



VOLUME FOURTEEN

# ENCYCLOPEDIA OF LANGUAGE & LINGUISTICS

## SECOND EDITION

## 语言与语言学百科全书

(第2版)

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF  
KEITH BROWN

CO-ORDINATING EDITORS  
ANNE H. ANDERSON  
LAURIE BAUER  
MARGIE BERNIS  
GRAEME HIRST  
JIM MILLER



 上海外语教育出版社  
外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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# GUIDE TO USE OF THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

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## Structure of the Encyclopedia

The material in the Encyclopedia is arranged as a series of articles in alphabetical order. To help you realize the full potential of the material in the Encyclopedia we have provided several features to help you find the topic of your choice: an Alphabetical list of Articles, a Subject Classification, Cross-References and a Subject Index.

### 1. Alphabetical List of Articles

Your first point of reference will probably be the alphabetical list of articles. It provides a full alphabetical listing of all articles in the order they appear within the work. This list appears at the front of each volume, and will provide you with both the volume number and the page number of the article.

Alternatively, you may choose to browse through the work using the alphabetical order of the articles as your guide. To assist you in identifying your location within the Encyclopedia, a running head line indicates the current article.

You will also find 'dummy entries' for certain languages for which alternative language names exist within the alphabetical list of articles and body text.

For example, if you were attempting to locate material on the *Apalachee* language via the contents list, you would find the following:

Apalachee *See* Muskogean Languages.

The dummy entry directs you to the *Muskogean Languages* article.

If you were trying to locate the material by browsing through the text and you looked up *Apalachee*, you would find the following information provided in the dummy entry:

<b>Apalachee</b> <i>See:</i> Muskogean Languages.
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### 2. Subject Classification

The subject classification is intended for use as a thematic guide to the contents of the Encyclopedia. It is divided by subject areas into 36 sections; most sections are further subdivided where appropriate. The sections and subdivisions appear alphabetically, as do the articles within each section. For quick reference, a list of the section headings and subheadings is provided at the start of the subject classification.

Every article in the encyclopedia is listed under at least one section, and a large number are also listed under one or more additional relevant sections. Biographical entries are an exception to this policy; they are listed only under biographies. Except for a very few cases, repeat entries have been avoided within sections, and a given

article will appear only in the most appropriate subdivisions. Again, biographical entries are the main exception, with many linguists appearing in several subdivisions within biographies.

As explained in the introduction to the Encyclopedia, practical considerations necessitate that, of living linguists, only the older generation receive biographical entries. Those for members of the Encyclopedia's Honorary Editorial Advisory Board and Executive Editorial Board appear separately in Volume 1 and are not listed in the classified list of entries.

### 3. Cross-References

All of the articles in the Encyclopedia have been extensively cross-referenced. The cross-references, which appear at the end of each article, serve three different functions. For example, at the end of *Norwegian* article, cross-references are used:

1. to indicate if a topic is discussed in greater detail elsewhere

Norwegian

*See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology; Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

2. to draw the reader's attention to parallel discussions in other articles

Norwegian

*See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology; Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

3. to indicate material that broadens the discussion

Norwegian

*See also:* Aasen, Ivar Andreas (1813–1896); Danish; Inflection and Derivation; Language/Dialect Contact; Language and Dialect: Linguistic Varieties; Morphological Typology; Norway: Language Situation; Norse and Icelandic; Scandinavian Lexicography; Subjects and the Extended Projection Principle; Swedish.

### 4. Subject Index

The index provides you with the page number where the material is located, and the index entries differentiate between material that is an entire article, part of an article, or data presented in a figure or table. Detailed notes are provided on the opening page of the index.

### Other End Matter

In addition to the articles that form the main body of the Encyclopedia, there are 176 Ethnologue maps; a full list of contributors with contributor names, affiliations, and article titles; a List of Languages, and a Glossary. All of these appear in the last volume of the Encyclopedia.



# GLOSSARY

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## Notes for the Glossary

The glossary is based on the glossary from the first edition of the *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. It has been revised throughout, and has benefited greatly from input from a number of the Section Editors and other contributors to the encyclopedia.

Small capitals refer to fields or subfields in the main encyclopedia. Terms in bold type refer to other entries within the glossary.

**a** = recto

**A** = adverbial

**AAC** = augmented and assisted communication

**AAVE** (= African American Vernacular English.)  
The variety of English typically spoken by (and associated with) African Americans.

**A-bar-binding** (In binding theory.) The coindexing of a category with a c-commanding category in A-bar position. Cf. c-command, bar (sense 1).

**abbreviation** 1 A shortening (sense 2); frequently, a shortening of a word used as a label, e.g., *gram*, *PERF*. Cf. acronym, initialism, clipping.  
2 = ellipsis.

**abduction** The kind of reasoning used to assign classes, categories, and functions to observed phenomena, i.e., to arrive at a hypothesis.

**A-binding** (In binding theory.) The coindexing of a category with a c-commanding noun phrase in A-position. Cf. c-command.

**abductive** Involving abduction; designating inferences that lead to testable hypotheses about states of affairs; designating reasoning the conclusions of which are based on a best guess.

**abessive** (In some inflecting and agglutinating languages.) A case denoting absence or lack of accompaniment, 'without.'

