I believe the book is considerably less successful here. This is largely because the intuition of the non-expert reader will be much poorer for these phenomena. In addition, much more detailed and technical results are employed in the analysis; the references for explanations or derivations of equations no longer are to *Gravitation* but now are mainly to the current research literature. Thus, in particular, I find it difficult to picture a non-expert reader making it through chapter 6 unscathed. On the other hand, the expert readers probably would want to make their own favorite gauge choices and probably would be more comfortable thinking about null geodesics than the behavior of a (fictitious) "fiducial fluid." Nevertheless, these chapters will at the very least serve as a useful guide to the literature for non-expert readers who are trying to become experts, and the solutions to the numerous model

problems will provide a useful reference for the expert readers.

The final chapter of the book concerns black hole thermodynamics, specifically the thermal properties of the region around the black hole (its "atmosphere") as measured by stationary (as opposed to freely falling) observers. The entropy contributed by layers of this "atmosphere" is calculated and used to justify the validity of the generalized second law of thermodynamics and the idea that the entropy of a black hole corresponds to the logarithm of the number of its possible "internal states." Both experts and non-experts should find the points of view introduced in this chapter to be of interest.

In summary, non-experts in general relativity should find this book a very useful guide to analyzing astrophysical phenomena around black holes, although they may not have an easy time with some of the later chapters. The experts will find it a valuable reference, mainly on account of the numerous model problems that are analyzed. Undoubtedly, both will wish to own copies of the book.

*Robert Wald*⁶

Diverse Climates

Willy Rudloff "World-Climates"

Planning a trip to Perth in West Australia, where the swans are black and the yachts swift? The sea-shore climate is inviting enough: it can be described as a subtropical winter rain climate, with hot summer maximums, about 100 Fahrenheit, and mild winter minimums, with no freezing weather. Sunshine averages 64 percent over the year, with the sunni-

⁶ Science. 1986. Vol. 234. P. 882.

est month November, about as much sun as Los Angeles' brightest month. The tourist can expect heat stress frequently in the southern summer months, and should dress accordingly, with tropical wear in January and February. In winter the rainfall is heavy; it is hard to match the Perth rain pattern in the snowfree parts of the U.S.

Such a game can be played out in this volume among nearly 500 pages of tabulated climatic data, with monthly temperature maximums and minimums and precipitation information given for almost 1,500 locations in 140 countries. There are special remarks about each country and climatic area, and a couple of summary pages for each continent. Quite a few oceanic islands are included (both the tempting and the desolate), a fair sample of Arctic stations (both on the Canadian side and on the Russian) and one chilly page on Antarctic climate (not one monthly mean above freezing for six listed stations).

Exhaustive data of this kind are available to the professional meteorologist in a variety of publications, mainly multivolume official tables, the primary source of this compilation. It is the author's purpose to present the rich worldwide information in a form simple enough for easy use, and to adjoin to the numbers a set of hints on comfort and clothing. These rather subjective-sounding qualitative entries are actually well defined and persuasive, if somewhat aimed at the European traveler, because they include complete scales of gradation that help a reader to judge their meaning well.

Almost 100 pages provide a readable review of the principles of global climate, meant for the general reader, accompanied by maps and tables usually found only in the specialized texts. World maps of

thunderstorm activity, snowfall, fog, runoff, tropical storms and atmospheric pressure and its changes are all full of interest. The largest belt of the heaviest rainfall is at sea, just north of the Equator eastward from Java; thunderstorms are most at home in West Africa; the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman demand the most summer cooling for human comfort; summer fogs dominate both polar regions, but away from the poles only the regions of the Grand Banks, the western end of the Strait of Magellan and coastal southwestern Africa grope through more than 80 foggy days per year.

This is a carefully and devotedly produced reference digest, about as good for the browser as for brisk functional consultation; only the steep price stands in the way.

Philip Morrison ⁷

Tortured Psyches

Eliot S. Valenstein

“Great and Desperate Cures: The Rise and Decline of Psychosurgery and Other Radical Treatments for Mental Illness”

In the office of Dr. Walter Freeman, in downtown Washington, D. C., a woman lay unconscious, an ice pick protruding from one of her eye sockets. The year was 1946, and Freeman, a famed neuro-pathologist, had just performed his first transorbital lobotomy, attempting to treat his patient’s psychological problems by thrusting the ice pick between her eye-ball and lid and swinging the handle from side to side to destroy the offending brain tissue. “With what may have been an excess of caution,” he

⁷ *Scientific American*. Aug. 1984. P. 21.

recorded, "I operated on one side only and had her come back a week later for the second side. All went well."

Freeman's methods were unorthodox, but the notion that personalities could be repaired by mutilating select portions of the brain was not. In the late 1940s, psychosurgery was in vogue. "Psychosurgery Operation to Cure Sick Minds Turns Surgeon's Blade into an Instrument of Mental Therapy," promised a 1947 article in *Life*. Two years later, the Portuguese neurologist Egas Moniz won a Nobel Prize for performing the first lobotomies on depressed and psychotic patients, and, by the end of the decade, U.S. surgeons were performing some five thousand lobotomies a year.

Despite the popularity of lobotomy, the justification for it was as suspect as that for Freeman's dicey surgical improvisation. Elliot Valenstein's chronicle portrays Moniz as a haphazard researcher who based his surgical excavations on only the crudest understanding of the brain and who interpreted the most marginal improvements in his patients as miracle cures. Freeman, who was largely responsible for popularizing lobotomies, emerges as a knife-happy surgeon and reckless optimist. Although he copiously documented every incision and thrust (some of his grisly photographs are reproduced in this book). Freeman seemed oblivious to the fact that intelligent patients who suffered only from depression would sometimes emerge from his "treatment" unable to hold a job or interact normally with others.

