Linguistics Thesaurus
Draft

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Broad Outline

A  fields of linguistics
B  theory and method
C  linguistic units
D  structure of language
E  meaning of language
F  physical aspects of language and communication
G  language processing
H  types of languages, characteristics of languages
I  linguistic change
J  specific languages & specific language families
K  monolingualism/multilingualism
L  organism
M  parts of the body
N  demographic characteristics
O  specific person
P  other terms
Z  trash
Detailed Outline

A fields of linguistics
A2 fields related to the structure of language
A4 fields relating to the meaning of language
A6 lexicography/lexicology
A8 descriptive linguistics
A10 applied linguistics
A12 psycholinguistics
A14 anthropological linguistics
A16 sociolinguistics
A18 fields by physical aspects of language and communication
A20 language pathology
A22 philosophy and history of language

B theory and method
B2 theories of linguistics
B4 methodology/method of linguistic inquiry

C linguistic units
C2 elemental units
C4 syllable (linguistic unit)
C6 word (linguistic unit)
C8 phrase (linguistic unit)
C10 clause (linguistic unit)
C12 sentence (linguistic unit)
C14 text (linguistic unit)
C16 corpus (linguistic unit)

D structure of language
D2 grammar
D4 phonology
D6 morphology
D8 syntax
D10 structure-meaning relationship
D12 grammatical units

E meaning of language
E2 pragmatics
E4 semantics
E6 semiotics
physical aspects of language and communication
  F2   . sound/auditory
  F4   . sight/visual
  F6   . touch/tactile
  F8   . movement/haptic

language processing
  G2   . language processes
  G4   . language abilities
  G6   . language acquisition, language instruction
  G8   . human language processing
  G10  . automated language processing

types of languages, characteristics of languages

linguistic change
  I2   . grammatical change
  I4   . phonological change
  I6   . morphological change
  I8   . syntactic change
  I10  . causes of linguistic change

specific languages & specific language families

monolinguism/multilingualism
  K2   . societal vs. individual
  K4   . monolingualism
  K6   . bilingualism
  K8   . trilingualism
  K10  . multilingualism

organism
  L2   . humans
  L4   . animals
  L6   . automated
M M2 parts of the body
. brain

N N2 demographic characteristics
. general population
N4 . age
N6 . gender
N8 . sexual orientation
N10 . marital status
N12 . racial and ethnic origin
N14 . status by language spoken
N16 . place of residence
N18 . citizenship/immigration status
N20 . religious affiliation
N22 . status by ability or handicap
N24 . educational and socioeconomic status
N26 . special populations

O specific person

P other terms
Quick Hierarchy
fields of linguistics

A2   fields related to the structure of language
A2.2  field of grammar
A2.4  field of phonology
A2.4.2  moraic phonology
A2.4.4  metrical phonology
A2.4.6  phonemic phonology
A2.6  field of phonetics
A2.6.2  acoustic phonetics
A2.6.4  articulatory phonetics
A2.6.6  auditory phonetics
A2.6.8  experimental phonetics
A2.6.10  forensic phonetics
A2.8  field of morphology
A2.8.2  diachronic morphology
A2.10  field of syntax
A2.10.2  syntax-morphology interaction
A2.10.4  syntax-phonology interaction
A2.10.6  syntax-semantics interaction

A4   fields relating to the meaning of language
A4.2  field of semantics
A4.2.2  field of lexical semantics
A4.4  field of pragmatics
A4.4.2  diachronic pragmatics
A4.6  field of discourse analysis/text linguistics
A4.6.2  field of discourse analysis
A4.6.2.2  field of narratology
A4.6.4  text linguistics
A4.6.6  corpus linguistics
A4.6.8  stylistics

A6   lexicography/lexicology
A6.2  lexicography
A6.4  lexicology
A6.6  etymology
A6.6.2  folk etymology
A6.8  terminology

A8   descriptive linguistics
A8.2  diachronic linguistics
A8.4  comparative linguistics
A8.6  contrastive linguistics
A8.8  historical linguistics
A8.10  computational linguistics
A8.10.2  speech synthesis/recognition
A8.12  mathematical linguistics
A8.12.2  statistical linguistics
A8.14  study of linguistic universals
A8.14.2  languages in contact/borrowing
A8
  descriptive linguistics, cont.
  A8.14
    study of linguistic universals, cont.
    A8.14.4
      language area studies
    A8.16
      geolinguistics
    A8.18
      international languages
    A8.20
      creole/pidgin studies
    A8.22
      dialectology
    A8.24
      onomastics
    A8.26
      paleolinguistics/ paleography
    A8.28
      language origins
    A8.30
      language classification
    A8.30.2
      typological classification
    A8.30.4
      genetic classification
    A8.30.6
      areal classification

A10
  applied linguistics
  A10.2
    study of human language instruction
  A10.2.2
    study of native language instruction
  A10.2.4
    study of foreign language instruction
  A10.4
    language testing and assessment
  A10.6
    adult language development/literacy studies
  A10.8
    reading readiness/acquisition
  A10.10
    reading instruction andremediation
  A10.12
    reading processes
  A10.14
    reading testing
  A10.16
    writing: instruction, acquisition, processes, and testing
  A10.18
    translation (human generated)
  A10.20
    forensic linguistics

A12
  psycholinguistics
  A12.2
    neurolinguistics
  A12.2.2
    experimental neurolinguistics
  A12.4
    neuro-cognitive linguistics
  A12.6
    behaviorist linguistics
  A12.8
    clinical linguistics
  A12.10
    cognitive linguistics

A14
  anthropological linguistics
  A14.2
    language and culture
  A14.4
    ethnographic linguistics
  A14.6
    ethnolinguistics
  A14.8
    philology

A16
  sociolinguistics
  A16.2
    interactional sociolinguistics
  A16.4
    variational sociolinguistics
  A16.6
    language planning/policy
  A16.8
    language usage
A18 fields by physical aspects of language and communication
A18.2 orthography, writing systems
A18.2.2 graphology
A18.4 hearing and speech physiology
A18.6 nonverbal communication
A18.6.2 human nonverbal language
A18.6.4 animal/interspecies communication
A18.6.6 art as language

A20 language pathology

A22 philosophy and history of language
A22.2 philosophy of language
A22.2.2 logic of language
A22.4 history of linguistics
A22.4.2 linguistics in antiquity
A22.4.4 medieval linguistics
A22.4.6 modern western linguistics
B theory and method

B2 theories of linguistics
B2.2 linguistic determinism

B4 methodology/method of linguistic inquiry
linguistic units

C2 elemental units
C2.2 morpheme (linguistic unit)
C2.4 phoneme (linguistic unit)
C2.6 grapheme (linguistic unit)

C2.6.2 graph
C2.6.4 letter
C2.6.6 ideogram
C2.6.8 numerals
C2.6.10 punctuation mark
C2.8 sememe (linguistic unit)
C2.10 lexeme (linguistic unit)
C2.10.2 lemma

C4 syllable (linguistic unit)
C4.2 onsets
C4.2.2 consonants
C4.4 rimes
C4.4.2 vowels

C6 word (linguistic unit)

C8 phrase (linguistic unit)

C10 clause (linguistic unit)

C12 sentence (linguistic unit)

C14 text (linguistic unit)

C16 corpus (linguistic unit)
structure of language

D2
grammars
D2.2
  theories and models of grammar
D2.2.2
    .  structuralism
D2.2.2.2
    .  generative grammar
D2.2.2.2.2
      .  surface structure
D2.2.2.2.4
      .  transformational grammar
D2.2.2.2.4.2
      .  deep structure
D2.2.2.2.4.4
      .  universal grammar
D2.2.2.2.4.4.2
        .  linguistic universals
D2.2.2.2.4.4.2.2
          .  substantive universal
D2.2.2.2.4.4.2.4
          .  morphological universal
D2.2.2.2.4.4.2.6
          .  syntactic universal
D2.2.2.2.4.4.6
          .  minimalism
D2.2.2.2.4.4.6.2
            .  Procrastinate Principle
D2.2.2.2.4.4.6.4
            .  weak feature
D2.2.2.2.4.4.6.6
            .  strong feature
D2.2.2.2.4.4.8
            .  principles and parameters approach
D2.2.2.2.4.6
            .  categorical grammar
D2.2.2.2.4.8
            .  restricted logic grammar
D2.2.2.2.4.10
            .  x-bar theory
D2.2.2.2.4.10.2
              .  x-bar schema
D2.2.2.2.4.10.4
              .  x-bar projection
D2.2.2.2.4.12
              .  lexical functional grammar
D2.2.2.2.6
              .  constraint-based grammar
D2.2.2.2.6.2
                .  optimality theory
D2.2.2.8
                .  functional grammar
D2.2.2.10
                .  systemic functional grammar
D2.2.2.12
                .  phrase structure grammar
D2.2.2.14
                .  head-driven phrase structure grammar
D2.2.2.16
                .  relational grammar
D2.2.4
                .  government-binding theory
D2.2.4.2
                  .  theta theory
D2.2.4.2.2
                    .  theta criterion
D2.4
                      .  slot and filler grammar
D2.6
                        .  traditional grammar
D2.8
                        .  prescriptive grammar
D2.10
                        .  scale and category grammar
D2.12
                        .  story grammar
D2.14
                        .  stratificational grammar
D2.16
                        .  structural grammar
D2.18
                          .  case grammar
D2.20
                            .  theories of grammar acquisition and instruction
D2.20.2
                              .  basic child grammar
D2.20.4
                              .  core grammar: acquisition
D2.20.6
                              .  grammatical development
D2.20.8
                              .  teaching/learning grammar
D2.22
                                .  principles/characteristics of grammar
D2.22.2
                                  .  grammatical location
D2.22.4 . . . repeatability
D2.22.4.2 . . . . repeatable linguistic units
D2.22.4.4 . . . . unrepeatable linguistic units
D2.22.6 . . . open or closed grammatical classes
D2.22.6.2 . . . . open grammatical class
D2.22.6.4 . . . . closed grammatical class
D2.22.8 . . . universal or language-specific characteristics of grammar
D2.22.10 . . . grammaticality, ungrammaticality
D2.22.10.2 . . . . grammaticality
D2.22.10.2.2 . . . . . grammatical acceptability
D2.22.10.2.4 . . . . . grammatical option
D2.22.10.2.6 . . . . . grammatical agreement
D2.22.10.2.8 . . . . . grammaticalization
D2.22.10.4 . . . . ungrammaticality
D2.22.10.4.2 . . . . . anomaly
D2.22.10.4.4 . . . . . double negative
D2.22.12 . . . grammatical ambiguity
D2.22.14 . . . ergativity
D2.22.14.2 . . . . . ergative/absolutive agreement
D2.22.16 . . . definiteness
D2.22.18 . . . indefiniteness
D2.22.20 . . . . . deixis
D2.22.22 . . . . . grammar and pronunciation of morpheme
D2.24 . . . . . representation of grammar
D2.24.2 . . . . . . mental representation of grammar
D2.24.4 . . . . . . spoken representation of grammar
D2.24.4.2 . . . . . . . . prosody
D2.24.6 . . . . . . written representation of grammar
D2.24.6.2 . . . . . . . . punctuation
D2.24.6.4 . . . . . . . . diagramming (sentences)
D2.24.6.4.2 . . . . . . . . . tree diagram representation of grammar
D2.24.8 . . . . . . signed representation of grammar
D2.24.10 . . . . . . machine representation of grammar
D2.26 . . . . . . morphological component of grammar

D4 phonology
D4.2 . . phonetics

D6 morphology
D6.2 . . theories and models of morphology
D6.2.2 . . morpheme-based morphology
D6.2.4 . . word-based morphology
D6.2.6 . . lexeme-based morphology
D6.2.8 . . natural morphology
D6.2.10 . . split-morphology hypothesis
D6.2.12 . . nonconcatenative morphology
D6.2.12.2 . . . template morphology
D6.2.14 . . . distributed morphology
D6.2.16 . . . finite state morphology
D6.2.18 . . . fusional morphology
D6.2.20 . . . inflectional morphology
D6.22 morphology, cont.
D6.2 . theories and models of morphology, cont.

D6.22 . layered morphology
D6.24 . morphemic tier hypothesis (mth)
D6.4 . principles/characteristics of morphology
D6.42 . inflectional rules
D6.42.2 . paradigm
D6.42.22 . suppletion
D6.42.4 . syntagm
D6.42.42 . grammatical slot
D6.42.6 . inflected form
D6.42.8 . inflectional element
D6.44 . morpheme structure condition
D6.46 . word formation
D6.46.2 . affixation
D6.46.4 . derivation
D6.46.6 . compounding
D6.46.8 . back formation
D6.48 . plural formation rule
D6.410 . postpositions
D6.412 . truncation
D6.414 . reduplication
D6.416 . diminutive formation
D6.6 . lexicon
D6.62 . mental lexicon
D6.64 . lexicon by pronunciation (phonological representation)
D6.66 . lexicon by meaning (semantic representation)
D6.68 . lexicon by syntactic category
D6.610 . lexicon by orthography
D6.612 . lexical tag

D8 syntax
D8.2 . theories and models of syntax
D8.22 . covert syntax
D8.24 . overt syntax
D8.26 . spell-out
D8.28 . phonological form
D8.210 . logical form
D8.4 . phase impenetrability condition
D8.42 . t-model
D8.44 . redundancy rule
D8.44.2 . morpholexical rule
D8.6 . principles/characteristics of syntax
D8.62 . sentence structure
D8.64 . movement
D8.64.2 . head movement
D8.64.22 . wh-movement
D8.64.24 . move alpha
D8.66 . syntactic ambiguity
D8.68 . syntactic atom
D8.6.10  .  lexical integrity
D8.6.12  .  reflexivity
D8.6.14  .  structure dependence principle
D8.6.16  .  syntactic phases
D8.6.18  .  predication
D8.6.18.2 .  primary predication
D8.8  .  rules for ordering words
D8.8.2  .  adpositional word order
D8.8.4  .  free word order
D8.8.6  .  multiple wh question
D8.8.8  .  multiple wh-fronting
D8.8.10  .  node
D8.8.12  .  non expanding nominal head adjunct
D8.8.14  .  word order
D8.8.16  .  word order typology
D8.10  .  rules for ordering phrases
D8.10.2  .  annotated phrase structure rule
D8.10.4  .  wh-island
D8.10.6  .  oblique case marking
D8.10.8  .  of-insertion
D8.10.10  .  order of element
D8.10.12  .  parataxis
D8.10.14  .  path containment condition
D8.10.16  .  restructuring
D8.10.18  .  restructuring construction
D8.12  .  rules for ordering clauses
D8.12.2  .  clause structure
D8.14  .  rules for ordering sentences
D8.14.2  .  parsing
D8.14.4  .  phrase structure rule
D8.14.6  .  pro drop
D8.14.8  .  recursive rule
D8.16  .  rules for ordering texts
D8.16.2  .  poetic structure
D8.16.4  .  poetic syntax

D10  structure-meaning relationship
D10.2  .  grammatical category
D10.2.2  .  mood
D10.2.2.2 .  imperative mood
D10.2.2.4 .  indicative mood
D10.2.2.6 .  subjunctive mood
D10.2.4  .  gender (grammatical category)
D10.2.4.2 .  gender agreement
D10.2.6  .  tense
D10.2.8  .  number
D10.2.8.2 .  number agreement
D10.2.8.4 .  singular
D10.2.8.6 .  plural
D10.2.10  .  voice
D10.2.10.2 .  active voice
D10.2.10.4  .  .  .  .  passive voice
D10.2.12  .  .  .  person
D10.2.14  .  .  .  aspect
D10.2.16  .  .  .  case
D10.2.16.2  .  .  .  ablative case
D10.2.16.4  .  .  .  genitive case
D10.2.16.6  .  .  .  accusative case
D10.2.16.8  .  .  .  locative case
D10.2.16.10  .  .  .  dative case
D10.2.16.10.2  .  .  .  movement rule
D10.2.16.12  .  .  .  nominative case
D10.2.16.14  .  .  .  ergative case
D10.4  .  grammatical relations
D10.4.2  .  .  .  subject
D10.4.2.2  .  .  .  null subject
D10.4.2.4  .  .  .  quirky subject
D10.4.4  .  .  .  object
D10.4.4.2  .  .  .  direct object
D10.4.4.4  .  .  .  indirect object
D10.4.6  .  .  .  subject object verb
D10.4.8  .  .  .  subject verb object
D10.4.10  .  .  .  verb subject object
D10.4.12  .  .  .  predicate
D10.4.14  .  .  .  paradigmatic relation
D10.4.16  .  .  .  syntagmatic relation
D10.6  .  thematic role/semantic roles/functional categories
D10.6.2  .  .  .  theta role
D10.6.2.2  .  .  .  agent theta role
D10.6.2.2.2  .  .  .  .  causal agent theta role
D10.6.2.4  .  .  .  theme theta role
D10.6.2.6  .  .  .  goal theta role
D10.6.2.8  .  .  .  source theta role
D10.6.2.10  .  .  .  experiencer theta role
D10.6.2.12  .  .  .  instrument theta role
D10.6.2.14  .  .  .  patient theta role
D10.6.4  .  .  .  thematic processing
D10.6.6  .  .  .  thematic structure
D10.8  .  morphosyntax (morphology and syntax)
D10.8.2  .  .  .  theta-absorption
D10.10  .  .  level of speech
D10.10.2  .  .  .  formal speech
D10.10.4  .  .  .  informal speech
D10.10.6  .  .  .  discursive level
D10.12  .  .  .  valency
D10.14  .  .  .  syntactic category
D10.14.2  .  .  .  interjection
D10.14.4  .  .  .  lexical categories
D10  structure-meaning relationship, cont.
D10.14  syntactic category, cont.
D10.14.4  lexical categories, cont.

D10.14.22.4  possessive pronouns
D10.16  phrasal category
D10.16.2  noun phrase
D10.16.2.2  case marking and grammatical relations
D10.16.4  verb phrase
D10.16.6  prepositional phrase

D12  grammatical units
D12.2  morphemes
D12.2.2  morph
D12.2.2.2  zero morph
D12.2.4  free morphemes
D12.2.6  bound morphemes
D12.2.6.2  affixes
D12.2.6.2.2  headedness in affixation
D12.2.6.2.4  derivational affix
D12.2.6.2.4.2  prefix
D12.2.6.2.4.4  suffix
D12.2.6.2.6  inflectional affix
D12.2.6.2.8  infix
D12.2.6.2.10  class i/ii affix
D12.2.6.2.12  agentive
D12.2.6.4  cranberry morpheme
D12.2.6.6  roots
D12.2.8  allomorphs
D12.2.10  clitic
D12.2.10.2  proclitic
D12.2.10.4  enclitic
D12.2.12  empty morpheme
D12.2.14  content morpheme
D12.2.16  function morpheme
D12.2.18  heteronexual morpheme
D12.2.20  homonexual morpheme
D12.2.22  stem
D12.2.22.2  derivative
D12.2.24  lexeme
D12.4  word
D12.4.2  lexical words
D12.4.4  grammatical words
D12.4.6  compound words
D12.4.8  function words
D12.4.10  determiners
D12.4.10.2  quantifiers
D12.4.10.4  binary/complementary antonym
D12.4.12  onomatopoeia
D12.4.14  vocabulary
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<th>. phrases</th>
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<td>. clauses</td>
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eclectic approach to reading instruction

language of instruction

immersion program

bilingual education programs

human language instruction by native vs. foreign language

native language instruction

foreign language instruction

english as a foreign language instruction

human language instruction by level of education

language instruction in K-12 education

language instruction in elementary school

foreign languages in the elementary school

language instruction in middle school

language instruction in high school

language instruction in higher education

human language instruction by level of competence

beginning language instruction

language instruction of false beginner

intermediate language instruction

advanced language instruction

automated language processing

automated language processing by point of processing execution

real-time language processing

offline language processing

automated language processing by degree of structure of language

structured language processing

semi-structured language processing

natural language processing

automated language processing by linguistic unit processed

automatic grammar testing

sentence processing

automated language process

automated recognition

automated recognition by physical aspects of language and communication

automated visual recognition

automated optical character recognition

automated visual word recognition

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automated recognition by linguistic units

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<td>. <strong>migration</strong></td>
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specific languages & specific language families
K monolingualism/multilingualism

K2 societal vs. individual
K2.2 individual bilingualism

K4 monolingualism

K6 bilingualism
K6.2 double semilingual

K8 trilingualism

K10 multilingualism
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<td>animals</td>
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general population

age
N4.2  .  prenatal
N4.4  .  perinatal
N4.6  .  child
N4.6.2  .  infant
N4.6.4  .  young child
N4.6.6  .  preadolescent
N4.8  .  adolescent
N4.10  .  adult
N4.10.2  .  young adult
N4.10.4  .  mature adult
N4.10.4.2  .  middle-aged adult
N4.10.6  .  elderly

gender
N6.2  .  male
N6.2.2  .  man
N6.4  .  female
N6.4.2  .  pregnant female
N6.4.4  .  woman
N6.4.4.2  .  pregnant woman
N6.4.6  .  pregnant teen

sexual orientation
N8.2  .  heterosexual
N8.4  .  homosexual or bisexual
N8.6  .  homosexual
N8.6.2  .  lesbian
N8.6.4  .  gay male
N8.8  .  bisexual

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N12.2  .  single race/ethnic group
N12.2.2  .  single race group
N12.2.4  .  single ethnic group
N12.4  .  mixed racial/ethnic individual or group
N12.4.2  .  mixed race individual
N12.4.4  .  mixed racial group
N12.4.6  .  mixed ethnic group
N12.6  .  racial group
N12.8  .  ethnic group

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N14.4  .  bilingual person
N14.6  status by language spoken, cont.