**ablative** (In some inflecting and agglutinating languages.) A case expressing such meanings as movement away from, origin, separation, and

sometimes also instrumental meanings, i.e., 'from,' 'by,' 'with.'

**ablative absolute** A type of absolute construction found in Latin consisting of a noun in the ablative case and a participle in agreement with it, e.g., *Regibus exactis, consules creati sunt* 'Kings having been abolished, consuls were elected.'

**ablaut** (In historical linguistics and in comparative linguistics.) Systematic variation of a root vowel serving a morphological purpose, e.g., *sing/sang/song/sung*; specifically, this process as found in Indo-European and as reflected in the morphology of its daughter languages.

**abrupt release** (In distinctive feature theory.) The sudden emission of breath in plosive consonants. Cf. delayed release.

**absol** = absolute

**absolute** Designating a construction in which a normally present constituent is omitted; e.g., *I see* (something understood from the context). Specifically, designating a subordinate construction not linked in any explicit way to the main clause; e.g., *Other things being equal, we leave at nine*, or *However, the train was late*. Cf. ellipsis, ablative absolute.

**absolute auditory threshold** (In acoustic phonetics.) The intensity at which the listener is able to distinguish sound from silence. Cf. hearing acuity.

- absolute clause** = absolute construction
- absolute construction** See absolute
- absolute phrase** = absolute construction.
- absolute universal** A universal that applies to all languages; e.g., every language has nouns. Cf. relative universal, statistical universal.
- absolutive** (In an ergative language.) The case that identifies the object of a transitive verb and the subject of an intransitive verb; hence used of constructions that show both of these roles in other languages. Cf. accusative.
- abstract** 1 Designating a noun that denotes a quality or state, e.g., *domesticity*, *communication*. Cf. concrete. 2 A summary.
- accent** 1 (In phonetics and phonology.) A variety of speech marked by particular features of pronunciation associated with a speaker's regional or social background. Cf. dialect. 2 The emphasis that gives prominence to particular words or syllables in speech, characterized by a combination of loudness, pitch, or duration. 3 (In metrics.) The regular beats in a line of verse, e.g., *Fair daffodils we weep to see*. 4 The stress on a particular syllable of a word, sometimes signaling a difference in meaning, e.g., *re-córd* (verb) versus *récord* (noun). 5 A mark added above or below a letter in written language (e.g., acute (é), grave (è), etc.), indicating a particular pronunciation, etc. Cf. diacritic.
- acceptability** 1 The status of a sentence as possible/probable or impossible/improbable, in the judgement of a native speaker of a language; in generative grammar, seen as a matter of performance (contrasting with grammaticality, seen as a matter of competence). Cf. acceptable, unacceptable. 2 (In text linguistics.) The status of a text as coherent and functionally relevant, or not (e.g., a 'road closed' sign should be placed at the entrance to the road rather than the point at which it is blocked by a tree). Cf. coherence.
- acceptable** 1 Designating a sentence that is possible/probable in the judgement of a native speaker of a language; cf. acceptability (sense 1). 2 Designating a text that is coherent and functionally relevant; cf. acceptability (sense 1).
- accessibility** (In psycholinguistics.) A measure of the ease with which a speaker can retrieve a linguistic unit from her or his memory.
- accessibility hierarchy** (In relational grammar.) The hierarchical ordering of the grammatical relations subject, direct object, indirect object, etc. with regard to the syntactic processes they take part in (e.g., relativization); postulated as a linguistic universal.
- accidence** The part of a grammar that deals with inflections; = inflectional morphology.
- accidentalization** The process of integrating a lexical item into an inflectional paradigm.
- accommodation** (In sociolinguistics.) Modifications made in a speaker's speech style (e.g., in accent or speech rate) in the direction of that of an addressee in order to reduce social distance, etc. See SPEECH ACCOMMODATION (1311).
- accountability** (In sociolinguistics.) The principle that all tokens of a variable must be considered in the analysis of a form and its functions.
- accusative** 1 (In inflecting languages and agglutinating languages.) The case of the noun when it is the object of a verb; designating this case. 2 Designating a language in which the objects of transitive verbs and the subjects of intransitive verbs are formally distinguished, as by case. Cf. ergative (sense 1).
- acoustic cue** (In phonetics.) The particular physical properties that enable a sound to be identified easily in speech, e.g., voice onset time.
- acoustic domain analog** (In speech synthesis.) A replication of the acoustic properties of the vocal tract.
- acoustic feature** A distinctive feature of a speech sound characterized in acoustic rather than articulatory terms, e.g., compact, grave.
- acoustic phonetic mapping** The correspondences between acoustic cues and the phonetic segments they signal; the establishment of such correspondences.
- acoustic phonetics** The area of phonetics that deals with properties of the speech signals produced by a speaker, the way these are perceived by a hearer, and the relation of such signals to the phonology of a language; such investigations usually involve electronic instrumentation and provide quantitative information.
- acquired** (In clinical linguistics.) Designating a linguistic disorder resulting from injury or disease. Cf. developmental.
- acquisition** = language acquisition
- acrolect** (In sociolinguistics.) A variety that constitutes a standard language or superstrate. Specifically, the most socially prestigious language variety in a post-creole continuum. Cf. basilect, mesolect.
- acronym** A word formed from the initial letters of the words that make up an explanatory phrase or title, e.g., *laser* (light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation), *NATO* (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation); often distinguished from an initialism.

