Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistics Terms Index

FIRST EDITION

Edited by
LAURENCE URDANG and FRANK ABATE

Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistics Terms Index



Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistics Terms Index

FIRST EDITION

An Alphabetically Arranged List of Words and Phrases Used in the English-speaking World in the Analysis of Language and Literature, Selected from Authoritative and Widely Consulted Sources, Presented in a Format Designed for Quick Reference, and Including a Descriptive Bibliography of the Sources

Laurence UrdangEditor in Chief

Frank R. Abate Managing Editor

Gale Research Company
Book Tower • Detroit, Michigan 48226

Editorial Staff:

Laurence Urdang, Editor in Chief
Frank R. Abate, Managing Editor
David M. Glixon, Editor
Peter M. Gross, Editor
Edwin E. Williams, Editor
Sue H. Grossman, Editorial Assistant

Keyboarding, Programming, and Typesetting by Alexander Typesetting, Inc., Indianapolis, Indiana Typographic and Systems Design by Laurence Urdang

Copyright © 1983 by Gale Research Company

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Urdang, Laurence.

Literary, rhetorical, and linguistics terms index.

"An alphabetically arranged list of words and phrases used in the English-speaking world in the analysis of language and literature, selected from authoritative and widely consulted sources, presented in a format designed for quick reference, and including a descriptive bibliography of the sources.

Bibliography: p. Includes index.

1. Philology-Terminology-Indexes. I. Abate,

Frank R. II. Title.
P29.5.U72 1983 410'.14 83-1636

ISBN 0-8103-1198-4

Contents

Preface	. 7
How To Use This Book	. 9
Bibliography1	11
Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistics Terms Index	21



Preface

wing to an increase of scholarly interest and activity in recent decades, the specialized vocabulary that has long been an essential feature of the technical analysis of language and literature has grown enormously. Simultaneous with this growth, the tendency toward specialization in scholarship has seen the development of new approaches to the study of language and linguistics with a resulting burgeoning of terms to describe them. Perceiving a need to document the terminology of the various interrelated fields of the literary critic. the grammarian, and the linguist, we have compiled Literary, Rhetorical, and Linguistics Terms Index. The Index is based upon more than 17,000 citations of special words and phrases within certain disciplines, essentially those that, while reflecting different viewpoints, are concerned with language in its many forms. The sources selected for the *Index* are English-language reference books that are readily available and regularly consulted and that use and explain terms frequently encountered in several related subject areas. The goal has been to create a handy reference work for the librarian, the scholar, and anyone who is curious about the fields of literary analysis and criticism, rhetoric, prosody, grammar, linguistics, etc., and who has access to a good, up-to-date reference collection.

The subject areas treated in the *Index* have developed through centuries of observation of language and can be traced to antiquity. Terminology made standard in the writings of Plato and Aristotle and by their successors (notably the scholars of ancient Alexandria, as well as Cicero, Horace, Quintilian, and Longinus) is still in use today. Pānini codified a tradition of Sanskrit scholarship which, because of his pioneering work, continued to flourish and then exercised great influence on grammarians in the West. The practice and development of literary and linguistic study, already well established by the fall of Rome, was carried on and enhanced by Byzantine and Arabian scholars and by the European monastic societies and universities; rekindled during the Renaissance, it has spread and become more detailed ever since. More recently many new words and phrases (and new connotations for older terms) have become established, having grown out of the revolutionary insights of critics and linguists of this century. The vast and ever-growing lexicon of language, literature,

8 | Preface

and linguistics comprises terms both long in use and freshly coined which have arisen from widely disparate sources.

The *Index* provides a convenient tool that can help consolidate this mass of terminology, thus easing the task of those who study language in its diverse aspects. By consulting a word or phrase listed in the *Index* the user can at a glance see how many sources have the term, identify which they are, and then determine where to look for detailed information. In addition, the appearance of an item in the *Index* can be indicative not only of the mere existence of the term in a special sense, but also of the universality of treatment in the sources and the depth of coverage of sources relative to one another. Such information is useful in itself and can promote the efficient use of research time.

The sources themselves, listed and briefly described in the Bibliography, have been chosen with the intention of making the *Index* as functional as possible. The sources selected are current, readily available in libraries and through bookstores, and thorough, that is, comprehensive in coverage and sufficiently explanatory of the terms. Referred to a source by the *Index*, the user can expect to find a definition, example, or explanation that will elucidate the term in question. Moreover, references to individual sources have been presented in such a way that needed information can be quickly and easily found in the source, as is explained in How To Use This Book. As regards the comprehensiveness of the sources, the editors have endeavored to provide as complete a coverage of terms in the given fields as possible, without undue reliance upon obscure or highly specialized works. Consultation of the Bibliography will show that the best-known and most useful handbooks in these fields have been indexed, resulting in a compilation of terminology that is unique in its depth yet not unwarranted in extent.

The editors wish to encourage users of the *Index* to offer suggestions aimed at improving its quality, scope, accuracy, and usefulness. While every effort has been made to create a new reference tool that is both valuable and practical, important sources may have been overlooked; the editors would be glad to learn of any such omissions and, indeed, of any other ways in which the *Index* might be improved.