N14.6  multilingual group
N14.8  status by knowledge of dominant language
N14.8.2  native speaker
N14.8.4  dominant language as second language
N14.8.6  no knowledge of dominant language

N16  place of residence

N18  citizenship/immigration status
N18.2  citizen
N18.4  immigrant
N18.6  temporary resident
N18.8  foreign visitor
N18.10  refugee

N20  religious affiliation

N22  status by ability or handicap
N22.2  intelligence level
N22.4  status by disability
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N22.4.4  disabled
N22.4.4.2  developmentally disabled
N22.4.4.4  physically disabled
N22.4.4.4.2  mobility impaired
N22.4.4.6  mentally disabled
N22.4.4.6.2  mentally retarded
N22.4.4.6.4  mentally ill

N24  educational and socioeconomic status
N24.2  student
N24.2.2  student by educational level
N24.2.2.2  preschool student
N24.2.2.4  elementary secondary student
N24.2.2.4.2  elementary school student
N24.2.2.4.4  middle school student
N24.2.2.4.6  high school student
N24.2.2.6  undergraduate or graduate student
N24.2.2.6.2  undergraduate student
N24.2.2.6.4  graduate student
N24.2.4  student by academic performance
N24.4  status by level of knowledge
N24.4.2  status by literacy
N24.4.2.2  illiterate
N24.4.2.4  semiliterate
N24.4.2.6  literate
N24.6  socioeconomic status
N24.6.2  lower socioeconomic class
N24.6.4  middle class
N24.6.4.2 . . . lower middle class
N24.6.4.4 . . . middle middle class
N24.6.4.6 . . . upper middle class
N24.6.6 . . upper class
N24.8 . status by type of neighborhood
N24.10 . status by relationship to others
N24.12 . status by social relationship

N26 special populations
N26.2 . hidden populations
specific person
other terms
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A2 fields related to the structure of language
A2.2 . field of grammar
    RT +D2 grammar
A2.4 . field of phonology
    NT A2.10.4 syntax-phonology interaction
    RT +D4 phonology
A2.4.2 . moraic phonology
A2.4.4 . metrical phonology
A2.4.6 . phonemic phonology
A2.6 . field of phonetics
    RT D4.2 phonetics
A2.6.2 . acoustic phonetics
    NT +F2 sound/auditory
A2.6.4 . articulatory phonetics
    NT +F2.4 speech
A2.6.6 . auditory phonetics
    NT F2.2 hearing
A2.6.8 . experimental phonetics
A2.6.10 . forensic phonetics
    BT +A10.20 forensic linguistics
A2.8 . field of morphology
    NT A2.10.2 syntax-morphology interaction
    RT +D6 morphology
A2.8.2 . diachronic morphology
A2.10 . field of syntax
    RT +D8 syntax
A2.10.2 . syntax-morphology interaction
    BT +A2.8 field of morphology
A2.10.4 . syntax-phonology interaction
    BT +A2.4 field of phonology
A2.10.6 . syntax-semantics interaction
    BT +E4 semantics

A4 fields relating to the meaning of language
A4.2 . field of semantics
    BT +E4 semantics
A4.2.2 . field of lexical semantics
A4.4 . field of pragmatics
A4.4.2 . diachronic pragmatics
A4.6 . field of discourse analysis/text linguistics
A4.6.2 . field of discourse analysis
A4.6.2.2 . field of narratology
A4.6.4 . text linguistics
A4.6.6 . corpus linguistics
    NT G10.16.2 analysis tools in corpus linguistics
A4.6.8 . stylistics

A6 lexicography/lexicology
A6.2 . lexicography
A6.4 . lexicology
A6.6 . etymology
    RT A14.8 philology
A6 lexicography/lexicology, cont.
A6.6 etymology, cont.

A6.6.2 folk etymology
A6.8 terminology

A8 descriptive linguistics
  ST synchronic linguistics
A8.2 diachronic linguistics
  RT +A22.4 history of linguistics
A8.4 comparative linguistics
A8.6 contrastive linguistics
A8.8 historical linguistics
A8.10 computational linguistics
  RT A8.12.2 statistical linguistics
  +G10 automated language processing
A8.10.2 speech synthesis/recognition
  RT G10.8.2.2.4 automated speech recognition
A8.12 mathematical linguistics
A8.12.2 statistical linguistics
  RT +A8.10 computational linguistics
A8.14 study of linguistic universals
  RT +D2.2.4.4.4 universal grammar
  +D2.2.4.4.2 linguistic universals
A8.14.2 languages in contact/borrowing
A8.14.4 language area studies
A8.16 geolinguistics
A8.18 international languages
A8.20 creole/pidgin studies
A8.22 dialectology
A8.24 onomastics
  ST onomatology
  RT D10.14.2.12 proper nouns
A8.26 paleolinguistics/paleography
  BT +A14 anthropological linguistics
A8.28 language origins
A8.30 language classification
A8.30.2 typological classification
A8.30.4 genetic classification
A8.30.6 areal classification

A10 applied linguistics
  RT +G language processing
A10.2 study of human language instruction
  RT +G8.10.4 human language instruction
A10.2.2 study of native language instruction
  RT G8.6.2.2.4 baby talk
  G8.10.4.10.2 native language instruction
A10.2.4 study of foreign language instruction
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A10.12  
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   RT  G8.8.2.4.2 receptive competence
A10.14  
. reading testing
A10.16  
. writing: instruction, acquisition, processes, and testing
A10.18  
. translation (human generated)  
   SN  translation by human  
   BT  +G2.20 language translation  
   +G8.2 human language processes  
   RT  +G10.8.12 machine translation
A10.20  
. forensic linguistics  
   NT  A2.6.10 forensic phonetics

A12  
psycholinguistics  
   RT  +G8 human language processing  
   +G8.8.2 language difficulties  
   +G8.10.2.8.4.2 language interference  
   +K10 multilingualism
A12.2  
. neurolinguistics
A12.2.2  
. experimental neurolinguistics
A12.4  
. neuro-cognitive linguistics
A12.6  
. behaviorist linguistics
A12.8  
. clinical linguistics
A12.10  
. cognitive linguistics

A14  
anthropological linguistics  
   NT  A8.26 paleolinguistics/ paleography
A14.2  
. language and culture
A14.4  
. ethnographic linguistics
A14.6  
. ethnomusicology
A14.8  
. philology  
   RT  +A6.6 etymology

A16  
sociolinguistics  
   RT  G8.10.4.8.4.2 immersion program
A16.2  
. interactional sociolinguistics
A16.4  
. variational sociolinguistics
A16.6  
. language planning/policy
A16.8  
. language usage

A18  
fields by physical aspects of language and communication  
   RT  +G language processing
A18.2  
. orthography, writing systems
A18.2.2  
. . graphology
A18.4  
. hearing and speech physiology
A18.6  
. nonverbal communication
A18.6.2  
. . human nonverbal language
A18.6.4  
. . animal/interspecies communication
A18.6.6  
. . art as language

A20  
language pathology  
   RT  +G language processing  
   +G8.8.2 language difficulties
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RT A8.2 diachronic linguistics
theory and method

B2 theories of linguistics
  NT +D2.2 theories and models of grammar
  +D2.20 theories of grammar acquisition and instruction
  +D6.2 theories and models of morphology
  +D8.2 theories and models of syntax
  +G2.2 theories of language processing

B2.2 linguistic determinism

B4 methodology/method of linguistic inquiry
**structure of language**

DF the dimensions of language analysis that underlie all forms of language, whether spoken, written, or signed.
SN This section includes terms concerned with the formal structure of language, including phonology, morphology, and syntax as well as the interface between linguistic structure and meaning

**D2**

**grammar**

DF syntax and morphology; the structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.
SN scientific study of word structure and sentence structure
RT A2.2 field of grammar

**D2.2 theories and models of grammar**

BT +B2 theories of linguistics

**D2.2.2 formal grammars**

**D2.2.2.2 structuralism**

DF A type of linguistic analysis which stresses the interrelatedness of all levels and sub-levels of language. It was introduced at the beginning of the century by Ferdinand de Saussure (1857-1913) as a deliberate reaction to the historically oriented linguistics of the 19th century and subsequently established itself as the standard paradigm until the 1950s when it was joined, if not replaced, by generative grammar. [NEAT]

RT +D2.2.2.4 generative grammar

**D2.2.2.4 generative grammar**

DF Models of grammar that use ordered rules or other processes capable of generating all the well-formed sentences of a language, thereby accounting for the grammaticality or ungrammaticality of individual sentences. [LLBA]

RT D2.2.2.2 structuralism
+D2.2.2.6 constraint-based grammar
D2.2.2.12 phrase structure grammar
+D10.14 syntactic category

**D2.2.2.4.2 surface structure**

DF In many models of generative grammar, a level of syntactic representation that reflects the actual ordering of the elements of sentences. [LLBA]

ST S-structure
RT D2.2.2.4.2 deep structure
+D2.2.4 government-binding theory
D8.2.8 phonological form

**D2.2.2.4 transformational grammar**

ST transformational generative grammar

**D2.2.2.4.2 deep structure**

DF A concept in transformational generative grammar that describes and accounts for sentence structure; it is the base component of generative grammar, encoding the lexical properties of sentence constituents and representing the basic grammatical relations in a sentence. [LLBA]

ST D-structure
RT D2.2.2.4.2 surface structure
+D2.2.4 government-binding theory

**D2.2.2.4.4 universal grammar**

DF Any set of statements claimed to apply to the structure of all languages; chiefly used in the framework of Noam Chomsky's principles-and-parameters approach to designate a hypothesized single grammar, transmitted genetically, that accounts for the ability of all normal humans to learn and speak their native language. [LLBA]
D2 grammar, cont.
D2.2 theories and models of grammar, cont.
D2.2.2 formal grammars, cont.
D2.2.2.4 generative grammar, cont.
D2.2.2.4.4 transformational grammar, cont.
D2.2.2.4.4.4 universal grammar, cont.

RT +A8.14 study of linguistic universals
   D2.2.2.4.4.8 principles and parameters approach
   +G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production
   G8.4.4.2.2 innate language knowledge
   +G8.10.2 human language acquisition

D2.2.2.4.4.2 linguistic universals
   ST universal features of language
   RT +A8.14 study of linguistic universals

D2.2.2.4.4.2.2 substantive universal
D2.2.2.4.4.2.4 morphological universal
D2.2.2.4.4.2.6 syntactic universal
D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
   DF Research program aiming to eliminate from linguistic theory anything which is not "virtually necessary." [LEX]
   DF A development in the tradition of government-binding theory and the principles and parameters approach during the 1990s, spearheaded by Noam Chomsky. D-structure and S-structure are eliminated, leaving logical form and phonetic form as the only syntactic representations; morphological feature-checking and an economy principle determine the course of derivations. [LLBA]

ST Minimalist Program

NT D8.2.2 covert syntax
     D8.2.4 overt syntax
     +D8.4 phase impenetrability condition

RT D2.2.2.4.4.8 principles and parameters approach
     +D2.2.4 government-binding theory
     D8.2.10 logical form

D2.2.2.4.4.6.2 Procrastinate Principle
D2.2.2.4.4.6.4 weak feature
D2.2.2.4.4.6.6 strong feature
D2.2.2.4.4.8 principles and parameters approach
   DF The approach to language developed by Noam Chomsky during the 1980s, in which the human ability to speak is explained by a biologically programmed universal grammar, consisting of principles common to all languages and specific parameters along which individual languages vary. Children learn a language by discovering its parameter settings. [LLBA]
   RT +D2.2.2.4.4.4 universal grammar
     +D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
     +D4 phonology
     +G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production
     G8.4.4.2.2 innate language knowledge
     +G8.10.2 human language acquisition

D2.2.2.4.6 categorical grammar
   ST nontransformational grammar

D2.2.2.4.8 restricted logic grammar

D2.2.2.4.10 x-bar theory
   DF In various models of generative grammar, a model of phrase
structure as a binary branching tree with three levels of nodes, termed (from bottom to top) $X$, $X'$ or X-bar, and $X''$ or XP, where $X$ stands for any of the lexical word class symbols $V$ (verb), $N$ (noun), $A$ (adjective), and $P$ (preposition) or for a functional category; the entire structure is defined as a projection of the X head, which is joined to a complement at the $X'$ node and a specifier at the XP node. [LLBA]
D2  
grammar, cont.
D2.2  
.  theories and models of grammar, cont.
D2.2.2  
.  .  formal grammars, cont.
D2.2.2.8  
.  .  .  functional grammar, cont.

expression rules. [LLBA]
SN  Do not confuse with lexical functional grammar or systemic functional grammar.
RT  D2.2.2.4.12 lexical functional grammar
D2.2.2.10 systemic functional grammar
+D6.6 lexicon
+D8 syntax
D10.12 valency
+E4 semantics

D2.2.2.10  
.  .  .  systemic functional grammar
DF  theory in which language is viewed as networks of interlocking choices made by a speaker during the speech act. [LLBA]
SN  Do not confuse with functional grammar or lexical functional grammar.
ST  systemic grammar
systemic linguistics
RT  D2.2.2.4.12 lexical functional grammar
D2.2.2.8 functional grammar

D2.2.2.12  
.  .  .  phrase structure grammar
DF  a type of primitive generative grammar which offers an analysis of sentences by showing the structure which lies behind them, usually with the help of tree diagrams. [NEAT]
RT  +D2.2.2.4 generative grammar
D2.24.6.4.2 tree diagram representation of grammar
+D8 syntax

D2.2.2.14  
.  .  .  head-driven phrase structure grammar
DF  An integrated syntactic and semantic theory developed by Carl Pollard and Ivan A. Sag in the 1980s and 1990s; a nonderivational model based on relations of structure sharing and positing a syntax-semantic level of representation that contains attributes of category, content, and context. [LLBA]
BT  +D10 structure-meaning relationship
RT  +D6.6 lexicon
+D8 syntax
+E4 semantics

D2.2.2.16  
.  .  .  relational grammar

D2.2.4  
.  .  government-binding theory
DF  A model of grammar distinguished by having two levels of syntactic representation called D-structure and S-structure, logical form, and phonetic form, all related by movement and constraints on movement. It is used as a collective designation for theories of government, binding, bounding, and control, the projection principle, theta criterion, and empty category principle. [LLBA]
RT  D2.2.2.4.2 surface structure
D2.2.2.4.2 deep structure
+D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
D6.2.24 morphemic tier hypothesis (mth)
D8.2.10 logical form
+D10.6.2 theta role

D2.2.4.2  
.  .  .  theta theory
RT  +D10.6.2 theta role
D2.2.4.2.2  
.  .  .  .  theta criterion

D2.4  
.  slot and filler grammar
RT  +G language processing
D2.6
- traditional grammar
D2.8
- prescriptive grammar
  DF grammar that 'prescribes' what people should say rather than 'describes' what they do say [COOK]
D2.10
- scale and category grammar
D2.12
- story grammar
D2.14
- stratificational grammar
D2.16
- structural grammar
  DF teaching term for grammar concerned with how words go into phrases, phrases into sentences [COOK]
D2.18
- case grammar
  NT +D10.2.16 case
D2.20
- theories of grammar acquisition and instruction
  BT +B2 theories of linguistics
D2.20.2
- basic child grammar
  BT +N4.6 child
D2.20.4
- core grammar: acquisition
  BT +G6.2 language acquisition
D2.20.6
- grammatical development
  DF the acquisition of grammar; growth in sentence length and complexity.
  RT +G8.6.2 child language
  G8.10.2.4.2.2.2 verbal development
  G8.10.2.4.2.2.4 writing development
D2.20.8
- teaching/learning grammar
  SN goes under processing
D2.22
- principles/characteristics of grammar
D2.22.2
- grammatical location
D2.22.4
- repeatability
D2.22.4.2
- repeatable linguistic units
D2.22.4.4
- unrepeatable linguistic units
D2.22.6
- open or closed grammatical classes
D2.22.6.2
- open grammatical class
  DF words can be added to it
  NT +D10.14.4.2 nouns
  +D10.14.4.4 verbs
  +D10.14.4.6 adverbs
  +D10.14.4.8 adjectives
D2.22.6.4
- closed grammatical class
  DF can't really add words; subject to change over time
  NT C2.6.8 numerals
  +D10.14.4.10 conjunctions
  D10.14.4.16.4 articles
  +D10.14.4.22 pronouns
  RT +D10.14.4.10 auxiliary verb
  +D10.14.4.20 adpositions
D2.22.8
- universal or language-specific characteristics of grammar
D2.22.10
- grammaticality, ungrammaticality
  NT +D12.4.4 grammatical words
  RT +D8 syntax
  D10.14.4.4.14 transitive verb
  D12.10.16 anomalous sentence
D2.22.10.2
- grammaticality
  DF describes a well-formed sequence of words that conforms to rules of syntax
  RT +E meaning of language
D2.22.10.2.2
- grammatical acceptability
D2 grammar, cont.
D2.22 principles/characteristics of grammar, cont.
D2.22.10 grammaticality, ungrammaticality, cont.
D2.22.10.2 grammaticality, cont.
D2.22.10.2.4 grammatical option
D2.22.10.2.6 grammatical agreement
D2.22.10.2.8 grammaticalization
D2.22.10.4 ungrammaticality
D2.22.10.4.2 anomaly
D2.22.10.4.4 double negative
D2.22.12 grammatical ambiguity
D2.22.14 ergativity
D2.22.14.2 ergative/absolutive agreement
D2.22.16 definiteness
D2.22.18 indefiniteness
D2.22.20 deixis
D2.22.22 grammar and pronunciation of morpheme
D2.24 representation of grammar
D2.24.2 mental representation of grammar
D2.24.4 spoken representation of grammar
D2.24.4.2 prosody
D2.24.6 written representation of grammar
D2.24.6.2 punctuation
d2.24.6.4 diagramming (sentences)
d2.24.6.4.2 tree diagram representation of grammar
DF A method of representing the structure of a sentence, or occasionally a compound, so that the internal hierarchical organization is evident. Such structures can be equally well represented using bracketing but this is not as effective visually. [NEAT]

D2.24.8 signed representation of grammar
D2.24.10 machine representation of grammar
D2.26 morphological component of grammar
DF A component in the grammar in which the word formation rules apply.
Linguists disagree about whether an autonomous morphological component exists, proposing either: (1) a morphological component independent of either phonology or syntax; (2) a morphological component related to phonology and subject to the same rules; or (3) a morphological component integrated with syntax are integrated and subject to the same rules. [LEX]

D4 phonology
RT +A2.4 field of phonology
D2.2.2.4.4.8 principles and parameters approach
D6.4.4 morpheme structure condition
D6.4.14 reduplication
D8.4.4.2 morpholexical rule
G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech

D4.2 phonetics
NT G8.4.6.8.2 pre-phonetic capacity
RT +A2.6 field of phonetics

D6 morphology
NT +D10.8 morphosyntax (morphology and syntax)
RT +A2.8 field of morphology
D6.4.4 morpheme structure condition
D8.4.4.2 morpholexical rule
D8.6.8 syntactic atom
D12.2 morphemes

D6.2 theories and models of morphology
SN theories on how words are formed.
BT +B2 theories of linguistics

D6.2.2 morpheme-based morphology
DF a theory in which it is assumed that word formation rules may operate over morphemes (e.g. Halle (1973), Siegel (1974), Kiparsky (1982)). This theory is an alternative to the theory of word-based morphology (e.g. Aronoff (1976), Booij (1977), Scalise (1984)). [LEX]
DF way of analyzing word forms as if they were made of morphemes put after each other like beads on a string

D6.2.4 word-based morphology
DF a hypothesis proposed in Aronoff (1976) which says that all regular word-formation processes are word-based. A new word is formed by applying a regular rule to a single already existing word. Both the new word and the existing one are members of major lexical categories. This hypothesis entails the claim that English words such as deceive, receive and conceive are not formed by regular prefixation processes, since the base ceive is not an existing word which belongs to a major lexical category. [LEX]
D6   morphology, cont.
D6.2   theories and models of morphology, cont.