- across-the-board phenomena** Effects that apply 'across the board' to the whole of a linguistic system; specifically: 1 (In child language acquisition.) The (claimed) spread of a pronunciation newly acquired by a child to all those words where it would be found in adult speech. 2 (In generative grammar.) When an extracted constituent is related to more than one gap in a coordinate construction: *The jewelry he stole [e] in Monte Carlo and sold [e] in Paris.*
- acrostic** A composition (usually in verse) in which particular sets of letters (e.g., the initial or final letters of each line) make up a word or phrase.
- act** 1 (In discourse analysis.) The minimal identifiable unit of conversation. Cf. *exchange*, *move*. 2 (In narratology.) Part of the analysis of character. 3 The activity involved in producing utterances, the 'act of telling,' etc. 4 (In semantics.) = *action* (sense 1). 5 A major division of a play, etc. 6 = *speech act*. 7 = *pragmatic act*.
- actant** 1 A valent of a verb, a participant in the action or process which it describes, i.e., a subject, direct object, or indirect object; sometimes distinguished from a *circonstant* (e.g., a modifier or adjunct). 2 (In literary studies, in the actant model.) The character role of participant in an action or narrative, subdivided into giver/receiver, subject/object, helper/opponent.
- actant model** (In literary studies.) A model of narrative structure analogous to functional grammar. Cf. *actant*, *circonstant*, and see further A. J. GREIMAS (2592).
- actantial theory** (In literary studies.) The theory of narrative structure employing the actant model.
- action** 1 (In semantics.) Something that happens under the control of an agent or actor; traditionally also used of events or processes not attributable to an agent. 2 That which a verb 'does,' frequently in the phrase 'the action of the verb.' 3 verb of action see *dynamic verb*. 4 (In narratology.) The significant events of a story, etc.
- actional** (In deconstructionist theory.) Designating the code (sense 3) concerned with actions.
- active** 1 Designating the voice of a sentence or clause of the type in which the subject is also characteristically the actor or agent, e.g., *Mary drove the car*; designating the verb form in such a sentence or clause. Cf. *passive*, *middle voice*, *unaccusative*. 2 (In phonetics.) Designating the articulator(s) which move during the production of a sound, e.g., the tongue. 3 (In psycholinguistics.) Designating a possible state of a piece of information in the mind of a speaker or listener; something already known, given material, is considered to be active, whereas other levels of awareness on the part of the speaker or listener may be termed *semi-active* or *inactive*.
- activity** = *action* (sense 1)
- actor** 1 The entity that puts into effect the action of the verb, an agent. 2 (In role and reference grammar.) The primitive macro-role expressing the participant that instigates, performs, or controls the action or situation. Cf. *undergoer*.
- actor-action-goal** The sentence pattern typical of statements in many languages, e.g., in *Ivor took a book*, *Ivor* is the actor, *took* the action (sense 1) and *book* the goal. Cf. *patient*.
- actual word** A word that is attested (in a particular speech community).
- actualization** 1 = *realization*. 2 (In literary studies.) The actual text as it is brought into being or actualized by (a) the author or (b) the participation of the reader. 3 (In narratology.) The second stage of a sequence of events; the stage of putting an aim or objective into action. 4 = *foregrounding*
- acute** *acute* The accent mark (') in e.g., *bébé*. Cf. *grave*. 2 (In distinctive feature theory.) The distinctive feature identifying sounds sharing a front or medial place of articulation (dental, alveolar, palato-alveolar, and palatal consonants) and with acoustically higher frequencies. Cf. *grave*.
- additional language** = *second language*
- additive bilingualism** A sort of bilingualism in which a majority group in a speech community learns the language of a minority as an additional language. Cf. *subtractive bilingualism*.
- addressee** (In semiotics.) The recipient of a message. Cf. *addresser*.
- addresser** (In semiotics.) The speaker or writer acting as the sender of a message. Cf. *addressee*.
- adequacy** A measure of the success achieved in the description of (a) language or the writing of a grammar, according to various criteria, such as: *descriptive adequacy*, *explanatory adequacy*, *external adequacy*, *internal adequacy*, *observational adequacy*. Cf. also *strongly adequate* and *weakly adequate*.
- adessive** (In inflecting and agglutinating languages.) A case expressing the meaning 'at,' 'near,' or 'adjacent to' a place or thing.
- ADJ** = *adjective*
- adjacency condition** = *adjacency principle*
- adjacency constraint** (In phonology and grammar.) The principle that it is the close or adjacent linguistic environment that affects the realization of linguistic forms, as e.g., in *mutation* or in the choice of *-able* as against *-ible* in word formation.

