

# Glossary of Terms

Terms in boldface are the terms used in the textbook for the concept in question. Alternative terms are separated by commas. Parenthetical words in the term are often left out in a shortening of the term; for example, ‘complement (clause)’ indicates that this term is often shortened to ‘complement.’

Other terms for the concept that are found in the linguistics literature are given following *a.k.a.* (for ‘also known as’) in the definition. Alternative terms in boldface are also used in this textbook. These terms are cross-referenced in the glossary. Alternative terms not in boldface are commonly used alternative terms, or in some cases defined in different ways. These terms are included in the glossary since many of them are in common use, even if they are not used in this textbook. They are also cross-referenced in the glossary.

For terms describing categories of constructions and their function (see Section 1.4) – the vast majority of terms in the glossary – an abbreviation in italics is given after the term, as was done when the term was introduced in the main text:

( <i>sem</i> )	semantic category
( <i>inf</i> )	information structure category
( <i>cxn</i> )	construction
( <i>str</i> )	strategy

Boldface terms in the definition are other terms that are defined in the glossary. Examples are provided where possible. The Section of the textbook where the term and its definition are introduced are given at the end of the entry. If more than one Section is cited, this usually means that the term is discussed in further detail in the later Section; the Section with the most detailed discussion is given in boldface.

**A role** (*sem*): the **agent** or agent-like **central participant role** in the prototypical **bivalent event** (that is, a breaking event) or the prototypical **trivalent event** (that is, a giving event). *Examples:* in *Jack broke the window*, Jack plays the A role in the breaking event; and in *Jill gave Joe the keys*, Jill plays the A role in the giving event. (Section 6.3.1)

**about(ness)** (*inf*): the relation between what is expressed in a **topic–comment** sentence and the **referent** or **topic** that the comment or **predication** is predicated of. *Example:* in *The coyote ran across the lawn*, the sentence is about the coyote. Aboutness is intended to capture the notion that an utterance is relevant to ‘a matter of standing interest or concern’ (Strawson 1964: 97). (Section 11.2.1)

**absolute deranking system (str):** a **system** where both the **same-subject reference tracking construction** and the **different-subject reference tracking construction** use a **deranked strategy**. The deranked reference tracking construction may be the same for both same-subject and different-subject constructions. *Example:* Tamil *avaru kadite erudiittu naaval moripeyarttaaru* ‘He wrote poetry and then translated a novel’ (same-subject) and *naan panam kuduttu avan sinimaavukku poonaan* ‘I gave (him) money and he went to the movie’ (different-subject) both use the deranked Adverbial Participle predicate forms – *erudiittu* ‘write:ADV.PART’ and *kuduttu* ‘give:ADV.PART’ respectively. If the same-subject and different-subject constructions systematically use different deranked reference tracking constructions, then it is a **switch-reference system**. (Section 16.3)

**absolute category (str):** the category in the **ergative alignment strategy** that **co-expresses** both **S** and **P roles**. *Example:* Yuwaalaraay **argument phrases** use the same **zero flag** to express the S and P roles, and hence this is an absolute flag. (Section 6.3.1)

**accessibility (a.k.a. activation, topic continuity) (inf):** the **information status** of a **referent** with respect to the hearer’s knowledge – that is, for which the hearer already has a **discourse file**. Accessibility refers to how easily the referent can be accessed by the hearer, in the speaker’s estimation. The accessibility categories described in this book are **active**, **semi-active**, **inactive**, and **inferred**. The adjective ‘accessible’ is also used for the **semi-active** accessibility status. (Sections 3.1.3, 3.3.1)

**Accessibility Hierarchy:** an implicational hierarchy that governs universals of the distribution of **relative clause constructions** and particular **strategies** of relative clause constructions, depending on the **semantic role** that the **relative clause head** plays in the **event** denoted by the **relative clause**. The Accessibility Hierarchy is usually formulated as: **subject (A/S) < object (P/T) < indirect object (G), oblique < (attributive) possessor**. All languages have a relative clause construction that can relativize the **subject**; a specific construction is used for a continuous segment of the hierarchy; **deranked** relative clauses are used for the top part of the hierarchy downwards; less **explicit** relative clause strategies are used for the top part of the hierarchy downwards; and more explicit relative clause strategies are used for the bottom part of the hierarchy upwards. (Section 19.3)

**Accessibility Scale:** an ordering of types of **referring phrases** by their degree of **accessibility**. The Accessibility Scale accommodates the fact that referring phrases may provide a more fine-grained set of **information status** distinctions than the common three-way classification of **active**, **semi-active**, and **inactive**. (Section 3.3.1)

**accusative alignment system (str):** a **system** in which the **A** and **S roles** are expressed with the same **form**, but the **P role** is expressed with a different form. *Example:* English **argument phrases** expressing the A and S roles are **indexed** on Present Tense verbs (*Emily sing-s*, *Emily play-s the piano*), while an argument phrase expressing the P role is not indexed (in *Emily play-s the piano*, the verb does not index *the piano*). (Section 6.3.1)

**accusative category (str):** the **morphosyntactic** category in the **accusative alignment system** that exclusively expresses the **P role**. *Example:* the English accusative **pronoun** forms *me*, *him*, *her*, *us*, and *them* are used only for the P role (the S and A roles use the **nominative** forms *I*, *he*, *she*, *we*, and *they*), and represent the accusative **flag** (morphologically manifested in English as base modification). (Section 6.3.1)

**achievement (sem):** a type of **aspect** that indicates the success or failure in carrying out the **complement event**. Achievement is often, but not always, expressed by a

- complement-taking predicate** in a **complement clause construction**. *Example:* in *She managed to solve the riddle*, *managed* expresses achievement – namely, the successful execution of the complement event of solving the riddle. (Section 18.2.2)
- action (concept) (sem):** a concept belonging to a **semantic class** that is **relational**, **dynamic**, and **transitory**. *Example:* motion events such as running, or transfer events such as giving, are action concepts – they involve change but come to an end. (Section 2.1; **Chapters 6–7** cover a wide range of action concepts.)
- action nominal** (*a.k.a.* nominalization) (**str**): a **deranked predicate** form that is capable of inflecting for **case** or of taking **adpositions** in the same way as **nouns** do, and with reasonable productivity. *Example:* in *He remains under investigation*, *investigation* is an action nominal. Action nominals overwhelmingly lack predicate-like tense–aspect–mood and argument indexation inflections. (Section 15.3.2)
- action strategy *see* **have-possessive strategy**
- activation *see* **accessibility**
- active** (*a.k.a.* in focus) (**inf**): a **referent** whose **discourse file** has been opened and which is at the center of the hearer’s consciousness. This is the highest **accessibility** referent at the current point in the discourse. (Section 3.3.1)
- active alignment system (str):** a **system** in which some **S roles** are co-expressed with the **A role**, and other S roles are co-expressed with the **P role**. *Example:* in Lakhota, the **index** for the S role of ‘come’ is the same **form** as the index for the A role of ‘help’, but the index for the S role of ‘be sick’ is the same form as the index for the P role of ‘help.’ (Section 6.3.3)
- active category** (*a.k.a.* agentive, actor) (**str**): the **morphosyntactic** category in the **active alignment system** that **co-expresses** some **S roles** – in particular, the S role of ‘walk’ – and the **A role**. *Example:* in Lakhota, the index *ya-* ‘you (sg.)’ in *ó-ma-ya-kiye* ‘you help/helped me’ and *ya-ʔu* ‘you (sg.) are coming’ expresses the active category. (Section 6.3.3)
- active voice *see* **basic voice**
- actor (inf):** the main players in the actions reported in the discourse. Actors are typically **human** or **animate** (especially personified animals), are referred to multiple times in the discourse, and are often introduced by special **constructions**. The term ‘actor’ is also used for the **active category**. (Section 3.4.1)
- actual information packaging (IP) strategy (str):** a **strategy** found with **nonprototypical construction** types, such as **complement constructions** which express **reference** to **actions**. The actual IP strategy is to recruit the strategy used for the prototypical **semantic content** function of the **information packaging** function of the nonprototypical construction. *Example:* in the English Nominalization Construction exemplified by *the corporation’s neglect of worker’s rights*, the **action concept** *neglect* that is being **referred** to recruits the construction used for **object reference**, the prototypical **referring phrase** – it is preceded by the Possessive Phrase *the corporation’s* and followed by the Genitive Oblique *of worker’s rights*; contrast the different strategy found with the prototypical **action predication** construction *The corporation neglected worker’s rights*. The actual IP strategy contrasts with the **semantic IP strategy** and the **hybrid IP strategy**. (Section 2.4)
- additive (sem):** a relation between two or more **entities** such that the entities are construed as combined in a sort of totality. The additive relation may be construed as a **complex figure**, as in *The robins drank water and the juncos ate fennel seeds*, or in

a **figure–ground** relation, as in *Besides missing my bus, I got my feet all wet*. The additive relation is considered the prototype for **conjunctive coordination**. (Section 15.2.1)