Frank R. Abate

Essex, Connecticut December 1982

How To Use This Book

Below each term in the *Index* there is an alphabetic symbol, or symbols separated by semicolon. These symbols, in capital letters, represent the sources in which the terms are found. The full list of symbols and the corresponding sources is in the Bibliography.

Frequently a symbol may be followed by a virgule (/), then a number or term in italics. The style is explained as follows:

1. A symbol given alone indicates that the entry can be found as a headword listed alphabetically in the indicated source, e.g.,

ablative

FDLP.

in which ablative is the headword and FDLP the source in which it can be found.

2. A symbol followed by a number indicates that the entry can be found on that page number in the source, e.g.,

abstract noun

ME/332.

in which abstract noun is a term used on page 332 of ME, the source in which it can be found.

3. A symbol followed by a word or phrase indicates that the entry can be found under that particular headword listed alphabetically in the source, e.g.,

accented

DLDC/versification.

in which accented is a term used in the entry for versification, and DLDC the source in which it can be found.

A similar format is used when an entry is taken from the index of a source, e.g.,

academics

CR/Index

in which academics is a term given with page references in the Index of CR, the source in which it can be found.

In all cases the editors have endeavored to represent the individual terms

10 ☐ How To Use This Book

as they are found in the sources. Thus, if a source has a term in italics, with accents, peculiarly spelled, or in any other form, that style is maintained in the *Index*. As a result, some entries that might differ only in minor typographic respects are shown separately. The exception to this policy is that standard rules of capitalization have been imposed throughout the *Index*, despite the fact that some sources capitalize all headwords, or all letters in headwords.

Bibliography

Listed below are all sources from which terms were taken in the compilation of the *Index*. They are given in alphabetic order by their respective alphabetic symbols, at left, and for each the bibliographic information is followed by a brief description. The description provides information about the content and organization of the source, and indicates how material from the source was selected and presented in the *Index*.

Please note that the alphabetic symbols for the sources are acronymic representations of the titles of the sources and (where necessary) authors.

CODEL

The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Literature, 2nd ed., 628pp., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1970.

This book is based on Harvey's *The Oxford Companion to English Literature*, which is itself a source for the *Index*. The concise version was included on the grounds that users may have easier access to it; the same criteria were used in indexing both (see below). The arrangement is alphabetic.

CR

Classical Rhetoric and Its Christian and Secular Tradition from Ancient to Modern Times, George A. Kennedy, xii + 291pp., Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980.

Intended as a short introduction to the subject of classical rhetoric and its influence, this book outlines and explains the history and important figures in the development of rhetoric. A good deal of terminology is used and explained throughout, and this material was taken from the index of the book. Hence, all terms

taken from this source refer the user to the source's index for page number.

DLDC

Dictionary of Literary, Dramatic, and Cinematic Terms, 2nd ed., Sylvan Barnet, Morton Berman, William Burto, eds., 124pp., Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1971.

This dictionary covers a broad range and thus the definitions are of necessity short and to the point. The entries are limited to the more common terms of literary criticism. Easy to use, this is a small, handy reference book with appealing simplicity. Most terms are covered under general entries such as novel, tragedy, figurative language, etc. Although the book has no index, there is extensive use of cross references. The arrangement is alphabetic, but many terms from this source were found within entries, and those are given in the *Index* with the appropriate headword as reference.

DLTC

A Dictionary of Literary Terms, rev. ed., J. A. Cuddon, 761pp., Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1976.

This dictionary treats the field of literary terminology, including technical terms, forms, genres, modes and styles, groups and movements, -isms, and motifs. It focuses mainly on Classical, European, and Near Eastern literatures. Ample cross references are provided. All headwords were included in the *Index*. The arrangment is alphabetic.

DLTS

Dictionary of Literary Terms, Harry Shaw, 402pp., New York: McGraw-Hill, 1972.

Aimed at readers, writers, and students, this book defines terms used in and about literature (including magazines and newspapers), film, television, and speeches. There are more than 2000 entries owing in part to a rather liberal approach to the inclusion of terms; the *Index* covers the majority of headwords given. The arrangment is alphabetic.

DMCT

A Dictionary of Modern Critical Terms, Roger Fowler, ed., ix + 208pp., London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973

Not a dictionary in the usual sense, this book offers encyclopedic definitions of important terms and concepts in modern criticism; it is a compilation of entries contributed by "a fairly large and varied gathering of critics and teachers." Cross references and suggested sources for further reading follow many entries. The arrangement is alphabetic.

EDSL

Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Sciences of Language. Oswald Ducrot and Tzvetan Todorov, tr. by C. Porter, xiii + 380pp., Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1979.