- adjacency pair** (In conversation analysis.) A single sequence of two parts of a pair, i.e., where one utterance conforms to a type predictable from the other, e.g., *Will I see you later? Perhaps.*
- adjacency principle** (In government and binding theory.) The general principle that a case assigner (e.g., a verb phrase) and its assignee (e.g., a noun phrase) may not be (or tend not to be) separated by another linguistic element; i.e., *I killed a duck today* (where *killed* and *a duck* are adjacent) is well-formed, but *\*I killed today a duck* is not.
- adjectival phrase** = adjective phrase
- adjectivalization** (In transformational grammar.) The process of transforming a predicative structure into an attributive adjective or adjectival phrase or clause, e.g., *laughing jackass* < *The jackass is laughing.*
- adjective** A member of the word class whose main function is to specify an attribute, characteristic, etc. of a noun phrase (i.e., to modify it), e.g., *a fat cat*, *The cat is fat*; in many languages displaying contrasts of degree: *fat*, *fatter*, *fattest*.
- adjective phrase** A phrase that functions like an adjective.
- adjoin** To perform the action of adjunction.
- adjunct** 1 An optional, noncore element in a grammatical construction that may be added or omitted without any consequent syntactic change, e.g., *She came home afterwards*; *They went for a walk in the park*. 2 (In X-bar syntax.) One of the functional categories (besides *specifiers* and *complements*), including attributive adjectives, adverbials, etc.; they are always optional. 3 (After the work of PROFESSOR SIR CHARLES RANDOLPH QUIRK (2835).) An adverbial that is to some extent integrated into the clause structure, e.g., when it is the focus of a cleft sentence an adjunct functions as if it were a noun: *John recognized Alfie by his laugh* may be expressed as *It was John that recognized Alfie by his laugh* or *It was by his laugh that John recognized Alfie*. Cf. *conjunct* (sense 1), *disjunct*, *subjunct*.
- adjunction** (In transformational grammar and government and binding theory.) A movement rule or transformation that *adjoins* or attaches a moved constituent to a category at the point (landing site) to which it has been moved, thereby creating a new node of that category whose immediate constituents are the moved constituent and the original category; extraposition is one example of adjunction. Cf. *Chomsky adjunction*, *daughter adjunction*, *sister adjunction*.
- administrative function** = regulative function
- adnominal** Any element in a noun phrase that modifies a noun (in a similar way to that in which an adverbial modifies a verb), e.g., *a moving train*, *a train in a tunnel*, *the train standing at platform two*, *a train which tilts*.
- adnominal possession** A grammatical construction used to express a possessive relationship in the form of a noun phrase, e.g., *Philip's book*. Cf. *predicative possession*.
- ADP** = automatic data processing
- adposition** A preposition or a postposition.
- adstrate** A language or variety spoken in one area that influences that spoken in an adjacent area. Cf. *substrate*, *superstrate*.
- adstrate language** = adstrate
- adstratum** = adstrate
- adstratum language** = adstrate
- adultocentric** = adultomorphoc
- adultomorphoc** (In child language acquisition.) Designating the application of techniques or terminology devised for the study of adult language to that of the young child.
- adv** = adverb, adverbial
- ADV** = adverb, adverbial
- advanced tongue root** (In phonetics and phonology.) A feature characterizing segments, especially vowels, articulated with the root of the tongue moved forward in the mouth, thus raising the body of the tongue; often associated with vowel harmony, especially in West African languages, and also sometimes used as a feature to distinguish between tense vowels [+ATR] and lax vowels [-ATR].
- advancement** (In relational grammar.) Denoting or designating any of a class of processes used to change grammatical relations by moving an element up a hierarchy; e.g., *passivization* converts object to subject, moving the noun phrase in object position up the relational hierarchy. Cf. *promotion*.
- adventitious** (In child language acquisition.) Designating a disorder that is not inherent or innate, but rather occurs as a result of an environmental or other external event after birth.
- adverb** A member of the word class whose characteristic function is to specify the manner in which the action of a verb is performed (i.e., to modify it), e.g., *She ate noisily*; other functions include sentence connector, e.g., *Besides, it's blue*, and intensifier (i.e., modifier of an adjective or of another adverb), e.g., *very good*, *very well*. Cf. *sentence adverb*, *adverbial*.
- adverb phrase** A phrase that functions like an adverb; a phrase with an adverb as its head, e.g., *very quickly* (which is a phrase consisting of an adverb modified by another adverb). Cf. *adverb clause*, *adverbial*.

