

articulation by non-metaphoric meaning structures. As Sullivan argues, it is the very boundedness of creativity which allows for its efficiency in communication.

Dennis Tay, *Metaphor in Psychotherapy: A Descriptive and Prescriptive Analysis*, Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins, 2013; vii + 211 pp., €90.00/US\$135.00 (hbk).

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Over the course of three decades of research, metaphor has become a central object of study in psychology, philosophy, linguistics, poetics, history, anthropology, discourse studies, education, artificial intelligence and other disciplines (Gibbs, 2008; Steen et al., 2010). *Metaphor in Psychotherapy* is an investigation of metaphor in psychotherapeutic interaction. Although neither the study of metaphor nor the description of psychotherapeutic discourse is new, Dennis Tay offers a way of extending the boundaries of metaphor study through discourse analysis of psychotherapeutic discourse. Integrating descriptive and prescriptive approaches to metaphor with discourse analytic insights, Tay's book stands out as an extremely interesting and valuable study.

Tay considers metaphor to be the phenomenon whereby people talk and think about something in terms of something else (p. 11). This definition is used as the criterion for metaphor identification and data collection in the study. Tay aims to analyze 'the characteristics of metaphor in therapeutic discourse from the perspective of several key theoretical aspects in metaphor research', and examine 'how these aspects of metaphor theory ... can be applied to enhance the clinical use and management of metaphors' (p. 5). To meet these aims, each chapter in this book focuses on descriptive analysis at first, which is related to the linguistic objective of the book, and then prescriptive analysis concerned with the therapeutic objective.

Chapter 1 revisits the Contemporary Theory of Metaphor by presenting different comments on the theory, and indicates that the present 'metaphor renaissance' comes with the demand of integrating both descriptive and prescriptive approaches to metaphor. The chapter also summarizes previous studies of metaphor in psychotherapy and outlines the content of the subsequent chapters of the book.

In Chapter 2, Tay characterizes the nature of psychotherapeutic discourse along several key layers of context (the context of the individual's life and experience, the socio-cultural context, the theoretical context, the interactional context and the co-text), and argues that analyzing metaphors in psychotherapy potentially benefits both metaphor theory and psychotherapeutic practice. The advantage of a discourse analytic approach in metaphor research is also demonstrated here.

Chapters 3–7 constitute the core of the discourse analysis and theoretical interpretation in this book, in which Tay attempts to examine the characteristics of metaphors in psychotherapeutic discourse and provide suggestions on how to enhance the use and management of metaphor in such discourse. Chapter 3 focuses on the ideational resources of metaphors deployed in psychotherapeutic discourse and suggests that metaphors are extended and elaborated in therapeutically useful ways. Chapter 4 examines the rhetorical development of metaphors in psychotherapeutic talk by recasting metaphor processing

models as metaphor types, such as the alignment metaphor type for ‘conceptual explication’ and the category metaphor type for ‘principle highlighting’. Tay suggests that a working knowledge of metaphor types bears implications for therapists to enhance the therapeutic value of their own metaphor use, as well as that of their patients. In Chapter 5, Tay discusses the variability of metaphor use from the perspective of specific therapeutic goals. In Chapter 6, he investigates the varying instantiations of the conceptual metaphor THERAPY IS A JOURNEY across different levels of the therapeutic discourse community. Chapter 7 highlights the co-textual environment of metaphors, with emphasis specifically on discourse markers such as *you know* and *I mean* which occur at strategic junctures within extended metaphors in psychotherapeutic talk.

In Chapter 8, Tay offers a synthesized summary of the analyses under both the descriptive and prescriptive aims, discusses emergent themes regarding metaphors in psychotherapy and provides suggestions for future research directions.

