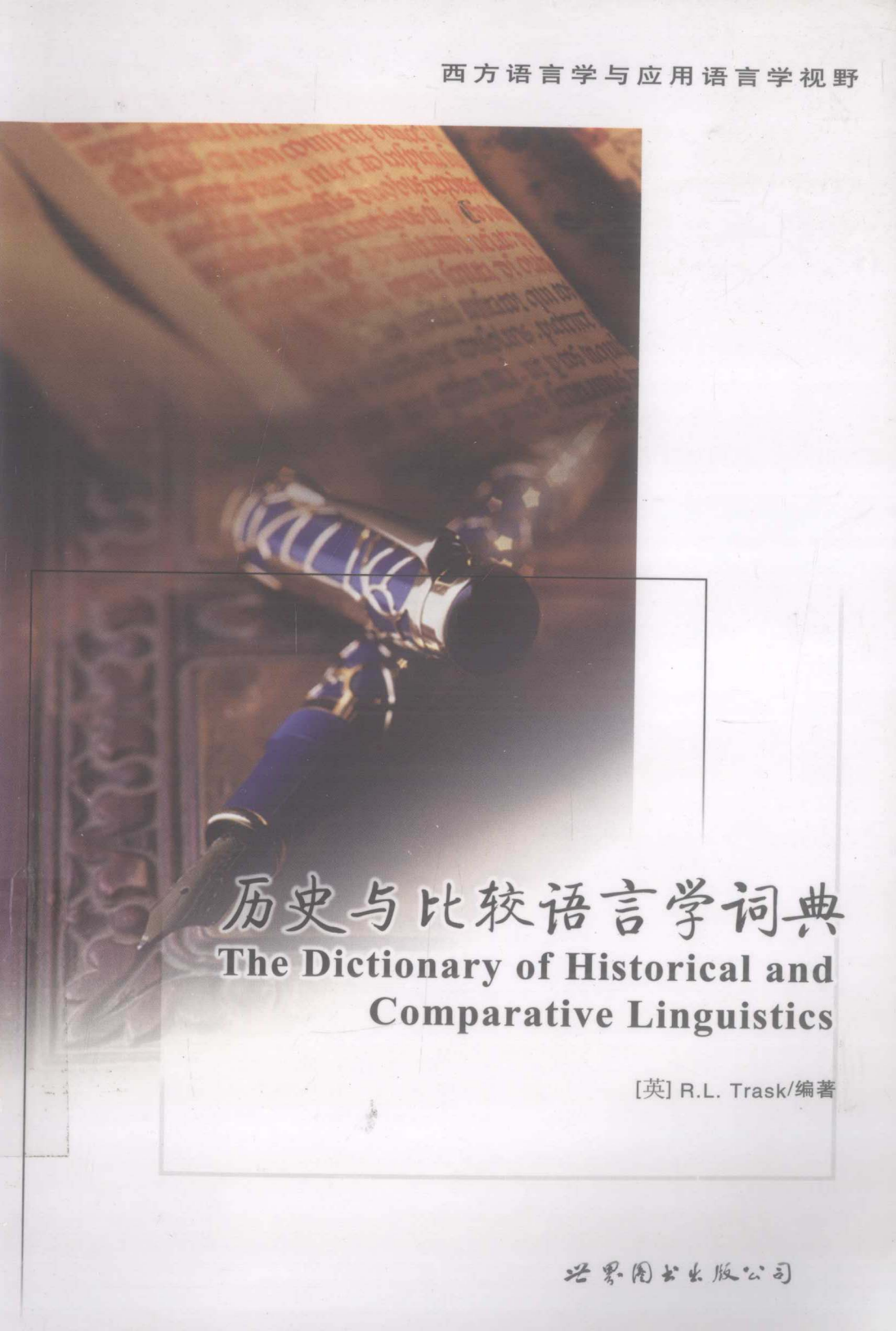# 历史与比较语言学词典

The Dictionary of Historical and Comparative Linguistics

[英] R.L. Trask/编著

西方语言学视野

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Historical and Comparative Linguistics

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西方语言学视野

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总　序

　　世界图书出版公司是国内最早通过版权贸易出版影印海外科技图书和期刊的出版机构，为我国的教学和科研做出了重要的贡献。作为读者，我自己也是得益于这项工作的人之一。现在世界图书出版公司北京公司打算引进出版一套"西方语言学视野"系列丛书，一定也会受到广大研究语言、教学语言的人士的欢迎。