- adverbial phrase** = adverb phrase
- adverbial** An adverb, adverb phrase, or adverbial clause; any element that functions similarly to an adverb.
- adverbial clause** A clause that functions like an adverb to express various relationships; e.g., *I'll do it when I can find the time*. Cf. causal clause, concessive clause, conditional (sense 1), consecutive clause, degree (sense 2), final clause, manner (sense 1), place, temporal clause.
- adversative** Designating a construction that expresses an unfavorable or antithetical effect or circumstance (i.e., an antithesis); e.g., *but* is an adversative conjunction.
- aerometry** The measurement of air flow, air pressure, etc. during speech.
- aesthetic distance** (In literary studies.) The objectivity required of author or reader with regard to the relationship between a work of art and reality.
- aesthetics** The branch of philosophy that is concerned with how to define beauty.
- affected** (In semantics.) Designating the participant role of the entity affected by the action of the verb. Cf. agentive (sense 3), recipient, patient.
- affective meaning** The element of meaning that expresses emotion, attitude, etc., often expressed by sentence stress, intonation, adverbials, etc. Cf. cognitive meaning, connotation, associative meaning.
- affirmative** Designating a sentence or verb that is not negative, i.e., that expresses an assertion, e.g., *It is raining*.
- affix** An element that can be added to a root or stem to form a more complex word, e.g., *unfriendly*. Cf. circumfix, infix, prefix, suffix. Sometimes also used of inflectional endings, as e.g., *-ed* as past tense marker in English.
- affix hopping** (In generative grammar.) An obligatory transformation that ensures that those categories that are represented by inflectional endings are correctly realized.
- affix index** = affixing index
- affixing index** A means of classifying languages according to the number of affixes they allow in a word.
- affixing language** A language that expresses grammatical relations mainly through the use of affixes, e.g., Latin. Cf. inflecting languages and agglutinating languages.
- affricate** (In phonetics and phonology.) Designating a plosive consonant with fricative release at the same (or almost the same) place of articulation, viewed as a single phoneme, e.g., [tʃ], [pf].
- African American Vernacular English** = AAVE
- agent** An actor; a noun phrase that specifies the actor in a construction; the participant role typically of the subject, the instigator of what is denoted by the verb. Cf. affected, recipient.
- agentive** 1 Of or relating to an agent. 2 (In case grammar and government and binding theory.) One of a set of 'semantic cases' or theta roles (along with dative, objective, etc.).
- agglutinating** Designating an agglutinating language.
- agglutinating language** A language that shows agglutinative morphology to a high degree (e.g., Turkish). Cf. inflecting language, isolating language.
- agglutinative** Designating the morphology of a language in which each morpheme has a single form and a single meaning; although real languages diverge from this ideal considerably, a language is said to be agglutinating if the boundaries between morphs are clear and there is no cumulation.
- agnate** see agnation
- agnation** The relation between different realizations that share a basic core denoting an event and its participants; e.g., *The cat chewed the aspidistra*, *It was the cat that chewed the aspidistra*, *The aspidistra was chewed by the cat* are *agnates* sharing the core information of a cat, an aspidistra, and the action of chewing.
- agnosia** (In clinical linguistics.) An inability to recognize or interpret sensory information.
- agrammatism** (In clinical linguistics.) A disorder in which telegraphic speech is produced.
- agraphia** (In clinical linguistics.) Absence or loss of the ability to write. Cf. dysgraphia.
- agreement** 1 A grammatical relationship in which there is a correspondence between the forms of two elements, e.g., between subject and verb: *the cat sits*, *the cats sit*. Cf. concord, government. 2 (In government and binding theory.) The component of inflection (sense 2) which is concerned with agreement (sense 1), specifically the coindexing mechanism responsible for agreement between subject and verb. 3 (In generalized phrase structure grammar.) The head feature (see head feature convention) which ensures agreement wherever this is appropriate.
- AI** = artificial intelligence
- airstream** (In phonetics.) The flow of air used in speech production, i.e., glottalic, pulmonic, or velaric airstream.
- airstream mechanism** (In phonetics.) The mechanism regulating the flow of air used in speech production.

- aizuchi** A Japanese form of backchanneling, e.g., *soo*, *ee*, etc.
- akinetic mutism** (In clinical linguistics.) A type of mutism in which there is loss of voluntary movement without paralysis or where paralysis is not sufficient to explain the loss.
- Aktionsart** (In grammar and semantics.) A term applied to various lexical and grammatical distinctions in the types of actions, etc. denoted by verbs; sometimes equated with aspect.
- alethic modality** (In logic and semantics.) The variety of modality describing what is necessarily true or what must be true in the context of a set of given conditions, e.g., where *He must be on this train* means 'It is not possible that he is not on this train.' Cf. deontic modality, epistemic modality.
- Alexandrine** (In poetry.) An iambic line of 12 syllables (see iamb).
- alexia** (In clinical linguistics.) Inability to read, as a result of a brain disorder. Cf. dyslexia.
- algorithm** A procedure in which a complicated operation is resolved into a number of simpler, clearly defined steps.
- alienable** Designating a type of possessive where the item possessed is so in a manner which is temporary or not intrinsic, e.g., *the girl's hat* versus *the girl's hair*, which is *inalienable*; the distinction is marked formally in some languages.
- alienation** = de-automatization (sense 2)
- allative** (In inflecting and agglutinating languages.) The case expressing the meaning of motion 'to' or 'toward' a place. Cf. illative.
- allegorical** (In literary studies.) Designating a text with a meaning underlying the superficial surface narrative, e.g., Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (which has a religious meaning beside the superficial story of a journey).
- alliteration** A phenomenon where a number of words begin with the same sound (usually a consonant), especially as a stylistic convention in verse. Cf. assonance.
- alliterative verse** Verse based on the principle of alliteration.
- allo-** A prefix that forms nouns that denote realizations of linguistic units that do not mark meaningful contrasts, e.g., allophone, allomorph, etc.
- allocutor** = addresser
- allograph** One of a group of alternative spelling variants that can represent the same sound, e.g., <ea, ee, ie> in *fear*, *sheer*, and *tier*.
- allokine** (In kinesics.) A particular realization of a kineme.
- allomorph** One of a number of alternative realizations of a morpheme.
- allophone** (In phonetics and phonology.) A particular realization of a phoneme, e.g., /l/ in *leap* is typically realized as clear [l] and in *dull* as dark [ɫ].
- alphabet** A set of symbols representing the sounds of a language; a writing system.
- alternant** see alternation
- alternating** (In metrical phonology.) Designating a stress pattern where alternate syllables are stressed. Cf. iambic reversal.
- alternation** The relationship between variant forms of any sort; the forms or *alternants* frequently vary predictably, e.g., *girl* ~ *girls*, or semi-predictably, e.g., *profound* ~ *profundity*, or not at all, e.g., *go* ~ *went*. Cf. suppletion, allomorph.
- alveo-palatal** = alveolo-palatal
- alveolar** (In phonetics.) Designating a consonant produced by contact or a close approximation of the tongue with the alveolar or teeth ridge (in English [t, d, l, n, s, z]).
- alveolo-palatal** (In phonetics.) Designating a consonant produced by the tongue a little forward of the main palatal area, e.g., [ɕ], [ʝ].
- Alzheimer's disease** (In clinical linguistics.) A degenerative disease of the central nervous system, whose particular effects with regard to language involve impairment of the ability to name objects and define words.
- ambient clause** A clause that refers to the weather or environment, e.g., *It is cold*.
- ambiguity** The property of a word, phrase, etc. that has two or more possible meanings, or that can be interpreted in two or more different ways. Cf. lexical ambiguity, structural ambiguity.
- ambilingual** Designating an individual who is able to speak more than one language with equal fluency. Cf. bilingual.
- ambisyllabicity** (In metrical phonology.) The principle of allowing intervocalic consonants to belong to both adjacent syllables.
- ambivalent** Designating a verb whose valency can be expressed according to two or more different valency schemata, e.g., *Mary killed Bob* can be described either as operative or factitive.
- amelioration** The process by which the meaning of a word loses negative connotations or acquires positive connotations. Cf. deterioration, pejoration.
- a-morphous morphology** A punning name given by Stephen Anderson to a version of word and paradigm morphology in which word forms are primitives and any structure below the level of the word form is purely phonological, though motivated by the morphosyntactic status of the word form concerned.