D6.2.6   lexeme-based morphology
DF   looks at word form as the result of applying rules that alter a word form or
stems to produce a new one
ST   lexical morphology
NT   [D12.2.24] lexeme

D6.2.8   natural morphology
DF   a theoretical model developed by morphologists such as Dressler and
Wurzel. They seek to provide a theory of what constitutes a 'natural'
or 'unmarked' morphological system, and what laws govern deviations
from that natural system. The most natural type of morphology is fully
transparent, in the sense that every morpheme has one form and one
meaning, and every meaning corresponds to exactly one form. [LEX]

D6.2.10   split-morphology hypothesis
DF   hypothesis which entails that derivation and inflection are distinct, and
belong to separate components of the grammar. Derivation is handled
by lexical rules, while (regular) inflection is handled by syntactic rules.
[LEX]

D6.2.12   nonconcatenative morphology
DF   a term which is used for non-agglutinative root-and-pattern morphologies.
In such systems, word formation processes generally do not take the
form of linear affixation. [LEX]

D6.2.12.2   template morphology
DF   a term which is used for systems of nonconcatenative morphology in
which it is difficult or impossible to analyze the formation of
complex words as the addition of affixes one by one to a stem.
Rather, in these systems a word consists of several obligatory and
optional affixes, where each obligatory affix has its own position
in the string and optional affixes are slotted into this string, at the
appropriate point in the sequence. Usually one finds discontinuous
dependencies between affixes. Languages with template
morphologies are Navajo (Young & Morgan (1980)), Arabic
(McCarthy (1981)), Sierra Miwok (Smith (1985)), and Yawelmani
(Archangeli (1984)). [LEX]

D6.2.14   distributed morphology

D6.2.16   finite state morphology

D6.2.18   fusional morphology

D6.2.20   inflectional morphology

D6.2.22   layered morphology

D6.2.24   morphemic tier hypothesis (mth)
DF   a hypothesis first introduced into the theory of Autosegmental phonology in
McCarthy (1981) which entails the claim that every morpheme making
up a word is assigned a separate tier, i.e., a separate and autonomous
level of representation. [LEX]

D6.4   principles/characteristics of morphology
D6.4.2   inflectional rules
DF   gives you different forms of same word (dog and dogs); relates a lexeme to
its forms
ST   inflecting
inflection
NT   [D12.2.6.2.12] agentive
RT   [D12.2.6.2] affixes
+D12.2.24 lexeme

D6.4.2.2   paradigm
D6.4.2.2.2 suppletion
DF A form in a paradigm (a set of morphologically related elements, such as the forms of a verb or noun) which etymologically comes from another source, e.g., the past tense form went in English is not formally related to the verb go. [NEAT]

D6.4.2.4 syntagm
DF The linear (or temporal) sequence of elements which contrasts directly with the vertical axis - the paradigmatic axis. [NEAT]

D6.4.2.4.2 grammatical slot
DF Any point in a syntagm - a linear structure such as a phrase or sentence - which can be occupied by a class of items such as a noun or verb. [NEAT]

D6.4.2.6 inflected form
RT +D6.4.2.2 paradigm

D6.4.2.8 inflectional element

D6.4.4 morpheme structure condition
DF conditions which express regularities about the phonological structure of morphemes. [LEX]

D6.4.6 word formation
DF form new words (dog and dog-catcher - dog-catchers would be inflectional)

D6.4.6.2 affixation
NT D12.2.6.2.2 headedness in affixation

D6.4.6.4 derivation
DF making new words with affixes (dependent)

D6.4.6.6 compounding
DF combining complete words to form new word (dog-catcher)

D6.4.6.8 back formation
DF creating a new word by removing what is mistakenly considered an affix (edit from editor)

D6.4.8 plural formation rule

D6.4.10 postpositions
DF A postposition is an adposition that occurs after its complement.
BT +D10.14.4.20 adpositions
D6
morphology, cont.
D6.4
principles/characteristics of morphology, cont.
D6.4.12
truncation
D6.4.14
reduplication
DF a word formation process by which some part of a base (= a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the left, or to the right, or, occasionally, in the middle. [LEX]
RT +D4 phonology
D6.4.16
diminutive formation
D6.6
lexicon
DF knowledge one has about form and meaning of words and phrases
RT D2.2.2.4.12 lexical functional grammar
D2.2.2.8 functional grammar
D2.2.2.14 head-driven phrase structure grammar
D6.6.2
mental lexicon
BT +M2 brain
D6.6.4
lexicon by pronunciation (phonological representation)
D6.6.6
lexicon by meaning (semantic representation)
D6.6.8
lexicon by syntactic category
NT +D10.14 syntactic category
D6.6.10
lexicon by orthography
D6.6.12
lexical tag
ST morphological class
word class
RT +D2.2.2.4.10 x-bar theory
+D6.4.2.2 paradigm

D8
syntax
DF grammatical arrangement of words in sentences, rules for ordering
NT G8.4.6.8.4 pre-syntactic capacity
RT +A2.10 field of syntax
+D2.2.2.4.10 x-bar theory
D2.2.2.8 functional grammar
D2.2.2.12 phrase structure grammar
D2.2.2.14 head-driven phrase structure grammar
+D2.2.10 grammaticality, ungrammaticality
D8.2
theories and models of syntax
BT +B2 theories of linguistics
D8.2.2
covert syntax
DF Notion in the Minimalist Program. Covert syntax is that part of syntax which is ordered after Spell-Out, i.e. leaves no traces in the sound structure of a language. [LEX]
BT +D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
RT D8.2.4 overt syntax
D8.2.4
overt syntax
DF Notion in the Minimalist Program. Overt syntax is that part of syntax which is ordered before Spell-Out, hence is reflected in the sound structure. [LEX]
BT +D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
RT D8.2.2 covert syntax
D8.2.6
spell-out
DF (minimalist theory) instruction to switch to phonological form. What happens at PF is a point of debate; if one assumes that lexical items come from the lexicon fully inflected, phonological features are 'stripped away' at PF. Another possibility is that Spell-Out accesses the lexicon to associate the syntactic structure with phonological features.
D8.2.8 phonological form

D8.2.8 phonological form

DF the level of representation in the T-model of grammar at which only information relevant to the phonetic realization of the utterance is present. At this level, which is derived from surface structure, only phonological processes may apply. [LEX]

RT D2.2.2.4.2 surface structure
D8.2.6 spell-out
D8.2.10 logical form

D8.2.10 logical form

DF In logic, the translation of a natural-language sentence into a formal language. In government-binding theory, a level of representation derived by movement from S-structure and serving as the interface between the grammar and a semantic interpreter. Retained in the minimalist program in the absence of D- and S-structure as the only nonphonetic level of representation. [LLBA]

RT +D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism
+D2.2.4 government-binding theory
D8.2.8 phonological form

D8.4 phase impenetrability condition

BT +D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism

D8.4.2 t-model

DF Model of grammar prevalent in the Principles and Parameters framework. [LEX]

NT D2.24.6.4.2 tree diagram representation of grammar

D8.4.4 redundancy rule

DF rule which fills in predictable or redundant information. Redundancy rules have two important properties: (a) they do not create structure, and (b) they do not alter structure. [LEX]

RT D6.4.4 morpheme structure condition

D8.4.4.2 morpholexical rule

DF a kind of lexical redundancy rule proposed by Lieber (1980) to relate allomorphs which are listed in the lexicon, to each other. Morpholexical rules apply in a subcomponent of the grammar which precedes both the word formation component proper and the phonological component. The main motivation for this type of rule is that there are cases in which word formation rules need to have access to derived allomorphs before the phonology applies. [LEX]

RT +D4 phonology
+D6 morphology
D12.2.8 allomorphs

D8.6 principles/characteristics of syntax

D8.6.2 sentence structure

DF The overall pattern of elements in a sentence, based on recurrent distributional patterns in groups of sentences. [LLBA]

D8.6.4 movement

DF Movement is a way of describing the structure of the sentence as if elements in it moved around, typically in English in questions and passive constructions. Thus the question Will John go? comes from a similar structure to that underlying the statement John will come by movement of will. [COOK]

D8.6.4.2 head movement

DF movement within a sentence that ?displaces? syntactic categories, such as wh-phrases, nominal phrases, and verbs. [adapted from MIT]

D8.6.4.2.2 wh-movement

DF the "displacement" of an object phrase headed by a "wh-" interrogative word (such as who, what, where, when)

SN Class items specific to wh-question formation under wh-questions.
D8.6.4.2.4  syntax, cont.
D8.6  .  principles/characteristics of syntax, cont.
D8.6.4  .  movement, cont.
D8.6.4.2  .  .  head movement, cont.
D8.6.4.2.2  .  .  .  wh-movement, cont.

Class items dealing with characteristics of wh-phrases under wh-phrase.
RT  D8.10.4 wh-island
     D12.6.14 wh-phrase
     D12.10.18.2 wh-question

D8.6.4.2.4  .  .  .  move alpha
DF  most general formulation of possible movements. In effect, Move alpha says that some category alpha can be moved anytime anywhere. It generalizes rules such as Move NP and Move wh, which in their turn generalize construction specific transformations such as Passivization and Raising. Move alpha itself is considered an instance of Affect alpha. [LEX]

D8.6.6  .  .  syntactic ambiguity
BT  + ambiguity

D8.6.8  .  .  syntactic atom
DF  term introduced in Di Sciullo & Williams (1987) to refer to the property of words that they are the indivisible building blocks of syntax. Words are atomic with respect to syntax, since syntactic rules or principles cannot make reference to their parts [LEX]
RT  +D6 morphology
     D8.6.10 lexical integrity

D8.6.10  .  .  lexical integrity
DF  a term used to refer to one of the most important properties of words, viz. the property that no syntactic process is allowed to refer to parts of a word. [LEX]
RT  D8.6.8 syntactic atom

D8.6.12  .  .  reflexivity
DF  property in which a word or phrase refers to itself
ST  reflexiveness

D8.6.14  .  .  structure dependence principle
DF  principle that all grammatical operations are dependent on the structure of the surrounding sentence.

D8.6.16  .  .  syntactic phases
D8.6.18  .  .  predication
DF  subject-predicate relation. [LEX]
RT  D10.4.12 predicate

D8.6.18.2  .  .  .  primary predication
D8.8  .  rules for ordering words
BT  +D10.4 grammatical relations
D8.8.2  .  .  adpositional word order
BT  +D10.14.4.20 adpositions
D8.8.4  .  .  free word order
SR  ZUSHD
D8.8.6  .  .  multiple wh question
D8.8.8  .  .  multiple wh-fronting
DF  in certain languages, the requirement that all interrogative words in a sentence with multiple interrogatives be placed at the front of the sentence (e.g., in Bulgarian: Koj kogo kakvo e pital? translates directly as ?who whom what asked? and is equivalent to the English ?Who asked whom what??). [adapted from LEX]

D8.8.10  .  .  node
D8.8.12 non expanding nominal head adjunct
D8.8.14 word order
D8.8.16 word order typology
D8.10 rules for ordering phrases
D8.10.2 annotated phrase structure rule
D8.10.4 wh-island
   DF the extraction island created by an embedded sentence which is introduced by a wh-word. [LEX]
   RT D8.6.4.2.2 wh-movement
   D12.6.14 wh-phrase
D8.10.6 oblique case marking
D8.10.8 of-insertion
D8.10.10 order of element
D8.10.12 parataxis
D8.10.14 path containment condition
D8.10.16 restructuring
D8.10.18 restructuring construction
D8.12 rules for ordering clauses
D8.12.2 clause structure
   BT +D12.8 clauses
D8.14 rules for ordering sentences
D8.14.2 parsing
   BT +G10.8.6.6.2 automated recognition by meaning vs. grammar
D8.14.4 phrase structure rule
D8.14.6 pro drop
D8.14.8 recursive rule
D8.16 rules for ordering texts
D8.16.2 poetic structure
D8.16.4 poetic syntax

D10 structure-meaning relationship
   ST syntax-semantics interface
   NT D2.2.14 head-driven phrase structure grammar
   BT +E meaning of language
D10.2 grammatical category
   SN often used as synonym for ?part of speech?
   RT +D10.14 syntactic category
D10.2.2 mood
   DF a division in the verbal area which refers to whether the action of the verb represents a fact, a wish, a possibility, necessity, or a command. [NEAT]
D10.2.2.2 imperative mood
   DF a mood used to issue commands. [NEAT]
D10.2.2.4 indicative mood
   DF A factual mood which is used to make statements rather than issue commands (imperative) or make uncertain, hypothetical statements (subjunctive). [NEAT]
D10.2.2.6 subjunctive mood
   DF a mood used to make uncertain, hypothetical statements. [NEAT]
D10.2.4 gender (grammatical category)
   RT +D2.2.2.6 grammatical agreement
D10.2.4.2 gender agreement
   BT +D2.2.2.6 grammatical agreement
D10.2.6 tense
   RT +D10.14.4.6 auxiliary verb
D10.2.8 | number
---|---
D10.2.8.2 | number agreement
D10.2.8.4 | singular
D10.2.8.6 | plural
D10.2.10 | voice
D10.2.10.2 | active voice
D10.2.10.4 | passive voice
D10.2.12 | person
D10.2.14 | aspect
D10.2.16 | case

DF | Morphological form of nouns and pronouns, and in some languages articles and adjectives as well, indicating the grammatical relationship to the verb (i.e. in English "I" is the nominative case of the first person singular pronoun and functions as a subject; me is the accusative case and can only function as an object) (FROMKIN)

NT +D10.14.2.2 case marking and grammatical relations
BT +D2.18 case grammar
RT +D2.22.10.2.6 grammatical agreement
+D10.14.4.10 auxiliary verb

DF Ablative case is a case that expresses a variety of meanings including instrument, cause, location, source, and time. [SIL] It indicates the agent in passive sentences or the instrument or manner or place of the action described by the verb. [WORDNET]

BT ablati ve
RT +D10.14.4.4 verbs

DF The case that expresses ownership [WORDNET], the referent of the marked noun is the possessor of the referent of another noun. [SIL]

BT genitive
RT D10.14.4.22.4 possessive pronouns

DF used to indicate noun to which something is given

D10.2.16.10 | dative case
D10.2.16.10.2 | movement rule
D10.2.16.12 | nominative case
D10.2.16.14 | ergative case
D10.4 grammatical relations

DF Indicates any one of several structural positions that a noun phrase may assume in a sentence. (FRO) A grammatical relation is a role of a noun phrase or complement clause that determines syntactic behaviors such as word position in a clause, verb agreement and participation and behavior in such operations as passivization. [SIL]

NT +D8.8 rules for ordering words
+D10.16.2 noun phrase
   D10.16.2.2 case marking and grammatical relations
   +D12.8.14 complement clause
RT +D2.22.10.2.6 grammatical agreement
+D10.6 thematic role/semantic roles/functional categories

D10.4.2 subject

D10.4.2.2 null subject

DF subject that is not represented as a lexical item but which is made explicit, e.g., by verb agreement. [WEIJER]

D10.4.2.4 quirky subject

DF Word that behaves like a grammatical subject but which is morphologically marked otherwise. Quirky subjects occur for example in Icelandic, e.g. her was helped instead of she was helped. [WEIJER]

D10.4.4 object

RT D10.14.4.4.14 transitive verb
   +D10.14.4.16 intransitive verb

D10.4.4.2 direct object

D10.4.4.4 indirect object

D10.4.6 subject object verb

D10.4.8 subject verb object

D10.4.10 verb subject object

D10.4.12 predicate

DF The part of a sentence that says something about the subject. In case the verb is a copula (to be, to become) the predicate is the complement of that copula, e.g. “ill” in “John is ill.” In case the verb is not a copula, the predicate is the verb, e.g. “has” in “John has a book.” [WEIJER]

RT +D8.6.18 predication

D10.4.14 paradigmatic relation

DF The relation between units (phonemes, words) which can occur in the same context [Weijer]

RT +C linguistic units
   +D6.4.2.2 paradigm
   +D6.4.2.4 syntagm
   D10.4.16 syntagmatic relation
   +E2 pragmatics

D10.4.16 syntagmatic relation

DF The relation between a linguistic unit (word, phoneme) and its context [Weijer]

RT +C linguistic units
   +D6.4.2.2 paradigm
   +D6.4.2.4 syntagm
   D10.4.14 paradigmatic relation
   +E2 pragmatics

D10.6 thematic role/semantic roles/functional categories

RT +D10.2.16 case
   +D10.4 grammatical relations

D10.6.2 theta role

DF The semantic relations between a verbal form and its arguments. [MIT]

Roles include agent, theme, goal, source, experiencer. [LEX]
D10.6.2.2  structure-meaning relationship, cont.
D10.6  thematic role/semantic roles/functional categories, cont.
D10.6.2  theta role, cont.

RT  +D2.2.4 government-binding theory
    +D2.2.4.2 theta theory
    +D10.2.16 case

D10.6.2.2  agent theta role
D10.6.2.2.2  causal agent theta role
D10.6.2.4  theme theta role
D10.6.2.6  goal theta role
D10.6.2.8  source theta role
D10.6.2.10  experiencer theta role
D10.6.2.12  instrument theta role
D10.6.2.14  patient theta role
D10.6.4  thematic processing
D10.6.6  thematic structure
D10.8  morphosyntax (morphology and syntax)
    NT  +D6.4.6.4 derivation
    BT  +D6 morphology
D10.8.2  theta-absorption
    DF  some morpho-syntactic elements have the capacity of absorbing a theta-role
    assigned by the verb (stem) to which they are attached, with the effect
    that that theta-role cannot be assigned to its regular position. [LEX]
    (e.g., passive voice, clitics)
    RT  D10.2.10.4 passive voice
    +D12.2.10 clitic

D10.10  level of speech
D10.10.2  formal speech
D10.10.4  informal speech
D10.10.6  discursive level
D10.12  valency
    DF  The capacity of a verb or other lexical item to combine with particular classes
    of clause constituents; considered an essential lexical property, as verbs that
    are otherwise grammatically similar may differ sharply in the number and
    type of constituents that may or must accompany them. The notion of
    valence is widespread in varieties of functional linguistics and dependency
    grammar. [LLBA]
    ST  valence
    RT  D2.2.2.8 functional grammar
    +D2.22.10.2.6 grammatical agreement
    +D10.14.4.4 verbs
    D10.14.4.4.14 transitive verb
    +D10.14.4.4.16 intransitive verb

D10.14  syntactic category
    DF  A syntactic category is a set of words and/or phrases in a language which share
    a significant number of common characteristics. The classification is based
    on similar structure and sameness of distribution (the structural relationships
    between these elements and other items in a larger grammatical structure),
    and not on meaning. In generative grammar, a syntactic category is
    symbolized by a node label in a constituent structure tree. [SIL]
    Commonly referred to as ?parts of speech?.
    ST  syntactic class
    BT  +D6.6.8 lexicon by syntactic category
    RT  +D2.2.2.4 generative grammar
    +D10.2 grammatical category

D10.14.2  interjection
DF word or phrase that has no grammatical relationship to rest of sentence
(wiki) ex: ugh, wow
SN can be a phrase, word, or sentence

D10.14.4 lexical categories
SN syntactic category at the word level
NT C2.6.8 numerals

D10.14.4.2 nouns
ST nominals
NT +D10.16.2 noun phrase
D12.8.2.2 noun clauses
BT +D2.22.6.2 open grammatical class
RT +D10.2.16 case
+D10.14.4.12 classifiers
+D12.4.10 determiners

D10.14.4.2.2 agentive noun
NT +D12.2.6.2.12 agentive
BT +D12.2.6.2.12 agentive

D10.14.4.2.4 adjectival noun
BT +D10.14.4.8 adjectives

D10.14.4.2.6 common noun

D10.14.4.2.8 complex noun
SR CHU

D10.14.4.2.10 plural nouns
D10.14.4.2.10.2 mass nouns
D10.14.4.2.10.4 count nouns
D10.14.4.2.12 proper nouns
ST proper name
BT +D2.22.16 definiteness
RT A8.24 onomastics

D10.14.4.2.14 silent nouns

D10.14.4.4 verbs
NT +D12.2.6.2.12 agentive
BT +D2.22.6.2 open grammatical class
RT D10.2.16.2 ablative case
D10.12 valency

D10.14.4.4.2 main verb
RT +D10.14.4.4.10 auxiliary verb

D10.14.4.4.4 adjectival verb
BT +D10.14.4.8 adjectives

D10.14.4.4.6 main clause verb
SR CHU

D10.14.4.4.8 archetypal verb

D10.14.4.4.10 auxiliary verb
DF Auxiliary verbs are verbal elements that accompany the lexical verb of a verb phrase, and express grammatical distinctions not carried by the lexical verb, such as person, number, tense, aspect, and voice. Examples: can, may, do. [SIL]
BT auxiliary
RT +D2.22.6.4 closed grammatical class
D10.2.6 tense
+D10.2.8 number
+D10.2.10 voice
D10.2.12 person
D10.2.14 aspect
D10.14.4.4.2 main verb
D10.16.4 verb phrase
SR CHU

D10.14.4.4.10.2 contraction
D10.14.4.4.10.4 structure-meaning relationship, cont.
D10.14.4.4.10.6 copula verbs
D10.14.4.4.12 finite verb
D10.14.4.4.14 transitive verb

DF A verb, or verb form, that requires an object to be grammatical.