**additive (focus) operator** (*a.k.a.* inclusive focus operator) (**cxn**): a **focus operator** that indicates that the **focus** is the added information in an **expanding counterpresuppositional contrast construction**. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples. He also bought PEACHES*, *also* is an additive operator. (Section 11.4.1)

**adjectival phrase** (**cxn**): an **attributive phrase** whose **head** denotes a **property concept**. *Example*: in *a very large balloon*, *very large* is an adjectival phrase; the head *large* denotes a property concept. An adjectival phrase is the prototypical attributive phrase, and its head is an **adjective**. (Section 2.2.3)

**adjective** (**cxn**): the **head** of an **attributive phrase** that denotes a **property**. *Example*: the word *new* in *a very new book* is an adjective – it is a property concept that is the head of the attributive phrase *very new* and **modifies** *book*. (Sections 2.2.3, 4.1.1)

**adjective impersonal strategy** (**str**): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is expressed like an **adjective (property modifier)** in an **argument phrase** that does not **index** an **argument** of the **event predicate** in the complex predicate construction. *Example*: in Manchu *sargan jui hocikon ucule-he* ‘The girl sang beautifully,’ *hocikon* ‘beautifully’ does not index *sargan jui* ‘girl.’ (Section 14.2)

**adjective personal strategy** (**str**): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is expressed like an **adjective (property modifier)** in an **argument phrase** that **indexes** an **argument** of the **event predicate** in the complex predicate construction. *Example*: in Latin *mendicus a me tristis stipem petivit* ‘The beggar asked me sadly for a gift,’ the form *tristis* ‘sadly’ indexes the subject *mendicus* ‘beggar’ in **case**, **number** and **gender/class**. (Section 14.2)

**adjoined strategy** (**str**): a **strategy** for the **relative clause construction** in which the **relative clause** is juxtaposed to the **matrix clause**. *Example*: Warlpiri *ɲatʷuluɭu ɲa yankiri pantuɲu* [*kutʷalpa ɲapa ɲaɲu*] ‘I speared the emu which was drinking water’ illustrates the adjoined strategy – the relative clause *kutʷalpa ɲapa ɲaɲu* ‘which was drinking water’ is juxtaposed to the matrix clause *ɲatʷuluɭu ɲa yankiri pantuɲu* ‘I speared the emu,’ and not adjacent to the relative clause head *yankiri* ‘emu.’ The adjoined strategy is quite rare and largely found in Australian languages, where it is identical to the **temporal adverbial clause construction** and presumably recruited from it. (Section 19.2.3)

**adjunct**: a term that is sometimes used for an **oblique argument phrase** denoting certain **participants** that are more **peripheral** than other participants denoted by oblique phrases, and which is therefore syntactically “optional.” Semantically, there is no clear division between peripheral participants that motivates an (oblique) argument / adjunct distinction. Also, the phrases expressing even central participants that are highly **salient** may be morphosyntactically “optional,” as is found with **zero anaphora**. There is no clear comparative concept of ‘adjunct,’ and the term is not used in this textbook.

**admodification** (**inf**): the **information packaging** function of qualifying a **modifier**, usually via semantically expressing **degree** or hedging of the **property** denoted by the modifier. *Example*: in *very slow*, the degree **admodifier** *very* intensifies the value of the speed dimension denoted by *slow*. (Section 2.2.2)

- admodifier (cxn):** a construction that performs the function of **admodification**. *Example:* in *very slow*, *very* is an admodifier that intensifies the speed denoted by the **modifier** *slow*. (Sections 2.2.2, 4.1.2)
- adnominal possessive strategy (a.k.a. genitive strategy) (str):** a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessor** is expressed not by an **argument phrase** but with a **possessive modification construction**. *Example:* Mokilese *mine woaroa-n woal-o war* [exist CLF-3SG man-that canoe] ‘That man has a canoe’ [lit. ‘That man’s canoe exists’] is an instance of the adnominal possessive strategy. The adnominal possessive strategy is an instance of the **internal possessor strategy**. (Section 10.4.2)
- adposition (str):** a **flag** which occurs as an independent word, in contrast to a **case affix**. Adpositions are distinguished by position: **preposition**, **postposition**, and **circumposition**. (Section 4.3)
- adpositional personal strategy (str):** a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **stative component** is expressed with a **flag** just like an **argument phrase**, and in addition it **indexes** a **participant** in the **event**. *Example:* in Russian *on umer molodym* ‘He died young,’ *molodym* ‘young’ is in the Masculine Singular Instrumental form, indexing Masculine Singular *on* ‘he’ as well as taking an **oblique** Instrumental flag. (Section 14.2)
- adpositional strategy (str):** a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is expressed with a **case marker** just like an **argument phrase**, either in the basic lexical form or in a nominalized form of the stative concept word. *Example:* in Mordvin *t’ejt’er-es mor-i mazi-ste* ‘The girls sing beautifully’, *mazi* ‘beautiful’ takes the Elative **oblique** flag *-ste*. (Section 14.2)
- adverbial clause construction (cxn):** a **complex sentence construction** with a **figure–ground** construal / information packaging of the relation between the **events** denoted by the two **clauses**. An adverbial clause construction is made up of a **matrix clause** and an **adverbial dependent clause**. *Example:* *I left early because I was bored* is an instance of an adverbial clause construction. (Section 15.3.1)
- adverbial dependent clause (cxn):** the **dependent clause** in an **adverbial clause construction**; it is construed as the ground in the **figure–ground information packaging** of the construction. *Example:* in *I left early because I was bored, I was bored* is the adverbial dependent clause. (Section 15.3.1)
- adverbial strategy (str):** a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is expressed using a distinct and unique **morphosyntactic** form. *Example:* in English *The girl sang beautiful-ly*, *beautiful* uses the unique suffix *-ly* to combine with the **event predicate** *sang*. The adverbial strategy is probably a more **grammaticalized** version of other strategies for stative complex predicates. (Section 14.2)
- adverbializer (str):** a morpheme that overtly expresses the semantic relation in an **adverbial clause construction**. *Example:* in *I left the party because I was tired*, *because* is the adverbializer. An adverbial clause construction with an adverbializer is an example of **syndetic subordination**. If the morpheme is affixed to a **predicate**, it is not an adverbializer but an overt marker of **deranked** status. (Section 15.3.2)
- adversative coordination (cxn):** a type of **coordinate clause construction** typically equated with coordination by ‘but,’ representing some sort of contrast in the relevant context. Adversative coordination is prototypically with **simple contrast**, but often may also express an **unexpected co-occurrence**. *Example:* *Petja is diligent but Vanja*

*is lazy* is an instance of adversative coordination, with a simple contrast between the two events. (Section 15.2.1)

**affecting event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): an **experiential event** which describes the **stimulus** causing a change in mental state of the **experiencer**; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *The dog surprised me* is an instance of an affecting event, and *surprise* is an affecting verb. (Section 7.4)

**affixation** (*str*): a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which one **element** is an affix on the other. *Example*: in Somali *səʔli-hom* [photograph-his], *-hom* is typically analyzed as an affix expressing the **possessor**. (Section 4.2)

**age term** (*cxn*): a **modifier** expressing a concept of age, maturity, or ripeness. *Examples*: *old* and *ripe* are English age terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**agent** (*sem*): a **semantic role** that includes **participant roles** for a **participant** that volitionally initiates an event. *Example*: in *Jack broke the window*, Jack volitionally initiates the breaking event. (Section 6.1.2)

agentive category *see* **active category**

**agentive change of state event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): a **change of state event** in which an external volitional **agent** brings about a change in a **patient** such that the patient enters a resulting **state**; and the **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: the event of a person drying dishes is an agentive change of state event, and *dry* is an agentive change of state verb. (Section 6.2.1)