- ampersand** The character standing for *and*: typically &.
- amphibrach** (In poetry.) A foot of three syllables, notated as  $\sim \sim$ .
- amphisbaenic rhyme** (In literary studies.) A pair of words occurring at the ends of lines of verse, one of which is the other spelt backwards, e.g., *step/pets*, *dog/god*.
- amplitude** (In acoustics.) The extent of vibration of an air particle from rest, hence the intensity of a sound.
- anachronism** (In literary studies.) The retention or revival of an obsolete term for literary effect.
- anacoluthon** A break in the syntax of a sentence, either where the construction begins in one syntactic pattern and ends in another due to a lapse of some sort on the part of the speaker (e.g., *He said he was going to—going home*), or where there is an abrupt change in subject matter (e.g., *Today we will—oh do shut up you lot!*). Cf. **aposiopesis**.
- anacrusis** (In poetry.) The occurrence of one or more unstressed syllables at the beginning of a line of verse that are not counted as part of the metrical pattern.
- anacusis** (In clinical linguistics.) Total deafness.
- analepsis** (In rhetoric.) Retrospective narration, as in a flashback. Cf. **prolepsis**.
- analogical leveling** (In morphology.) The simplification of a morphological paradigm as the result of analogy with some other, partially similar, paradigm.
- analogy** The process whereby irregular forms are changed to accord with more regular patterns, e.g., the child's form *comed* (for *came*) or *mouses* (for *mice*); form *x* is made like to form *y* in the same way that form *a* is like to form *b*, form *c* to form *d*, etc.
- analytic** 1 (In semantics.) Designating a sentence whose truth or falsity is dependent entirely on the meanings of its constituent terms, e.g., *Bachelors are unmarried men*. 2 Designating a formalism (sense 1) where the algorithm specifies a recognition procedure for strings. Cf. **synthetic**. 3 (Of a language, construction, etc.) Expressing grammatical relations by separate (typically monomorphemic) words rather than by inflections.
- anapaest** (In poetry.) A foot of three syllables, notated as  $\sim \sim \sim$ .
- anaphor** 1 A noun phrase that has no independent external reference but refers instead to a linguistic antecedent, e.g., a reflexive pronoun: *I surprised myself*. 2 An instance of **anaphora** (sense 1).
- anaphor resolution** (In computational linguistics.) The process of determining which antecedent in the text an **anaphor** (sense 1) refers to.
- anaphora** 1 Reference back to something previously expressed, as by use of a pronoun or pro-verb, e.g., *John went home, he really did that*. Cf. **cataphora**. 2 (In rhetoric.) The repetition of a word at the beginning of successive sentences, clauses, verses, etc.
- anaphora resolution** = **anaphor resolution**.
- anaptyxis** (In phonology.) A type of epenthesis: the intrusion of an extra (parasite or svarabhakti) vowel between two consonants, e.g., *film* pronounced [filam].
- anarthria** (In clinical linguistics.) A motor speech disorder involving absence or loss of the ability to articulate speech sounds. Cf. **dysarthria**.
- anchoring** (In discourse analysis.) The use of grammatical devices to set the parameters of a story and provide the primary reference points for subsequent changes in personal, spatial, or temporal information. Anchoring devices include pronoun or demonstrative referents and phrases with temporal and spatial information.
- Anglo Frisian brightening** = **fronting** (sense 2)
- animate** Designating nouns whose reference is to people or animals. Cf. **inanimate**.
- anomia** (In clinical linguistics.) A disorder involving the absence or loss of the ability to remember the names of things. Cf. **dysnomia**.
- antecedent** A word, phrase, etc. referred to by a pronoun, etc. occurring later in the text, e.g., *The hat which he wore*. Cf. **anaphor**.
- anterior** (In distinctive feature theory.) A feature ([+ant]) introduced by Chomsky and Halle to characterize sounds with a stricture in front of the hard palate, e.g., labial, dental, and alveolar consonants. Cf. **front**, **diffuse**.
- anthology** A collection of verse, prose, etc. of a particular sort, e.g., an anthology of comic verse.
- anthropological linguistics** 1 = **linguistic anthropology**. 2 The study of languages focusing on their interaction with regard especially to areal groupings, language contact, and linguistic typology.
- anthroponomastics** = **anthroponymy**
- anthroponymy** The branch of onomastics that is concerned with personal names.
- anthropophonics** (In phonetics.) The study of the potential of the human for vocal sound production; often associated with the marking of coughs, sneezes, laughs, voiced pauses, etc. in transcriptions of utterances.
- anticipation** = **prolepsis**
- anticipatory** = **extrapositive**