　　世界图书出版公司的宗旨是：把中国介绍给世界，把世界介绍给中国。我认为，从总体上讲，在今后相当长一段时间内，把世界介绍给中国这项任务还是主要的。西方的语言学在过去几十年里的发展和变化是很快的，新理论、新方法、新成果很多，特别是在语言学和其他学科的交叉方面。跟我们的近邻日本相比，据我所知，我们翻译、引进西方语言学著作无论在速度还是数量上都是有差距的。不错，从《马氏文通》开始，我们就在不断地引进和学习西方的语言学理论和方法，有人会问，这样的引进和学习还要继续到哪一天？其实，世界范围内各种学术传统的碰撞、交流和交融是永恒的，我们既要有奋起直追的勇气、独立创新的精神，也要有宽广平和的心态。要使我们的语言研究领先于世界，除了要继承我们传统中的优秀部分，还必须将别人先进的东西学到手，至少学到一个合格的程度，然后再加上我们自己的创新。

　　这套丛书叫"西方语言学视野"，顾名思义，就是要开拓我们的视野。理论和方法姑且不谈，单就关注的语言而言，我们的视野还不够开阔，对世界上各种各样其他民族的语言是个什么状况，有什么特点，关心不够，了解得更少，这肯定不利于我们探究人类语言的普遍规律。我们需

要多引进一些语言类型学方面的书，看来出版社已经有这方面的考虑和计划。我发现这套丛书中有一本是《历史句法学的跨语言视角》，另一本是《语法化的世界词库》，都是从各种语言的比较来看语言演变的普遍规律，还有一本是《语言与认知的空间——认知多样性探索》，大概是从语言的多样性来看认知方式的多样性。这都是值得我们参考学习的。

请专家给每本引进的书写一个导读，这是一个帮助一般读者阅读原著的好办法。种种原因不能通读原著的人，至少也可以从导读中了解到全书的概貌和要点。最后希望世界图书出版公司能不断给这套丛书增添新的成员，以满足读者的需求。

2007 年 2 月

《历史与比较语言学词典》 导读

吴福祥

　　历史语言学作为语言学最早的分支学科，迄今已有 200 余年的发展历史。但长期以来，这门学科一直没有专门的术语词典。2000年英国爱丁堡大学出版社出版的《历史与比较语言学词典》（*Dictionary of Historical and Comparative Linguistics*），据编者在序言中所称，正是为了改变上述状况而编写的第一本历史语言学词典。此书出版伊始，即获盛誉，如著名历史语言学家莱尔·坎贝尔（Lyle Campbell）就认为"整个历史语言学领域以及这个领域的所有学者均会以拥有这本参考书而变得更加富有"。

　　本书编者拉里·特拉斯克（Larry Trask [1944 – 2004]）生前为英国苏塞克斯大学认知和计算科学学院的语言学教授。特拉斯克学识渊博，著作等身，尤其在历史语言学和巴斯克语研究方面卓有建树，是一位享有国际声誉的语言学家。特拉斯克一生出版专著近 30种。除本书外，重要的专著和辞书还有 *A Dictionary of Grammatical Terms in Linguistics* (1993)，*Language Change* (1994)，*A Dictionary of Phonetics and Phonology* (1995)，*Historical Linguistics* (1996)，*The History of Basque* (1997)，*Language: The Basics* (1999)，*Language* (1999)，*Key Concepts in Language and Linguistics* (1999)，*Introducing Linguistics* (2000)，*Language and Linguistics: The Key Concepts* (Second Edition, 2007)。其中，国内学者应该比较熟悉 *Historical Linguistics* 和 *A Dictionary of Phonetics and Phonology*：前者作为《当代国外语言学与应用语言学文库》之一种，2000 年由外语教学与研究出版社影印出版；后者则在同一年由语文出版社出版了其中译本《语音学和音系学词典》。此外，特拉斯克还是若干语言学畅销书的作者，如《企鹅标点符号指南》（*The Penguin Guide to Punctuation*）(1999)，《企鹅英语语法词典》（*The Penguin Dictionary of English Grammar*）(2000)，《企鹅写作指南：如何写有效邮件》（*How to Write Effective E-mails: Penguin Writer's Guide*）(2005)。

