

that the growing number of publications on semantics and the seriousness with which many linguists are facing problems of meaning make for a much more hopeful future in our understanding of semantics and its applications to lexicography.

The best example of the above found in this volume is Eugene Nida's article "Semantic Components in Translation". Nida argues that the basic elements in semantic analysis are the components of meaning, regardless of what system of semantic structure one is dealing with. He states quite rightly that the common fault of translators is to deal with the components of a particular word instead of comparing meanings of a word with the meanings of other words which occupy the same or contiguous semantic domains. To do this one must operate with one meaning at a time rather than try to deal with all the meanings at once. The reason for this procedure is that related meanings of different words tend to be much closer than different meanings of the same word. He discusses the classification of components in terms of common, diagnostic and supplementary. The detailed treatment of Nida's approach to semantics will appear in his forthcoming book *Introduction to Semantic Structures*.

In conclusion the reviewer is happy that this volume has been produced, but it is not likely that many Bible translators will be able to afford it, and the lack of material directly related to the concerns of the translator makes it a less valuable tool. However, for the translator linguist with wide ranging interests here is a book which brings together some insights into what is going on in the applications of linguistics on an international scope.

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### **Plants and Animals of the Bible. A Help for Translators**

In 1969 the United Bible Societies published a concordance workbook to help translators make intelligent decisions concerning the translation of plant and animal names and plant and animal products. Its format was also designed to help them keep track of such decisions by leaving room for the necessary notations right in the volume. This work, by Garland Bare,<sup>1</sup> lists every Hebrew and Greek plant name, animal name, and the words for their principal products, such as hides, dyes, etc., each with a brief identification. Then there are references to each occurrence of these words in the Bible and translations in the Authorized Version and Revised Standard Version. Then follow blank columns where the translator may record translations used previously in his own language, and his own decisions about translating these terms. Sample pages follow. There are complete indices as well, and the

<sup>1</sup> Garland Bare, *Plants and Animals of the Bible*. London: United Bible Societies, 1969. Translators may obtain copies by writing to their national Bible Society or to Translations Department, American Bible Society, 1865 Broadway, New York, New York 10023, U.S.A. See the review in TBT Vol. 21, No. 2 (April, 1970), p. 102.

translator may follow the Biblical index as he works, although the word listings are in alphabetical order.

An additional column is also given to Thai/Southeast Asia equivalents, because the work was originally done in Thailand as a part of a new translation of the Thai Bible. Users in other parts of the world may ignore this column. There is nothing else about the work which is particularly related to Southeast Asia.

The purpose of the present article, however, is not to call this book to the attention of translators again so much as to point out an additional helpful adaptation which can be made, such as has recently been made in Vietnam. It is that mimeographed supplements can be produced, providing equivalences in important languages all over the world, languages which influence translation in regional or minor languages.

In the Vietnamese case, copies of Dr. Bare's book were given, one to a botanist and one to a zoologist in Saigon. These professors provided Vietnamese equivalents to the identifications provided by Bare, making a list coded to the number in the book.

The mimeographed supplement so provided makes, in effect, a replacement for the Thai/Southeast Asia equivalent column, usable by translators not only in the Vietnamese language, but also in minority languages in Vietnam, where the identification of the Vietnamese form will be of great help to translators and informants.

In Vietnamese the total supplement comes to only 25 pages, double spaced. It takes only a few hours for a qualified naturalist to make the identifications, insofar as they are available, from the Latin names provided by Bare. Translation Consultants could well take the initiative to see that such supplements are prepared, where they can be profitably used, in the major languages of their areas.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Copies of the Vietnamese supplement may be obtained from The Bible Society in Vietnam, Box 716, Saigon, Vietnam.

**Paulus der Missionar**, by Odo Haas. Vier-Türme-Verlag, Münsterschwarzach, 1971. xi, 132 pages; no price stated.

Professor Schnackenburg's somewhat apologetic introduction to this book tells us that it was presented as a thesis for the licentiate at Würzburg in 1959-60, and that the author worked for the next few years as a missionary in South Korea. It is unfortunate that Abbot Odo, as he now is, was not able to bring his bibliography up to date, to make consequential changes in the text, and to relate his conclusions to his overseas experience. It is also unfortunate that, apart from a few standard commentaries, his bibliography takes virtually no account of non-German literature. This produces, for example, the odd result of an extensive discussion of Paul's missionary strategy without any reference to Roland Allen.

These limitations should not, however, deter anyone from reading Abbot Odo's book with great care. His work aims at letting the text of Paul's letters