About eight hundred terms are defined within the fifty articles that make up this work, and the explanation of a term may cover several pages. Each article addresses a specific topic such as "Generative Linguistics." "Saussurianism," "Synchrony and Diachrony," or "Time and Modality in Language." Fields covered include poetics, rhetoric, stylistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and geolinguistics, semiotics, and philosophy of language. The book is divided into four sections: The first, "Schools," traces the history of modern linguistics; the second, "Fields," describes related disciplines such as sociolinguistics; in the third section, "Methodological Concepts," general concepts such as sign, langue, parole, and code are discussed; the fourth section, "Descriptive Concepts," analyzes specific concepts such as phonemes, morphemes, and parts of speech. In short, the Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Sciences of Language serves as an introduction to contemporary linguistics and semantics. By virtue of its index of terms defined and an index of authors, it can serve as a dictionary as well as an introductory text. There is considerable bibliographic information provided within and at the end of each article. The usage is American. This book is organized by concepts and chapters rather than an alphabetized list of words.

FDLP

A First Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, David Crystal, 390pp., Boulder: Westview Press, 1980.

This is a limited survey, on historical principles, of twentieth-century terminology in linguistics and phonetics. It lists more than one thousand headwords as well as another thousand technical phrases in boldface within the entries. Each explanation is self-contained; although there are numerous cross references, they are not essential to the exposition of any given term. Most entries contain encyclopedic information, including the historical context in which the term was used, examples to illustrate the significance of the term, and specific bibliographical information. Both headwords and terms within entries are included in the *Index*. The arrangement is alphabetic.

GLT

Glossary of Linguistic Terminology, Mario Pei, xvi + 299pp., New York: Columbia University Press, 1966.

While not pretending to absolute completeness, this glossary does give concise definitions and explanations for "the general terminology used by linguists... historical, descriptive, and geolinguistic, American and European, that has gained a measure of acceptance in the field" (from the Foreword). It documents the terminology that was well established in the field of linguistics at the time of its publication. Synonyms and cross references are amply provided. The arrangement is alphabetic.

HL

A Handbook to Literature, 4th ed., Hugh Holman, ix + 537pp., Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1980.

This carefully revised and expanded handbook contains "comparatively brief explanations of the words and phrases which are peculiar to the study of English and American literature and which a reader or a student may wish to have defined, explained, or illustrated." (from To the User). All of the more than 1560 entries appear in the *Index*; the arrangement is alphabetic.

LGEP

A Linguistic Guide to English Poetry, Geoffrey N. Leech, xiv + 240pp., London: Longman Group Ltd., 1979

Not a dictionary, this book is not organized by alphabetical order but by chapters with such headings as "Varieties of Poetic License," "Foregrounding and Interpretation," "Verbal Repetition," etc. It has an adequate index. A small book which concentrates on a linguistic approach to the interpretation of poetry, its objective is to illustrate the use of linguistics as a tool of literary criticism. It is designed as an introductory textbook on English stylistics, "the study of the use of language in literature," and as such has examples for discussion at the end of each chapter. This book is primarily of interest to the linguist, critic, or student interested in an elementary exposition of various aspects of linguistic criticism. The orientation and usage of this book are British. Terms taken from this source are listed in the Index followed by the number of the page on which they were cited.

ME

Modern English: A Glossary of Literature and Language, Arnold Lazarus, Andrew MacLeish, H. Wendell Smith, eds., 462pp., New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1971.

Presented as a glossary, this book gives full descriptions and plentiful examples for terms used in the study of literature, rhetoric, and linguistics. Bibliography is also provided with some longer entries. The arrangement is alphabetic, in two separate sections: one on literature and composition, another on language. Hence all terms in the Index are given with the appropriate page number.

OCAL

The Oxford Companion to American Literature, 4th ed., James D. Hart, ix + 991pp., New York: Oxford University Press, 1965.

Designed as a reader's companion to important people, places, and institutions likely to be encountered in or to have had influence upon American literature, this source provides concise information on organizations, locations, trends,

religious movements, and pseudonyms. Only headwords appear in the *Index*; names of authors and works were excluded. The arrangement is alphabetic.

OCEL

The Oxford Companion to English Literature, 4th ed., Sir Paul Harvey, ed., rev. by Dorothy Eagle, x + 961pp., Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1967.

As a reader's companion to English literature, this source provides information on widely encountered expressions, technical terms, and institutional names. Only its headwords are listed in the *Index*; names of authors and works were excluded. The arrangement is alphabetic.

00

"An Onomastic Onomasticon," George H. Scheetz, American Name Society Bulletin, No. 65, October 28, 1981, pp. 4-7.

This article collects and defines more than fifty terms with the -onym or -anym suffix that are used about names. The author consulted standard dictionaries and wordbooks in compiling the list.

PEPP

Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics, 2nd ed., Alex Preminger, ed., Frank J. Warnke, C. B. Hardison, Jr., assoc. eds., xxiv + 992pp. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1974.

The editors of this book describe their policy as one of "accuracy, utility, interest," and "thoroughness," in this, the most comprehensive reference book on poetry. Its more than 1000 entries are of sufficient depth to be of value to the scholar as well as the general reader. There are extensive cross references and substantial bibliographies at the end of most entries. All headwords from the text and supplement are in the *Index*. The arrangement is alphabetic; those entries in the *Index* that were taken from the supplement are given with a page number.

PH

Poetry Handbook: A Dictionary of Terms, 4th ed., Babette Deutsch, xiv + 203pp., New York: Funk & Wagnalls, 1974.