- anticipatory assimilation** = regressive assimilation
- anticipatory coarticulation** (In phonetics.) The tendency of a sound to share in some aspect of the articulation of a following sound, e.g., the presence of lip-rounding in the [ʃ] of *shoe* anticipating the following [u:].
- anticlimax** = bathos
- antilanguage** 1 A collective term for varieties of language specific to particular social groups, e.g., argot, cant, jargon (sense 1), slang. 2 (In literary studies.) Literary language, especially of the sort that makes extensive use of deviation and neologism, as e.g., in James Joyce's *Finnegans Wake*.
- antinovel** (In literary studies.) A work of modern fiction that does not conform to the traditional pattern of the novel, e.g., James Joyce's *Ulysses* or *Finnegans Wake*.
- antipassive** (In ergative languages.) A type of construction that stands to the basic one in the same way as the passive does to the active in non-ergative languages.
- antiphony** = apophony
- antithesis** (In rhetoric.) The contrast of ideas by means of parallel arrangements of words, phrases, etc., e.g., *They gave not bread, but a stone*.
- antonomasia** 1 A descriptive phrase substituted for a proper noun, e.g., *the Swedish Nightingale* (= Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer). 2 A proper name used generically, e.g., *Don Juan*, *Mackintosh*.
- antonym** A word that stands in a relation of antonymy to another.
- antonymy** (In semantics.) A meaning relation of oppositeness. Sometimes used specifically where the difference is one of degree, e.g., *tall/short*, *up/down*. Cf. complementarity, converseness, gradability (sense 2), synonymy.
- aorist** (In some inflecting languages.) An aspect of the verb denoting an action without delimited reference as to duration, etc. Cf. imperfect, perfect.
- A-over-A** A principle of generative grammar intended to disambiguate sentences of the type *Peter started the car in the garage* by ensuring the application of any transformations to both *car* and *garage*.
- aperiodic** (In acoustics.) Designating a waveform that displays an irregular pattern of vibration. Cf. periodic.
- apex** = tip
- aphaeresis** (In historical linguistics.) Loss of a sound from the beginning of a word, as e.g., in *gnat* or *knight* (where the lost sound has been preserved in spelling), or the place name *Nottingham* (where it has not; Old English *Snotengaham*). Cf. shortening.
- aphasia** (In clinical linguistics.) Absence or loss of the ability to produce or understand language due to brain damage. Cf. dysphasia.
- aphemia** (In clinical linguistics.) The collective term for various types of mutism or near mutism in which the speech musculature is not paralyzed, and comprehension, reading, and writing are not impaired.
- aphesis** (In historical linguistics.) A particular form of aphaeresis where an unstressed vowel is lost from the beginning of a word, e.g., *lone* is an aphetic form of *alone*.
- aphetic** Showing aphasis.
- aphonia** (In clinical linguistics.) Loss of all voice (sense 1), limiting speech production to whisper. Cf. dysphonia.
- aphorism** A pithy statement, a maxim. Cf. proverb.
- apical** see apico-
- apico-** (In phonetics.) Forming nouns denoting sounds that are *apical*, i.e., produced with the apex of the tongue, as apico-dental, -alveolar, or -palatal.
- apocope** (In historical linguistics.) Loss of the final part of a word, e.g., *ad* for *advertisement*. Cf. shortening.
- apodosis** The main clause in a conditional sentence, e.g., *If I come he must go*. Cf. protasis.
- apophony** 1 Repetition of a word with alteration in the vowel, e.g., *flip-flop*. Cf. consonance, half-rhyme. 2 = ablaut. 3 A collective term for all morphological alternations of vowels within a word, as caused by e.g., ablaut or mutation.
- aposiopesis** A breaking off in the middle of a sentence, leaving the remainder of the sentence unexpressed, e.g., *If I were you ...* Cf. anacoluthon.
- A-position** (In generative grammar.) A position in which an argument (sense 2) can occur.
- apostrophe** 1 The mark (') used to indicate the omission of a letter, e.g., *ain't*, *aren't*, or to mark possession, e.g., *Harry's*, etc. 2 A figure of speech in which an idea, absent person, etc. is addressed, e.g., *Milton, thou should be living at this hour*.
- apparent time** (In sociolinguistics.) An impression or inference of change in a speech community made by comparing the behavior of different age groups at a single sampling time.
- appendix** = termination
- application** The range of use of a word, etc. in relation to extra-linguistic entities, situations, etc.
- applicative** Designating the 'double-object' construction in some languages (especially Bantu languages), where various participant roles (as