Lobotomy is a quarter-century out of fashion now, but other radical treatments for mental illness are not. If doctors today are more apt to prescribe drugs than surgery for psychiatric patients, the theory behind the remedies is often no more sound

than it was in Freeman's day. Whenever an illness confounds easy explanations, Valenstein warns, there is a temptation to believe in miracle cures — to evaluate treatments wishfully rather than realistically. "There are today no fewer desperate patients and desperate families," he reminds us. And no fewer desperate cures.

Laurence A. Marschall ⁸

Advancing by Stealth

Margaret W. Rossiter
"Women Scientists in America:
Struggles and Strategies to 1940"

There are certain intriguing resemblances between the practice of science and the study of history: the more we observe, the more we recognize how much still remains to be discovered. Moreover what we actually see is strongly influenced by the questions we bring to our observations. Thus we can by-pass a great deal that may actually be very significant.

As directions in research become first fashionable, then hallowed, other aspects of a discipline may dwindle to near invisibility. It takes a Braudel, with his sweeping studies on the Mediterranean World, or a Ladurie in *Montaillou* and *Love, Death and Money in the Pays d'Oc*, to recreate lost lives and reveal the sheer dimension and complexity of the tapestry of history. Such was the majesty of their scholarship, and such the vision of their disciplined imagination, that the works of these pioneers forced those with minds not irrevocably closed to look with fresh eyes on old fields of study.

⁸ The Sciences. Sept./Oct. 1986. P. 60.

While it cannot be said that Margaret Rossiter is a Braudel or a Ladurie, her new book nevertheless achieves similar ends and is a seminal work of rich scholarly detail. It may not transform the history of science, but those who ignore its implications will be intellectually impoverished. Not too long ago many people believed that Marie Curie was the first — if not the only — woman scientist. The sixteen-volume *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, edited by Charles Gillispie, did something to improve the situation but nothing like enough. Dr Marilyn Ogilvie's labour of love — lasting over a decade — which has culminated in a *Dictionary and Biography of Women Scientists from Antiquity to 1910* will, when it finally sees the light of publication day, open our eyes still further. Now with *Women Scientists in America* Margaret Rossiter reveals that for well over a century "women have been an integral part of the scientific community" yet "for a variety of reasons" most of these women scientists bordered on the "invisible."

Once she had overcome the initial "stumbling block of locating material, through several years of detective work" the full wealth of the vein she was mining became apparent. The quantity of material discovered was enormous; once mastered, rich and deep analysis could be and were, undertaken. Thus Rossiter's account is not one whose only conceptual threads are those of feminist rhetoric. There is nothing simplistic here: she has given us a sophisticated analysis of a complicated situation, encapsulated in the following phrase: "It is the history of an occupational group whose status had risen and fallen over time as the women's role responded to external events and pressures." What Margaret Rossiter does so well is to explicate her story in those terms, back-

ed by an abundance of empirical material, in quantity that would satisfy the most Baconian of scientists.

Beginning in the nineteenth century with the "entering wedge" provided by the women's colleges, we see the quiet infiltration of women into science, a movement that turned out to be unexpected, unintended and at certain times unwelcome. It is fascinating to notice that, at a time when science had a lowly status in Britain's institutes of learning, the Women's Colleges of America took pains to emphasize the extent of science in their curricula offerings, showing a slant undreamt of by C. P. Snow. For the emphasis placed on science "reassured the parents of the high moral character and religious values taught. (Literature, especially novels, were, by contrast, quite suspect.)" Given this difference in educational history, surely no one would ever have predicted that Britain would produce the first scientist ever to be a Prime Minister and a woman at that!

The ends which were ultimately achieved were far from being those for which the new ventures were launched. What began as a movement to educate women so that they would, in turn, produce more enlightened sons, ended with a group of highly motivated, qualified and often quite remarkable people having no place to go except back to where they came from — the women's colleges. This, rather than any inherent intellectual limitation, explains why few of these women scientists did research — though there were notable exceptions. That this situation, and its corollary, persisted for well over one hundred years is confirmed in Evelyn Keller's forthcoming biography of Barbara McClintock. McClintock's work in bacterial genetics was so brilliant that Joshua Lederberg, in the 1950s, once descri-

hed her as either "mad or a genius", but she was forced to do her research on the fringes of academia. For she refused to relinquish her calling, even though appropriate positions in academic institutions were never forthcoming; nor would she abandon her lodestar and fall back into teaching science in a women's college.

Rossiter clearly displays the causes and effects of the fluctuations in women's status in the American scientific scene, as well as the social and personal obstacles that lay in their paths. Many men, such as Amos Rensselaer, helped from deep conviction; many women, such as Dean Laura Gill of Columbia, hindered — equally from deep convictions. With humour and barbed shaft, Margaret Rossiter has provided a book that, in fact or analysis, in reference or bibliography, is a splendid and totally satisfying feast, whetting the appetite for the next volume that will bring the record from 1940 up to the present day.

Beyond the present who can say what new pressures may influence the status of women in science, whether in Europe or in America? There are some who argue that the position is now getting worse again as the pendulum swings once more. Rossiter's wry comment on the early pioneers was true in the nineteenth century and in the prime of Barbara McClintock's life in the 1930s: "If one wishes to introduce seemingly radical reforms it helps to be personally discreet and socially conservative." There is no reason to suppose that it is not true now. *Plus ça change...*

June Goodfield ⁹

⁹ Nature. 28 Apr. 1983. Vol. 302. P. 761—762.

Shaking Behaviour

Helmut Tributsch

"When the Snakes Awake: Animals and Earthquake Prediction"

Reports of strange behaviour by animals shortly before earthquakes are common. For example, cats picked up kittens and left houses; dogs barked madly; pigs bit each other; fish jumped out of water; and snakes awoke from hibernation, crawled from their burrows and, in some cases, froze to death on snow-covered surfaces.

Until recent years such reports and suggestions that abnormal behaviour might be related to earthquakes were largely ignored by Western scientists, primarily because most of the observations were anecdotal in nature and made by people who were not scientifically trained and might have been biased by the excitement after the earthquakes. Besides, it was not clear how animals could sense the coming of an earthquake, while human beings and their instruments commonly could not.