**agree/disagree alignment strategy** (*str*): an **alignment strategy** for the **polarity response construction** in which the answer agrees/disagrees with the polarity of the question. *Example*: in Gulf Arabic, the answers to the negative polarity question *maa findik fluus, muu chidhi?* ‘You don’t have any money, right?’ are *naʕam* ‘yes, I have no money’ (agreeing with the speaker) or *bala* ‘no, I do have money’ (disagreeing with the speaker). (Section 12.3.3)

agreement *see* **indexical strategy**

agreement feature *see* indexation feature

**Agreement Hierarchy**: a typological universal that constrains the “mismatches” that occur in the grammatical categories (typically, **number** and **gender/class**) of a **pronoun** or **index** and the grammatical categories of a prior **referring phrase** that **refers** to the same **referent** as the pronoun or index. The Agreement Hierarchy ranks the constructions as follows: **modifier** index < **predicate** index < **relative pronoun** < **personal pronoun**. *Example*: in British English, in *this committee*, the modifier *this* must index the committee as a singular, but a following personal pronoun may index the committee as a singular ... *It* ... or as a plural ... *They* ..., indicating that the committee is a group. The personal pronoun is lower on the Agreement Hierarchy, and therefore is more likely to index a “semantic” value (plural) that is not overtly encoded on the noun. (Section 4.4.4)

**alienable possession** (*cxn*): a **possessive modification construction** that always includes the **ownership relation**, and contrasts in the language with an **inalienable possession construction**. *Example*: Crow *bas-óosshee* ‘my food’ is an instance of alienable possession, using the distinct index *bas-* (cf. the inalienable **index** *b-*). (Section 4.1.4)

**alignment system** (*str*): a **system** defined by the **co-expression** of **arguments** of **predicates** in **intransitive**, **transitive**, and **ditransitive constructions**. *Example*: English expresses the one argument of an intransitive verb construction (*The cats slept*) in the same way as the semantically agentive argument of a **transitive verb** (*The cats clawed the sofa*): both arguments are expressed preceding the verb. (Sections 1.4, 6.3.1)

all new *see* **thetic**

**allative comparative (str)**: a **fixed-case strategy** in **comparative constructions** in which there is a **clause** which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparée**, and the **standard** is expressed as an **oblique argument phrase** using a spatial **flag** with an allative ('to') **meaning**. *Example*: Nuer *diid ne gān ke ji* 'I am bigger than you' is an instance of the allative comparative – *diid ne gān* asserts that I am big, and *ke ji* expresses the standard, you, with a flag *ke* meaning 'to.' (Section 17.2.2)

**alternative concessive conditional strategy (str)**: a strategy for expressing a **concessive conditional construction** where the **protasis**, which specifies the set of conditions for the concessive conditional, invokes the two polar alternatives possible in the **scalar model**; the **apodosis** expresses the unexpected opposite of the expected causal relation between either alternative and the outcome, and so implies the same outcome no matter what. *Example*: *Whether he is right or not, we must support him* uses the alternative concessive conditional strategy – either he is right or he is wrong, and under either of those conditions that make up the scalar model, we must support him. (Section 17.3.3)

**alternative proposition (inf)**: when a **contrast** situation is construed as an **identificational construction**, the **propositional content** is asserted against a background of an alternative **proposition** (or propositions) expressed or evoked in the discourse context. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples. No, he bought PEACHES*, the proposition that John bought peaches is asserted against the background of the alternative proposition that John bought apples. The shared part of the proposition and its alternative, that John bought something, is presupposed – that is, 'John bought X' is a **presupposed open proposition**. (Section 11.4.1)

**alternative question (inf/cxn)**: an interrogative in which the speaker offers a closed list of alternatives to fill in the unknown piece of information in the propositional content; and the construction expressing this function. *Example*: *Do you prefer beer or wine?* is an instance of an alternative question construction, where the alternatives offered are beer and wine. (Section 12.3.1)

ambitransitive *see* **labile**

**amount term (cxn)**: a form used to indicate an imprecise quantity for noncountable entities. *Example*: in *some wine*, *some* is an amount term. (Section 4.1.3)

**anaphoric (definite) article (cxn)**: an **article** that is used for a **semi-active referent**. *Example*: in the Nguni text passage *e tape araa ni nararo...go nararo wanogoe...* '[he] took the branch of the *nararo* tree...and the aforementioned *nararo* tree...', *wanogoe* 'the aforementioned' is an anaphoric article. An anaphoric article is always used when the referent is semi-active because it has been previously referred to in the discourse. (Section 3.3.1)

**anaphoric pronoun (cxn)**: a **pronoun** that is used for **active** referents. *Example*: English unstressed *he*, *she*, *they* are examples of anaphoric pronouns. Anaphoric pronouns are most often, but not always, used when the referent is active because it has been previously referred to in the discourse. (Section 3.3.1)

**anaphoric-head construction (cxn)**: an anaphoric-head construction contains a **modifier** that modifies a (semantic) **head** that **refers** to an **individual** of the same **type** as one previously referred to. *Example*: in *I took a red candy and Greg took a green one, a green one* is an anaphoric-head construction, referring to a green candy. An **anaphoric-head relative clause construction** is a special case of the anaphoric-head construction. (Sections 5.4, 19.4)

**anaphoric-head relative clause construction (cxn)**: an **anaphoric-head construction** in which the **modifier** is a **clause** denoting an **event**. *Example*: in K'ichee' *utz [lë xubij*

*lē achi*] ‘What the man said is good,’ the clause *lē xubij lē achi* ‘the man said [it]’ is an instance of the anaphoric-head relative clause construction. (Section 19.4)

**anchor (inf):** an **object** that, if its identity is known to speaker and hearer, allows for the identity of a related object to be known to the speaker and hearer. *Example:* ‘knowing who Peter is we can identify Peter’s bag, arm, brother’ (Koptjevskaja-Tamm 2002: 147) – i.e. Peter serves as the anchor for identifying the bag, arm, or brother. The anchoring function requires that the **modifying object** concept denote an **individual** and not a **type**, and preferably a highly **accessible** individual. Another term used for ‘anchor’ is ‘reference point,’ but the latter term has another use in this book. (Section 5.2.1)

**anchoring (inf):** a type of **situating** in which the **referent** of the **object modifier** serves to identify the referent of the **head** of the **modification construction**. (Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.4)

**anchoring construction (cxn):** a **nominal modifier construction** whose **object modifier** functions as an **anchor**. *Example:* *Peter’s bag* is an anchoring construction, since the identity of Peter allows the interlocutors to identify the referent of *bag*. (Section 5.2.1)

**Animacy Hierarchy:** a ranking of entities from human to (nonhuman) animate to inanimate, such that humans are “highest” on the hierarchy. The ranking is presumed to represent the **salience** of the entity to persons, or possibly the empathy we have toward the entity. (Section 3.1.2)

**animacy-based split ergativity (str):** a **strategy** for the **passive–inverse voice construction** in which there is a distinct, **overt flag** of higher-**salience P participants** and also for lower-salience **A participants**. *Example:* in Dyirbal, the Accusative Case suffix *-na* is used for **first** and **second pronominal P** participants, and the Ergative Case suffix *-ŋu* is used for **third person** pronominal and **common noun A** participants. (Section 8.3)

**animate (sem):** a semantic **category** of **objects** that denotes animate beings. *Example:* *cat* denotes an animate entity. The term ‘animate’ is often used to contrast with **human**, and therefore often is used to refer only to nonhuman animates. (Section 3.1.2)

**announcement (inf):** a discourse context which tends to favor a **thetic** construal. An announcement is an “out of the blue,” usually unexpected and salient reporting of a situation. *Example:* *TRUMP was elected!* (with accent on *Trump*), uttered on November 9, 2016, the day after the Presidential election, is an announcement. (Section 11.3.1)

**A–not-A (str):** a strategy for **polarity question constructions** in which both the **positive** and **negative** form of the proposition are expressed. *Example:* Mandarin *tā zài jiā bu zài jiā* [lit. ‘S/he at home not at home’] ‘Is s/he at home?’ is an instance of the A–not-A strategy for polarity questions. The A–not-A strategy is essentially the recruitment of the **alternative question** construction for the polarity question function.