- instrument, etc.) can be realized as object by the addition of an inflection.
- applied linguistics** The branch of linguistics that seeks to apply linguistic theory, methods, etc. to the solution of practical, language-related problems or tasks, especially foreign language learning and language disorders, etc.
- applied pragmatics** The study of language use in particular contexts, where difficulties of communication may have important practical consequences, e.g., teaching, counseling, etc. Cf. pragmatics.
- apposition** The phenomenon where two or more noun phrases have the same referent and stand in the same syntactical relation to the rest of the sentence, e.g., *Dylan Thomas, poet, playwright, drunk*.
- appropriate** Designating language or usage (or a register, etc.) that is suitable in a given situation; e.g., *Dear Sir* is appropriate in a formal letter to a newspaper, *Dear Jimmy* is not.
- approximant** (In phonetics.) A consonant produced with the organs of articulation approaching each other without closure or friction, e.g., [w], [l], [j].
- apraxia** (In clinical linguistics.) Absence or loss of the ability to make the voluntary muscular movements required in speech. Cf. dyspraxia.
- arbitrariness** The lack of any natural correspondence between linguistic forms and their referents in the real world; a defining property of human language in general, although for exceptions cf. iconicity. Cf. conventional sign.
- arbitrary** Showing arbitrariness.
- arboreal** 1 (In generative grammar.) Designating tree structure. 2 (In metrical phonology.) Designating the tree framework (see metrical tree), used alone or in conjunction with metrical grids to analyze stress patterns.
- arc** (In relational grammar and in arc pair grammar.) A curved arrow indicating a relationship of linguistic dependency, e.g., of subject with the clause of which it is subject. Cf. pair network, dependency grammar.
- arc pair grammar** A linguistic theory deriving from relational grammar and concerned with constructing a highly explicit, formalized account of the linguistic relationships (i.e., subject, object, etc.) that make up linguistic constructions.
- archaism** 1 A word or phrase no longer in general use. 2 = anachronism (sense 2).
- archiphoneme** (In phonology.) A phonological unit representing a contrast capable of undergoing neutralization in particular phonetic environments, symbolized by a capital letter, e.g., the archiphoneme of the contrast /d/, /t/ in German *Rad/Rat* is /T/.
- area** = linguistic area
- areal linguistics** A branch of dialectology focusing on the linguistic characteristics of a linguistic area; sometimes = geographical linguistics. Cf. dialect geography.
- argot** The (more or less secret) areas of vocabulary or idiom that are peculiar to a particular social group, frequently one of low social status, e.g., thieves. Cf. cant, slang, jargon (sense 1), anti-language.
- argument** 1 (In mathematics.) An independent variable upon whose value that of a function depends, e.g.,  $x$ ,  $y$ , or  $z$  in  $x - y + z$ . 2 (In generative grammar and case grammar.) A position filled by a noun or noun phrase within a sentence or noun phrase, i.e., subject, direct object, etc. Cf. nuclear argument. 3 (In government and binding theory.) The expressions within a linguistic structure that receive theta roles. 4 (In literary studies.) A summary of the outline content of a text.
- argument slot** (In case grammar.) The possible position of any noun phrase (or argument) in a sentence (or proposition), labeled or identified according to its semantic relationship with the verb phrase (or predicate word).
- article** A determiner that differentiates nouns according to their definiteness: *the* is the definite article in English, *a(n)* the indefinite article.
- articulation** (In phonetics.) The physiological movements of the organs of speech to regulate airflow to produce speech sounds.
- articulator** (In phonetics.) Any of the vocal organs or part of the vocal tract involved in the articulation of a speech sound.
- articulatory analog** (In speech synthesis.) A replication of the anatomy of the vocal tract between the lips and the larynx.
- articulatory gesture** (In distinctive feature theory.) The component of the production of a segment that specifically relates to place of articulation, e.g., coronal, dorsal, labial, etc.; other components are the *phonatory gesture* (i.e., voicing), the *oro-nasal gesture* (i.e., orality, nasality), etc.
- articulatory phonetics** The branch of phonetics concerned with the way in which speech sounds are produced by the vocal organs.
- articulatory setting** (In phonetics.) The general overall positioning of the articulators in relation to one another providing a general sense of e.g., rounding, nasality, etc. characteristic of the speech of an individual or community.
- artificial intelligence** The capacity of a machine to imitate human intelligence in performing tasks