However, as more and more observations of this kind were made known, a small but growing number of scientists began to examine the possibility of animals' earthquake premonition. In 1976 and 1979, the US Geological Survey, the Government agency in charge of the national earthquake-hazard-reduction programme in the United States, convened two separate scientific conferences on this topic. In China, abnormal animal behaviour not only was observed by numerous people before earthquakes but also has actually been used as one of the very few methods to predict earthquakes on a short-term (hours to days) basis since the 1966 Xingtai earthquake.

One of the scientists who have been recently intrigued by this phenomenon is Helmut Tributsch, a physical chemist, who learned of abnormal animal behaviour from the survivors of the 1976 Friuli earthquake that destroyed his home village in northern Italy. He then diligently searched the literature and collected anecdotal reports on 77 other earthquakes. His findings are presented in *When the Snakes Awake*, originally published in German in 1978. In the book he also describes observations of several other phenomena thought to precede earthquakes — fog, lights and sounds — and discusses various hypotheses. On the basis of the available circumstantial evidence, he makes a strong argument for the attribution of these phenomena to an increase in the number of electrostatically charged particles in the atmosphere, generated by the tectonically stressed crust.

Written for laymen as well as the scientist, the book contains some simplified geophysical statements that may not be rigorous enough for the experts. Seismologists, for example, will probably be annoyed by Tributsch's frequent use of the words "force", "intensity" and "strength" interchangeably with "magnitude" in describing the size of earthquakes; volcanologists may disagree with the statement that "volcanic eruptions are special cases of earthquake activity" (p. 55); and physicists will be dissatisfied by the absence of direct evidence for the postulated release of charged aerosols from the crust and by the absence of a credible mechanism to account for such a process. In addition, more consideration should probably have been given to the possibility that animals react to several geophysical and geochemical stimuli, and of a tectonically induced increase in the outgassing rate before earthqua-

kes. Production in the biosphere of a significant amount of deep-earth gas, which differs considerably in chemical composition from the normal atmosphere — less oxygen and more methane, water vapour and radon — seems to be quite capable of causing not only most of the above-mentioned pre-earthquake phenomena but in addition the postulated charged-aerosol increase itself.

Irrespective of the above-mentioned criticisms, this book is, to my knowledge, the most comprehensive treatment on the subject in English; Tributsch's writing is rational, lucid and interesting. I expect that the book will stimulate further studies by scientists, as well as catch the attention of the general public living in earthquake-prone countries.

*Chi-Yu King*¹⁰

II. ПРИМЕРЫ ПРЕДЛОЖЕНИЙ И АБЗАЦЕВ, ТИПИЧНЫХ ДЛЯ НАУЧНЫХ РЕЦЕНЗИЙ, ИЛЛЮСТРИРУЮЩИЕ ТЕМЫ И МОТИВЫ

Author

1. The editors, authors, and publishers should be congratulated for an especially fine addition to the literature on NMR spectroscopy.
2. Professor Fred Roberts presents us with a refreshingly new book full of a wide variety of well-developed examples.
3. Mr. McKinlay has done an excellent job and made a fine contribution to the literature of Arctic exploration.
4. Richard Preston is one of a large number of anthropologists sent to northern Canada by the Uni-

¹⁰ Nature. 28 Apr. 1983. Vol. 302. P. 761.

versity of North Carolina to serve his apprenticeship, and is one of the few who remained long enough to make a major contribution there. On the basis of his research he wrote a doctoral thesis, and this has now appeared, much rewritten, as a monograph.

5. Professor Tedrow has summarized his own investigations of soils in the Arctic and Antarctic over twenty-five years, and has integrated his studies with the most significant findings of other pedologists who have worked in the polar regions.

6. In this new book, Dr. Dherwood has done an excellent job of putting across a picture of modern chemistry in action. It seems to me that he has been successful because, accepting the ubiquity and maturity of the science, he devotes most of his attention not to the search of spectacular events but to emphasizing and exemplifying the part chemistry played in a number of important developments.

7. The author spins clearly his matter-of-fact story of wonders, staying close to the evidence, hyperbole-free, even though he is surely a partisan, if not of spiders, then of arachnology itself.

8. These authors, both experienced plastics engineers out of the aircraft industry as well as teachers, have successfully produced a work, comprehensive enough to be generally useful without suppressing the detailed requisite to understanding.

9. The elaborately detailed volume by Joyce Kelly, a New Orleans painter and teacher, is a knowing and practical field guide to the ruins. She has compiled it from 20 years of inquisitive, acute and sympathetic visits.

10. Victor Jakob — no Jew in spite of his name, which had no doubt somewhat affected his career — is the man we come to know in this remarkably evocative book.

11. Bickerton is no detached scholar; he sounds and re-sounds one ironic theme out of the cruel history of creolization.

12. The author knows that special branch of learning well: "It is probable," he says, "that I have read several times as much ethnographic literature as any other living person."

13. The author, a University of Pennsylvania behavioral scientist out of the Harvard biophysical milieu, has studied animal play in ravens and ponies and in cats domestic and wild.

14. It is 43 years since Joseph Needham, a Cambridge biochemist already distinguished by his literary and philosophical erudition, was inspired by Chinese visitors to his laboratory to learn their "marvellous script or else burst". He learned it all right, and he went to wartime Chungking as Scientific Counsellor to the British Embassy. "Four years in China sealed my fate." What all the world now admires is our share of his fate: the wealth of learning and insight that now occupies eight thick books, his magnificent continuing treatise on the history of science and technology in China.

15. Keith Chapman has done a praiseworthy job in recording a balanced history of this epoch, from initiation to first production, with enough detail for accuracy but not too much to confuse the general production.