**antecedent** *see* **protasis**

**antecedent role (sem):** a **participant role** that is antecedent to the participant role expressed as **object** in the **causal chain / causal structure** of an **event**. *Example:* in *Jack broke the window with a hammer*, the hammer is antecedent to the window in the breaking causal chain (Jack → hammer → window), and the window is expressed as object. (Section 6.1.2)

**anterior (sem):** a temporal sequential relation between two **events** such that the following event serves as the reference point for the preceding event. *Example:* in *He washed the car before driving to the party*, washing the car has an anterior temporal relation with respect to driving to the party. Used to describe a sequential temporal relation between events in a **figure–ground information packaging**. (Section 15.1.3)

- anterior deranking (str):** the variant of a **deranking strategy** in which the deranked **clauses** precede the clause that is expressed like a simple **main clause**. *Example:* Japanese *ojiisanga yamade hataraite obaasanga miseno bano shita* ‘The old man worked at the mountain, and the old woman tended the store’ is an instance of anterior deranking – the suffix *-te* on *hataraite* ‘worked’ indicates that the anterior predicate is deranked. (Section 15.2.3)
- anticausative (str):** a **system** in which a **noncausal event** and its counterpart **causal event** are expressed such that the noncausal event **predicate** adds **overt coding** to the causal event predicate. *Example:* in Yagua, the noncausal event *supatá-y* ‘come out’ is formed by the causal event predicate *supatá* ‘pull out’ plus the overt anticausative suffix *-y*. (Section 6.3.4)
- antipassive construction (cxn):** any **construction** that is used for a **P participant** that is less **salient** than it usually is in the **basic voice construction**. *Example:* West Greenlandic *inun-nik tuqut-si-vuq* ‘He killed people,’ with an **oblique flag** *-nik* for the **argument phrase** expressing P and an **overtly coded verb** form with the suffix *-si*, is an instance of the antipassive construction. (Section 8.4)
- antonyms (cxn):** forms that indicate opposing values on a gradient scale. *Example:* *tall* and *short* are antonyms on the gradient scale of height. (Section 4.1.2)
- apodosis (a.k.a. consequent) (cxn/sem):** the **clause** expressing the causally consequent **proposition** in a **causal, conditional, concessive, concessive conditional, or comparative conditional construction**; or the proposition or event denoted by the clause. *Example:* in *If you press this button, the door will open, the door will open* is the apodosis; *If you press this button* is the **protasis**. Since the conditional relations are defined in terms of both logical implication and causal relation, the semantic use of ‘apodosis’ can be distinguished as ‘apodosis proposition’ or ‘apodosis event.’ (Section 17.3.1)
- application event (sem) / verb (cxn):** an **event** describing placing or applying one **object** onto (2-dimensional) or into (3-dimensional) another object; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Examples:* smearing (2-dimensional) and loading (3-dimensional) are application events. (Section 7.3.2)
- applicative construction (cxn):** a **construction** describing an **event** in which a **participant** other than the **P participant** is coded as **object** – that is, a non-P participant is **salient** enough to be expressed as a **core argument phrase**, specifically object. *Example:* *Fred baked me a shepherd’s pie*, in which Fred baking the pie is the base event, encodes a non-participant, namely the recipient of the shepherd’s pie, as object. (Sections 9.1, 9.3)
- applicative object (cxn):** the **participant role** which is expressed as the **object** in an **applicative construction**. *Example:* in Nomatsiguenga *na-manantē-ne-ro kayeta* ‘I bought crackers for her,’ the **beneficiary** referred to by ‘her’ is expressed as the object, with the 3SG Object suffix *-ro*. (Section 9.3)
- apposition (str):** a **strategy** for **object reference** in which two or more separate **referring phrases** juxtaposed to each other refer to the same **referent**. *Example:* in *my brother, the geophysicist*, two separate referring phrases, *my brother* and *the geophysicist*, are juxtaposed and refer to the same individual. (Section 5.4)
- appositive (a.k.a. nonrestrictive) modification (inf):** an **information packaging function** in which the modifying **stative** concept does not narrow the set of possible **referents** of the **object concept** it modifies in a **referring phrase**; it simply adds a further description of the referent. *Example:* in *The angry young men left the party*, *angry* is an appositive modifier in the context in which it is adding a further description to the

young men leaving the party, rather than specifying a subset of the young men, as with **restrictive modification**. (Section 14.3)

**apprehensional (sem)**: the semantic relation between two **events** where one event serves as the opposite of the intended outcome of bringing about the other event. In this respect, the apprehensional relation is a “negative” version of the **purpose** relation. *Examples*: *I grabbed a stick lest he attack me* is a **figure–ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *Grab a stick or he will attack you* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure–ground construal, the “negatively intended” event is construed as the ground. As with the purpose relation, the apprehensional event is unrealized; the complex figure construal is possible because the **matrix clause** event is also unrealized. (Section 15.3.1)

**argument (inf)**: a **referent** of which something is being **predicated**. *Example*: in *Masha is nice*, being nice is being predicated of the referent Masha, and hence the referent Masha is an argument. Most referents are also arguments, but it is possible for a referent to “stand alone” in discourse, particularly in spoken discourse, independent of any predication. Arguments are divided into **core arguments** (**subject** and **object**) and **peripheral arguments**. (Sections 2.1, 6.1.1)

**argument complex predicate (cxn)**: a **complex predicate** in which one **element** denotes an **event** and is expressed as a **verb**, but the other element denotes an **object** and is expressed in an **argument phrase**, yet the verb–argument combination has **lexicalized** to have a unitary **meaning**. *Example*: in Spanish *Pero está haciendo bastante sol* ‘But it’s really sunny’ [lit. ‘But it is making a lot of sun’], *haciendo...sol* ‘making sun’ is an instance of an argument complex predicate. (Section 13.6)

**argument phrase (cxn)**: a **referring phrase** that **refers** to an **argument**. *Example*: in *The tree fell*, *the tree* is an argument phrase because it is a referring phrase that refers to the argument of the predicate – namely, the tree that fell. Argument phrases are divided into **core argument phrases** (**subject phrase**, **object phrase**) and **oblique argument phrases**. (Sections 2.2.2, 6.6.1)

**argument structure construction (cxn)**: a **clause construction** that consists of the **predicate** and the **argument phrases** that are **dependent** on that predicate. *Example*: the clause *The engineers placed sandbags on the levee* is an instance of an English argument structure construction made up of the predicate (*placed*) and the combination of three argument phrases, the Subject (*the engineers*) plus the Object (*sandbags*) plus the Oblique (*on the levee*). The **function** of the argument structure construction is its **semantics** – the **participant roles** that the **referents** of the argument phrases are playing in the event – combined with its **information packaging** – the relative **salience** implied by the Subject – Object – Oblique ranking of argument phrases. (Sections 2.2.4, 6.1.1)

**arrival (sem)**: the final phase of the **path** in a **motion event**. *Example*: in *He went from the tree to the house*, the path oblique phrase *to the house* denotes the arrival phase of the motion event. (Section 14.4)

**article (cxn)**: a **contextual** form combining with a **common noun** that expresses primarily **information status**. *Example*: English *the* and *a(n)* are articles. (Section 3.2)

**aspect (a.k.a. aspectual structure) (sem)**: how an event unfolds over time. The semantics of aspectual structure is not discussed in detail in this textbook. However, certain basic aspectual distinctions are discussed in Section 6.2.2: **dynamic** and **stative**, **punctual** and **durative**, and **telic** and **atelic**. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.2.2)

**aspectual structure** *see aspect*

**assertion** *see* **pragmatic assertion**

**associative construction (cxn)**: a **construction** in which there is **reference** to an individual and a group associated with that individual. Attention has been focused on the associative construction strategy in which an **index** refers to not just the **referent** expressed in a **referring phrase** in the same construction, but also a group associated with that referent. *Example*: in the Talitsk dialect of Russian, in *Góša pr 'ijéxal' i!* 'Gosha and his family have arrived!' the plural predicate *pr 'ijéxal' i* 'they have arrived,' combined with the referring phrase *Góša* 'Gosha,' expresses that the **subject** referent is Gosha plus an associated group – namely, his family. (Section 4.4.4)