[WORDNET]
BT transitive
RT +D10.4.4 object
D10.12 valency

D10.14.4.16.2 unaccusative verbs

DF Intransitive verbs that usually have theme subjects and express change of state, existence: to break, to die, to bleed, etc. The past participle of the verb can be used as an adjective. [WEIJER]

RT D10.14.4.4.16.4 unergative verbs
D10.14.4.18.2 past participles

D10.14.4.18 linking verb

DF connects a subject to a subject complement

D10.14.4.20 phrasal verb
D10.14.4.22 serial verb

D10.14.4.6 adverbs

NT D12.8.2.6 adverb clauses
BT +D2.22.6.2 open grammatical class
RT D12.2.4 free morphemes

D10.14.4.6.2 manner adverb
D10.14.4.6.4 degree adverb
D10.14.4.6.6 directional adverb

BT +D10.2.16.8 locative case
RT D10.14.4.6.8 locative adverb

D10.14.4.6.8 locative adverb

BT +D10.2.16.8 locative case
RT D10.14.4.6.6 directional adverb

D10.14.4.6.10 temporal adverb
D10.14.4.6.12 adverbial modification

SN only auxiliary verbs have a contracted form (it?s)
SR CHU
D10.14.4.8 . . . adjectives
   NT D10.14.4.2.4 adjectival noun
   D10.14.4.4.4 adjectival verb
   D12.8.2.4 adjective clauses
   BT +D2.22.6.2 open grammatical class
   RT +D10.2.16 case
   SR CHU

D10.14.4.10 . . . conjunctions
   DF word that links other words or phrases syntactically (and, but) and
   expresses a semantic relationship between them (SIL)
   BT +D2.22.6.4 closed grammatical class
   +D12.2.16 function morpheme
   +D12.4.4 grammatical words
   RT D12.2.4 free morphemes

D10.14.4.10.2 . . . complementizer
   DF conjunction that marks a complement clause (that) (SIL)

D10.14.4.12 . . . classifiers
   DF Small words or affixes to denote some kind of property of invariable
   nouns, e.g. whether it is male or female (according to some
   theories, classifiers are the origin of grammatical gender), or what
   is the shape of an object. Examples or classifier languages are
   Japanese, Yucatec Mayan and Sesotho. [WEIJER]
   RT +D10.14.4.2 nouns

D10.14.4.12.2 . . . numeral classifiers

D10.14.4.14 . . . superordinates
   DF Words that denote a category, e.g. animal, weapon [WEIJER]

D10.14.4.16 . . . particles
   DF words with grammatical or pragmatic meaning, not part of main class
   (to, not, oh)

D10.14.4.16.2 . . . verbal particles

D10.14.4.16.4 . . . articles
   BT +D2.22.6.4 closed grammatical class
   +D12.2.16 function morpheme
   +D12.4.10 determiners
   RT +D10.2.16 case
   D12.2.4 free morphemes
   SR LLBA

D10.14.4.16.6 . . . definite articles
   DF e.g., the

D10.14.4.16.8 . . . indefinite articles
   DF e.g., a, an
   SR MUNNN

D10.14.4.18 . . . participles

D10.14.4.18.2 . . . past participles
   RT D10.14.4.16.2 unaccusative verbs
   D10.14.4.16.4 unergative verbs

D10.14.4.20 . . . adpositions
   DF An adposition is a cover term for prepositions and postpositions. It is a
   member of a closed set of items that occur before or after a
   complement composed of a noun phrase, noun, pronoun, or clause
   that functions as a noun phrase, and form a single structure with
   the complement to express its grammatical and semantic relation to
   another unit within a clause. [SIL]
   NT D6.4.10 postpositions
   D8.8.2 adpositional word order
   RT +D2.22.6.4 closed grammatical class
   D12.2.4 free morphemes
   D12.6.12 complements
D10.14.4.20.2

structure-meaning relationship, cont.
D10.14 syntactic category, cont.
D10.14.4 lexical categories, cont.
D10.14.4.20 adpositions, cont.

D10.14.4.20.2 prepositions

DF A preposition is an adposition that occurs before its complement.
Examples are: to, with, from. [SIL]

BT +D12.2.16 function morpheme

D10.14.4.22 pronouns

BT +D2.22.6.4 closed grammatical class
RT +D10.2.16 case
+D10.16.2 noun phrase
D12.2.4 free morphemes

D10.14.4.22.2 personal pronouns

D10.14.4.22.4 possessive pronouns

RT D10.2.16.4 genitive case

D10.16 phrasal category

BT +D12.6 phrases

D10.16.2 noun phrase

DF A noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun as its head. A noun phrase
generally includes one or more modifying words, but allowance is
usually made for single-word minimal noun phrases that are composed
only of a noun or pronoun.

NT +D12.4.10 determiners
BT +D10.4 grammatical relations
+D10.14.4.2 nouns
+D12.6 phrases
RT +D2.22.16 definiteness
D2.22.18 indefiniteness
+D10.14.4.22 pronouns

D10.16.2.2 case marking and grammatical relations

BT +D10.2.16 case
+D10.4 grammatical relations

D10.16.4 verb phrase

BT +D12.6 phrases
RT +D10.14.4.10 auxiliary verb

D10.16.6 prepositional phrase

BT +D12.6 phrases

D12 grammatical units

BT +C linguistic units

D12.2 morphemes

DF smallest meaningful unit of language
NT D2.22.22 grammar and pronunciation of morpheme
RT +D6 morphology

D12.2.2 morph

DF single manifestation of a morpheme

D12.2.2.2 zero morph

ST null morpheme
zero morpheme

D12.2.4 free morphemes

DF Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as a word, like cat or
dog. [LANGF]
ST unbound morphemes
RT +D10.14.4.6 adverbs
+D10.14.4.10 conjunctions
D12.2.6 bound morphemes
DF A bound morpheme is a grammatical unit that never occurs by itself, but is always attached to some other morpheme. An example is the -s in dogs. [SIL]

D12.2.6.2 affixes
DF An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before, after, or within a root or stem. An affix is joined by derivation or inflection.

D12.2.6.2.2 headedness in affixation
BT +D6.4.6.2 affixation

D12.2.6.2.4 derivational affix
BT +D6.4.6.4 derivation

D12.2.6.2.4.2 prefix
D12.2.6.2.4.4 suffix

D12.2.6.2.6 inflectional affix
BT inflection

D12.2.6.2.8 infix
DF An infix is an affix that is inserted within a root or stem.

D12.2.6.2.10 class i/ii affix

D12.2.6.2.12 agentive
DF suffix that changes meaning of verb to noun indicating role: runner

D12.2.6.4 cranberry morpheme
DF A cranberry morpheme is a bound morpheme that only exists in one lexeme. For example, twi in twilight and spick in spick-and-span. [WIKI]

D12.2.6.6 roots
DF base to which an affix is joined
ST head

D12.2.8 allomorphs
DF one of a set of morphemes with same function (-ed in loved, picked); collection of morphs
RT +D8.4.4.2 morphological rule

D12.2.10 clitic
DF A clitic is a morpheme that has syntactic characteristics of a word, but shows evidence of being phonologically bound to another word. An example is the contraction of the morpheme is in: what's going on? [SIL] They do not function independently in sentence structure. Clitics that precede their host are called proclitics; those that follow their host are enclitics. [LLBA]

RT +D10.8.2 theta-absorption
**D12**

*grammatical units, cont.*

**D12.2**

*morphemes, cont.*

**D12.2.10**

*clitic, cont.*

**D12.2.10.2**

.proclitic

**D12.2.10.4**

.enclitic

**D12.2.12**

.empty morpheme

**D12.2.14**

.content morpheme

(df) conveys semantic content (meaning), can include affixes that change meaning of root  

(rt) D12.2.4 free morphemes

**D12.2.16**

.function morpheme

(df) give information about grammatical function  

(nt) +D10.14.4.10 conjunctions  

(d10.14.4.16.4 articles  

(d10.14.4.20.2 prepositions  

(d12.2.6.2.6 inflectional affix

**D12.2.18**

.heteronexual morpheme

**D12.2.20**

.homonexual morpheme

**D12.2.22**

.stem  

(rt) +D12.2.6.2 affixes  

**D12.2.22.2**

.derivative  

(df) stem formed by combining a root with an affix that adds meaning (sil)  

(bt) +D6.4.6.4 derivation  

+D12.2.6.2 affixes

**D12.2.24**

.lexeme  

(df) abstract concept of words that are roughly the same in meaning (run, runs, ran) used in morphological analysis; unit of morphological analysis  

(nt) C2.10.2 lemma  

(bt) +D6.2.6 lexeme-based morphology  

(rt) +D6.4.2 inflectional rules  

+D6.4.6.4 derivation  

D12.2.6.4 cranberry morpheme

**D12.4**

.word  

(sn) types of words; components of words go in morphemes  

(nt) +G2.8.4.4 word recognition  

(g10.8.10.2.6.2 word frequency  

(rt) D6.4.6.8 back formation

**D12.4.2**

.lexical words  

(df) belong to open class of words

**D12.4.4**

.grammatical words  

(df) belong to closed class of word  

(nt) C2.6.8 numerals  

+D10.14.4.10 conjunctions  

(bt) +D2.22.10 grammaticality, ungrammaticality

**D12.4.6**

.compound words  

(sn) a word containing a stem that is made up of more than one root

**D12.4.8**

.function words

**D12.4.10**

determiners  

(df) syntactic or lexical category of words and expressions that form a noun phrase when combined with a noun (noun + determiner = noun phrase); articles, demonstratives, quantifiers, etc. (FRO)  

(nt) D10.14.4.16.4 articles  

(d12.6.10 determiner phrases  

(bt) +D10.16.2 noun phrase  

(rt) +D10.14.4.2 nouns  

(sr) LLBA
D12 grammatical units, cont.
D12.8 clauses, cont.
D12.8.14 complement clause, cont.

NT D10.14.4.10.2 complementizer
D12.6.12 complements
BT +D10.4 grammatical relations
RT D12.6.6 complementizer phrases

D12.10 sentences
D12.10.2 complex sentence
D12.10.4 complete sentence

SR NUN

D12.10.6 conjunctive sentence
D12.10.8 declarative sentence

ST declaration

D12.10.10 disjunctive sentence
D12.10.12 kernel sentence
D12.10.14 meter

BT +D2.24.4 spoken representation of grammar
SR FRE

D12.10.16 anomalous sentence
DF Sentences that are (semantically) strange, e.g., ?the TV is watching the football game.? [WEIJER]

RT +D2.22.10 grammaticality, ungrammaticality
D2.22.10.4.2 anomaly

D12.10.18 question
D12.10.18.2 wh-question

DF in a language with overt wh-movement, a question introduced by a wh-phrase: what have they bought? Otherwise, a question containing a wh-element. Distinguished from yes-no question.
[LEX]

ST wh-interrogative sentence
RT D8.6.4.2.2 wh-movement

D12.10.18.4 yes-no question
DF question that must be answered by yes or no.

D12.12 texts
meaning of language

NT +D10 structure-meaning relationship
RT +D2.22.10.2 grammaticality

pragmatics
DF study of how context and situation affect meaning
NT D2.22.20 deixis
G8.4.6.8.8 pre-pragmatic capacity
RT D10.4.14 paradigmatic relation
D10.4.16 syntagmatic relation

. discourse context

semantics
SN focus on relationship between words and objects they represent
NT A2.10.6 syntax-semantics interaction
+A4.2 field of semantics
D2.22.10.4.2 anomaly
G8.4.6.8.6 pre-semantic capacity
RT D2.2.2.8 functional grammar
D2.2.2.14 head-driven phrase structure grammar

semiotics
**physical aspects of language and communication**

- NT +G4.2.2.2 perception abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
  +G4.2.4.2 production abilities by physical aspects of language and communication

**F2**

- **sound/auditory**
  - BT +A2.6.2 acoustic phonetics
  - NT +G4.2.2.2.2 perception abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
  - BT +A2.6.6 auditory phonetics

**F2.2**

- hearing
  - BT +A2.6.6 auditory phonetics

**F2.4**

- speech
  - NT G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech
  - BT +A2.6.4 articulatory phonetics

**F4**

- **sight/visual**
  - written text
  - orthography
    - ST spelling
  - phonetic alphabet
  - sign language
    - BT +F8 movement/haptic
    - RT G8.8.2.4.2.2.2 deafness

**F6**

- **touch/tactile**
  - braille
  - sign language into hands

**F8**

- **movement/haptic**
  - NT F4.4 sign language
language processing

DF mental and/or computational aspects of language activities such as language production and language understanding
SN class here language processing in general, by human or computer agents. Class human agents under human language processing and language computer agents under automated language processing.
NT +G18.8.2 language difficulties
RT +A10 applied linguistics
+ A18 fields by physical aspects of language and communication
A20 language pathology
D2.4 slot and filler grammar
G2.14 language understanding

G2 language processes

NT +G10.8 automated language process
G2.2 . theories of language processing
BT +B2 theories of linguistics
G2.2.2 . mental space theory
RT +G8.2.10.4 mental model
G2.2.4 . theories of language acquisition
G2.2.4.2 . maturational theory of language acquisition
G2.2.4.4 . behaviorism
G2.2.4.4.2 . imitation theory
BT +G6.2 language acquisition
G2.2.6 . cognitive theory of linguistics
G2.2.6.2 . cognitive theory of metaphor
BT metaphor
G2.2.6.2.2 . cognitive theory of metonymy
BT metonymy
G2.4 . language perception
SN class here the perception of any form of language, by human or computer; use narrower terms below for perception of particular forms by physical aspects of language and communication
NT +G8.2.2 human language perception
RT +G2.6 language production
G2.4.2 . language perception by physical aspects of language and communication
G2.4.2.2 . language perception by hearing
ST listening habits
BT sound
G2.4.2.4 . language perception by reading
SN class here the general concept of perception of written text by reading; for skills related to reading, use reading skills; for reading by touch and movement use reading Braille
BT sight
RT G2.4.2.8 reading Braille
G2.4.2.6 . perception of sign language
SN class here the general aspects of the perception of sign language, by human or automated approaches
BT sight
G2.4.2.8 . reading Braille
BT touch and movement
RT G2.4.2.4 language perception by reading
G2.6 . language production
RT +G2.4 language perception
G2.6.2 . language production by physical aspects of language and communication
G2
  language processes, cont.
G2.6
  language production, cont.
G2.6.2
  language production by physical aspects of language and communication, cont.

G2.6.2.2
  spoken language production
G2.6.2.2.2
  conceptualization stage of speech production
    BT sound
    +G2.6.4.2 conceptualization stage
    +G8.2.4.4.2 pre-production stage
    RT +G2.10 language and thought

G2.6.4
  language production by stage
G2.6.4.2
  conceptualization stage
    NT G2.6.2.2.2 conceptualization stage of speech production

G2.8
  language recognition
G2.8.2
  language recognition by physical aspects of language and communication
G2.8.2.2
  visual recognition
    BT sight
    +G2.8.2.2.2 optical character recognition
    NT G10.8.2.2.2.2 automated optical character recognition
    BT +G2.8.4.2 character recognition

G2.8.2.4
  visual word recognition
    BT +G2.8.4.4 word recognition

G2.8.4
  language recognition by linguistic units
G2.8.4.2
  character recognition
    NT +G2.8.2.2.2 optical character recognition
    +G10.8.2.4.2 automated character recognition
    BT character

G2.8.4.4
  word recognition
    NT G2.8.2.4.2 visual word recognition
    G10.8.2.2.2.2 automated visual word recognition
    G10.8.2.4.4 automated word recognition
    BT +D12.4 word
    RT G4.2.2.2.4 reading skills
    G10.8.10.2.6.2 word frequency

G2.10
  language and thought
    DF the complex relationship between language and thinking; the notion of language relativity.
    SN reasoning as a generic concept. From the linguistic perspective, use language and thought
    ST cognizing thought
    RT G2.6.2.2.2 conceptualization stage of speech production

G2.10.2
  reasoning by implicit vs. explicit reasoning
G2.10.2.2
  implicit reasoning
G2.10.2.2.2
  reasoning based upon the absence of evidence
G2.10.2.4
  explicit reasoning
G2.10.2.4.2
  evidential reasoning

G2.12
  concept formation/modeling
    DF process of forming concepts and models

G2.14
  language understanding
    ST comprehension
    RT +G language processing
    +G8.8 human language proficiency

G2.16
  memory
SN use memory for general aspects of human and machine memory; use narrower term human memory or machine memory for specific aspects.
NT +G8.2.14 human memory
G10.8.8 machine memory

G2.18 recall/retrieval
SN class here the general aspects of recall and retrieval processes by human or computer; for cognitive processes involved in recall/retrieval by human brain, use recall/retrieval by human brain; for automated information recall/retrieval use automated information retrieval
NT G8.2.16 recall/retrieval by human brain
+G10.8.10 automated recall/retrieval

G2.20 language translation
SN the process of interpreting the meaning of a text in one form of language and producing an equivalent text in another form of language.
NT A10.18 translation (human generated)
+G10.8.12 machine translation

G4 language abilities
G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production
RT +D2.2.2.4.4 universal grammar
D2.2.2.4.4 principles and parameters approach
+G4.4.2 pre-existing language abilities
G4.4.4 acquired language abilities
G8.4.2.2 innate language knowledge
G8.4.4.4 human acquired language abilities

G4.2.2 language perception abilities
G4.2.2.2 perception abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
BT +F physical aspects of language and communication
G4.2.2.2.2 listening skills
G4.2.2.4 reading skills
RT +G2.8.4.4 word recognition
G4.2.2.6 perceiving sign language skills
G4.2.4 language production abilities
G4.2.4.2 production abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
BT +F physical aspects of language and communication
G4.2.4.2.2 verbal skills
G4.2.4.2.4 writing skills
G4.2.4.2.6 signing skills
G4.4 language abilities by pre-existing vs. acquired
G4.4.2 pre-existing language abilities
RT +G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production
G4.4.2.2 creative capacity
G4.4.4 acquired language abilities
RT +G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production
G4.6 prerequisites for language processing
NT +G8.4.6 prerequisites for human language processing

G6 language acquisition, language instruction
G6.2 language acquisition
SN class here general aspects of learning/acquiring language by human or computer agents
ST acquisition
acquisition, formal theories of language development
G6.4  

**language acquisition, language instruction, cont.**

G6.2  

**language acquisition, cont.**

- language learning
- planning goals and acquisition
  - NT  D2.20.4 core grammar: acquisition
  - G2.2.4.4.2 imitation theory
- RT  +G8.6.2 child language
  - G8.10.2.10.4 bilingual acquisition

G6.4  

**language instruction**

- RT  G8.10.2.4.6.4 language acquisition in school

**G8**

**human language processing**

- SN  class here aspects of language processing by human agents
- RT  +A12 psycholinguistics

G8.2  

**human language processes**

- NT  A10.18 translation (human generated)

G8.2.2  

**human language perception**

- BT  +G2.4 language perception

G8.2.2.2  

**human language perception by physical aspects of language and communication**

- ST  listening habits
- BT  sound

G8.2.2.4  

**human language perception by reading**

- BT  sight

G8.2.2.6  

**perceiving sign language**

- BT  sight

G8.2.4  

**human language production**

- NT  G2.6.2.2.2 conceptualization stage of speech production

G8.2.4.2  

**spoken human language production**

G8.2.4.4  

**human language production by stage**

G8.2.4.4.2  

**pre-production stage**

- NT  G2.6.2.2.2 conceptualization stage of speech production

G8.2.6  

**human language production recognition**

G8.2.8  

**human language and thought**

G8.2.10  

**mental concept formation/modeling**

- ST  conceptual transition
  - conceptualization

G8.2.10.2  

**mental concept formation by unit**

G8.2.10.2.2  

**basic concept formation**

- BT  basic concept
  - RT  G8.4.6.8.6 pre-semantic capacity

G8.2.10.2.4  

**conceptual system formation**

G8.2.10.4  

**mental model**

- ST  mental space
  - NT  G8.10.2.6 learning model
  - RT  G2.2.2 mental space theory

G8.2.10.4.2  

**human cognitive environment**

- DF  a mental model of the world
G8.2.10.4.4

human cognitive metaphor

DF a mental model of a particular event or phenomena
SN metaphor as a mode of thought, not language
ST cognitive instrument

G8.2.12

human language understanding

G8.2.14

human memory

G8.2.14.2

central executive component, working memory

G8.2.16

recall/retrieval by human brain

G8.4

human language abilities

G8.4.2

mental flexibility

G8.4.4

human language abilities by innate vs. acquired

G8.4.4.2

innate language abilities

G8.4.4.2.2

innate language knowledge

ST innate idea

RT +D2.2.4.4 universal grammar
D2.2.4.4.8 principles and parameters approach
+G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production

G8.4.4.2.4

language creative capacity

G8.4.4.4

human acquired language abilities

RT +G4.2 language abilities by perception vs. production

G8.4.6

prerequisites for human language processing

ST cognitive base

RT +G4.6 prerequisites for language processing
G8.6.2.2.2 period of prelinguistic development

G8.4.6.2

consciousness

ST sentence

G8.4.6.4

Theory of Mind

G8.4.6.6

intersubjective experience

G8.4.6.8

preadaptive bases for human language

DF a change in a species which is not itself adaptive but which paves the way for subsequent adaptive changes. For example, bipedalism set in train anatomical changes which culminated in the human vocal tract. Though speech is clearly adaptive, bipedalism is not itself an adaptation for speech; it is a preadaptation. This example involves the hardware of language, the vocal tract. Many changes in our species' software, our mental capacities, were necessary before we became language-ready; these are cognitive preadaptations for language

ST preadaptation

G8.4.6.8.2

pre-phonetic capacity

DF capacity to perform speech sounds or manual gestures
BT D4.2 phonetics
RT G8.6.2.4 baby talk

G8.4.6.8.4

pre-syntactic capacity

DF capacity to organize longer sequences of sounds or gestures
BT +D8 syntax

G8.4.6.8.6

pre-semantic capacity

DF capacities: (a) to form basic concepts, (b) to construct more
human language processing, cont.

human language abilities, cont.

prerequisites for human language processing, cont.

preadaptive bases for human language, cont.

pre-semantic capacity, cont.

complex concepts (e.g. propositions), (c) to carry out mental calculations over complex concepts

pre-pragmatic capacity

capacities: (a) to infer what mental calculations others can carry out, (b) to act cooperatively, (c) to attend to the same external situations as others, (d) to accept symbolic action as a surrogate for real action

elementary symbolic capacity

capacity to link sounds or gestures arbitrarily with basic concepts, such that perception of the action activates the concept, and attention to the concept may initiate the sound or gesture.

human language by stage of life

child language

the study of the way children learn to understand and speak their mother tongue, methods, theories, and findings; later language learning in school.

pre-speech period

period of prelinguistic development

baby talk

critical age, in language acquisition

critical age theory states that children have a special propensity for acquiring language, especially between the ages of 2-13

adult language

elderly period

human language proficiency

communicative competence (language)

language proficiency

language skills

linguistic competence

linguistic performance

language difficulties

the neurological basis of language, and the range of physical or psychological problems that can give rise to disabilities in spoken, written, or signed language.
ST communicative disorder
language disorders (general)
language, brain, and handicap
linguistic difficulty