16. The author diligently searched the literature and collected anecdotal reports.

17. Dr. Cairns has given us a quite readable, although by no means simple, overview of the problem.

18. In this book Professor Steers seeks to explain, as far as the present state of knowledge will

permit, how the varied types of coastline have been evolved.

19. The authors deal with all their problems from the standpoint of current technology. They seem to forget that the present is only a point on a rapidly rising curve.

20. They make the important point that many substances that enter the ecosystem may have an acidifying effect.

21. The author summarizes and extends of the past several years.

22. The author has given us a sophisticated analysis of a complicated situation.

To Whom a Book May Concern

1. Taken as a whole *New Worlds in Chemistry* is a contribution to this end and can be recommended to the general reader.

2. The book will be useful to physicists and chemists concerned with the vibration of crystals.

3. Since the book contains many unrelated topics, it may not be a wise investment for a scientist's library. The book could, however, serve as a general reference in the biological science library.

4. This book is recommended as a very exciting and exotic approach to theoretical chemistry and drug design.

5. Many scientists will benefit from consulting this volume; very few will read it from cover to cover, but substantial part of the book will be irrelevant for the majority of readers.

6. This volume is certainly an excellent contribution and is recommended for reading by virtually all biomedical investigators, for individuals planning to enter this area of investigation this

monograph serves to summarize in considerable detail much of the literature in this area.

7. The anesthesiologist seeking readily available information to assist in designing optimum anesthetic care for the aged and high-risk patient will not find this book a reliable, authoritative source.

8. This book is an attempt to present material that will bridge the areas of basic and clinical immunology. The aim of the book is to serve as a text for medical students, house officers, graduate students, practicing physicians, and other interested in learning more about immunology.

9. The book is not specifically written for anesthesiologists, particularly those whose background is totally lacking in immunology.

10. This book is likely to be extremely confusing for the beginner, and offers nothing for the individual already conversant with the simplest principles of physiology. It cannot be recommended for use by health professionals at any level.

11. The elaborately detailed volume by Joyce Kelly, a New Orleans painter and teacher, is a known and practical field guide to the ruins.

12. Once again the large pages of this handsome pair of books put the pencil and keen eye of the artist-mammalogist before any fortunate reader.

13. Two dozen chapters of this hefty book, replete with working drawing and performance sheets, cover an ancient and lively branch of civil engineering with detail adequate for engineers entering the work or for their administrative colleagues. The chapters are unusually appealing for the general reader because much of the complex task is illustrated by example and even narrative.

14. The book offers a good capsule history of rational bridge design in America.

15. This book does not deal with modern breeds of domestic animals; it treats the issue as if about the time of Rome.

Introduction of a Reader into a Problem

1. The *Methodicum Chemicum* series aims to provide a critical survey of proven methods and their application in chemistry, natural science and medicine.

2. As the title indicates, the book contains seven well-balanced chapters in pharmacology and chemotherapy. The author discusses the testing procedures and the drugs which are active against the infections. Although the author did not include the side effects of these drugs, he emphasizes a need for a highly effective drug against the parasite infection.

3. This monograph addresses this subject in detail describing recent research on steroid hormones at the molecular level.

4. The amount of information published on the effect of alloying elements on structure and properties of aluminium is so vast that even the collection of the references is a major project beyond the facilities of the average engineer or scientist. Thus there is a decided need for a reference book to which one can go to find a brief summary of the state of the knowledge.

5. This work is part of a comprehensive interdisciplinary field program underway for nearly a decade in the Pueblo basin, with German-Mexican cooperation. Aside from a wide spectrum of journal publications, the current monograph series has so far included contributions ranging from history, archeology, and anthropology, to geology and paleontology.

6. Since the literature relating to late Pleistocene and Holocene climates in North America is a product of research in several disciplines — archeology, biology, geology, meteorology, and zoology — this little volume is of inestimable value to scientists too busy to search adequately the diverse literature sources themselves. It, or at least a large amount of it, is here, all between two covers.

7. It is encouraging to note that the present volume is only the first of a series that Canadian Arctic Producers Limited is planning, because there is a great need for educational material of this delightful kind.

8. For those conducting historic and ethnographic, as well as archeological research in Alaska, early records, journals, and other archival materials are of critical importance.

9. The appearance of just another book on *Allergy and Clinical Immunology* would have caused sighs of exasperation but the fact that this is the work of a recognized authority and of his well qualified colleagues justifies anyone's special attention.

10. This book is an attempt to present material that will bridge the areas of basic and clinical immunology. As outlined in the foreword, the aim of the book is to serve as a text for medical students, house officers, graduate students, practicing physicians, and other interested in learning more about the subject.

11. This surgically oriented text was written to give the reader detailed information regarding the physiology of aging and some of its manifestations, and then provide guidelines for the medical, surgical, and anesthetic management.

12. Although a number of books exist concerning the role of mineral elements in animals and

plants generally, this is the first volume to be devoted solely to microorganisms.

13. In *The Landscape of Towns*, two archaeologists achieve a general survey of urban development, again an interdisciplinary study, up to date enough to include the CBA Research Report in its bibliography.

14. This is an unusual but very timely book. The author was appointed a few years ago as a historical geographer to the Nature Conservancy, a unique post, now in the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, one of the two parts into which the Nature Conservancy, was divided in 1973. His day to day work ranges over many topics. In this volume he has traced the history of conservation in this country.

15. In this important book, Victor Bonham-Carter traces the evolution of the villages and analyses the requirements for continuing economic and social health of the countryside. In a very useful chapter, Ian Harris points out that the diminishing fuel resource — oil — is likely to modify present trends towards concentrating shopping facilities in centralized areas.

16. This book sets out to make an agriculturally applicable study of the climate or climates of Sri Lanka. Much of it is a very sound, conventional, clear, scientific presentation of data, and here the author makes a contribution, largely derived from "good-will" observatories on tea plantations and the like.