**associative equative (str)**: a **fixed-case strategy** in **equative constructions** in which there is a **clause** which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**, and the **standard** is expressed as an **oblique argument phrase** with a spatial **flag** with an associative ('with') **meaning**. *Example*: Mandarin Chinese *Tā gēn nǐ yíyàng gāo* 'She is as tall as you' is an instance of an associative equative – the predicate is *yíyàng gāo* '[is] one.manner tall' and the standard *nǐ* 'you' uses the flag *gēn* 'with.' The associative marker may also be a **coordinating conjunction**. (Section 17.2.4)

assume position event *see* **change in (body) position**

asymmetric *see* **figure-ground**

**asyndetic (str)**: the combination of **clauses** in **complex sentence constructions**, and of **coordinands** in **coordinate constructions** (whether the coordinands are clauses or not), by simple **juxtaposition**. *Example*: in Lavukaleve *ngabakala ngauia tula* [my:paddle my:knife small] 'my paddle and my small knife,' the coordinate construction is asyndetic. (Section 15.2.2)

**atelic (sem)**: an **event** in which the relevant **participant** does not end up in a "natural" result **state**. *Example*: in *I walked in the park*, there is not a natural result state for my walking, and so the event is atelic. (Section 6.2.1)

**attending event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **experiential event** which describes the **experienter** directing her/his attention to the **stimulus**; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *I am looking at the sandhill crane* is an instance of an attending event, and *look (at)* is an attending verb. (Section 7.4)

**attributive phrase (cxn)**: a **construction** that performs the act of **modification**. *Example*: in *a very slow truck*, the attributive phrase *very slow* modifies the truck with respect to its speed. The head of an attributive phrase is a **modifier**. The prototypical attributive phrase is an **adjectival phrase**. (Sections 2.2.2, 4.1.1)

**attributive possession construction** *see* **possessive (modification) construction**

**auxiliary (cxn)**: the **element** expressing **TAMP meaning** in an **auxiliary construction**. *Example*: in *The cats have eaten*, *have* is the auxiliary in the auxiliary construction *have eaten*. (Section 13.4)

**auxiliary construction (cxn)**: an **eventive complex predicate construction** in which one **element** of the **construction**, the **auxiliary**, denotes **tense**, **aspect**, **modality**, and/or **polarity** (typically abbreviated TAMP), and the other element of the construction denotes the **event** whose tense, aspect, modality, and/or polarity is expressed by the first element. *Example*: in English *She might be sitting in the living room*, *might be sitting* is an example of an auxiliary construction. (Section 13.4)

**background description (inf)**: scene-setting information for a narrative which functions as the foreground. A background description is a discourse context which (weakly) tends to favor a **thetic** construal. *Example*: *DOGS were running in the yard* can function as a background description for telling a narrative. (Section 11.3.1)

**balanced, balancing (str):** a **strategy** in which the **predicate** in a **complex sentence construction** or a **complex predicate construction recruits** the predicate construction in a simple predication, inflections and all. *Example:* *The robins drank water and the juncos ate fennel seeds* is an instance of a balanced **coordinate clause construction**: *drank* and *ate* are in the same **form** as in the simple predications *The robins drank water* and *The juncos ate fennel seeds*. (Sections 14.2, 15.2.3)

**bare verb stem (str):** a **strategy** for the **imperative–hortative construction**, particularly the **second person** variant, in which the **verb** stem without any inflection is used. *Example:* *English Dance!* is an instance of the bare verb stem strategy for the second person imperative–hortative. (Section 12.4.1)

**base event (sem):** the **event** that is expressed in the **basic voice construction**, with its set of **central** and **peripheral participants** in their prototypical level of **salience/topicality**, whose **valency** is considered basic for that event semantic class. *Example:* in *Fred baked me a shepherd's pie*, the base event is Fred baking the pie (i.e., excluding transferring the pie to me). A **noncausal event** is simply a monovalent base event. (Section 9.1)

**basic voice construction (cxn):** an **argument structure construction** that conforms to the prototypical parallel ranking of **participant role** and **argument salience**. *Example:* *I ate the smoked salmon* is an instance of a basic voice construction – semantically, I act upon the salmon, and I am more **salient** than the salmon in the discourse. Basic voice constructions are also called ‘active’ or ‘direct’ constructions. (Sections 6.1.1, 8.1)

**basic word order (str):** a **strategy** for expressing the categories of **subject (S)**, **verb (V)**, and **object (O)** in a **transitive construction**, and **subject** in an **intransitive construction**. Some linguists use **A** and **P** instead of S and O, respectively, in describing the basic word order of transitive constructions. Basic word order is distinguished from nonbasic word orders in terms of **information packaging** (basic word order represents **topic–comment** information packaging); less **structural coding**; and higher **token frequency**. *Example:* the basic word order of English is SVO, as in *Jerry saw the bluebird on Sunday*. Some linguists analyze basic word order in terms of the pair of binary orders subject–verb and object–verb. Sometimes the order of oblique phrases is included; if so, the oblique phrase is abbreviated X; English is SVOX. (Section 6.2.2)

**behavior** *see* **word class**

**behavioral potential:** the ability of a form in a construction to take the inflections or other grammatical **elements** characteristic of a construction. *Example:* the noun *tree* in a referring expression *the huge trees* has the behavioral potential of inflecting for number (singular and plural) and taking an article (*a* or *the*). (Sections 2.4, 2.5)

belong possession *see* **predicational possession**

**beneficiary (sem):** a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that is positively affected by the outcome of the **event**. *Example:* in *Terry made lunch for Sandy*, Sandy is positively affected by the outcome of the event. (Section 6.1.2)

**biclausal reciprocal (str):** the **strategy** of **recruiting a construction** with two **clauses** to use as a **reciprocal construction**. *Example:* Colloquial Cantonese *lěih hói'ih bōng ngóh ngóh hói'ih bōng lěih* ‘We can help each other’ is literally ‘You can help me, I can help you.’ (Section 7.2)

**Binding Hierarchy** (*a.k.a.* Complement Deranking – Argument Hierarchy): an implicational hierarchy of **events** that have other events as **participants** (the **complement events**), which appears to govern a wide range of strategies for **complement clause**

- constructions**, including **balancing** vs. **deranking** (Section 18.3.1), the **grammaticalization** of **purpose adverbial clauses** into deranked **complements** (Section 18.3.2), the expression of the participants of the **complement-taking predicate** and complement events (Section 18.4.1), and the use of **logophoric constructions** (Section 18.4.2). The Binding Hierarchy is described in detail in Givón (1980) and Cristofaro (2003); the latter calls it the Complement Deranking – Argument Hierarchy. The version used here is a slightly revised version of Cristofaro’s hierarchy: **utterance, propositional attitude, knowledge < evaluative, perception < desiderative, manipulative < modal, phasal**. (Section 18.3.1)
- binominal lexeme construction (cxn)**: a **typifying** (non-anchoring) construction that expresses a unitary concept by means of two object concepts. *Example*: in French *moulin à vent* and its English translation *windmill*, two object concepts, *vent/wind* and *moulin/mill*, combine syntactically to express a unitary concept. (Section 5.2.1)
- bisyndetic (str)**: a **strategy** used in **syndetic coordination** where there are as many **coordinators** as **coordinands**. *Example*: in Upper Kuskokwim *dineje ?iɬ midzish ?iɬ* ‘moose and caribou’, the coordinator *?iɬ* occurs with each coordinand. In some cases, the two coordinators are different, as in English *Either...or...*, as in *Either you leave or I leave*. (Section 15.2.2)
- bivalent event (sem)**: an event with a **valency** of two – that is, with two **central participant roles**. *Example*: drinking is a bivalent event, with the two central roles of drinker and drink. (Section 6.1.2)
- bodily action (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: the **event** class of normally uncontrolled actions involving one’s body; and the **predicates** that express events in this class. *Example*: coughing is a bodily action, and *cough* is a bodily action predicate. (Section 6.3.3)
- bodily motion event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: a **monovalent event** involving an internal bodily motion; and the **verb** expressing that event. *Example*: *stretch out (oneself)* expresses a bodily motion event. (Section 7.2)
- bodily sensation event** *see* **sensation event**
- body care (a.k.a. grooming) event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: a **monovalent event** involving a person acting on that person’s own body, generally for grooming or hygiene; and the **verb** expressing that event. *Examples*: *shave* and *wash (oneself)* express body care events. (Section 7.2)
- body part relation (sem)**: a relation between a person and a physical body part of hers or his. *Example*: *the child’s arm* is a **possession construction** expressing a body part relation. (Section 4.1.4)
- body position (a.k.a. posture, maintain position, locative stative) event (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: the event class of maintaining a particular body posture or position; and the **predicates** that express events in this class. *Example*: standing is a body position event, and *stand* is a body position predicate. (Section 6.3.3)
- cardinal numeral (cxn)**: a form that expresses the number (cardinality) of a set of **individuals** of the **type**. *Examples*: *in one tree, two boys, three books, one/two/three* are cardinal numerals. (Section 4.1.3)
- case (sem)**: a semantic category expressed by **case affixes** which encodes the types of relations that occur between **predicate** and **arguments**, or the relation between an **object modifier** and its **head** in **nominal modification constructions**. *Example*: in Finnish *kukassa* ‘in a/the flower,’ the Inessive Case Suffix *-ssa* expresses the ‘in’ locative relation. (Section 4.4.2)

