more ethnographic approach to data gathering which includes direct observation, interviews and simulated recall sessions. Consequently, a wide array of interesting themes in face practices, such as 'soliciting rapport', 'topicalizing unmet expectations' and 'implying and responding indirectly' are identified. In this way, the study highlights the diversity and dynamics of communication in the workplace and opens up new perspectives on Chinese discursive practices.

In summary, this book unveils and demystifies face practices in Chinese communication through compelling arguments based on strong empirical evidence. Its sound theoretical approach combined with its impressive body of empirical data make for an exemplary study that will be of great value to readers interested in discourse analysis and intercultural communication.

J Berenike Herrmann and Tony Berber Sardinha (eds), *Metaphor in Specialist Discourse*, Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2015; xii + 319 pp., US$143.00 (hbk).

Reviewed by: Ya Sun, *School of International Studies, University of International Business and Economics, P.R. China*

This edited volume shows how genre and register work together to shape ways in which figurative language is used in different types of specialist discourse. In the introductory chapter, the two editors, Herrmann and Berber Sardinha, introduce the current wave of register and genre-based metaphor studies as the theoretical background for all chapters.

The term *specialist discourse* implies not only discourse specialization in terms of knowledge, audience and genre conventions, but also the perspective of specialist users, who might or might not use specialized language even in specific contexts. Thus the volume covers both technical specialist communication and popularized specialist communication, mainly academic discourse and policy discourse.

Academic discourse is approached from metaphor density, metaphor type, relevant target or source domains. Berber Sardinha's comparative study of four registers shows that academic discourse (the corpus of academic journals and textbooks, a subsection of BNC Baby) is a register of average/mid-range metaphor density. More specifically, Beger compares academic lectures (psychology classes) and online counseling to explain the role that register factors play in experts' different uses of metaphors to conceptualize target domains of LOVE and ANGER. Herrmann examines how three different types of metaphor (indirect, implicit and direct) are distributed across four distinct sub-registers of academic discourse (arts and humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and law with politics). Smith explores how the target domain DYNAMIC SYSTEM is conceptualized across six distinct sub-registers of academic discourse (cognitive psychology, linguistics, transportation studies, social psychology, evolutionary biology and business management) and how the sub-mappings are linked together. Knudsen investigates how the term 'metaphor' was conceptualized and framed in scientific research writings of biology and explores the relationship between genre and two metaphor framings. Finally, Camus' study of science popularization articles in a newspaper corpus on cancer, regarded as popularized academic discourse, shows that both

personification and mechanistic metaphors are predominant in describing cancer etiology and cellular processes involved in the disease. Generally, metaphor use in academic discourse shares the function of extending the specialist's knowledge in some technical or nontechnical domain.

In the field of policy discourse, Deignan and Armstrong analyze the use of business and management metaphors to frame the target domain JUSTICE in Scottish documents around penal policy. Williams finds that the source domains PERSON, HIGHWAY and COMPETITION are used to conceptualize the target domain SUPERNET in policy press releases. Policy makers usually deliberately harness metaphors to shape public opinion and to produce powerful persuasive effects.

In other specific contexts, Thalhammer discusses how the source domain WAR is used to talk about football in radio commentary, and Harrison investigates metaphor in the gestures that workers perform along a noisy production line – a heavily industrialized context.

Theoretically, the volume, centering on register and genre-based metaphor studies, argues that register and genre, characterized by contextual factors and discourse organization, impact on the variability of metaphor, seen as a cross-domain mapping present in linguistic forms (including gesture), conceptual structures and communicative function in discourse. To be specific, the independent variables include discourse goal, discourse structure, discourse participants and academic disciplines and stylistic conventions. In turn, the dependent variables span types of metaphor, functions of metaphor use, the relationship between metaphor and other tropes and various attitudes towards metaphor. The volume also discusses two controversial concepts: mixed metaphor and deliberate metaphor. In Beger's chapter, the counselors talk about love as a building, a machine and a living organism, which are juxtaposed metaphor vehicles whose basic meanings are incompatible but contextual meanings are not. Herrmann finds that academic writers appear to deliberately avoid using direct metaphors to control precision of linguistic reference.