17. In an age of rapid social and economic changes, a series concentrating on the main current problems of the great metropolitan areas of the United States, and, more specifically, on the involvement of public authorities, is particularly welcome. The two under review belong to a series of monographs. Each work, written by a team of well-known

urban geographers, deals with one particular metropolitan area, treating each as an entity in itself.

18. This little book is based on a report by anthropologist, Dr. Adam Kuper, of London University, to the government of Jamaica. The author was commissioned to report on the tendencies of social changes; and he carried out field-work on the island from July 1982 to August 1983.

19. This book is the outcome of a symposium held in Reykjavik in July 1984. The score of papers are concerned with various aspects of the geology of Iceland and the Northern Atlantic.

Expressions of Merits

1. This book is given a particular actuality by the fact that it abridges a gap in the literature of forensic medicine.

2. For the reader's great help are the high-quality illustrations, colour and black-and-white as well.

3. The author attempts at dealing with forensic pathology in a detailed and objective manner and this aim is fully reached.

4. The book is clearly and attractively presented. There are extensive cross references which provide a basis for further reading. A most useful book.

5. Each section is clear and concise, and the volume provides an extensive and well integrated account of the microbial ecology of many different animals.

6. Overall, however, Dr. Whittow is to be congratulated on producing a book which can be read for pleasure as well as information, and which maintains the high standard set by the earlier volumes in the series.

7. This is the volume that we have all been waiting for and it does not disappoint.

8. It is valuable as a summary to those who have followed the work from the beginning and enjoyed each volume as it appeared, and as an introduction to those who will now be captivated.

9. Here, as in the regional volumes, is the meticulous examination of the evidence; the uncertainties, the contradictions, the omissions are so scrupulously pointed out that the reader is in danger not of overestimating but of underevaluating the information that the book provides.

10. Both books are short, readable, provide a wealth of the most recent information on the subject and are very well illustrated with maps and diagrams.

11. This glossary must inevitably be, as Dr. Adams himself admits, tentative rather than authoritative. It is likely to remain the best available for many years.

12. This book at the time of publication at least, was the only one to treat this kind of subject matter. For this reason, and also, possibly, because of its reasonable price and handy format, it will surely be seen bulging in many people's back pocket.

13. The book is not without virtue.

14. For this reason alone, I strongly urge everyone concerned with practical solutions to our country's environmental problems to read this scholarly volume very carefully. It may very well be the book of the decade on this subject.

15. The book can be regarded as a benchmark in the field, for it stands as an insightful and thought-provoking statement on geography's methodology.

16. I found the book extremely readable — journalistic here and there, perhaps, but probably none the worse for that.

17. The book is at its best in the explanations of the technical details of the systems, and this is as it should be since the subject really depends on inventive developments.

18. This book, by one of North America's most distinguished anthropologists, offers some tantalizing insights into the personalities and events of anthropological and archaeological research in the late nineteen-twenties. It is not only a marvellously candid impressionistic account of a young girl's introduction to Arctic field research, but also a rare revelation of the development of the personality of an immensely successful scholar.

19. Perhaps the most significant contribution of this volume is the assembly under one cover of information about polar soils and their circum-polar distribution.

20. The book here reviewed is an excellent compendium of papers prepared by Canadian investigators.

21. Van Stone's preface and introduction, as well as his notes concerning various points in the text itself, are critical for an understanding of the significance of the writings. They add considerably to the value of the present publication.

Informativity

1. The presentation is compressed, informative, and accurate.

2. This work, far from considering all aspects of allergic and immunological problems from a chrono-biological point of view, is an excellent compendi-

um of some of the research so far carried out in this field and a useful guide for those who want an approach to the latest aspects of these problems.

3. This book presents the Proceedings of a Symposium held at King's College Hospital Medical School. As claimed by the authors in the Preface, the aims of the Symposium were: 1) to find out what has been done in high-pressure liquid chromatography (HPLC) in clinico-chemical laboratories in Great Britain and 2) to discuss the pathways of further development of this technique.

4. The investigation of adaptations to extreme environments is a source of information that is relevant to many ongoing research interests. The review is fun to read as well as informative. It got some "Gee whiz, I didn't know that" reaction from me. I'd recommend it as a model for authors.

5. A great deal of information has been obtained, and clinical experience exists concerning renal dysfunction and its effects on drug disposition. Much less information exists on the effects of dysfunction of the liver, the other major organs of drug elimination. Wilkinson and Schenker's review on drug disposition and liver disease plays its part in redressing this balance.

6. The bare bones of the story are well known.

7. The subject of this new biography was surgeon and naturalist to Sir John Franklin's two overland Arctic expeditions, which mapped much of the northern shore of the North American continent.

8. In this volume, John Tedrow has provided the first comprehensive view of soil conditions across the world's polar lands.

9. This is the first book to deal comprehensively with the relationships between tree-rings and climate, and their use to reconstruct past climates. This

book is thorough in its approach and assumes little previous knowledge.

10. Adrian Berry has written a book about making black holes and jumping into them. He claims that the latter is a way of achieving instantaneous interstellar transport.

Expressions of Shortcomings

1. Illustrations are of good quality, but are separated from the text (attached to the end of the volume). The pages of figures are not numbered. Therefore, it is not so easy to find the appropriate figure referred to in the text.

2. The reviewer cannot undertake the task of highlighting some new results or to enlarge on some interesting details.

3. At times the author's enthusiasm runs away with him, and some readers might be put off by the "gee whiz" quality.

4. The only shortcoming of this volume is four-year time lag between the publication date of the original articles (1981) and the publication of this volume (1985).

5. Speculation is legitimate, but quoting it as established knowledge is not. Berry has performed a grave disservice to science by not passing on warnings like: "concepts outside our present knowledge of physics must be invoked" which regularly appear in the references he relies on.

6. There are very many errors in this book. Perhaps the worst is Berry's claim that absolute time exists in the theory of special relativity... This is an important issue for Berry...

7. Unfortunately, the pages to which Berry refers in Einstein's "The Meaning of Relativity" appe-

ar to be about something else, and if Berry looks at the preceding page he will no doubt decide that Einstein too needs to know better...