**case affix (str):** a **flag** which occurs as an affix. *Example:* in Russian *kniga Ivan-a* ‘John’s book,’ *-a* is a Genitive case marking suffixed to *Ivan* ‘John.’ (Section 4.3)

**case marker** *see* **flag**

categorical *see* **topic–comment**

**causal (sem):** the semantic relation between two **events** where one event causes the other.

*Example:* *I left the party because I was tired* is a **figure–ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *I was tired and (so) I left the party* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure–ground construal, the causing event (the **protasis**; Section 17.3.2) is construed as the ground, and expressed in the **adverbial dependent clause**. Causal relations also occur in **conditional**, **concessive**, **concessive conditional**, and **comparative conditional constructions**. Causal relations are divided into **content**, **epistemic**, and **speech act relations**. (Sections 15.3.1, 17.2.1, 17.3.2)

**causal chain (sem):** a **causal / force dynamic structure** in which one **participant** acts on a second participant, which acts on a third participant, and so on. *Example:* in *Jack broke the window with a hammer*, Jack acts on the hammer (grasping and moving it), and the hammer acts on the window (breaking it). A causal chain is often represented with arrows: Jack → hammer → window. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2)

**causal event (sem):** an **event** that has an external cause **participant** in addition to a participant that undergoes some sort of change. *Example:* a person breaking a vase is an example of a causal event. Causal events are contrasted with **noncausal events**. (Section 6.3.4)

**causal structure (a.k.a. force dynamics, transmission of force) (sem):** the interactions among participants in an event, specifically causal interactions (although there are other types of interactions among participants in an event which are subsumed under the term). *Example:* in *The cats scratched the furniture*, the cats act on the furniture, and the furniture undergoes a change of state. The causal structure of events that is expressed by a single **argument structure construction** in a single **clause** is generally in the form of a **causal chain**. (Section 6.1.1, 6.1.2)

**causative (str):** a **system** of **strategies** in which a **noncausal event** and its counterpart **causal event** are expressed such that the causal event **predicate** adds **overt coding** to the noncausal event predicate. *Example:* in Turkish, the causal event predicate *öl-dür* ‘kill’ is formed by the noncausal event predicate *öl* ‘die’ plus the overt causative suffix *-dür*. (Section 6.3.4)

**causative construction (cxn):** a **construction** describing an **event**, in which an external cause has been “added” to the **base event**, and the external cause is **salient** enough to be expressed as a **core argument phrase**, specifically the **subject**. *Example:* *I made Fred wash the car* is an instance of a causative construction in which Fred washing the car is the base event, and an external cause (me) is added and is encoded as the subject. (Sections 9.1, 9.2)

**causative event (sem):** an **event** consisting of a **salient** external **causer participant role** added to the **causal chain** of a **base event**. *Example:* *Fred made me fill out the questionnaire* is a causative event since an external causer (Fred) is added to the base event of filling out the questionnaire. A **causal event** is simply a causative event based on a monovalent **base event**. (Section 9.2)

**causative–applicative co-expression (str):** a **system** in which the **causative construction** and an **applicative construction** are identical. *Example:* Kinyarwanda *Umugabo*

*a-ra-andik-iiš-a umugabo ibáruwa* ‘The man is making the man write a letter’ is a causative construction with the overt suffix *-iiš* on the verb, and *Umugabo a-ra-andik-iiš-a ikáramu ibáruwa* ‘The man is writing a letter with a pen’ is an applicative construction with the **instrument role** expressed as **applicative object**, with the same suffix *-iiš* on the verb. (Section 9.3)

**cause (sem)**: a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant**, usually an event, that causes the **event** expressed by the **predicate**. *Example*: in *The house collapsed from neglect*, the neglect is the cause of the house collapsing. (Section 6.1.2)

**causee (sem)**: in a **causative event**, the **participant role** that is the initiator of the **causal chain** of the **base event**. *Example*: in *Sandra had Phil sweep the patio*, Phil fills the participant role of causee because Phil is the initiator of the sweeping event. The term ‘causee’ is used only when there is a **causer** in the event as well. (Section 9.2)

**causer (sem)**: a **participant role** which names an external cause that brings about an event, and is conceptualized as a **central participant** in the **event**. *Example*: in *Harry made the antelope jump*, Harry is in the causer role. (Sections 7.4, 9.2)

**central participant (sem)**: certain **participants** are considered to be more central to the **event**, in particular those that initiate the action and those that are most strongly affected by the action. *Example*: in an eating event, the eater and the food are the more central participants, in that the eater initiates the action and the food is completely affected by the action. In contrast, the place where the eating takes place is a **peripheral participant** in the action. (Section 6.1.1)

**chaining event (sem) / construction (cxn)**: an **event** type in which one **participant** acts upon another participant, and the second participant acts on a third participant in the same way, and so on; and the **construction** expressing such an event. That is, each participant in the chain is both the **initiator** and **endpoint** of **transmission of force** for the same type of action – except the first in the chain, who is only an initiator, and the last, who is only an endpoint. *Example*: in *The guests followed one another into the room*, each guest is a follower and a “followee,” except the first and last in the chain. It is also possible to have a closed chain, as in people following each other in a circle, in which all participants are both initiator and endpoint. (Section 7.2)

**change in (body) position (a.k.a. assume position, change in posture) event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: a **monovalent event** involving a person changing their bodily position; and the **verb** expressing that event. *Example*: *sit* and *lean* express change in body posture events. (Section 7.2)

change in posture event *see* **change in (body) position**

**change of state (a.k.a. COS) event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **event** in which a **participant**, the **patient**, undergoes a change such that the patient enters a resulting **state**, usually a change of physical state; and the **verb** expressing that event. *Example*: the event of dishes becoming dry is a change of state event, and *dry* is a change of state verb. (Sections 6.1.2, 6.2.1)

**choosing (inf)**: a subtype of **counterpresuppositional contrast** in which some semantic content is chosen from a list of alternatives. *Example*: in the exchange *Would you like coffee or tea? COFFEE, please*, the discourse context presents two alternatives (coffee or tea), and the respose chooses one of the alternatives (coffee). (Dik 1997 proposes the term ‘selecting,’ but this term is used here with a different meaning.) (Section 11.4.1)

**circumposition (str)**: an **adposition** which occurs as two morphemes, one before and one after the **modifier** or **argument head**. *Example*: in Pashto *ter maktaba poori* ‘as far as the school,’ the **meaning** ‘as far as’ is expressed by the combination of *ter* preceding *maktaba* ‘school’ and *poori* following it. (Section 4.3)

**class** *see* **gender/class**

**classifier (str)**: an **indexical strategy** in which a **modifier**, or sometimes a **predicate**, is combined with a morpheme that indicates a set of contrasting **semantic classes** that denote a **referent** which may also be denoted by an accompanying **referring phrase**. *Example*: in Chrau *du tong aq* ‘one crossbow,’ *tong* is a classifier for long objects that refers to the crossbow (*aq*) and combined with the modifier *du* ‘one.’ (Section 4.4.3)

**clause (cxn)**: a construction that performs the function of **predication**, including the **predicate** (which may be a **complex predicate**) and the **referring phrases** and other roles dependent on the predication. *Example*: *The birds were singing* is an instance of a clausal construction. This is the prototypical function of clauses; there are also **nonpredicational clauses** that perform different information packaging functions. The prototypical predicational clause is a **verbal clause**. (Sections 1.3, 2.2.2, 6.1.1)

clause chaining *see* **coordinate clause construction**

**cleft strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for **identificational constructions** that uses an **equational copula** to link the **focus** and the **presupposed open proposition** that makes up the remainder of the **clause**. *Example*: the English Pseudocleft Construction that is the second sentence in *Nikki Caine, 19, doesn’t want to be a movie star. What she hopes to do is be a star on the horse-show circuit*, uses the cleft strategy: the equational copula *is* links the presupposed open proposition *what she hopes to do* and the focus *be a star on the horse-show circuit*. (Section 11.4.2)