Rich in description and practical in orientation, the book offers fine exemplars of how to describe the characteristics of metaphor in psychotherapeutic discourse and how to apply the descriptive findings to practical psychotherapy. The protocols or models introduced and improved by Tay (e.g. pp. 69, 96, 103) provide guidelines for therapists to work with patient metaphors in actual psychotherapeutic talk. The book contributes to the study of metaphor and of psychotherapy both theoretically and practically. As psychotherapy is one particular kind of institutional interaction (Peräkylä et al., 2007), this book also offers good exemplars which may be relevant to exploring metaphors across many other institutional contexts, and it raises important methodological and ethical issues for future researchers. For example, as genre-based study, this book pursues the methodological interaction between psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics and discourse analysis, but the issue of how to integrate these three perspectives into one uniform methodological framework remains unresolved. In clarifying data sources, Tay emphasizes the importance of informed consent and respect for the privacy of patients as ethical considerations, and demonstrates the difficulties and dilemmas in collecting this kind of data (p. 9).

As a bold and innovative interdisciplinary study, this book also creates some space for further research. A contrastive analysis of patient-initiated metaphors and therapist metaphors, rarely touched in this study, could be made in future research, which may have realistic implications for understanding metaphors in psychotherapeutic practice. And with significant complementary value to qualitative analysis, a quantitative approach to metaphor study could also be employed to make further interesting discoveries.

To sum up, Tay’s book is one of the relatively rare publications in the field of metaphor research with a truly interdisciplinary perspective. Tay displays great expertise in both discourse analysis and psychotherapy, and his book is a fountain of knowledge and inspiration for readers whose research interests lie in metaphor, psychotherapy and discourse analysis in general.

## References

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- Peräkylä A, Antaki C, Vehviläinen S, et al. (eds) (2007) *Conversation Analysis and Psychotherapy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Steen GJ, Dorst AG, Herrmann JB, et al. (eds) (2010) *A Method for Linguistic Metaphor Identification*. Amsterdam and Philadelphia, PA: John Benjamins.

Maite Taboada and Radoslava Trnavac (eds), *Nonveridicality and Evaluation: Theoretical, Computational and Corpus Approaches*, Leiden: Brill, 2014; vi + 222 pp., €98.00/US\$127.00 (hbk).

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This volume is an extension of the editors' previous work on the interaction between nonveridicality and evaluation (Trnavac and Taboada, 2012). It is impressive in that it brings together studies which explore the interaction between nonveridicality and evaluation from both theoretical and empirical linguistic perspectives. The aims of this volume are quite ambitious: to 'integrate various perspectives on the interaction between nonveridicality and evaluation from the point of view of theoretical semantics, computational and corpus linguistics' and 'to foster a dialogue between diverse areas of linguistics that approach similar phenomena using different terminology and methodologies' (p. 9). It is structured logically and coherently, starting with an 'Introduction' and organized into three parts which relate to particular themes.

In the 'Introduction', the editors introduce the terminology (*evaluation, nonveridicality, coherence relations*) discussed in this volume, set out the objectives and conclude with some suggestions for future directions, for example, the impact of nonveridical markers on evaluative force. Although useful, the 'Introduction' could have been more carefully edited. For example, similar statements related to *evaluation* are repetitively made three times within four pages (pp. 1–4), and one reference, Zhao 2010, is cited on page 9 but is not included in the list of references following the 'Introduction'.

Part I explores the interaction between evaluation and nonveridicality from a semantic perspective. In Chapter 1, Giannakidou explores the correlation between nonveridicality/veridicality, existence and actuality and how nonveridicality/veridicality contributes to the realization of evaluation. Her analysis shows that 'the subjunctive in the relative clause contributes a presupposition of epistemic uncertainty' (p. 18). This uncertainty is referred to as *epistemic weakening* which is considered as one type of evaluation and which can only be realized in nonveridical contexts.

In Chapter 2, Goddard develops a set of semantic explications of English modal verbs associated with necessity from the natural semantic metalanguage (NSM) approach. He argues that this set of semantic explications would be applicable to account for the semantic differences between English modals of necessity. In terms of evaluation, he points out that evaluative meanings can be realized by modal expressions, for example, *have to* conveys *confidence*, *have got to* has the semantic connotation of *urgency* and *must* has the connotative meaning of *desideration*.

In Chapter 3, Moeschler addresses issues such as the relation between the logical and pragmatic meanings of negation, and the role of context in the computation of negation scope. He attempts to propose a systematic and coherent description of negation from the