8. Adrian Berry should have known better than to write this book.

9. Dr. Mackenzie fails to note the difference between postulating intervening variables and putting forward a mechanism to explain behaviour. Although Dr. Mackenzie has provided an interesting and original account of the philosophy and history of behaviourism, the book has one curious fault: he has kept his eye so firmly on his quarry that he seems unaware that there have always been psychologists of many different colours...

10. Dr. Mackenzie clearly did not come to praise behaviourism; it is a pity he has not appreciated that he is too late to bury it.

11. Although Barash covers the "right" topics, is usually clear in what he says, and provides plenty of good examples, this is not a book I would recommend to first-year undergraduates, the intended audience.

12. Although I am in favour of making scientific texts clear and informal in style, I find Barash's racy prose annoying. This is a purely aesthetic reaction, and my real objections to this book arise from three aspects of its scientific content. First, Barash claims more for sociobiology than it deserves. Second, the book sets a bad example to students by giving the wrong impression of what scientific prediction is all about. My third criticism is that Barash, in his effort to make the book simple, often stops short of the point where he could convey some real understanding of the issues involved.

13. Huckel theory is well-known to be a very poor approximation for many purposes. The authors

point out some of its failings, but do not indicate how they may be overcome, even by providing a suitable reference. Examples are the failure to predict negative spin populations. In summary, the work cannot be regarded as a definitive treatise on Huckel theory: it omits too much. As an introduction it is reasonably thorough, although even here there are some omissions. A useful but not indispensable book.

14. If there is a real weakness in this book, it is that it sometimes falls into the no-man's land between an academic text and the light reading.

15. However, geographers may feel disappointed about the very restrained spatial analysis. The geographical approach goes no further than a tabulation of basic data. It is a pity that the authors could not call on the substantial expertise on agricultural geography to allow more sophisticated analysis.

16. The bibliography also reveals that the authors have a limited appreciation of the contribution geographers have made, an unfortunate state of affairs in view of the desire to produce a comprehensive review.

17. The lack of an index, and the exciting but uninformative chapter headings in the list of contents makes selection of material difficult.

18. The monochrome printing process has produced a rather dull, hazy effect on some photographs, which makes the use of tracing paper rather difficult.

19. The main adverse criticisms to be made are of inconsistencies in references to data, some considerable omissions from the picture of onshore developments, and the disappointing nature of some of the maps. There is no mention at all for instance of platform or module construction in France, despite their vital share.

20. It is difficult to pinpoint the kind of reader who might be appropriate for this book... It is not quite clear what the book assumes on the part of the reader. For the beginning student, its first part lacks the conceptual and expository simplicity, as well as the methodological bases required to progress to an understanding of the second part. More serious, the book's enthusiasm for technical manipulations might generate a faulty impression of their role in research, thus misleading the uninitiated reader. Pedagogically, these are important blemishes, and they limit the book's usefulness as a text.

21. Despite the fact that all the papers through some stretch of imagination fall within the purview of ecology, there is great disparity between articles, and they could have been integrated better by the editors.

22. In short, a little more effort on the part of the editors and publisher might have made the book a far stronger contribution to the field of environmental quality. Instead, it comes off as another one of those "let's-have-a-conference-and-publish-a-book" books.

23. The authors do not clearly explain whether or not these operatives will supersede already existing agencies, nor, if supersession is not the goal, do they specify how the new agencies will fit into the old framework.

Language and Style of a Book

1. Moreover, approximately half of the entries are derived from articles originally published in a language other than English, including complete translations of four Russian articles.

2. I would have been happier with more physical insight, discussion and interpretation of the equations used and results obtained, as opposed to the *ad hoc* writing down of equations.

3. Though the editing can be faulted and the production is dull, the book is scholarly and precise.

4. Volume I is concisely written and well illustrated.

5. The style, which mixes vivid scenic description with scientific explanation, is similar to that of companion volumes in the series.

6. Geographers and the general public will both find much of interest in this book, presented with minimum of jargon, and graphically illustrated.

7. The clarity of the diagrams and of most of the maps is an attractive feature of a book so it is a pity the maps of the history of licensing and exploratory wells try to show so much information that they become unintelligible.

8. The level of the text is difficult to determine, since although the subject matter is of relevance to university and college work, the brevity of the treatment makes the book more appropriate to advanced school work. In this context, the clarity of style, quality of illustration and the orderly structure make for ease of assimilation by pupils.

9. The authors have written in plain English for the nonspecialists. All mathematics and difficult economics were consigned to footnotes or the appendices.

10. This is a reasonable treatment of a difficult topic which, in numerous instances, occupies whole books. Especially noteworthy throughout this chapter is that the illustrative material develops in complexity while the level of explanation remains particularly lucid.

11. Although the distinguished contributors number almost forty and come from different nationalities, these volumes are written in excellent English, and overlap between chapters is minimal. The volumes are beautifully produced and printing errors are scarce.

12. This book is a translation of the original French edition of 1970. It has been written in a clear and helpful style.

13. Adjectives like brief, well-researched, illustrative, thorough, and readable best describe John R. Bockstoce's study. In this regard, the book is clearly in a class by itself.

14. The book is written in a comprehensive style with numerous illustrations, helpful to both the novice and the serious student in immunology. The editors have succeeded in avoiding the pitfalls inherent in multiauthored texts. In general, the chapters are coherent and easy to read. The style is pleasant and there is very little overlapping of information, which in the text of this size is commendable. In the majority of chapters, the illustrations are especially enlightening and very useful. The appendix has a fairly complete list of terms and abbreviations commonly used in immunology, certainly a great help to the uninitiated in the field.

15. Repeated errors in grammar and syntax are distracting. Many symbols used are not in accord with a standard usage.

16. Although I like the author's style of writing, I found too much repetition and padding. The book should be rewritten in a truncated form and issued as a paper back at 80 p., then it should be compulsory reading for one and all.

