



Book Review

Heritage, F., & Taylor, C. (Eds.) (2024). *Analysing Representation: A Corpus and Discourse Textbook*. Routledge.

By Huang Fan
*Chengdu University, China / Graduate School of
Language and Communication, National Institute of
Development Administration, Thailand*

In the digital era, discourse studies frequently apply corpus linguistics as a method to analyze large text collections. These studies often share a common feature: investigating how certain entities are represented in discourse. To assist with such analyses, *Analyzing Representation: A Corpus and Discourse Textbook* edited by Frazer Heritage and Charlotte Taylor (Heritage & Taylor, 2024) offers a comprehensive guide for conducting corpus-assisted discourse analysis.

This book contains 14 chapters. The first six chapters introduce the foundational concepts of corpus linguistics and explore how key ideas of corpus linguistics—such as concordance line, collocates, frequency and keyness, choosing and building corpora, and annotation and mark up—interface with discursive analysis of representation. The next five chapters introduce common linguistic patterns of representation in CADS, alongside relevant case studies, covering topics such as social actors, transitivity and systemic functional linguistics (SFL), metaphor, indexicality, and discourse keywords. These chapters emphasize micro-level linguistic patterning in representation. The last three chapters showcase the comprehensive application and evaluation of CADS, concentrating on comparative analysis, digital discourse analysis, and criteria for evaluating CADS.

Chapter 1 provides an overview of the fundamentals of discourse studies and corpus linguistics. The authors also rationalize the connection between representation and discourse, drawing on Stuart Hall's explanation and arguing that "representation is the construction of groups, concepts, things, etc. through a process of semiosis, which in turn draws on discourse(s)" (Heritage & Taylor, 2024, p. 5). Furthermore, this chapter discusses the mutual contribution of both methods to each other. Next, Chapter 2 to Chapter 6 introduce the building blocks of applying CADS to investigate representation. Chapter 2 defines a concordance or "Key Word in Context (KWIC)" as a list of all occurrences of a specific node word in a corpus and explains how concordance lines can be used to investigate representation in discourse. Chapter 3 defines the collocation as a linguistic patterning where words frequently co-occur and convey meaning through their association, revealing how words are used and represented in discourse. Chapter

4 underscores the significance of frequency and keyness in corpus linguistics for investigating how language constructs meaning and ideologies. It also introduces analytical tools such as AntConc and Sketch Engine, which are used for conducting frequency and keyword analyses. Chapter 5 explores the process of selecting and constructing corpora for discourse analysis of representation, emphasizing the importance of designing specialized corpora aligned with research questions. Chapter 6 explains annotation and mark-up in corpus linguistics, describing annotation as the process of labeling a corpus with specific categories to understand how language constructs representations of reality and frames concepts linguistically.

After covering the fundamentals of corpus linguistics in the discursive analysis of representation, Chapters 7 through 11 focus on applying CADS to analyze linguistic patterns related to representation. To investigate social actors, Van Leeuwen's framework is employed to understand the various ways they can be represented. Chapter 7 introduces how this representation is critically analyzed by using corpus linguistics concepts such as keywords and collocation. Chapter 8 demonstrates two case studies analyzing transitivity of SFL using analytical tools such as AntConc and Sketch Engine to investigate agency related to gender in children's literature. Referring to conceptual metaphor theory, Chapter 9 explores how to use CADS to investigate metaphor, providing a systematic and empirical approach to analyzing metaphorical representations. By explaining that indexicality is central to how language represents concepts and identities, Chapter 10 presents case studies that investigate how indexicality is used in discourse to index gender, nationality, and other social identities within CADS. Chapter 11 examines how discourse keywords (DKWs) shape public discourse and discusses how different groups can use DKWs to establish their preferred representation of an issue.

The final three chapters present a comprehensive application of CADS in analyzing representation. Chapter 12 explores comparative analysis to investigate representation by drawing on both intra-corpus and inter-corpus analyses. It highlights corpus construction and frequency as fundamental to comparison, elaborating on diachronic and cross-language comparison. Chapter 13 showcases various textual features related to representation in digital discourse, such as hyperlinks, hashtags, animations, and emoji, which offer a broad scope for meaning-making and can be further analyzed under CADS. Finally, Chapter 14 provides criteria to guide readers in evaluating the quality of their CADS.

After reviewing this book, several outstanding merits emerge. First, it focuses on representation, a social practice widely investigated in various discourse studies. The book meticulously elaborates on how to apply CADS to analyze representation and provides an updated definition of key concepts from both corpus linguistics and (critical) discourse studies, presenting thorough methodological frameworks that explain the interface between the two methods. Second, as an effective textbook, it outlines the full steps of CADS utilized in the discursive analysis of representation and demonstrates how theoretical concepts are operationalized in actual studies. Third, to reinforce key points, the authors recommend a wide range of relevant reading resources for readers

to explore independently. Fourth, the book identifies numerous corpus analytical software tools frequently applied in recent research and explains how to use them for analyzing representation.

In spite of these valuable insights, there are some potential limitations. First, while the book presents theories related to discourse study and corpus linguistics, it introduces a wide range of abstract concepts from corpus linguistics before demonstrating their application in actual research, which may not be accessible to beginners in discourse studies. Second, since corpus linguistics relies on the assistance of computer software, the book introduces many analytical tools used in analyzing representation that may be challenging for novices to master in a short time. Third, although the book focuses on CADS, it dedicates a larger portion of the 14 chapters to discussing key concepts and analytical steps in corpus linguistics rather than those from discourse studies. Overall, this book provides valuable opportunities for researchers interested in CADS to gain updated knowledge and guidance for conducting actual research.

Author

Huang Fan (huang.fan2@stu.nida.ac.th) is a lecturer at the College of Foreign Language and Culture, Chengdu University in China and a Ph.D. student (Language and Communication) at the Graduate School of Language and Communication (GSLC), National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) in Thailand. His research interest lies in discourse studies and translation studies.

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