本书收入历史语言学术语近 2400 条，覆盖了历史语言学的各个方面。绝大多数词条除了清楚准确的定义外，还提供真实的语言学例证、相关的历史和理论背景以及适当的参考文献。关于本书的特色，书后的封底列有六个方面：即（1）历史语言学的第一本词典，（2）对历史语言学知识体系的全面覆盖，（3）囊括传统和当代术语，（4）提供所释术语的语言学例证，（5）安排大量相关词条的互见参照，（6）包含数以百计的原始文献的参考书目。不过在笔者看来，本书最大的特色是充分吸收了历史语言学的新成果。众所周知，历史语言学进入 20 世纪以后获得了长足的发展，特别是近 30 年来，语言变异和演变的社会语言学研究（语言变异研究和语言接触研究）以及功能主义语言学流派（语言类型学、认知语言学、语法化、篇章语言学以及语用学）的迅速发展使历史语言学的理念、方法和视角发生了重大变革。本书的相关词条对这些新成果都有比较全面的反映。比如有关语言接触研究的术语有：*contact-induced change*（接触引发的演变），*shift-induced interference*（转用引发的干扰），*Moravcsik universals of borrowing*（Moravcsik 的借用共性），*recreolization*（再克里奥尔语化），*post-creole continuum*（后克里奥尔语连续统），*indirect diffusion*（间接扩散），*punctuated-equilibrium medal*（间断—均衡模型），*metatypy*（型变），*attitudinal factors*（态度因素）等；有关语言演变的社会语言学研究的词条有：*actuation*（起变），*bidirectional diffusion*（双向扩散），*change in progress*（进行中的演变），*implementation of change*（演变的实现），*linguistic marker*（语言标志），*real time*（真时），*apparent time*（视时），*social-network model*（社会网络模型），*speaker-innovation*（言者创新），*speaker-oriented framework*（言者导向的框架），*weak-ties theory of change*（演变的弱连接理论），*variable rule*（变量规则）等；与语言类型学研究相关的术语有：*diachronic universal*（历时共性），*population typology*（组群类型学），*typological harmony*（类型和谐），*typological shift*（类型移变），*alignment change*（配列演变）等；有关语法化研究的术语有：*context-induced reinterpretation*（语境引发的重新解释），*decategorialization*（去范畴化），*degrammaticalization*（去语法化），*exaptation*（离应），*function contiguity hypothesis*（功能邻近假设），*regrammaticalization*（再语法化），*polygrammaticalization*（多向语法化），*unidirectionality*（单向性），*semantic gain*（语义增加），

ritualization（仪式化）以及 *Traugott progression*（*Traugott* 序列）等；有关认知语言学的词条有：*automatization*（自动化），*entrenchment*（固化），*iconic coding principle*（像似形编码原则），*landmark model*（陆标模型），*localism*（空间主义），*categorial metaphor*（范畴隐喻）等；与语用学和话语语言学相关的词条有：*discourse-based approach*（基于话语的研究路向），*emergent grammar*（浮现语法），*historical pragmatics*（历史语用学），*invisible hand*（看不见的手），*pragmatic change*（语用演变），*pragmatic unmarking*（语用无标化）等。

值得注意的是，上述这类词条大多是编者直接基于最新出版的相关论著编写而成的，而这类成果多数是现有教科书未及吸收的。从这个意义上说，本书的价值远非单纯的语言学词典所能涵盖的，实际上是对历史语言学新进展和新成果的全面总结。

中国社科院语言所　吴福祥

Contents

Preface

Historical linguistics was the first branch of linguistics to be placed on a firm scholarly footing, around the beginning of the nineteenth century, and for most of that century the study of language was virtually synonymous with its historical study. Like any discipline, historical linguistics has generated a sizeable number of specialist terms, and it continues to generate new terms today. Yet, in spite of all this, our venerable discipline has never received a dictionary devoted to its terminology. This book is an attempt to put that right.

It provides thorough coverage of the terminology of classical historical linguistics, including particularly Indo-European studies: **umlaut, palatalization, transferred sense,** *Schwebeablaut*, **lenition,** *sandhi, visarga,* **loss of the conditioning environment** and hundreds of other traditional terms are entered and explained. Also included are older terms which are now little encountered in the literature, like **proethnic, media aspirata, agglutination theory, crasis** and **grammatical change.**

Techniques of comparison and reconstruction, and the pitfalls they present, are well covered: **internal reconstruction, top-down reconstruction, indeterminacy, beech-tree problem, semantics control problem, overlapping correspondences, total accountability principle, portmanteau reconstruction** and many others. Particular attention is given to instances of faulty methodology: **"reaching down", edited evidence, neglect of known history, false segmentation** and others.

All the named 'laws' and processes I have been able to track down are entered: **Verner's Law, Bartholomae's Law, Saussure's Law, Dahl's Law,** *rendaku,* **Caland's Law, Whorf's Law, Dorsey's Law, Caldwell's Law, the Great Vowel Shift, the Great Tone Split, the First Palatalization** and many others.