BT +D10.2.10 voice
+G language processing
RT +A12 psycholinguistics
A20 language pathology

G8.8.2.2 . . . loss of language skill
ST fossilized competence
language attrition (skills)
language loss (skills)
language skill attrition
RT +G8.8 human language proficiency

G8.8.2.4 . . . language difficulties by language process
BT +N22.4.4 disabled

G8.8.2.4.2 . . . perception difficulties
G8.8.2.4.2.2 . . . perception difficulties by physical aspects of language and communication
G8.8.2.4.2.2.2 . . . hearing difficulties
G8.8.2.4.2.2.2.2 . . . deafness
ST interpreting for the deaf
RT F4.4 sign language

G8.8.2.4.2.2.4 . . . reading difficulties
RT +N24.4.2 status by literacy
G8.8.2.4.2.4.2 . . . illiteracy
RT N24.4.2.2 illiterate
G8.8.2.4.2.4.4 . . . semiliteracy
RT N24.4.2.4 semiliterate
G8.8.2.4.2.4.6 . . . dyslexia
G8.8.2.4.4 . . . production difficulties
G8.8.2.4.4.2 . . . receptive competence
ST receptive communication
RT A10.12 reading processes
G8.8.2.4.10.4 aphasia

G8.8.2.4.4.4 . . . production difficulties by physical aspects of language and communication
G8.8.2.4.4.4.2 . . . limited speaking proficiency
G8.8.2.4.6 . . . dysarthria
G8.8.2.4.6.2 . . . limited writing proficiency
G8.8.2.4.6.4 . . . movement and touch difficulties
G8.8.2.4.6.6 . . . dyspraxia
G8.8.2.4.8 . . . limited reasoning proficiency
BT +N22.4.4.6 mentally disabled
RT N22.4.4.6.2 mentally retarded

G8.8.2.4.10 . . . limited understanding proficiency
G8.8.2.4.10.2 . . . dementia
BT +G8.6.4.2 elderly period
G8.8.2.4.10.4 . . . aphasia
RT G8.8.2.4.4.2 receptive competence
G8.8.2.4.10.6 . . . agrammatism
G8.8.2.4.10.8 . . . broca's lesion
G8.8.2.4.10.10 . . . conduction aphasia
G8.8.2.4.10.12 . . . transcortical motor aphasia
human language processing, cont.

human language proficiency, cont.

language difficulties, cont.

language difficulties by language process, cont.

limited understanding proficiency, cont.

transcortical sensory aphasia

Wernicke's aphasia

western aphasia battery

dysphasia

human language acquisition, human language instruction

human language acquisition

universal grammar

principles and parameters approach

human language acquisition by physical vs. cognitive

physical language development

cognitive language development

human language acquisition by perception vs. production

(language process)

acquisition of language production

language acquisition by physical aspects of language and communication

verbal development

grammatical development

child language

writing development

grammatical development

acquisition of language perception

acquisition of language perception by physical aspects of language and communication

auditory development

reading development

acquisition of language perception by type of environment

language acquisition at home

language acquisition in school

language instruction

mental model

foreign language instruction

human language acquisition by order of acquisition

first language acquisition

native language acquisition

critical age, in language acquisition

second language acquisition

foreign language acquisition

foreign language learning

english as a foreign language instruction
G8.10.2.8.4.2  language interference
   SN  the effect of first language on the production of the second
   language that a learner is learning
   ST  linguistic difficulty (contrastive)
       linguistic difficulty (inherent)
   RT +A12 psycholinguistics
       +K6 bilingualism
       +K10 multilingualism

G8.10.2.10  human language acquisition by number of languages acquiring
            simultaneously
G8.10.2.10.2  monolingual acquisition
G8.10.2.10.4  bilingual acquisition
   RT +G6.2 language acquisition
G8.10.2.12  stages of language acquisition
   ST  developmental stages of language
G8.10.4  human language instruction
   RT +A10.2 study of human language instruction
G8.10.4.2  human language instruction by approach
G8.10.4.4  grammatical approach to human language instruction
G8.10.4.6  human language instruction by type of instructor
G8.10.4.6.2  human instructor
G8.10.4.6.4  computer instructor
   ST  computer assisted language learning
G8.10.4.8  human language instruction by language process
G8.10.4.8.2  human language instruction of perception
G8.10.4.8.2.2  reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.2.2.2  phonetic approach to reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.2.2.4  global approach to reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.2.2.6  eclectic approach to reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.4  language of instruction
   ST  instructional language
       medium of instruction (language)
       teaching language
G8.10.4.8.4.2  immersion program
   ST  bilingual immersion programs
       two-way bilingual education programs
       two-way immersion programs
   RT +A16 sociolinguistics
       +G8.10.4.10.4 foreign language instruction
G8.10.4.8.4.4  bilingual education programs
   RT +K6 bilingualism
G8.10.4.10  human language instruction by native vs. foreign language
G8.10.4.10.2  native language instruction
   ST  first language instruction
   BT +N14.8.2 native speaker
   RT +A10.2.4 study of native language instruction
G8.10.4.10.4  foreign language instruction
   ST  second language instruction
       second language programs
   NT  G8.10.4.12.2.2.2 foreign languages in the elementary school
   RT +A10.2.4 study of foreign language instruction
       G8.10.2.6 learning model
       +G8.10.2.8.4 second language acquisition
       G8.10.4.8.4.2 immersion program
G8.10.4.10.4.2  english as a foreign language instruction
human language processing, cont.

G8.10 human language acquisition, human language instruction, cont.
G8.10.4 human language instruction, cont.
G8.10.4.10 human language instruction by native vs. foreign language, cont.
G8.10.4.10.4 foreign language instruction, cont.
G8.10.4.10.4.2 English as a foreign language instruction, cont.

G8.10.4.12 human language instruction by level of education

G8.10.4.12.2 language instruction in K-12 education
G8.10.4.12.2.2 foreign languages in the elementary school
G8.10.4.12.2.4 language instruction in middle school
G8.10.4.12.2.6 language instruction in high school
G8.10.4.12.4 language instruction in higher education
G8.10.4.14 human language instruction by level of competence
G8.10.4.14.2 beginning language instruction
G8.10.4.14.4 language instruction of false beginner
G8.10.4.14.6 intermediate language instruction
G8.10.4.14.8 advanced language instruction

automated language processing

G10.2 automated language processing by point of processing execution
G10.2.2 real-time language processing
G10.2.4 offline language processing
G10.4 automated language processing by degree of structure of language
G10.4.2 structured language processing
G10.4.4 semi-structured language processing
G10.4.6 natural language processing

ST efl
english (second language)
esl
esol
tefl
tenes
tesl
tesol

RT +G8.10.2.8.4 second language acquisition
N14.8.4 dominant language as second language

G8.10.4.12 human language instruction by level of education

BT +N24.2.2 student by educational level
G8.10.4.12.2 language instruction in K-12 education
G8.10.4.12.2.2 foreign languages in the elementary school
G8.10.4.12.2.4 language instruction in middle school
G8.10.4.12.2.6 language instruction in high school
G8.10.4.12.4 language instruction in higher education
G8.10.4.14 human language instruction by level of competence
G8.10.4.14.2 beginning language instruction
G8.10.4.14.4 language instruction of false beginner
G8.10.4.14.6 intermediate language instruction
G8.10.4.14.8 advanced language instruction

SN class here aspects of language processing by computerized or otherwise automated agents

BT computer
RT +A8.10 computational linguistics

G10.2 automated language processing by point of processing execution
G10.2.2 real-time language processing
SN automated language processing where the operation and reaction time is short and the system seems synchronous
G10.2.4 offline language processing
SN automated language processing that is delayed to be processed at a later time

G10.4 automated language processing by degree of structure of language
G10.4.2 structured language processing
G10.4.4 semi-structured language processing
G10.4.6 natural language processing

ST NLP

UMD LBSC775 Linguistic Thesaurus. Annotated Hierarchy
G10.6  automated language processing by linguistic unit processed
G10.6.2 automatic grammar testing
  BT computer
G10.6.4 sentence processing
  SR CRA
G10.8 automated language process
  BT computer
  +G2 language processes
G10.8.2 automated recognition
  BT computer
  recognition
G10.8.2.2 automated recognition by physical aspects of language and communication
G10.8.2.2.2 automated visual recognition
  BT sight
G10.8.2.2.2.2 automated optical character recognition
  BT +G2.8.2.2.2 optical character recognition
  +G10.8.2.4.2 automated character recognition
G10.8.2.2.4 automated visual word recognition
  BT +G2.8.4.4 word recognition
G10.8.2.4 automated speech recognition
  ST ASR
  BT computer
  sound
  +G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  RT A8.10.2 speech synthesis/recognition
G10.8.2.4.2 automated character recognition
  NT G10.8.2.2.2 automated optical character recognition
  BT character
  computer
  +G2.8.4.2 character recognition
G10.8.2.4.4 automated word recognition
  BT +G2.8.4.4 word recognition
  RT G10.8.10.2.6.2 word frequency
G10.8.2.6 automatic speaker identification
G10.8.4 automated production
  BT computer
  production
G10.8.4.2 automated production by physical aspects of language and communication
G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech
  ST simulated speech
  synthetic speech
  BT computer
  production
  sound
  +F2.4 speech
  +G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  RT +D4 phonology
G10.8.6 artificial intelligence
  NT G10.12.2.2 machine learning
  BT computer
G10.8.6.2 models of artificial intelligence
G10.8.6.2.2 Hidden Markov Model
  ST HMM
G10.8.6.2.4 automated language processing, cont.
G10.8.6.2.4.4 neural network model
G10.8.6.4 automated reasoning
G10.8.6.4.2 expert system
G10.8.6.4.4 grammarless system
G10.8.6.6 automated understanding
G10.8.6.6.2 automated recognition by meaning vs. grammar
  NT +D8.14.2 parsing
G10.8.6.6.2.2 automated disambiguation
  BT + ambiguity
  computer
G10.8.6.6.2.6 stochastic tagging
  ST automatic assignment of part of speech
G10.8.6.6.2.6.2 stochastic tagging
  HMM tagging
  BT +G10.8.6.2.2 Hidden Markov Model
G10.8.6.6.2.4.6 rule-based tagging
G10.8.6.6.2.6.6.4 transformational tagging
G10.8.6.6.2.6.8 context free parser
G10.8.6.6.2.6.10 shallow text parsing
G10.8.6.6.2.6.12 transformational parsing
G10.8.8 machine memory
  BT +G2.16 memory
G10.8.10 automated recall/retrieval
  BT +G2.18 recall/retrieval
G10.8.10.2 information retrieval
  DF systems for indexing, searching, and recalling data, particularly text or other unstructured forms
  BT IR
  +G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  RT G8.2.16 recall/retrieval by human brain
  +G10.8.10.4 information extraction
G10.8.10.2.2 boolean approach
G10.8.10.2.4 language model
G10.8.10.2.6 statistic model
G10.8.10.2.6.2 word frequency
G10.8.10.2.6.4 character frequency
  BT character
G10.8.10.2.8 concordancing program
G10.8.10.4 information extraction
  DF a type of information retrieval whose goal is to automatically extract structured or semistructured information from unstructured machine-readable documents
  ST IE
  BT +G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  RT +G10.8.10.2 information retrieval
G10.8.10.4.2 frame
G10.8.10.4.2.2 frame feature
G10.8.12 machine translation
  ST mechanical translation
  translation: automatic machine
  BT computer
  +G2.20 language translation
  +G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  RT A10.18 translation (human generated)
G10.8.12.2 decoding
G10.10 automated language abilities
G10.10.2 prerequisites for automated language processing
G10.10.4 automated creative capacity
G10.10.6 behavior
G10.12 automated language acquisition, automated language instruction
G10.12.2 automated language acquisition
G10.12.2.2 machine learning
  BT +G10.8.6 artificial intelligence
G10.12.4 automated language instruction
G10.12.4.2 automated assistant learning
G10.14 applications of automated language processing
  NT G10.4.6 natural language processing
  G10.8.2.2.4 automated speech recognition
  G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech
  +G10.8.10.2 information retrieval
  +G10.8.10.4 information extraction
  +G10.8.12 machine translation
G10.16 tools for automated conceptual processing
G10.16.2 analysis tools in corpus linguistics
  BT +A4.6.6 corpus linguistics
G10.16.4 computational lexicon
G10.16.6 machine readable corpora
types of languages, characteristics of languages
linguistic change

grammatical change

phonological change

morphological change

syntactic change

causes of linguistic change

migration

SN Includes concepts such as forced or mass migration, immigration, emigration
specific languages & specific language families
monolingualism/multilingualism

societal vs. individual

individual bilingualism
  BT +K6 bilingualism

monolingualism
  NT N14.2 monolingual person
  RT +K10 multilingualism

bilingualism
  NT K2.2 individual bilingualism
  N14.4 bilingual person
  N14.8.4 dominant language as second language
  RT G8.10.2.8.4.2 language interference
  G8.10.4.8.4.4 bilingual education programs
  +K10 multilingualism

double semilingual

trilingualism

multilingualism
  ST plurilingualism
  NT N14.6 multilingual group
  RT +A12 psycholinguistics
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M parts of the body

M2 brain

DF brain structure and function; hemispheric dominance and localization; slips of the tongue and critical periods.

ST brain: and language
cerebellum
human: brain
language and brain
language and the brain
language(s) and the brain
the gray matter of language: language and the brain (frotoc: DE)

NT D6.6.2 mental lexicon

M2.2 structure of the brain

SN terms are arranged by physical structure

ST brain organization and auditory pathway
brain: asymmetry of
brain: lateralization
central nervous system

M2.2.2 cerebral hemisphere

M2.2.2.2 left hemisphere of the brain

BT left

M2.2.2.2.2 wernicke's area

M2.2.2.4 broca's area

M2.2.4 right hemisphere of the brain

BT right

M2.2.6 synapsee

ST electrical stimulation of the cortex
demographic characteristics

N2 general population

N4 age
N4.2 prenatal
N4.4 perinatal
N4.6 child
  NT D2.20.2 basic child grammar
  +G8.6.2 child language
N4.6.2 infant
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N4.6.4 young child
N4.6.6 preadolescent
N4.8 adolescent
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N4.10.2 young adult
N4.10.4 mature adult
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N4.10.6 elderly
  NT +G8.6.4.2 elderly period

N6 gender
N6.2 male
N6.2.2 man
N6.4 female
N6.4.2 pregnant female
N6.4.4 woman
N6.4.4.2 pregnant woman
N6.4.6 pregnant teen

N8 sexual orientation
N8.2 heterosexual
N8.4 homosexual or bisexual
N8.6 homosexual
N8.6.2 lesbian
N8.6.4 gay male
N8.8 bisexual

N10 marital status

N12 racial and ethnic origin
N12.2 single race/ethnic group
N12.2.2 single race group
N12.2.4 single ethnic group
N12.4 mixed racial/ethnic individual or group
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N12.4.4 mixed racial group
N12.4.6 mixed ethnic group
N12.6 racial group
N12.8  
  .  ethnic group

N14  
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N14.2  
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      BT  +K4 monolingualism
N14.4  
  .  bilingual person
      BT  +K6 bilingualism
N14.6  
  .  multilingual group
      BT  +K10 multilingualism
N14.8  
  .  status by knowledge of dominant language
N14.8.2  
      .  native speaker
          NT  G8.10.4.1 native language instruction
N14.8.4  
      .  dominant language as second language
          BT  +K6 bilingualism
          RT  G8.10.4.10.4.2 English as a foreign language instruction
N14.8.6  
      .  no knowledge of dominant language

N16  
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N18  
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N18.2  
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N18.4  
  .  immigrant
N18.6  
  .  temporary resident
N18.8  
  .  foreign visitor
N18.10  
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N20  
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N22  
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N22.2  
  .  intelligence level
N22.4  
  .  status by disability
N22.4.2  
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N22.4.4  
      .  disabled
          NT  +G8.8.2.4 language difficulties by language process
N22.4.4.2  
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N22.4.4.4  
      .  physically disabled
N22.4.4.4.2  
      .  mobility impaired
N22.4.4.6  
      .  mentally disabled
          NT  G8.8.2.4.8 limited reasoning proficiency
N22.4.4.6.2  
      .  mentally retarded
          RT  G8.8.2.4.8 limited reasoning proficiency
N22.4.4.6.4  
      .  mentally ill

N24  
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N24.2  
  .  student
      NT  G8.10.2.4.6.4 language acquisition in school
N24.2.2  
  .  student by educational level
N24.2.2.2  
      .  preschool student
N24.2.2.4  
      .  elementary secondary student
N24.2.2.4.2  
      .  elementary school student
          NT  +G8.10.4.12.2.2 language instruction in elementary school
N24.2.2.4.4  
      .  middle school student
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N24.2  student, cont.
N24.2.2  student by educational level, cont.
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NT  G8.10.4.12.2.6 language instruction in high school
N24.2.2.6  undergraduate or graduate student
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N24.4.2.2  illiterate
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N24.10  status by relationship to others
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syllable (linguistic unit) +C4
text (linguistic unit) C14
unrepeatable linguistic units D2.22.4.4
word (linguistic unit) C6

**universal**
linguistic universals +D2.2.2.4.4.4.2
morphological universal D2.2.2.4.4.4.2.4
study of linguistic universals +A8.14
substantive universal D2.2.2.4.4.4.2.2
syntactic universal D2.2.2.4.4.4.2.6
universal features of language USE +D2.2.2.4.4.4.2
universal grammar +D2.2.2.4.4.4
universal or language-specific characteristics of grammar D2.22.8

**unrepeatable**
unrepeatable linguistic units D2.22.4.4

**upper**

**upper class** N24.6.6
**upper middle class** N24.6.4.6

**usage**
language usage A16.8

**valence** USE D10.12

**valency** D10.12

**variational**
variational sociolinguistics A16.4

**verb** -s +D10.14.4.4
adjectival verb D10.14.4.4.4
archetypal verb D10.14.4.4.8
auxiliary verb +D10.14.4.4.10
copula verbs D10.14.4.4.10.6
finite verb D10.14.4.4.12
intransitive verb +D10.14.4.4.16
linking verb D10.14.4.4.18
main clause verb D10.14.4.4.6
main verb D10.14.4.4.2
modal verbs D10.14.4.4.10.4
phrasal verb D10.14.4.4.20
serial verb D10.14.4.4.22
subject object verb D10.4.6
subject verb object D10.4.8
transitive verb D10.14.4.4.14
unaccusative verbs D10.14.4.4.16.2
unergative verbs D10.14.4.4.16.4
verb phrase D10.16.4
verb subject object D10.4.10

**verbal**
verbal development G8.10.2.4.2.2.2
verbal particles D10.14.4.16.2
verbal skills G4.2.4.2.2

**visitor**
foreign visitor N18.8

**visual**
automated visual recognition +G10.8.2.2.2
automated visual word recognition G10.8.2.2.2.4
sight/visual +F4
visual recognition +G2.8.2.2
visual word recognition G2.8.2.2.4

**vocabulary** D12.4.14
voice +D10.2.10
active voice D10.2.10.2
passive voice D10.2.10.4

**vowel** -s C4.4.2

**way**
two-way bilingual education programs USE G8.10.4.8.4.2
two-way immersion programs USE G8.10.4.8.4.2

**weak**
weak feature D2.2.2.4.4.6.4

**wernicke**
wernicke's area M2.2.2.2.2
wernicke?'s Wernicke's aphasia G8.8.2.4.10.16

**western**
modern western linguistics A22.4.6
western aphasia battery G8.8.2.4.10.18

**wh**
multiple wh question D8.8.6
multiple wh-fronting D8.8.8
wh-fronting

wh-interrogative sentence  USE D12.10.18.2
wh-island  D8.10.4
wh-movement  D8.6.4.2.2
wh-phrase  D12.6.14
wh-question  D12.10.18.2

wh-fronting
multiple wh-fronting  D8.8.8

wh-interrogative  
wh-interrogative sentence  USE D12.10.18.2
wh-island  D8.10.4
wh-movement  D8.6.4.2.2
wh-phrase  D12.6.14
wh-question  D12.10.18.2

woman  +N6.4.4
pregnant woman  N6.4.4.2

word  +D12.4
adpositional word order  D8.8.2
automated visual word recognition  G10.8.2.2.2.4
automated word recognition  G10.8.2.4.4
compound words  D12.4.6
free word order  D8.8.4
function words  D12.4.8
grammatical words  +D12.4.4
lexical words  D12.4.2
rules for ordering words  +D8.8
visual word recognition  G2.8.2.2.4
word (linguistic unit)  C6
word class  USE D6.6.12
word formation  +D6.4.6
word frequency  G10.8.10.2.6.2
word order  D8.8.14
word order typology  D8.8.16
word recognition  +G2.8.4.4
word-based morphology  D6.2.4

word-based
word-based morphology  D6.2.4

working
central executive component, working memory  
G8.2.14.2

writing
limited writing proficiency  G8.8.2.4.6.2
orthography, writing systems  +A18.2
writing development  G8.10.2.4.2.2.4
writing skills  G4.2.4.2.4
writing: instruction, acquisition, processes, and testing  
A10.16

written
written representation of grammar  +D2.24.6
written text  +F4.2

x
x-bar projection  D2.2.2.4.10.4
x-bar schema  D2.2.2.4.10.2
x-bar theory  +D2.2.2.4.10

x-bar
x-bar projection  D2.2.2.4.10.4
x-bar schema  D2.2.2.4.10.2
x-bar theory  +D2.2.2.4.10

yes
yes-no question  D12.10.18.4

yes-no
yes-no question  D12.10.18.4

young
young adult  N4.10.2
young child  N4.6.4

zero
zero morph  D12.2.2.2
zero morpheme  USE D12.2.2.2
Alphabetical List
ablative

ablative case
D10.2.16.2
DF  Ablative case is a case that expresses a variety of meanings including instrument, cause, location, source, and time. [SIL] It indicates the agent in passive sentences or the instrument or manner or place of the action described by the verb. [WORDNET]

accusative case
D10.2.16.6

acoustic phonetics
+A2.6.2

acquired language abilities
G4.4.4

acquisition
USE ST
+G6.2 language acquisition

acquisition of language perception
+G8.10.2.4.4

acquisition of language perception by physical aspects of language and communication
+G8.10.2.4.4.2

acquisition of language perception by type of environment
+G8.10.2.4.6

acquisition of language production
+G8.10.2.4.2

acquisition, formal theories of
USE ST
+G6.2 language acquisition

active voice
D10.2.10.2

adjectival noun
D10.14.4.2.4

adjectival verb
D10.14.4.4.4

adjectives
+D10.14.4.8

adjective clauses
D12.8.2.4

adolescent
N4.8

adpositions
+D10.14.4.20
DF  An adposition is a cover term for prepositions and postpositions. It is a member of a closed set of items that occur before or after a complement composed of a noun phrase, noun, pronoun, or clause that functions as a noun phrase, and form a single structure with the complement to express its grammatical and semantic relation to another unit within a clause. [SIL]

adpositional word order
D8.8.2

adult
+N4.10

adult language
+G8.6.4

adult language development/literacy studies
A10.6

advanced language instruction
G8.10.4.14.8

adverbs
+D10.14.4.6

adverb clauses
D12.8.2.6

adverbial modification
D10.14.4.6.12

affixes
+D12.2.6.2
DF  An affix is a bound morpheme that is joined before, after, or within a root or stem. An affix is joined by derivation or inflection.