Methodologically, to show the above-mentioned variation, all the contributors adopt corpus methods to conduct cross-linguistic and cross-register analyses. For instance, Thalhammer compares war metaphors used in English and German radio commentary on football, and Camus compares metaphors on cancer in English and Spanish newspaper articles. Cross-register comparisons are made on the general level (academic, fiction, news and conversation), on the specific level (academic lectures vs online counseling) and on the more specific level (sub-registers of academic prose such as arts and humanities, natural sciences, law with politics, and social sciences).

One important theme of the volume is functional variation of metaphor in discourse. In different registers, metaphor use plays a role in persuading and enrolling citizens, communicating scientific knowledge to nonscientific audiences, advancing images of technology, citizens, government and industry, among others. It is worthy of note that some contributors uncover negative functions of metaphor use, such as undermining images of shareholders, and also warn against undue use of metaphors and using 'natural enemy' metaphors in scientific communication.

Another theme developed in some chapters is metaphor use for solving communicative, organizational or societal problems. Beger studies metaphor use in online counseling by experts when they offer advice about emotional problems or difficulties in

relationships. Harrison examines how workers use metaphor in gestures for communication about production processes, raw materials, workflow and problems with machinery in a salmon factory. Deignan and Armstrong's analysis contributes to research on metaphor for talking about contemporary social issues of penalty and justice, thus shaping public opinion.

The volume still has some limitations. The types of register and genre under discussion are less varied than expected. Most attention is drawn to academic and policy discourse, but less to business discourse, education discourse and literary discourse, among others. Furthermore, corpus methods, though suitable for researching specialist discourse, could usefully be combined with experimental and computational methods to produce converging evidence for conceptual development in specialist discourse.

Nevertheless, the volume makes a worthwhile theoretical and methodological contribution to specialist discourse research and offers readers insights into how to achieve communication successfully and efficiently in specific contexts.

Francesca Bianchi and Sara Gesuato (eds), _Pragmatic Issues in Specialized Communicative Contexts_, Leiden; Boston, MA: Brill Rodopi, 2016; x + 235 pp., US$83.00 (e-book).

Reviewed by: Xueyu Wang, _Nantong University, P.R. China_

This volume addresses a great variety of communicative settings in which pragmatics plays a crucial role in understanding communicative dynamics. It makes an important contribution to the field of applied pragmatics, shedding light on the application of pragmatic aspects of communication in foreign language-learning contexts.

The volume is arranged into an introduction and four major parts, each focused on pragmatic issues in specific settings. Part 1 (Chapters 1–3) explores pragmatics in interpreting settings. Emanuele Brambilla problematizes professional behaviors in interpreting political speeches through the analysis of two examples from the Corpus of Television Interpreting (CorIT) and proposes a pragma-argumentative approach to interpreting training. Federico Farini investigates the impact of the mediator's interpreting actions on the participants' expression of emotion in interpreter-mediated health communication, highlighting the need for an empirically based method in training interpreting in medical settings that takes into account the participants' emotional dimension. Eugenia Dal Fovo probes into interpreters' pragmatic competence within the TV environment, presenting a three-phase training course for talk show interpreters.

Part 2 (Chapters 4–6) approaches the pragmatics of communication in scholarly contexts, focusing particularly on academic lectures, book reviews and email requests. Antonio Compagnone combines critical genre analysis, discourse analysis and the methods of corpus linguistics to compare and contrast the use of selected linguo-discursive categories in web-mediated technology, entertainment and design (TED) talks and university lectures, making salient the additional communicative purposes of TED speakers. In the same vein, Daniela Cesiri adopts a mixed-method approach with the framework of appraisal theory to probe into archaeologists' management of positive and negative evaluation in a corpus of 112 book reviews. Apart from offering