**co-expression strategy**: a **system** of two (or more) functionally related **constructions** that uses the same **form** to express a **role** in one construction and a role in the other construction. *Example*: Mandarin uses the same particle *de* for the **object modification (genitive) construction** and for the **action modification (relative clause) construction**. (Section 1.4)

**cognate head–dependent (a.k.a. cognate object) strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for an **argument complex predicate** in which the **verb** and the **noun (argument phrase)** are phonologically related (and sometimes even identical). *Example*: in Maale *Pízi feeḡi féeḡk’k’-á-ne* ‘He is urinating,’ *feeḡi* ‘urine’ and *féeḡk’k’* ‘urinate’ are morphologically related as well as semantically extremely close. (Section 13.6)

cognate object *see* **cognate head–dependent**

**cognition event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **experiential event** involving an **experiencer’s** cognition directed toward a **stimulus**; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *Tim thought about the war* is an example of a cognition event, and *think (about)* is the cognition verb. (Section 7.4)

**collective event (sem) / construction (cxn)**: an **event** type in which two **participants** both play the same role in two related events (that is, they do it “together”); and the **construction** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Mary and Sue left together*, Mary leaves and Sue leaves, and the two leaving events are connected. (Section 7.2)

**color term (cxn)**: a **modifier** expressing a color concept. *Examples*: *red*, *black*, and *green* are English color terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**combining event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **event** describing the combining of two **objects**; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example*: *blending* is a combining event. (Section 7.3.2)

**comitative (sem):** a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that accompanies another participant, usually the **agent**. *Example:* in *I went to the concert with Carol*, Carol is in the comitative role. (Section 6.1.2)

**comment (inf):** in a **topic–comment information packaging**, the comment is the information that is predicated of the **topic**. *Example:* in *Bill is a teacher*, being a teacher is the comment that is predicated of Bill. Comment is basically synonymous with **predication**. (Section 10.1.2)

**commentative event (sem) / predicate (cxn):** an **evaluative event** in which an evaluative judgment about a **proposition** expressed by the **complement** of the commentative event is made, and there is a **positive epistemic stance** by the speaker toward the proposition; and the **predicate** expressing that event. *Example:* in *Nancy is glad that Joe won the election*, the commentative predicate *is glad* expresses Nancy's evaluation of Joe's winning the election, and also presupposes that the speaker believes that Joe indeed won the election. (Section 18.2.2)

**common noun (cxn):** a linguistic **form** that usually **refers** to **individuals**, via the **category** that the individual belongs to. Often referred to as just **noun**. *Example:* *cat* is usually used to refer to a particular cat via the category of felines. Note that being a common noun is a function of a form; one can use the form *city* to refer to an individual city – for example in the San Francisco Bay Area, *the City* refers to the city of San Francisco. (Section 3.1.1)

companion strategy *see* **with-possessive strategy**

**comparative concept (a.k.a. crosslinguistic category):** a concept that can be used to compare the **morphosyntactic** structure of different languages. *Example:* a good example of a comparative concept that can easily be defined on a crosslinguistically valid basis is one based on a **semantic class**, such as words referring to humans. Other examples of comparative concepts are those based on an **information packaging** function; **constructions** (in the specific sense); and **strategies**. (Section 1.4)

**comparative conditional relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** a relation between two events, each on a **gradable predicative scale**, such that an event at one degree on the first predicative scale causes an event at the corresponding degree on the second predicative scale. *Example:* *The longer that Bill had to wait, the angrier he got* is an instance of the comparative conditional relation and construction: a degree of length of time that Bill had to wait can (in a **generic conditional**) or does (in an ordinary, specific **conditional**) cause the occurrence of the corresponding degree of Bill's anger. (Section 17.4.1)

**comparative construction (cxn):** a construction that has the semantic function of assigning different positions on a **gradable predicative scale** to two **referents**, the **comparee** and the **standard**. The comparative construction therefore consists of three propositions: the predicative scale applies to the comparee, it also applies to the standard, and the comparee exceeds the standard on the scale. *Example:* *The tree is taller than the house* is an instance of the comparative construction – the comparee is the tree, the standard is the house, the gradable comparative scale is height, and the comparee exceeds the standard in height. (Section 17.2.1)

**comparative form (cxn):** indicates a higher value on a **property** scale than the comparable value for another object. *Example:* in *more intelligent*, *more* indicates a value higher on the intelligence scale than the comparable value for the person to whom the current referent is being compared. (Section 4.1.2)

**comparative referent (*inf*) / pronoun (*cxn*):** an unspecified **referent** occurring in the **standard** of comparison in a **comparative construction**. *Example:* in *The boy runs as fast as anyone in his class*, *anyone* is a comparative pronoun expressing a hypothetical referent selected from the class representing the standard to which the boy's running is being compared. (Section 3.5)

**comparee (*sem*):** in a **comparative construction** or **equative construction**, the **referent** whose position on the **gradable predicative scale** is specified relative to the position of the **standard** on the predicative scale. *Example:* in the comparative construction *Your cat is bigger than my dog*, the cat is the comparee – it is asserted to exceed the dog on the scale of size. (Sections 17.2.1, 17.2.4)

**complement (dependent clause) (*cxn*):** a **construction** defined by the function of **referring** to an **action concept**. *Example:* a variety of strategies are used for complements, including the English Gerund, as in *Hiking in Canyonlands (is fun)*, and the English Finite Complement, as in *(Frieda thinks) that Janet won't come to the party*. (Sections 2.2.5, 18.2.1)

**complement clause construction (*cxn*):** a **construction** consisting of a **matrix clause** and a **complement**. *Example:* *I told her that I would go* is an instance of a complement clause construction; the matrix clause is *I told her* and the complement is *I would go*. (Section 18.2.1)

Complement Deranking – Argument Hierarchy *see* **Binding Hierarchy**

**complementary (*cxn*):** forms that indicate opposing values on a scale where there is no gradience, only categorical values (either the object has the value or it doesn't). *Example:* *alive/dead* are complementaries in that one is either alive or not. (Section 4.1.2)

**complementative (a.k.a. predicative complement) (*inf*):** an **information packaging function** in which specification of the modifying **stative** concept is required by the **predicate**. *Example:* in English *I consider John intelligent*, the property of intelligence is necessarily specified of the participant John by the main predicate of attributing a property to a participant. (Section 14.3)

**complementizer (*str*):** a morpheme that overtly expresses the semantic relation in a **complement clause construction**. *Example:* in *She thought that he was tired*, *that* is the complementizer. A complement clause construction with a complementizer is an example of **syndetic subordination**. If the morpheme is affixed to a **predicate**, it is not a complementizer but an overt marker of **deranked** status. (Section 18.3.1)

**complement-taking predicate (a.k.a. CTP) (*cxn*):** the **matrix clause predicate** in a **complement clause construction**. *Example:* in *I told her that I would go*, *told* is the complement-taking predicate. (Section 18.2.1)

**complex (construction) (*cxn*):** a construction made up of more than one **element**. *Example:* the referring phrase *an ancient watch* is complex because it is made up of three elements (*an*, *ancient*, and *watch*). (Section 2.2.1)

**complex figure (a.k.a. symmetric) (*inf*):** a construal or **information packaging** of two **events** such that the two events are construed as parts of a complex whole. *Example:* in *Jim was promoted and Cindy quit*, the events of Jim being promoted and Cindy quitting are conceived of as parts of a complex whole (e.g. a causal sequence). A complex figure packaging construes the events as equal in status, and also requires a common denominator for the two events. This information packaging is found in **coordinate constructions**. (Section 15.1.3)

**complex predicate (*cxn*):** a **predicate** consisting of more than one semantic **component**, and hence the **construction** consists of multiple **elements**. These semantic components

are quite varied. This textbook takes a broad view of what constitutes a complex predicate; most **dependents** of a **clause** that are not **argument phrases** are parts of a complex predicate. *Example:* in *The soldier quickly walked off*, *quickly walked off* is the complex predicate consisting of *quickly*, *walked*, and *off*. (Sections 2.2.2, 13.1.1)