Our companion discipline of dialectology is well represented: **dialect geography, dialect mixing, relic area, peripheral-region criterion, discontinuous spread, buffer zone** and others.

Also entered are named processes of word-formation: **clipped form, acronym, stump compound,** *bahuvrīhi,* **back-formation, calque** and others.

Specifically philological terms are well represented: **diplomatic, codex, by-name, lacuna,** *lectio difficilior,* **stemma, gloss** and others.

Treatment is provided equally, however, for the blizzard of new terms which have been coined, or have become prominent, only in recent years: **metatypy, exaptation, Traugott progression, rule inversion, esoteric language, entrenchment, multilateral comparison, phonogenesis, panchrony, Northern Cities Shift** and hundreds of others.

The vastly illuminating sociolinguistic study of language change has produced a sizeable number of new terms, among them **Bill Peters effect, lexical diffusion, actuation, speaker-oriented framework, variable rule, vernacularization, lower-middle-class crossover, historicization,** all included here together with many others.

Pidgin and creole studies, and contact and convergence phenomena generally, are covered in some detail: **non-genetic language, recreolization, abrupt creolization, post-creole continuum, mixed language, portmanteau language** and others.

The most prominent language families are entered, together with the names of the chief branches of the largest ones: **Indo-European, Uralic, Dravidian, Sino-Tibetan, Athabaskan, Pama-Nyungan, Afro-Asiatic, Celtic, Samoyed, Burmese-Lolo, Benue-Congo** and others. Also entered are the names of proposed larger groupings which are not generally accepted at present, together with assessments of their degree of acceptance: **Nostratic, Khoisan, Indo-Pacific, Aztec-Tanoan, Na-Dene, Penutian** and all the others which I have found in the literature.

Names of individual languages are entered only when the named language is an isolate, is the sole member of one branch of a large family, is extinct, or is of surpassing importance: **Basque, Yuchi, Greek, Armenian, Sumerian, Lepontic, Sicel, French, Arabic, Hebrew** and many others.

I have devoted particular attention to very recent work which has so far not made it into the standard textbooks, at least not prominently: notably, population typology (**accretion zone, genetic marker**), mathematical and computational methods (**probabilistic approach, Oswalt shift test, Monte Carlo test, best-tree approach**), models of linguistic descent (**crystallization model, rake model, social-network model, punctuated-equilibrium model**) and grammaticalization (**actualization, emergent grammar, grammaticalization chain, unidirectionality**).

Moreover, I have carefully entered the various Latin phrases and abbreviations used in historical and philological work, including a few which are not peculiar to us: *vel sim.*, *cf.*, *qq.v.*, *v. infra*, *apud*, *pace*, *err.*, *id.*, *ms.*, *om.*, *sc.*, *s.v.*, *passim*, among others. Under their names, I have also entered a number of symbols and notational conventions which occur in our work with special functions: **question mark, square brackets, capital letters, pipe, swung dash, equal sign, slash, hyphen, asterisk** and many others. A list of these can be found on the next page.

Finally, I have been careful to enter certain everyday historical terms which are commonplace in our field but often exasperatingly difficult for beginning students to look up, such as **mediation, comparandum, secondary, economy, reflex,** and the proper use of **common, Pre-** and **Proto-** preceding the names of languages or of families.

Wherever it seemed helpful to do so, I have provided both real linguistic examples of the term entered and references to the original literature.

I hope that colleagues and students everywhere will find this dictionary a valuable resource.

List of Symbols Entered

angle brackets	< >
asterisk	*
capital letter	N, R, V etc.
dagger (obelos)	†
dash	–
division sign	÷
equal sign	=
exclamation mark	!
hyphen	-
parentheses	( )
pipe		
plus sign	+
question mark	?
shaftless arrow	> , <
slash	/
square brackets	[ ]
square-root sign	$\sqrt{}$
swung dash (tilde)	~

List of Abbreviations

abl.	ablative
AUX	auxiliary
C	consonant
Eng	English
Fr	French
gen.	genitive
Ger	German
Gk	Greek
Go	Gothic
IE	Indo-European
It	Italian
Lat	Latin
ME	Middle English
N	nasal
nom.	nominative
NP	noun phrase
O	object
OE	Old English
OFr	Old French
OHG	Old High German
OIc	Old Icelandic
ON	Old Norse
p.c.	personal communication
PIE	Proto-Indo-European
pl.	plural
R	resonant
RP	received pronunciation
Russ	Russian
S	subject
sg.	singular
Skt	Sanskrit
V	vowel; verb
VP	verb phrase

List of Tables