17. The book is extremely well written in a clear and concise style, with a regular pattern of questions and answers provided throughout.

18. Unfortunately, part II of the book is written entirely in Japanese and will only be of value to those who can read the language.

19. Robert's style is quite lucid and readable. The thought and care that has gone into Robert's writing can be illustrated by some examples.

20. The author reads in six languages, those western European tongues that dominate the field, particularly before the mid-20th century, and he has sought out translations from the Russian.

The Structure of a Book

1. The tables are rich in information and, because of their practical organization, still can be scanned with reasonable speed for a particular material.

2. The author has used a lot of cross-references by referring to examples in various parts of the book. This has presented too much repetition.

3. It is unfortunate that all chapters are not found under one cover.

4. The organization of the book could also have been improved to develop a more integrated and synthetic picture of the development of major biochemical themes and concepts.

5. The book contains over 1000 references among the 3 papers.

6. The material presented here is organized in such a manner that this volume would make a commendable auxiliary textbook.

7. The concise form in which this information is given makes it a valuable desk reference.

8. The many assignment tables make it a useful reference source.

9. The book is written in an easy, very read-

able style, and is well illustrated with interesting contemporary photographs.

10. This book is handsomely bound in cloth. It is illustrated with five water colours, and 74 fine black-and-white pencil drawings prepared by Porter from his drawings and sketches for the book he had planned to publish.

11. Without exception, the graphics — maps, paintings, drawings, and photographs — were thoughtfully selected and faithfully reproduced, with the captions serving as an excellent reinforcer of the text. The map on page 10 is a good example, graphically displaying the geographical knowledge of the sailors of the period under discussion.

12. This very timely, useful, and attractively published volume should be in the hands of every Quaternary scientist.

13. The ample photographic documentation and the numerous sketches, diagrams, maps, and the tables are clear and concise and well reproduced; the additional Spanish version of all captions should prove helpful.

14. Numerous excellent photographs illustrate the text and depict a splendid-looking people. Maps and footnotes give additional useful information.

15. The arrangement of papers — or, rather, the lack of it — is at the heart of the book's difficulties. The work could have been improved infinitely, had the twelve contributions been assembled topically. Instead, the reader is given no sense or direction.

16. The book is brilliantly organized into four well-integrated parts: a lucid revelation and incisive commentary on DECS's technocratic model of water pollution.

17. For this reason the text is very full and liberally sprinkled with illustrative material, figures,

and diagrams to the extent that one wonders why it is called, *An Introduction* to.

The Literature Available on the Subject

1. There is surprisingly little duplication considering the closely-related nature of the work, and that the works are by different sets of authors, thus reflecting the wide-ranging versatility of photo-conductive techniques.
2. Also missing is any reference to, or discussion of, the excellent work by Eger, demonstrating the effects of age on anesthetics dose requirements.
3. Again, the management section is of little help in planning for the care of patients.
4. With due respect for retrospective literature, no age limit has been placed on the entries. They go back at least to 1902, with many from the 1930s and 1940s. Pertinent foreign publications are included both in English and other languages, although these are not numerous. Some fascinating and obscure regional sources have been located.
5. The findings are not entirely unexpected and include the following.
6. The author intended not to revise the earlier edition with this work, but to complement it by including many new references and discussing the group frequencies from a chemical and physical approach.
7. This book exceeds in scope and information content any previous publication devoted to the analytical chemistry of synthetic dyes. Every chemist concerned with the manufacture, testing or large-scale use of synthetic dyes will find this volume to be an indispensable *vade mecum*.

СПИСОК СЛОВОСОЧЕТАНИЙ, ХАРАКТЕРНЫХ ДЛЯ НАУЧНЫХ РЕЦЕНЗИЙ

Author (*syn. expert, genius, practical man, researcher, scientist, writer*)

(N) + V(s)

argues	emphasizes	mentions
avoids	explains	opens
attacks	feels	predicts
believes	focuses on	presents
brings together	gives an account	quotes
closes with	hopes	regards
concentrates on	makes a distinction	sets out
declares	manages	states
		succeeds in

(N) + V + PII

is concerned with
is qualified to
is distinguished for

Book (*syn. anthology, biography, collection, contribution, course, directory, edition, guide, investigation, manual, outgrowth of a dissertation, result, review, survey, study, tale, treasury of information, volume, work*)

A + (N)

attractive	disappointing	immense
audacious	distinctive	important
authoritative	excellent	informal
awesome	exhaustive	informative
captivating	exotic	instructive
circumstantial	extensive	interesting
commendable	fascinating	lucid
complete	handsome	new
comprehensible	hefty	popular
detailed	imaginative	practical

present	scholarly	thought-provoking
provocative	small	unusual
rational	splendid	useful
readable	stimulating	valuable
satisfying	timely	well-illustrated
		well-written
		(N) + V(s)
addresses	examines	offers
aims	explains	pays attention to
appeals	focuses on	places emphasis on
appears	follows	presents
applies	furnishes an introduction	pretends
assembles	gathers together	provides
assesses	gives recognition to	represents
begins with	gives an account	reviews
benefits from	gives an insight	seeks
bridges the gap	goes into	serves
captures	holds one's attention	sets out
catches	illustrates	stimulates
compares	includes	signals
comprises	intends	succeeds in
concentrates upon	introduces	suffers from
concludes with	leads to	supports
considers	looks at	surveys
consists of	looks back to	takes into account
covers	makes a plea	traces
deals with	makes reference to	treats
describes	makes use of	underlines
deserves	marks	upholds
discusses		widens understanding
enables		
		(N) + to be + Prep + N
is of interest		
is of value		
is about animals		

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Ленин В. И. К вопросу о диалектике // Полное собрание сочинений. Т. 29.

Энгельс Ф. Наброски к критике политической экономии // Маркс К., Энгельс Ф. Соч. 2-е изд. Т. 1.