affixation
+D6.4.6.2

age
+N4

agent theta role
+D10.6.2.2

agentive
+D12.2.6.2.12
DF  suffix that changes meaning of verb to noun indicating role: runner

agentive noun
+D10.14.4.2.2

agrammatism
G8.8.2.4.10.6

allomorphs
D12.2.8
DF  one of a set of morphemes with same function (-ed in loved, picked); collection of morphs

ambiguity

analysis tools in corpus linguistics
G10.16.2

anaphor resolution
+G10.8.6.6.2.4

animals
L4

animal/interspecies communication
A18.6.4

annotated phrase structure rule
D8.10.2

anomalous sentence
D12.10.16
DF  Sentences that are (semantically) strange, e.g., "the TV is watching the football game." [WEIJER]

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anomaly

anomaly
D2.22.10.4.2
DF violation in semantic rules resulting in nonsense (FRO)

anthropological linguistics
+A14

aphasia
G8.8.2.4.10.4

applications of automated language processing
+G10.14

applied linguistics
+A10

archetypal verb
D10.14.4.4.8

areal classification
A8.30.6

art as language
A18.6.6

articles
D10.14.4.16.4

articulatory phonetics
+A2.6.4

artificial intelligence
+G10.8.6

artificial speech
G10.8.4.2.2

aspect
D10.2.14

A.R.
USE ST
G10.8.2.2.4 automated speech recognition

auditory development
G8.10.2.4.4.2.2

auditory phonetics
+A2.6.6

automated
L6

automated assistant learning
G10.12.4.2

automated character recognition
+G10.8.2.4.2

automated creative capacity
G10.10.4

automated disambiguation
G10.8.6.6.2.2

automated language abilities
+G10.10

automated language acquisition
+G10.12.2

automated language acquisition, automated language instruction
**automatic grammar testing**

automatic grammar testing  
G10.6.2

**automatic speaker identification**  
G10.8.2.6

**auxiliary**

**auxiliary verb**  
+D10.14.4.4.10  
DF  
Auxiliary verbs are verbal elements that accompany the lexical verb of a verb phrase, and express grammatical distinctions not carried by the lexical verb, such as person, number, tense, aspect, and voice. Examples: can, may, do. [SIL]
baby talk

back formation
  D6.4.6.8
  DF creating a new word by removing what is mistakenly considered an affix (edit from editor)

basic child grammar
  D2.20.2

basic concept

basic concept formation
  G8.2.10.2.2

beginning language instruction
  G8.10.4.14.2

behavior
  G10.10.6

behaviorism
  +G2.2.4.4

behaviorist linguistics
  A12.6

bilingual acquisition
  G8.10.2.10.4

bilingual education programs
  G8.10.4.8.4.4

bilingual immersion programs
  USE ST
  G8.10.4.8.4.2 immersion program

bilingual person
  N14.4

bilingualism
  +K6

binary/complementary antonym
  D12.4.10.4

binding domain for anaphor
  G10.8.6.6.2.4.2

bisexual
  N8.8

boolean approach
  G10.8.10.2.2

bottom up parsing

bound morphemes
  +D12.2.6
  DF A bound morpheme is a grammatical unit that never occurs by itself, but is always attached to some other morpheme. An example is the -s in dogs.

braille
  F6.2

brain
  +M2
  DF brain structure and function; hemispheric dominance and localization; slips of the tongue and critical periods.

brain cortex
  M2.2.4

brain organization and auditory pathway
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

brain: and language
  USE ST
  +M2 brain

brain: asymmetry of
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

brain: lateralization
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

Brill tagging
  USE ST
  G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.6 transformation-based tagging

broca's area
  M2.2.2.4

broca's lesion
  G8.8.2.4.10.8

brown tag set
  G10.8.6.6.2.6.4.2

brown tag set

brain cortex
  M2.2.4

brain organization and auditory pathway
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

brain: and language
  USE ST
  +M2 brain

brain: asymmetry of
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

brain: lateralization
  USE ST
  +M2.2 structure of the brain

Brill tagging
  USE ST
  G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.6 transformation-based tagging

broca's area
  M2.2.2.4

broca's lesion
  G8.8.2.4.10.8

brown tag set
  G10.8.6.6.2.6.4.2

brown tag set
**c5 tag set**

**case**
+D10.2.16  
DF  Morphological form of nouns and pronouns, and in some languages articles and adjectives as well, indicating the grammatical relationship to the verb (i.e. in English ‘I’ is the nominative case of the first person singular pronoun and functions as a subject; me is the accusative case and can only function as an object) (FROMKIN)

**case grammar**
+D2.18

**case marking and grammatical relations**  
D10.16.2.2

**categorical grammar**
D2.2.2.4.6

**causal agent theta role**  
D10.6.2.2.2

**causes of linguistic change**  
+I10

**central executive component, working memory**  
G8.2.14.2

**central nervous system**  
USE ST  
+M2.2 structure of the brain

**centre embedded relative clause**  
D12.8.8

**cerebellum**  
USE ST  
+M2 brain

**cerebral hemisphere**
+M2.2.2

**character**

**character frequency**
G10.8.10.2.6.4

**character recognition**
+G2.8.4.2

**chart parser**

**child**
+N4.6

**child language**
+G8.6.2  
DF  the study of the way children learn to understand and speak their mother tongue, methods, theories, and findings; later language learning in school.

**citizen**
N18.2

**citizenship/immigration status**
+N18

**class i/i affix**
D12.2.6.2.10

---

**classifiers**
+D10.14.4.12  
DF  Small words or affixes to denote some kind of property of invariable nouns, e.g. whether it is male or female (according to some theories, classifiers are the origin of grammatical gender), or what is the shape of an object. Examples or classifier languages are Japanese, Yucatec Mayan and Sesotho. [WEIJER]

**clauses**
+D12.8  
DF  group of words with a subject and predicate (a whole sentence or sentence-within-a-sentence) (wiki)

**clause (linguistic unit)**
C10

**clause structure**
D8.12.2

**clinical linguistics**
A12.8

**clitic**
+D12.2.10  
DF  A clitic is a morpheme that has syntactic characteristics of a word, but shows evidence of being phonologically bound to another word. An example is the contraction of the morpheme is in: what’s going on? [SIL] They do not function independently in sentence structure. Clitics that precede their host are called proclitics; those that follow their host are enclitics. [LLBA]

**closed grammatical class**
+D2.22.6.4  
DF  can’t really add words; subject to change over time

**cognitive base**  
USE ST  
+G8.4.6 prerequisites for human language processing

**cognitive instrument**  
USE ST  
G8.2.10.4.4 human cognitive metaphor

**cognitive language development**  
G8.10.2.2.4

**cognitive linguistics**
A12.10

**cognitive preadaptation**  
USE ST  
+G8.4.6 prerequisites for human language processing

**cognitive theory of linguistics**
+G2.2.6

**cognitive theory of metaphor**
+G2.2.6.2

**cognitive theory of metonymy**
G2.2.6.2.2

**cognizing**  
USE ST  
+G2.10 language and thought

**common noun**
D10.14.4.2.6
communicative competence (language)

communicative competence (language)
  USE ST
  +G8.8 human language proficiency

communicative disorder
  USE ST
  +G8.8.2 language difficulties

comparative linguistics
  A8.4

complements
  D12.6.12
  DF a constituent of a clause, such as a noun phrase or adjective phrase, that is used to predicate a description of the subject or object of the clause

complement clause
  +D12.8.14

complementizer
  D10.14.4.10.2
  DF conjunction that marks a complement clause (that)

complementizer phrases
  D12.6.6

complete sentence
  D12.10.4

complex noun
  D10.14.4.2.8

complex sentence
  D12.10.2

compound words
  D12.4.6

compounding
  D6.4.6.6
  DF combining complete words to form new word (dog-catcher)

comprehension
  USE ST
  G2.14 language understanding

computational lexicon
  G10.16.4

computational linguistics
  +A8.10

computer

computer assisted language learning
  USE ST
  G8.10.4.6.4 computer instructor

computer instructor
  G8.10.4.6.4

concept formation/modeling
  G2.12
  DF process of forming concepts and models

conceptual representation
  USE ST
  G8.2.10.4.4 human cognitive metaphor

conceptual system formation
  G8.2.10.2.4

conceptual transition
count nouns

USE ST
+G8.2.10 mental concept formation/modeling

conceptualization
USE ST
+G8.2.10 mental concept formation/modeling

conceptualization stage
+G2.6.4.2

conceptualization stage of speech production
G2.6.2.2.2

concordancing program
G10.8.10.2.8

conduction aphasia
G8.8.2.4.10.10

conjunctions
+D10.14.4.10
DF word that links other words or phrases syntactically
(and, but) and expresses a semantic relationship
between them (SIL)

conjunctive sentence
D12.10.6

consciousness
G8.4.6.2

consonants
C4.2.2

constraint-based grammar
+D2.2.2.6
DF unlike the generative methods, which define a
language by applying rules to a set of initial
elements of some kind, a constraint grammar
specifies a set by saying what properties the
elements of the set must have. [MIT]

content morpheme
D12.2.14
DF conveys semantic content (meaning), can include
affixes that change meaning of root

count nouns

context free parser
G10.8.6.6.2.6.8

contraction
D10.14.4.4.10.2

contrastive linguistics
A8.6

copula verbs
D10.14.4.4.10.6

core grammar: acquisition
D2.2.4

corpus (linguistic unit)
C16

corpus linguistics
+A4.6.6

covert syntax

covert syntax
D8.2.2
DF Notion in the Minimalist Program. Covert syntax is
that part of syntax which is ordered after
Spell-Out, i.e. leaves no traces in the sound
structure of a language. [LEX]

cranberry morpheme
D12.2.6.4
DF A cranberry morpheme is a bound morpheme that
only exists in one lexeme. For example, twi in
twilight and spick in spick-and-span. [WIKI]

creative capacity
G4.4.2.2

creole/pidgin studies
A8.20

critical age, in language acquisition
G8.6.2.4
D-structure

D-structure
USE ST
D2.2.2.4.4.2 deep structure

dative case
+D10.2.16.10
DF used to indicate noun to which something is given

default
G8.8.2.4.2.2.2.2

declaimation
USE ST
D12.10.8 declarative sentence

declamatory sentence
D12.10.8

decoding
G10.8.12.2

depth structure
D2.2.2.4.4.2
DF A concept in transformational generative grammar that describes and accounts for sentence structure; it is the base component of generative grammar, encoding the lexical properties of sentence constituents and representing the basic grammatical relations in a sentence. [LLBA]

definite articles
D10.14.4.16.6
DF e.g., the

definiteness
+D2.22.16
DF category where a noun phrase refers to a unique object insofar as the speakers and listeners are concerned (FROMKIN)

degree adverb
D10.14.4.6.4

deixis
D2.22.20

dementia
G8.8.2.4.10.2

demographic characteristics
+N

dependent clause
+D12.8.2
DF can?t stand alone as a sentence; acts as part of speech

derivation
+D6.4.6.4
DF making new words with affixes (dependent)

derivational affix
+D12.2.6.2.4

derivative
D12.2.22.2
DF stem formed by combining a root with an affix that adds meaning (sil)

descriptive linguistics
+A8

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dyslexia

determiners
  +D12.4.10
  DF syntactic or lexical category of words and
  expressions that form a noun phrase when
  combined with a noun (noun + determiner =
  noun phrase); articles, demonstratives, quantifiers,
  etc. (FRO)
determiner phrases
  D12.6.10
developmental stages of language
  USE ST
  G8.10.2.12 stages of language acquisition
developmentally disabled
  N22.4.4.2
diachronic linguistics
  A8.2
diachronic morphology
  A2.8.2
diachronic pragmatics
  A4.4.2
diagramming (sentences)
  +D2.24.6.4
dialectology
  A8.22
diminutive formation
  D6.4.16
direct object
  D10.4.4.2
directional adverb
  D10.14.4.6.6

disabled
  +N22.4.4
discourse context
  E2.2
discursive level
  D10.10.6
disjunctive sentence
  D12.10.10
disorder
  USE ST
  +G8.8.2 language difficulties
distributed morphology
  D6.2.14
dominant language as second language
  N14.8.4
double negative
  D2.22.10.4.4
double semilingual
  K6.2
dysarthria
  +G8.8.2.4.6
dyslexia
  G8.8.2.4.2.2.4.6
dysphasia

G8.8.2.4.10.20

dypraxia

G8.8.2.4.6.6
eclectic approach to reading instruction

eclectic approach to reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.2.6

educational and socioeconomic status
+N24
cfl
USE ST
G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction
ded
educational and socioeconomic status
+N24
elderly
N4.10.6
elderly period
+G8.6.4.2
electrical stimulation of the cortex
USE ST
M2.2.4 brain cortex
elementary units
+C2
elementary school student
+N24.2.2.4.2
elementary secondary student
+N24.2.2.4
elementary symbolic capacity
G8.4.6.8.10
DF capacity to link sounds or gestures arbitrarily with basic concepts, such that perception of the action activates the concept, and attention to the concept may initiate the sound or gesture.
electrical stimulation of the cortex
USE ST
M2.2.4 brain cortex

elliptical phrases
D12.6.2
empty morpheme
D12.2.12
enclitic
D12.2.10.4
english (second language)
USE ST
G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction
english as a foreign language instruction
G8.10.4.10.4.2

eragative case
D10.2.16.14
eragative/absolutive agreement
D2.22.14.2
eragativity
+D2.22.14
csl
USE ST
G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction
esol
USE ST
G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction
ethnic group
+N12.8

explicit reasoning

explicit reasoning
G2.10.2.4.2

ethnic linguistics
A14.4
ethnolinguistics
A14.6
etymology
+A6.6
evidential reasoning
G2.10.2.4.2
experiencer theta role
D10.6.2.10
experimental neurolinguistics
A12.2.2
experimental phonetics
A2.6.8
expert system
G10.8.6.4.2
explicit reasoning
+G2.10.2.4
female

field of discourse analysis
+ A4.6.2

field of discourse analysis/text linguistics
+ A4.6

field of grammar
A2.2

field of lexical semantics
A4.2.2

field of morphology
+ A2.8

field of narratology
A4.6.2.2

field of phonetics
+ A2.6

field of phonology
+ A2.4

field of pragmatics
+ A4.4

field of semantics
+ A4.2

field of syntax
+ A2.10

fields by physical aspects of language and communication
+ A18

fields of linguistics
+A

fields related to the structure of language
+ A2

fields relating to the meaning of language
+ A4

finite state morphology
D6.2.16

finite verb
D10.14.4.4.12

finiteness phrases
D12.6.4

first language acquisition
G8.10.2.8.2

first language instruction
USE ST
G8.10.4.10.2 native language instruction

folk etymology
A6.6.2

foreign language acquisition
USE ST
+ G8.10.2.8.4 second language acquisition

foreign language instruction
+ G8.10.4.10.4
fusional morphology

foreign language learning
USE ST
+G8.10.2.8.4 second language acquisition

foreign languages in the elementary school
G8.10.4.12.2.2.2

foreign visitor
N18.8

forensic linguistics
+A10.20

forensic phonetics
A2.6.10

formal grammars
+D2.2.2

formal speech
D10.10.2

fossilized competence
USE ST
G8.8.2.2 loss of language skill

frame
+G10.8.10.4.2

frame feature
G10.8.10.4.2.2

free morphemes
D12.2.4
DF Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone as a word, like cat or dog. [LANGF]

free word order
D8.8.4

function morpheme
+D12.2.16
DF give information about grammatical function

function words
D12.4.8

functional grammar
D2.2.2.8
DF A social-interaction model of language introduced in 1978 by Simon C. Dik. It includes a lexicon and syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic levels; predications are constructed from predicate frames in the lexicon and mapped onto linguistic expressions by expression rules. [LLBA]

fusional morphology
D6.2.18
gay male

gender
+N6

gender (grammatical category)
+D10.2.4

gender agreement
D10.2.4.2

general population
N2

generative grammar
+D2.2.2.4
DF Models of grammar that use ordered rules or other processes capable of generating all the well-formed sentences of a language, thereby accounting for the grammaticality or ungrammaticality of individual sentences. [LLBA]

genetic classification
A8.30.4

genitive

genitive case
D10.2.16.4
DF The case that expresses ownership [WORDNET], the referent of the marked noun is the possessor of the referent of another noun. [SIL]

geolinguistics
A8.16

global approach to reading instruction
G8.10.4.8.2.2.4

global scale

goal theta role
D10.6.2.6

government-binding theory
+D2.2.4
DF A model of grammar distinguished by having two levels of syntactic representation called D-structure and S-structure, logical form, and phonetic form, all related by movement and constraints on movement. It is used as a collective designation for theories of government, binding, bounding, and control, the projection principle, theta criterion, and empty category principle. [LLBA]

graduate student
N24.2.2.6.4

grammar
+D2
DF syntax and morphology; the structure of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

grammar and pronunciation of morpheme
D2.22.22

grammarless system
G10.8.6.4.4
grammatical acceptability
D2.22.10.2.2

grammatical agreement
+D2.22.10.2.6
DF correspondence in gender, number, case, person between words

grammatical ambiguity
D2.22.12

grammatical approach to human language instruction
G8.10.4.4

grammatical category
+D10.2

grammatical change
I2

grammatical development
D2.20.6
DF the acquisition of grammar; growth in sentence length and complexity.