Анисимов С. Ф. Ценности реальные и мнимые. М.: Мысль, 1970.

Архипов А. П. Синтаксические особенности речевого жанра радиоинтервью: Автореф. дис. . . . канд. филол. наук. М., 1974.

Брандес М. П. Стилистический анализ. М.: Высш. шк., 1971.

Брандес М. П., Пиронкова М. П. Практикум по функциональной стилистике немецкого языка. М.: Высш. шк., 1975.

Бройль Л. де. По тропам науки. М.: ИЛ, 1962.

Васильев Ю. А. О влиянии композиционно-смысовой организации научного текста на его языково-стилистические характеристики // Стиль научной речи. М., 1978.

Васильев Ю. А. Семантико-синтаксическая характеристика жанра научной статьи: Автореф. дис. . . . канд. филол. наук. М., 1979.

Виноградов В. В. Стилистика. Теория поэтической речи. Позитика. М.: Изд-во АН СССР, 1963.

Глазунова Н. Ю. К типологии жанров // Сб. науч. тр. МГПИИ им. М. Тореза. М., 1974. Т. 81.

Дубовик О. К. Опыт композиционно-смыслового и лексико-грамматического анализа текстов патентов Великобритании и США // Язык и стиль научной литературы: Теоретические и прикладные проблемы. М., 1977.

Дубовик О. К. Некоторые структурно-семантические и стилистические особенности английских научно-технических текстов: (на материале журнальных статей и патентов): Автореф. дис. . . . канд. филол. наук. М., 1978.

Калачева С., Рошин П. Жанр // Словарь литературоведческих терминов / Под ред. Л. И. Тимофеева, С. В. Тураева. М.: Просвещение, 1974.

Кобланз Г. Проблемы научной информации // Наука о науке. М., 1966.

Кожина М. Н. О речевой системности научного стиля сравнительно с некоторыми другими. Пермь: Изд-во Пермского ун-та им. А. М. Горького, 1972.

Кожинов В. В. Жанр // Краткая литературная энциклопедия. М., 1964. Т. 2.

Кондаков Н. И. Логический словарь-справочник. М.: Наука, 1975.

Лаптева О. А. Русский разговорный синтаксис. М.: Наука, 1976.

Международный Совет научных союзов ЮНЕСКО: Материалы заседаний рабочей группы по исследованиям в области научной документации. Л., 1969.

Миронова В. Ю. Лингвистическая характеристика речевого жанра научно-технического реферата: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1975.

Михайлов А. И., Гиляревский Р. С. Источники, поиск и использование научной информации. М.: ВИНИТИ, 1970.

Михайлов А. И., Черный А. И., Гиляревский Р. С. Основы научной информации. М.: Наука, 1965.

Нечаева О. А. Функционально-смысловые типы речи. Улан-Удэ, 1974.

Нечаева Г. А. Оценка и ее роль в познании: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филос. наук. Л., 1979.

Разинкина Н. М. Некоторые общие проблемы изучения функционально-речевого стиля // Особенности стиля научного изложения. М., 1976.

Разинкина Н. М. Развитие языка английской научной литературы: (Лингвостилистическое исследование). М.: Наука, 1978.

Разинкина Н. М. Развитие языка английской научной литературы: Автореф. дис. ... докт. филол. наук. М., 1980.

Федосюк М. Ю. Синтаксические особенности научно-технических рефератов и формул изобретений: Автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук. М., 1977.

СПИСОК ИСТОЧНИКОВ

Nature. 1979—1989.
New Scientist. 1984.
Science. 1985—1989.

Scientific American. 1980—1988.
Smithsonian. 1975—1988.
The Sciences. 1984—1986.

SUMMARY

A brief monograph called *A Book about Books* is a survey of book reviews published in scientific journals (*Nature*, *Science*, *Scientific American*, etc.).

Though pursuing the same aim, that of evaluating the books reviewed, advertising the publication and identifying its readership, the reviews actually differ immensely in their composition and language, some of them concentrating on the subject matter of the book in question, others on its advantages and disadvantages, still others on the state-of-the-art of the science branch concerned and the contribution made by the book.

It is this diversity in the reviewers' treatment of scientific publications and the wealth of the language they use that attracted the compilers of this work which deals at great length with the most representative topics of the book reviews „Author“, „Audience“, „Language and Style“, „Strength“ and „Weaknesses of the book“. These in turn fall into „motifs“ and some of them lend themselves for even further division into „variations.“ Thus, for example, the topic under „Author“ includes such motifs as „Profession“, „Experience“, „Recognition“, „Scientific Modesty“, etc. The topic under „Language and Style“ offers such motifs and variations as „Simplicity“, „Accuracy“, „Criticizm of Style“, etc.

In addition, the book comprises analysis of wording, syntactic structures frequently found in book reviews. To cite a few examples, the word *book* can be attributed by the adjectives *excellent*, *important*, *thought-provoking*, etc. The author can be described as the one who *argues*, *believes*, *quotes*, *is concerned with*, etc.

An extensive supplement includes many samples of unabridged book reviews which the inquisitive reader can analyse following the principles expounded in *A Book about Books*.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение	3
Темы, рецензий на научные книги	11
Автор	11
Адресат	30
Назначение книги	49
Достоинства книги	51
Недостатки книги	64
Язык и стиль книги	79
Приложение к тематическому анализу	92
I. Тексты рецензий	92
II. Примеры предложений и абзацев, типичных для научных рецензий, иллюстрирующие темы и мотивы	116
Список словосочетаний, характерных для научных рецензий	137
Литература	139
Summary	141

CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Book Review Topics	11
Author	11
Audience	30
Purposes of the Book	49
Strengths of the Book	51
Weaknesses of the Book	64
Language and Style	79
Supplement to the Topics	92
I. The Texts of Book Reviews	92
II. Topics and Motifs Illustrations	116
List of Word Combinations Typical of Book Reviews	137
Bibliography	139
Summary	141