grammatical location
D2.22.2

grammatical option
D2.22.10.2.4

grammatical relations
+D10.4
DF Indicates any one of several structural positions that a noun phrase may assume in a sentence. (FRO) A grammatical relation is a role of a noun phrase or complement clause that determines syntactic behaviors such as word position in a clause, verb agreement and participation and behavior in such operations as passivization. [SIL]

grammatical slot
D6.4.2.4.2
DF Any point in a syntagm - a linear structure such as a phrase or sentence - which can be occupied by a class of items such as a noun or verb. [NEAT]

grammatical units
+D12

grammatical words
+D12.4.4
DF belong to closed class of word

grammaticality
+D2.22.10.2
DF describes a well-formed sequence of words that conforms to rules of syntax

grammaticality, ungrammaticality
+D2.22.10

grammaticalization
D2.22.10.2.8

graph
C2.6.2

grapheme (linguistic unit)
+D12.4.4

graphology
A18.2.2
head

head
USE ST
D12.2.6.6 roots

head movement
+D8.6.4.2
DF movement within a sentence that "displaces" syntactic categories, such as wh-phrases, nominal phrases, and verbs. [adapted from MIT]

head-driven phrase structure grammar
D2.2.2.14
DF An integrated syntactic and semantic theory developed by Carl Pollard and Ivan A. Sag in the 1980s and 1990s; a nonderivational model based on relations of structure sharing and positing a syntax-semantic level of representation that contains attributes of category, content, and context. [LLBA]

headedness in affixation
D12.2.6.2.2

hearing
F2.2

hearing and speech physiology
A18.4

hearing difficulties
+G8.8.2.4.2.2.2

heterosexual morpheme
D12.2.18

heterosexual
N8.2

Hidden Markov Model
+G10.8.6.2.2

hidden populations
N26.2

high school student
+N24.2.2.4.6

historical linguistics
A8.8

history of linguistics
+A22.4

HMM
USE ST
+G10.8.6.2.2 Hidden Markov Model

HMM tagging
USE ST
G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.6.2 stochastic tagging

homosexual morpheme
D12.2.20

homosexual
+N8.6

homosexual or bisexual
N8.4

humans
L2

human acquired language abilities
G8.4.4.4

human language perception

human cognitive environment
G8.2.10.4.2
DF a mental model of the world

human cognitive metaphor
G8.2.10.4.4
DF a mental model of a particular event or phenomena

human instructor
G8.10.4.6.2

human language abilities by innate vs. acquired
+G8.4.4

human language abilities
+G8.4

human language acquisition
+G8.10.2

human language acquisition by number of languages acquiring simultaneously
+G8.10.2.10

human language acquisition by order of acquisition
+G8.10.2.8

human language acquisition by perception vs. production (language process)
+G8.10.2.4

human language acquisition by physical vs. cognitive
+G8.10.2.2

human language acquisition, human language instruction
+G8.10

human language and thought
G8.2.8

human language by stage of life
+G8.6

human language instruction
+G8.10.4

human language instruction by approach
G8.10.4.2

human language instruction by language process
+G8.10.4.8

human language instruction by level of competence
+G8.10.4.14

human language instruction by level of education
+G8.10.4.12

human language instruction by native vs. foreign language
+G8.10.4.10

human language instruction by type of instructor
+G8.10.4.6

human language instruction of perception
+G8.10.4.8.2

human language perception
+G8.2.2
human language perception by hearing

human language perception by hearing
  G8.2.2.2.2

human language perception by objectivity
  +G8.2.2.4

human language perception by physical aspects of language
  and communication
  +G8.2.2.2

human language perception by reading
  G8.2.2.2.4

human language processes
  +G8.2

human language processing
  +G8

human language production
  +G8.2.4

human language production by physical aspects of language
  and communication
  +G8.2.4.2

human language production by stage
  +G8.2.4.4

human language production recognition
  G8.2.6

human language proficiency
  +G8.8

human language understanding
  G8.2.12

human memory
  +G8.2.14

human nonverbal language
  A18.6.2

human: brain
  USE ST
  +M2 brain
ideogram

C2.6.6

IE

USE ST
+G10.8.10.4 information extraction

illiteracy

G8.8.2.4.2.2.4.2

illiterate

N24.4.2.2

imitation theory

G2.2.4.4.2

immersion program

G8.10.4.8.4.2

immigrant

N18.4

imperative mood

D10.2.2.2

DF a mood used to issue commands. [NEAT]

implicit reasoning

+G2.10.2.2

indefinite articles

D10.14.4.16.8

DF e.g., a, an

indefiniteness

D2.22.18

independent clause

D12.8.4

DF clause that can stand alone as a sentence

indicative clause

D12.8.10

indicative mood

D10.2.2.4

DF A factual mood which is used to make statements rather than issue commands (imperative) or make uncertain, hypothetical statements (subjunctive). [NEAT]

indirect object

D10.4.4.4

individual bilingualism

K2.2

infant

N4.6.2

infixed

D12.2.6.2.8

DF An infix is an affix that is inserted within a root or stem.

inflected form

D6.4.2.6

inflecting

USE ST
+D6.4.2 inflectional rules

inflection


intransitive verb


inflectional affix

D12.2.6.2.6

inflectional element

D6.4.2.8

inflectional morphology

D6.2.20

inflectional rules

+D6.4.2

DF gives you different forms word (dog and dogs): relates a lexeme to its forms

information extraction

+G10.8.10.4

DF a type of information retrieval whose goal is to automatically extract structured or semi-structured information from unstructured machine-readable documents

information retrieval

+G10.8.10.2

DF systems for indexing, searching, and recalling data, particularly text or other unstructured forms

innate idea

USE ST
G8.4.4.2.2.2 innate language knowledge

innate language abilities

+G8.4.4.2

innate language knowledge

G8.4.4.2.2

innateness of language

USE ST
G8.4.4.2.2 innate language knowledge

instructional language

USE ST
+G8.10.4.8.4 language of instruction

instrument theta role

D10.6.2.12

intelligence level

N22.2

interactional sociolinguistics

A16.2

interjection

D10.14.2

DF word or phrase that has no grammatical relationship to rest of sentence (wiki) ex: ugh, wow

intermediate language instruction

G8.10.4.14.6

international languages

A8.18

interpreting for the deaf

USE ST
G8.8.2.4.2.2.2 deafness

intersubjective experience

G8.4.6.6

intransitive


intransitive verb
DF verb that does not have a direct object

IR

USE ST

+G10.8.10.2 information retrieval
kernel sentence

kernel sentence

D12.10.12
language abilities by perception vs. production
+G4.2

language abilities by pre-existing vs. acquired
+G4.4

language abilities
+G4

language acquisition
+G6.2

language acquisition at home
G8.10.2.4.6.2

language acquisition by physical aspects of language and communication
+G8.10.2.4.2.2

language acquisition in school
G8.10.2.4.6.4
DF the study of language in school; later oral development; learning to read and write

language acquisition, language instruction
+G6

language and brain
USE ST
+M2 brain

language and culture
A14.2

language and the brain
USE ST
+M2 brain

language and thought
+G2.10
DF the complex relationship between language and thinking; the notion of language relativity.

language area studies
A8.14.4

language attrition (skills)
USE ST
G8.8.2.2 loss of language skill

language classification
+A8.30

language creative capacity
G8.4.4.2.4

language development
USE ST
+G6.2 language acquisition

language difficulties by language process
+G8.8.2.4

language difficulties
+G8.8.2
DF the neurological basis of language, and the range of physical or psychological problems that can give rise to disabilities in spoken, written, or signed language.

language disorders (general)
USE ST
+G8.8.2 language difficulties

language instruction
G6.4
language production abilities

language instruction in elementary school
  +G8.10.4.12.2.2
language instruction in high school
  G8.10.4.12.2.6
language instruction in higher education
  G8.10.4.12.4
language instruction in K-12 education
  +G8.10.4.12.2
language instruction in middle school
  G8.10.4.12.2.4
language instruction of false beginner
  G8.10.4.14.4
language interference
  G8.10.2.8.4.2
language learning
  USE ST
  +G6.2 language acquisition
language loss (skills)
  USE ST
  G8.8.2.2 loss of language skill
language model
  G10.8.10.2.4
language of instruction
  +G8.10.4.8.4
language origins
  A8.28
language pathology
  A20
language perception
  +G2.4
language perception abilities
  +G4.2.2
language perception by hearing
  G2.4.2.2
language perception by physical aspects of language and communication
  +G2.4.2
language perception by reading
  G2.4.2.4
language planning/policy
  A16.6
language processes
  +G2
language processing
  +G
  DF mental and/or computational aspects of language activities such as language production and language understanding
language production
  +G2.6
language production abilities
  +G4.2.4
language production by physical aspects . . .

language production by physical aspects of language and communication
  +G2.6.2
language production by stage
  +G2.6.4
language proficiency
  USE ST
  +G8.8 human language proficiency
language recognition
  +G2.8
language recognition by linguistic units
  +G2.8.4
language recognition by physical aspects of language and communication
  +G2.8.2
language skills
  USE ST
  +G8.8 human language proficiency
language skill attrition
  USE ST
  G8.8.2.2 loss of language skill
language testing and assessment
  A10.4
language translation
  +G2.20
language understanding
  G2.14
language usage
  A16.8
language(s) and the brain
  USE ST
  +M2 brain
language, brain, and handicap
  USE ST
  +G8.8.2 language difficulties
languages in contact/borrowing
  A8.14.2
layered morphology
  D6.2.22
learning model
  G8.10.2.6
left
left hemisphere of the brain
  +M2.2.2.2
left peripheral relative clause
  D12.8.12
lemma
  C2.10.2
  DF A lemma is the word in group of lexemes used to represent all similar lexemes (one that appears in dictionary. Example: run for ran, running, etc.).
lesbian
  N8.6.2
letter
**level of speech**

*D10.10*

**lexeme**

*D12.2.24*

*DF* abstract concept of words that are roughly the same in meaning (ran, runs, ran) used in morphological analysis; unit of morphological analysis

**lexeme (linguistic unit)**

*D2.10*

**lexeme-based morphology**

*D6.2.6*

*DF* looks at word form as the result of applying rules that alter a word form or stems to produce a new one

**lexical categories**

*D10.14*

**lexical functional grammar**

*D2.2.4.12*

*DF* Generative models of language developed by Joan Bresnan and others in the late 1970s and 1980s under the constraint that grammar theory conform to results of psycholinguistic research. Computational information-processing techniques are used to derive competence-based models of linguistic performance that claim to be psychologically realistic and unify research in linguistics, language acquisition, and language processing. [LLBA]

*DF* a theory of the structure of natural language and how different aspects of linguistic structure are related. The name of the theory expresses two ways in which it differs from other theories of linguistic structure and organization. LFG is a lexical theory: relations between linguistic forms, such as the relation between an active and passive form of a verb, are generalizations about the structure of the lexicon, not transformational operations that derive one form on the basis of another one. And LFG is a functional theory: grammatical relations such as subject and object are basic, primitive constructs, not defined in terms of phrase-structure configurations or of semantic notions such as agent or patient. [MIT]

**lexical integrity**

*D8.6.10*

*DF* a term used to refer to one of the most important properties of words, viz. the property that no syntactic process is allowed to refer to parts of a word. [LEX]

**lexical morphology**

*USE ST*

*D6.2.6* lexeme-based morphology

**lexical tag**

*D6.6.12*

**lexical words**

*D12.4.2*

*DF* belong to open class of words

**lexicography**

*A6.2*
lexicography/lexicology

lexicography/lexicology
+ A6

lexicology
A6.4

lexicon
+ D6.6
DF knowledge one has about form and meaning of words and phrases

lexicon by meaning (semantic representation)
D6.6.6

lexicon by orthography
D6.6.10

lexicon by pronunciation (phonological representation)
D6.6.4

lexicon by syntactic category
+ D6.6.8

limited reasoning proficiency
G 8.8.2.4.8

limited speaking proficiency
G 8.8.2.4.4.4.2

limited understanding proficiency
+ G 8.8.2.4.10

limited writing proficiency
G 8.8.2.4.6.2

linguistic change
+ I

linguistic competence
USE ST
+ G 8.8 human language proficiency

linguistic determinism
B2.2

linguistic difficulty
USE ST
+ G 8.8.2 language difficulties

linguistic difficulty (contrastive)
USE ST
G 8.10.2.8.4.2 language interference

linguistic difficulty (inherent)
USE ST
G 8.10.2.8.4.2 language interference

linguistic performance
USE ST
+ G 8.8 human language proficiency

linguistic units
+ C

linguistic universals
+ D2.2.2.4.4.4.2

linguistics in antiquity
A22.4.2

linking verb
D10.14.4.4.18
DF connects a subject to a subject complement

listening habits
lower socioeconomic class

listening skills
    G4.2.2.2.2

literate
    N24.4.2.6

locative adverb
    D10.14.4.6.8

locative case
    +D10.2.16.8

locative phrases
    D12.6.8

logic of language
    A22.2.2

logical form
    D8.2.10
    DF  In logic, the translation of a natural-language sentence into a formal language. In government-binding theory, a level of representation derived by movement from S-structure and serving as the interface between the grammar and a semantic interpreter. Retained in the minimalist program in the absence of D- and S-structure as the only nonphonetic level of representation. [LLBA]

loss of language skill
    G8.8.2.2

lower middle class
    N24.6.4.2

lower socioeconomic class
    N24.6.2
machine learning

machine learning
  G10.12.2.2

machine memory
  G10.8.8

machine readable corpora
  G10.16.6

machine representation of grammar
  D2.24.10

machine translation
  +G10.8.12

main clause
  D12.8.6

main clause verb
  D10.14.4.4.6

main verb
  D10.14.4.4.2

male
  +N6.2

man
  N6.2.2

manner adverb
  D10.14.4.6.2

marital status
  N10

mass nouns
  D10.14.4.2.10.2

mathematical linguistics
  +A8.12

maturational theory of language acquisition
  G2.2.4.2

mature adult
  +N4.10.4

meaning of language
  +E

mechanical translation
  USE ST
  +G10.8.12 machine translation

medieval linguistics
  A22.4.4

medium of instruction (language)
  USE ST
  +G8.10.4.8.4 language of instruction

memory
  +G2.16

mental concept formation by unit
  +G8.2.10.2

mental concept formation/modeling
  +G8.2.10

mental dictionary
  USE ST
  G8.2.10.4.2 human cognitive environment

Minimalist Program
  mental flexibility
  G8.4.2

mental lexicon
mixed ethnic group

mixed ethnic group
mixed race individual
mixed racial group
mixed racial/ethnic individual or group

mobility impaired

modal verbs

models of artificial intelligence

modern western linguistics

monolingual acquisition

monolingual person

monolingualism

monolingualism/multilingualism

mood

moraic phonology

morph

morphemes

morpheme (linguistic unit)

morpheme structure condition

morpheme-based morphology

Minimalist Program

D6.2.2

mental model

+G8.2.10.4

mental representation of grammar

D2.24.2

mental space

USE ST

+G8.2.10.4 mental model

mental space theory

G2.2.2

mentally disabled

+N22.4.4.6

mentally ill

N22.4.4.6.4

mentally retarded

N22.4.4.6.2

metaphor

meter

D12.10.14

methodology/method of linguistic inquiry

B4

metonymy

metrical phonology

A2.4.4

middle class

+N24.6.4

middle middle class

N24.6.4.4

middle school student

+N24.2.2.4.4

middle-aged adult

N4.10.4.2

migration

I10.2

minimalism

+D2.2.2.4.4.6

DF Research program aiming to eliminate from linguistic theory anything which is not "virtually necessary." [LEX]

DF A development in the tradition of government-binding theory and the principles and parameters approach during the 1990s, spearheaded by Noam Chomsky. D-structure and S-structure are eliminated, leaving logical form and phonetic form as the only syntactic representations; morphological feature-checking and an economy principle determine the course of derivations. [LLBA]

Minimlist Program

USE ST

+D2.2.2.4.4.6 minimalism

mixed ethnic group

mixed ethnic group

mixed race individual

mixed racial group

mixed racial/ethnic individual or group

mobility impaired

modal verbs

models of artificial intelligence

modern western linguistics

monolingual acquisition

monolingual person

monolingualism

monolingualism/multilingualism

mood

moraic phonology

morph

morphemes

morpheme (linguistic unit)

morpheme structure condition

morpheme-based morphology

DF a theory in which it is assumed that word formation rules may operate over morphemes (e.g. Halle (1973), Siegel (1974), Kiparsky (1982)). This theory is an alternative to the theory of word-based morphology (e.g. Aronoff (1976), Booij (1977), Scalise (1984)). [LEX]

DF way of analyzing word forms as if they were made of morphemes put after each other like beads on
movement

- a string

morphemic tier hypothesis (mth)
D6.2.24
DF a hypothesis first introduced into the theory of Autosegmental phonology in McCarthy (1981) which entails the claim that every morpheme making up a word is assigned a separate tier, i.e., a separate and autonomous level of representation. [LEX]

morpholexical rule
D8.4.4.2
DF a kind of lexical redundancy rule proposed by Lieber (1980) to relate allomorphs which are listed in the lexicon, to each other. Morpholexical rules apply in a subcomponent of the grammar which precedes both the word formation component proper and the phonological component. The main motivation for this type of rule is that there are cases in which word formation rules need to have access to derived allomorphs before the phonology applies. [LEX]

morphological change
I6

morphological class
USE ST
D6.6.12 lexical tag

morphological component of grammar
D2.26
DF  A component in the grammar in which the word formation rules apply. Linguists disagree about whether an autonomous morphological component exists, proposing either: (1) a morphological component independent of either phonology or syntax; (2) a morphological component related to phonology and subject to the same rules; or (3) a morphological component integrated with syntax are integrated and subject to the same rules. [LEX]

morphological universal
D2.2.2.4.4.2.4

morphology
+D6

morphosyntax (morphology and syntax)
+D10.8

move alpha
D8.6.4.2.4
DF most general formulation of possible movements. In effect, Move alpha says that some category alpha can be moved anytime anywhere. It generalizes rules such as Move NP and Move wh, which in their turn generalize construction specific transformations such as Passivization and Raising. Move alpha itself is considered an instance of Affect alpha. [LEX]

movement
+D8.6.4
DF Movement is a way of describing the structure of the sentence as if elements in it moved around, typically in English in questions and passive constructions. Thus the question Will John go?
native language acquisition

USE ST
G8.10.2.8.2 first language acquisition

native language instruction
G8.10.4.10.2

native speaker
+N14.8.2

natural language processing
G10.4.6

natural morphology
D6.2.8
DF a theoretical model developed by morphologists such as Dressler and Wurzel. They seek to provide a theory of what constitutes a 'natural' or 'unmarked' morphological system, and what laws govern deviations from that natural system. The most natural type of morphology is fully transparent, in the sense that every morpheme has one form and one meaning, and every meaning corresponds to exactly one form. [LEX]

neural network model
G10.8.6.2.4

neuro-cognitive linguistics
A12.4

neurolinguistics
+A12.2

NLP
USE ST
G10.4.6 natural language processing

no knowledge of dominant language
N14.8.6

node
D8.8.10

nominals
USE ST
+D10.14.4.2 nouns

nominative case
D10.2.16.12

non expanding nominal head adjunct
D8.8.12

nonconcatenative morphology
+D6.2.12
DF a term which is used for non-agglutinative root-and-pattern morphologies. In such systems, word formation processes generally do not take the form of linear affixation. [LEX]

nontransformational grammar
USE ST
D2.2.2.4.6 categorical grammar

nonverbal communication
+A18.6

not disabled
N22.4.2

nouns
+D10.14.4.2
D12.8.2.2

numeral classifiers

noun phrase
+D10.16.2
A noun phrase is a phrase that has a noun as its head. A noun phrase generally includes one or more modifying words, but allowance is usually made for single-word minimal noun phrases that are composed only of a noun or pronoun.

null morpheme
USE ST
D12.2.2.2 zero morph

null subject
D10.4.2.2
DF subject that is not represented as a lexical item but which is made explicit, e.g., by verb agreement.
[WEIJER]

number
+D10.2.8

number agreement
D10.2.8.2

numerals
C2.6.8

numeral classifiers
D10.14.4.12.2
object

+D10.4.4

objective language perception
G8.2.2.4.2

oblique case marking
D8.10.6

of-insertion
D8.10.8

offline language processing
G10.2.4

onomastics
A8.24

onomatology
USE ST
A8.24 onomastics

onomatopoeia
D12.4.12
DF formation of a word that sounds like what it represents (e.g., cuckoo, bang, murmur)

onsets
+C4.2

open grammatical class
+D2.22.6.2
DF words can be added to it

open or closed grammatical classes
+D2.22.6

optical character recognition
+G2.8.2.2.2

optimality theory
D2.2.2.6.2
DF An approach to generative grammar that replaces rules with highly general principles that generate multiple outputs under a set of universal violable constraints; the latter have language- and dialect-specific rankings, and a higher ranking constraint may violate a lower ranking one. Among candidate outputs, the one involving fewest constraint violations at higher rank levels corresponds to observed linguistic forms. [LLBA]

order of element
D8.10.10

organism
+L

orthography
F4.2.2

orthography, writing systems
+A18.2

other terms
P

overt syntax
D8.2.4
DF Notion in the Minimalist Program. Overt syntax is that part of syntax which is ordered before

Spell-Out, hence is reflected in the sound structure. [LEX]
paleolinguistics/ paleography

paradigm
+D6.4.2.2
DF a term which is used for the set of all the inflected forms which an individual word assumes [LEX] (e.g., the various forms of a verb)

paradigmatic axis
USE ST
+D6.4.2.2 paradigm

paradigmatic relation
+D10.4.14
DF The relation between units (phonemes, words) which can occur in the same context [Weijer]

parataxis
+D8.10.12

parsing
+D10.14.4.18

participle
+D10.14.4.16
DF words with grammatical or pragmatic meaning, not part of main class (to, not, oh)

parts of the body
+M

passive voice
+D10.2.10.4

past participles
+D10.14.4.18.2

path containment condition
+D8.10.14

patient theta role
+D10.6.2.14

perceiving sign language
+G8.2.2.2.6

perceiving sign language skills
+G4.2.2.2.6

perception abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
+G4.2.2.2

perception difficulties by physical aspects of language and communication
+G4.2.2.2

perception difficulties
+G8.8.2.4.2

perception of sign language
+G2.4.2.6

perinatal
+N4.4

period of prelinguistic development
+G8.6.2.2.2

person
+D10.2.12

personal pronouns
+D10.14.4.22.2

phase impenetrability condition
+D8.4

philology
+A22

philosophy and history of language
+A22

philosophy of language
+A22.2

phoneme (linguistic unit)
+C2.4

phonemic phonology
+A2.4.6

phonetic alphabet
+F4.2.4

phonetic approach to reading instruction
+G8.10.4.8.2.2.2

phonetics
+D4.2

phonological change
+I4

phonological form
+D8.2.4
DF the level of representation in the T-model of grammar at which only information relevant to the phonetic realization of the utterance is present. At this level, which is derived from surface structure, only phonological processes may apply. [LEX]

phonology
+D4

phrasal category
+D10.16

phrasal verb
+D10.14.4.4.20

phrases
+D12.6

phrase (linguistic unit)
+C8

phrase marker
+D12.6.16

phrase structure
+D12.6.18

phrase structure grammar
+D2.2.2.12
DF a type of primitive generative grammar which offers an analysis of sentences by showing the structure
phrase structure rule

which lies behind them, usually with the help of
tree diagrams. [NEAT]

phrase structure rule
D8.14.4

physical aspects of language and communication
+F

physical language development
G8.10.2.2.2

physically disabled
+N22.4.4.4

place of residence
N16

planning goals and acquisition
USE ST
+G6.2 language acquisition

plural
D10.2.8.6

plural formation rule
D6.4.8

plural nouns
+D10.14.4.2.10

plurilingualism
USE ST
+K10 multilingualism

poetic structure
D8.16.2

poetic syntax
D8.16.4

possessive pronouns
D10.14.4.22.4

postpositions
D6.4.10
DF A postposition is an adposition that occurs after its
complement.

pragmatics
+E2
DF study of how context and situation affect meaning

pre-existing language abilities
+G4.4.2

pre-phonetic capacity
G8.4.6.8.2
DF capacity to perform speech sounds or manual
gestures

pre-pragmatic capacity
G8.4.6.8.8
DF capacities: (a) to infer what mental calculations
others can carry out, (b) to act cooperatively, (c)
to attend to the same external situations as others,
(d) to accept symbolic action as a surrogate for
real action

pre-production stage
+G8.2.4.4.2

pre-semantic capacity
G8.4.6.8.6
DF capacities: (a) to form basic concepts, (b) to construct
prepositional phrase

more complex concepts (e.g. propositions), (c) to carry out mental calculations over complex concepts

pre-speech period
+G8.6.2.2

pre-syntactic capacity
G8.4.6.8.4
DF capacity to organize longer sequences of sounds or gestures

preadaptation
USE ST
+G8.4.6.8 preadaptive bases for human language

preadaptive bases for human language
+G8.4.6.8
DF a change in a species which is not itself adaptive but which paves the way for subsequent adaptive changes. For example, bipedalism set in train anatomical changes which culminated in the human vocal tract. Though speech is clearly adaptive, bipedalism is not itself an adaptation for speech; it is a preadaptation. This example involves the hardware of language, the vocal tract. Many changes in our species' software, our mental capacities, were necessary before we became language-ready; these are cognitive preadaptations for language

preadolescent
N4.6.6

predicate
D10.4.12
DF The part of a sentence that says something about the subject. In case the verb is a copula (to be, to become) the predicate is the complement of that copula, e.g. "ill" in "John is ill." In case the verb is not a copula, the predicate is the verb, e.g. "has" in "John has a book." [WEIJER]

predication
+D8.6.18
DF subject-predicate relation. [LEX]

prefix
D12.2.6.2.4.2

pregnant female
N6.4.2

pregnant teen
N6.4.6

pregnant woman
N6.4.4.2

prenatal
N4.2

prepositions
D10.14.4.20.2
DF A preposition is an adposition that occurs before its complement. Examples are: to, with, from. [SIL]

prepositional phrase
D10.16.6

prerequisites for automated language . . .

prerequisites for automated language processing
G10.10.2

prerequisites for human language processing
+G8.4.6

prerequisites for language processing
+G4.6

preschool student
N24.2.2.2

prescriptive grammar
D2.8
DF grammar that 'prescribes' what people should say rather than 'describes' what they do say [COOK]

primary predication
D8.6.18.2

principles and parameters approach
D2.2.2.4.4.8
DF The approach to language developed by Noam Chomsky during the 1980s, in which the human ability to speak is explained by a biologically programmed universal grammar, consisting of principles common to all languages and specific parameters along which individual languages vary. Children learn a language by discovering its parameter settings. [LLBA]

principles/characteristics of grammar
+D2.22

principles/characteristics of morphology
+D6.4

principles/characteristics of syntax
+D8.6

pro drop
D8.14.6

proclitic
D12.2.10.2

Procrastinate Principle
D2.2.2.4.4.6.2

production

production abilities by physical aspects of language and communication
+G4.2.4.2

production difficulties by physical aspects of language and communication
+G8.8.2.4.4.4

production difficulties
+G8.8.2.4.4

pronouns
+D10.14.4.22

proper name
USE ST
D10.14.4.2.12 proper nouns

proper nouns
D10.14.4.2.12
punctuation mark

prosody
  D2.24.4.2

psycholinguistics
  +A12

punctuation
  D2.24.6.2

punctuation mark
  C2.6.10
quantifiers

quantifiers
D12.4.10.2
DF Words like more, most, two, few, etc. [WEIJER]
DF word pair with opposite meanings

question
+D12.10.18

quirky subject
D10.4.2.4
DF Word that behaves like a grammatical subject but which is morphologically marked otherwise. Quirky subjects occur for example in Icelandic, e.g. her was helped instead of she was helped. [WEIJER]
racial and ethnic origin

racial and ethnic origin
+N12

racial group
N12.6

reading Braille
G2.4.2.8

reading development
G8.10.2.4.4.2.4

reading difficulties
+G8.8.2.4.2.2.4

reading instruction
+G8.10.4.8.2.2

reading instruction and remediation
A10.10

reading processes
A10.12

reading readiness/acquisition
A10.8

reading skills
G4.2.2.2.4

reading testing
A10.14

real-time language processing
G10.2.2

reasoning based upon the absence of evidence
G2.10.2.2.2

reasoning by implicit vs. explicit reasoning
+G2.10.2

recall/retrieval
+G2.18

recall/retrieval by human brain
G8.2.16

receptive communication
USE ST
G8.8.2.4.4.2 receptive competence

receptive competence
G8.8.2.4.4.2

recognition

recursive rule
D8.14.8

redundancy rule
+D8.4.4
DF a rule which fills in predictable or redundant information. Redundancy rules have two important properties: (a) they do not create structure, and (b) they do not alter structure.
[LEX]

reduplication
D6.4.14
DF a word formation process by which some part of a base (= a segment, syllable, morpheme) is repeated, either to the left, or to the right, or,
rules for ordering words

occasionally, in the middle. [LEX]

reflexiveness
USE ST
D8.6.12 reflexivity

reflexivity
D8.6.12
DF property in which a word or phrase refers to itself

refugee
N18.10

relational grammar
D2.2.2.16

religious affiliation
N20

repeatability
+D2.22.4

repeatable linguistic units
D2.22.4.2

representation of grammar
+D2.24

restricted logic grammar
D2.2.2.4.8

restructuring
D8.10.16

restructuring construction
D8.10.18

right

right hemisphere of the brain
M2.2.2.4

rimes
+C4.4

roots
D12.2.6.6
DF base to which an affix is joined

root-and-pattern morphology
USE ST
+D6.2.12 nonconcatenative morphology

rule-based tagging
G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.4

rules for ordering clauses
+D8.12

rules for ordering phrases
+D8.10

rules for ordering sentences
+D8.14

rules for ordering texts
+D8.16

rules for ordering words
+D8.8
S-structure

S-structure
USE ST
D2.2.2.4.2 surface structure

display and category grammar
D2.10

schematic approach: mental model
USE ST
G8.2.10.4.2 human cognitive environment

second language acquisition
+G8.10.2.8.4

second language instruction
USE ST
+G8.10.4.10.4 foreign language instruction

second language programs
USE ST
+G8.10.4.10.4 foreign language instruction

semantics
+E4

sememe (linguistic unit)
C2.8

semi-structured language processing
G10.4.4

semiliteracy
G8.8.2.4.2.4.4

semiliterate
N24.4.2.4

semiotics
E6

sentences
+D12.10

sentence (linguistic unit)
C12

sentence processing
G10.6.4

sentence structure
D8.6.2
DF The overall pattern of elements in a sentence, based on recurrent distributional patterns in groups of sentences. [LLBA]

sentience
USE ST
G8.4.6.2 consciousness

serial verb
D10.14.4.4.22

sexual orientation
+N8

shallow text parsing
G10.8.6.6.2.6.10

sight

sight/visual
+F4

sign language
F4.4

spell-out

sign language into hands
signed representation of grammar
   D2.24.8

signing skills
   G4.2.4.2.6

silent nouns
   D10.14.4.2.14

simulated speech
   USE ST
       G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech

single ethnic group
   N12.2.4

single race group
   N12.2.2

single race/ethnic group
   N12.2

singular
   D10.2.8.4

slot and filler grammar
   D2.4

societal vs. individual
   +K2

socioeconomic status
   +N24.6

sociolinguistics
   +A16

sound

sound/auditory
   +F2

source theta role
   D10.6.2.8

special populations
   +N26

specific languages & specific language families
   J

specific person
   O

speech
   +F2.4

speech synthesis/recognition
   A8.10.2

spell-out
   D8.2.6
   DF (minimalist theory) instruction to switch to phonological form. What happens at PF is a point of debate; if one assumes that lexical items come from the lexicon fully inflected, phonological features are 'stripped away' at PF. Another possibility is that Spell-Out accesses the lexicon to associate the syntactic structure with phonological features. [LEX]
spelling

spelling
  USE ST
  F4.2.2 orthography

split-morphology hypothesis
  D6.2.10
  DF hypothesis which entails that derivation and inflection are distinct, and belong to separate components of the grammar. Derivation is handled by lexical rules, while (regular) inflection is handled by syntactic rules. [LEX]

spoken human language production
  G8.2.4.2.2

spoken language production
  +G2.6.2.2

spoken representation of grammar
  +D2.24.4

stages of language acquisition
  G8.10.2.12

statistic model
  +G10.8.10.2.6

statistical linguistics
  A8.12.2

status by ability or handicap
  +N22

status by disability
  +N22.4

status by knowledge of dominant language
  +N14.8

status by language spoken
  +N14

status by level of knowledge
  +N24.4

status by literacy
  +N24.4.2

status by relationship to others
  N24.10

status by social relationship
  N24.12

status by type of neighborhood
  N24.8

stem
  +D12.2.22

stochastic tagging
  G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.2

story grammar
  D2.12

stratificational grammar
  D2.14

strong feature
  D2.2.2.4.4.6.6

structural grammar
  D2.16
subjective language perception

subjective language perception
G8.2.2.4.4

subjunctive mood
D10.2.2.6
DF a mood used to make uncertain, hypothetical statements. [NEAT]

substantive universal
D2.2.4.4.2.2

suffix
D12.2.6.2.4.4

superordinates
D10.14.4.14
DF Words that denote a category, e.g. animal, weapon [WEIER]

suppletion
D6.4.2.2.2
DF A form in a paradigm (a set of morphologically related elements, such as the forms of a verb or noun) which etymologically comes from another source, e.g. the past tense form went in English is not formally related to the verb go. [NEAT]

surface structure
D2.2.2.4.2
DF In many models of generative grammar, a level of syntactic representation that reflects the actual ordering of the elements of sentences. [LLBA]

syllable (linguistic unit)
+C4

synapse
M2.2.6

synchronic linguistics
USE ST
+A8 descriptive linguistics

syntactic ambiguity
D8.6.6

syntactic atom
D8.6.8
DF term introduced in Di Sciullo & Williams (1987) to refer to the property of words that they are the indivisible building blocks of syntax. Words are atomic with respect to syntax, since syntactic rules or principles cannot make reference to their parts [LEX]

syntactic category
D10.14
DF A syntactic category is a set of words and/or phrases in a language which share a significant number of common characteristics. The classification is based on similar structure and sameness of distribution (the structural relationships between these elements and other items in a larger grammatical structure), and not on meaning. In generative grammar, a syntactic category is symbolized by a node label in a constituent structure tree. [SIL] Commonly referred to as "parts of speech?.

syntactic change
I8

subjected language perception

subjunctive mood

subjective language perception

subjective language perception
G8.2.2.4.4

subjunctive mood
D10.2.2.6
DF a mood used to make uncertain, hypothetical statements. [NEAT]

substantive universal
D2.2.4.4.2.2

suffix
D12.2.6.2.4.4

superordinates
D10.14.4.14
DF Words that denote a category, e.g. animal, weapon [WEIER]

suppletion
D6.4.2.2.2
DF A form in a paradigm (a set of morphologically related elements, such as the forms of a verb or noun) which etymologically comes from another source, e.g. the past tense form went in English is not formally related to the verb go. [NEAT]

surface structure
D2.2.2.4.2
DF In many models of generative grammar, a level of syntactic representation that reflects the actual ordering of the elements of sentences. [LLBA]

syllable (linguistic unit)
+C4

synapse
M2.2.6

synchronic linguistics
USE ST
+A8 descriptive linguistics

syntactic ambiguity
D8.6.6

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syntactic change
I8
systemic linguistics

syntactic class
USE ST
+D10.14 syntactic category

syntactic phases
D8.6.16

syntactic universal
D2.2.2.4.4.4.2.6

syntagm
+D6.4.2.4
DF The linear (or temporal) sequence of elements which contrasts directly with the vertical axis - the paradigmatic axis. [NEAT]

syntagmatic axis
USE ST
+D6.4.2.4 syntagm

syntagmatic relation
D10.4.16
DF The relation between a linguistic unit (word, phoneme) and its context [Weijer]

syntax
+D8
DF grammatical arrangement of words in sentences, rules for ordering

syntax-morphology interaction
A2.10.2

syntax-phonology interaction
A2.10.4

syntax-semantics interaction
A2.10.6

syntax-semantics interface
USE ST
+D10 structure-meaning relationship

synthetic speech
USE ST
G10.8.4.2.2 artificial speech

systemic functional grammar
D2.2.2.10
DF theory in which language is viewed as networks of interlocking choices made by a speaker during the speech act. [LLBA]

systemic grammar
USE ST
D2.2.2.10 systemic functional grammar

systemic linguistics
USE ST
D2.2.2.10 systemic functional grammar
t-model

Model of grammar prevalent in the Principles and Parameters framework. [LEX]

tag set

tagging

tagging algorithm

tagging manual

teaching language

USE ST

+G8.10.4.8.4 language of instruction

teaching/learning grammar

D2.20.8

tefl

USE ST

G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction

template morphology

DF a term which is used for systems of nonconcatenative morphology in which it is difficult or impossible to analyze the formation of complex words as the addition of affixes one by one to a stem. Rather, in these systems a word consists of several obligatory and optional affixes, where each obligatory affix has its own position in the string and optional affixes are slotted into this string, at the appropriate point in the sequence. Usually one finds discontinuous dependencies between affixes. Languages with template morphologies are Navajo (Young & Morgan (1980)), Arabic (McCarthy (1981)), Sierra Miwok (Smith (1985)), and Yawelmani (Archangeli (1984)). [LEX]

temporal adverb

D10.14.4.6.10

temporary resident

N18.6

tenes

USE ST

G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction

tense

D10.2.6

terminology

A6.8

tesl

USE ST

G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction

tesol

USE ST

G8.10.4.10.4.2 english as a foreign language instruction
**theta-absorption**

- **texts**
  - D12.12
- **text (linguistic unit)**
  - C14
- **text linguistics**
  - A4.6.4
- the gray matter of language: language and the brain (frotoc: DE)
  - USE ST
  - +M2 brain
- **thematic processing**
  - D10.6.4
- **thematic role/semantic roles/functional categories**
  - +D10.6
- **thematic structure**
  - D10.6.6
- **theme theta role**
  - D10.6.2.4
- **theories and models of grammar**
  - +D2.2
- **theories and models of morphology**
  - +D6.2
- **theories and models of syntax**
  - +D8.2
- **theories of grammar acquisition and instruction**
  - +D2.20
- **theories of language acquisition**
  - +G2.2.4
- **theories of language processing**
  - +G2.2
- **theories of linguistics**
  - +B2
- **theory and method**
  - +B
- **Theory of Mind**
  - G8.4.6.4
- **theta criterion**
  - D2.2.4.2.2
- **theta role**
  - +D10.6.2
  - DF The semantic relations between a verbal form and its arguments. [MIT] Roles include agent, theme, goal, source, experiencer. [LEX]
- **theta theory**
  - +D2.2.4.2
- **theta-absorption**
  - D10.8.2
  - DF Some morpho-syntactic elements have the capacity of absorbing a theta-role assigned by the verb (stem) to which they are attached, with the effect that that theta-role cannot be assigned to its regular position. [LEX] (e.g., passive voice, clitics)

**thought**

- **thought**
  - USE ST
  - +G2.10 language and thought
- **tools for automated conceptual processing**
  - +G10.16
- **top down parsing**
- **touch and movement**
- **touch/tactile**
  - +F6
- **traditional grammar**
  - D2.6
- transcortical motor aphasia
  - G8.8.2.4.10.12
- transcortical sensory aphasia
  - G8.8.2.4.10.14
- **transformation-based tagging**
  - G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.6
- transformational generative grammar
  - USE ST
  - +D2.2.2.4.4 transformational grammar
- transformational grammar
  - +D2.2.2.4.4
- transformational parsing
  - G10.8.6.6.2.6.12
- transformational tagging
  - USE ST
  - G10.8.6.6.2.6.2.6 transformation-based tagging
- **transitive**
- **transitive verb**
  - D10.14.4.4.14
  - DF A verb, or verb form, that requires an object to be grammatical. [WORDNET]
- **translation (human generated)**
  - A10.18
- translation: automatic machine
  - USE ST
  - +G10.8.12 machine translation
- **trash**
  - Z
- **tree diagram representation of grammar**
  - D2.24.6.4.2
  - DF A method of representing the structure of a sentence, or occasionally a compound, so that the internal hierarchical organization is evident. Such structures can be equally well represented using bracketing but this is not as effective visually. [NEAT]
- **trilingualism**
  - K8
- truncation
  - D6.4.12
- two-way bilingual education programs
  - USE ST
  - G8.10.4.8.4.2 immersion program
- two-way immersion programs

**typological classification**
USE ST
G8.10.4.8.4.2 immersion program

types of languages, characteristics of languages
H
typological classification
A.8.30.2
unaccusative verbs

unaccusative verbs
D10.14.4.4.16.2
DF Intransitive verbs that usually have theme subjects and express change of state, existence: to break, to die, to bleed, etc. The past participle of the verb can be used as an adjective. [WEIJER]

unbound morphemes
USE ST
D12.2.4 free morphemes

undergraduate or graduate student
+N24.2.2.6

undergraduate student
N24.2.2.6.2

unergative verbs
D10.14.4.4.16.4
DF Intransitive verbs that usually have agentive subjects and express volitional acts: to sleep, to laugh, to fly, etc. The past participle of the verb cannot be used as an adjective. [WEIJER]

ungrammaticality
+D2.22.10.4

universal features of language
USE ST
+D2.2.2.4.4.4.2 linguistic universals

universal grammar
+D2.2.2.4.4.4
DF Any set of statements claimed to apply to the structure of all languages; chiefly used in the framework of Noam Chomsky's principles-and-parameters approach to designate a hypothesized single grammar, transmitted genetically, that accounts for the ability of all normal humans to learn and speak their native language. [LLBA]

universal or language-specific characteristics of grammar
D2.22.8

unrepeatable linguistic units
D2.22.4.4

upper class
N24.6.6

upper middle class
N24.6.4.6
valence

USE ST
D10.12 valency

valency

D10.12
DF The capacity of a verb or other lexical item to combine with particular classes of clause constituents; considered an essential lexical property, as verbs that are otherwise grammatically similar may differ sharply in the number and type of constituents that may or must accompany them. The notion of valence is widespread in varieties of functional linguistics and dependency grammar. [LLBA]

variational sociolinguistics

A16.4

verbs +D10.14.4.4

verb phrase D10.16.4

verb subject object D10.4.10

verbal development
G8.10.2.4.2.2.2

verbal particles D10.14.4.16.2

verbal skills G4.2.4.2.2

visual recognition +G2.8.2.2

visual word recognition G2.8.2.2.4

vocabulary D12.4.14

voice +D10.2.10

vowels C4.4.2
weak feature

weak feature
D2.2.4.6.4

Wernicke's area
M2.2.2.2

Wernicke's aphasia
G8.8.2.4.10.16

western aphasia battery
G8.8.2.4.10.18

wh-interrogative sentence
USE ST
D12.10.18.2 wh-question

wh-island
D8.10.4
DF the extraction island created by an embedded sentence which is introduced by a wh-word.
[LEX]

wh-movement
D8.6.4.2.2
DF the "displacement" of an object phrase headed by a "wh-" interrogative word (such as who, what, where, when)

wh-phrase
D12.6.14
DF In English, phrase with an interrogative ("wh-") word (such as who, what, where, when)

wh-question
D12.10.18.2
DF in a language with overt wh-movement, a question introduced by a wh-phrase: what have they bought? Otherwise, a question containing a wh-element. Distinguished from yes-no question.
[LEX]

woman
+N6.4.4

word
+D12.4

word (linguistic unit)
C6

word class
USE ST
D6.6.12 lexical tag

word formation
+D6.4.6
DF form new words (dog and dog-catcher - dog-catchers would be inflectional)

word frequency
G10.8.10.2.6.2

word order
D8.8.14

word order typology
D8.8.16

word recognition
+G2.8.4.4

word-based morphology
D6.2.4
a hypothesis proposed in Aronoff (1976) which says that all regular word-formation processes are word-based. A new word is formed by applying a regular rule to a single already existing word. Both the new word and the existing one are members of major lexical categories. This hypothesis entails the claim that English words such as deceive, receive and conceive are not formed by regular prefixation processes, since the base cease is not an existing word which belongs to a major lexical category. [LEX]

writing development
   G8.10.2.4.2.4

writing skills
   G4.2.4.2.4

writing: instruction, acquisition, processes, and testing
   A10.16

written representation of grammar
   +D2.24.6

written text
   +F4.2
x-bar projection

D2.2.2.4.10.4

x-bar schema

D2.2.2.4.10.2

x-bar theory

DF In various models of generative grammar, a model of phrase structure as a binary branching tree with three levels of nodes, termed (from bottom to top) X, X' or X-bar, and X'' or XP, where X stands for any of the lexical word class symbols V (verb), N (noun), A (adjective), and P (preposition) or for a functional category; the entire structure is defined as a projection of the X head, which is joined to a complement at the X' node and a specifier at the XP node. [LLBA]
yes-no question

d12.10.18.4
DF question that must be answered by yes or no.

young adult
N4.10.2

young child
N4.6.4
zero morph

D12.2.2.2

zero morpheme

USE ST
D12.2.2.2 zero morph