**complex predicate applicative strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **applicative construction** in which there is a second **verb** accompanying the main verb that encodes the fact that there is an **applicative object**. *Example:* Yoruba *ó ra iṣu fún mi* ‘He bought a yam for me’ is an instance of a complex predicate applicative strategy with the verbs *ra* ‘buy’ and *fún* ‘give.’ (Section 9.3)

**complex predicate causative (a.k.a. periphrastic causative) strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **causative construction** in which there is a second **verb** accompanying the main verb that encodes the fact that this is a **causative event** with a **causer participant role** added to the **causal chain** of the **base event**. *Example:* the English Periphrastic Causative Construction, illustrated by *Sandra had Phil sweep the patio*, is an example of the complex predicate causative strategy; there is a second verb *had* accompanying the verb *sweep* that indicates that Sandra is the causer of the causative event. (Section 9.2)

**complex predicate passive-inverse (voice) strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **passive-inverse voice construction** in which there is a second **verb** accompanying the main verb that encodes the fact that the **subject referring phrase** expresses the **P participant**. *Example:* in Vietnamese *Nam bị Nga đánh* ‘Nam was beaten by Nga,’ the verb *bị* ‘suffer’ accompanying the main verb *đánh* ‘beat’ is an instance of the complex predicate passive-inverse voice strategy. (Section 8.3)

**complex sentence (cxn):** a construction made up of more than one clausal construction. *Example:* [*The birds were singing*] [*when I went out to get the newspaper*] is an instance of a complex sentence construction consisting of two clauses, indicated by square brackets in the example. (Sections 1.3, 15.1.1)

**compounding (str):** a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts (modifier-referent, predicate-argument)**, in which the two **elements** are combined in a single word. *Example:* in *doorknob*, *door* and *knob* form an instance of compounding. The term ‘compounding’ or ‘compound’ is also used for the **typifying construction** and the **binominal lexeme construction**. (Section 4.2)

**conceptual space:** an underlying network of semantic relationships among functions that are **co-expressed** across the world’s languages. The conceptual space represents a universal pattern in the **semantic map model**. (Section 3.5)

**concessive conditional relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** a **causal relation** between a set of **events** that are associated with a **scalar model** on the one hand, and another event, such that the other event would occur under the entire range of conditions described in the scalar model associated with the first set of events; and the construction that expresses that relation. *Example:* *However much advice you give him, he does exactly what he wants to do* is an instance of the concessive conditional relation and construction – the **protasis** *However much advice you give him* introduces a scalar model of your giving him a full range of amounts of advice; and the **apodosis** *he does exactly what he wants to do* describes the event that occurs or would occur under any of those conditions. The speaker has a neutral epistemic stance toward the range of events associated with the scalar model. The apodosis has an unexpected causal relation with respect to the set of events that make up the protasis. A concessive conditional may express a **content**, **epistemic**, or **speech act causal relation**. (Section 17.3.3)

- concessive relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** a relation between two **events** such that there is an expected **causal relation** between the two events, but the opposite of the second event, expressed in the **apodosis**, unexpectedly occurs. *Example:* *Although it was raining, I went out* is an instance of a concessive relation and construction: the expected causal relation is that rain would lead to my staying in; but in fact I went out. The speaker has a **positive epistemic stance** toward the concessive construction. A concessive may express a **content**, **epistemic**, or **speech act causal relation**. (Section 17.3.2)
- concomitant role (sem):** a subset of **antecedent roles** that includes **participant roles** in between the participant role expressed as **subject** and the participant role expressed as **object**. *Example:* in *Jack broke the window with a hammer*, the hammer is antecedent to the window in the breaking causal chain (Jack → hammer → window), and the window is expressed as object; and it is also **subsequent** to Jack in the breaking **causal chain**, and Jack is expressed as subject. (Section 6.1.2)
- conditional deranking system (str):** a **system** where a **same-subject reference tracking construction** uses a **deranking strategy**, whereas the **different-subject reference tracking construction** uses a **balanced** strategy. *Example:* Wolof *dem na ma à o ko* ‘I went and called him’ [same-subject] uses a Serial Marker *à* and a deranked Subjunctive verb form *o*; nyeu *on na te wakh on na ma ko* ‘He came and I told (it to) him’ uses the balanced construction with the simple verb form, the Past Tense *on* and the Indicative Marker *na*. (Section 16.3)
- conditional discourse reference system (str):** a **system** where a **same-subject reference tracking construction** uses a different **strategy** from the standard discourse reference strategies found in connected discourse. This is essentially the use of **zero anaphora** in the same-subject reference tracking construction that is conditional on the construction rather than on the discourse context. *Example:* the coordination clause construction illustrated in *Bilbo<sub>i</sub> found a ring and Ø<sub>i</sub> put it in his pocket* uses zero anaphora in the second clause; zero anaphora is not generally allowed in discourse reference (\**Put it in his pocket*). (Section 16.2)
- conditional referent (inf) / pronoun (cxn):** an unspecified **referent** in the **protasis** in a **conditional construction**. *Example:* in *If you hear anything, tell me, anything* is a conditional pronoun expressing a referent that is found only in the hypothetical world introduced by the protasis of the conditional construction. (Section 3.5)
- conditional relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** a semantic relation between two **events** that involves a logical material implication relation between their corresponding **propositions**, some type of **causal relation** between the corresponding **events**, and non-positive **epistemic stance**; and the **construction** that expresses that relation. *Example:* *If you press this button, the door will open* is an instance of the conditional relation and construction. The causally antecedent proposition is the **protasis**, and the causally consequent proposition is the **apodosis**. A conditional may express a **content**, **epistemic** or **speech act causal relation**. (Section 17.3.1)
- conjoined comparative (str):** a **derived-case comparative strategy** which consists of a **coordinate clause construction** where the two **clauses** assert that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee** and the **standard**. *Example:* Sika *dzarang tica gahar, dzarang rei kesik* ‘That horse is bigger than this horse’ is an instance of the conjoined comparative – it conjoins *dzarang tica gahar* ‘That horse is big’ and *dzarang rei kesik* ‘This horse is small.’ (Section 17.2.2)
- conjoined exceed comparative (str):** a rare **strategy** for the **comparative construction** which recruits a **coordinate clause construction** (making it similar to the **conjoined**

**comparative**), but where one **clause** expresses the **proposition** that the **comparee** exceeds the **standard** (making it similar to the **exceed comparative**), while the other clause expresses that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the comparee, or, sometimes, to the standard instead. *Example:* Acholi *gwok mera dit ki kato meri* ‘My dog is bigger than yours’ is an instance of the conjoined exceed comparative strategy – the first clause *gwok mera dit* ‘my dog [is] big’ attributes size to the comparee, the dog; the second clause *kato meri* ‘[it] exceeds yours’ expresses the relation of the comparee to the standard, your dog; and the clauses are conjoined by *ki* ‘and.’ (Section 17.2.3)

conjunct *see* **coordinand**

**conjunction** (*str*): a free morpheme or clitic that encodes the relation between the **events** denoted by the two **clauses** in a **complex sentence construction**. A conjunction in a **coordinate clause construction** is a **coordinator**; in an **adverbial clause construction**, it is an **adverbializer**; in a **complement clause construction**, it is a **complementizer**; and in a **relative clause construction**, it is a **relativizer**. (Section 15.2.2)

**conjunctive coordination** (*cxn*): a type of **coordinate construction** typically equated with coordination by ‘and,’ representing some sort of grouping together in the relevant context. Conjunctive coordination is prototypically associated with an **additive** relation between the two (or more) **entities**, but often also may express a **consecutive** relation. *Example:* *The robins drank water and the juncos ate fennel seeds* is an instance of conjunctive coordination with an additive relation. (Section 15.2.1)

**consecutive** (*sem*): a sequential relation between two **events**, as expressed by a **complex figure** construal of the relation between the two events. *Example:* in *He washed the car and drove to the party*, the washing of the car and the driving to the party are in a consecutive relation. Used to describe the temporal relation between two events in a **complex figure information packaging**. (Section 15.1.3)

consequent *see* **apodosis**

**construction**: the basic unit of **morphosyntactic** analysis; a construction is a conventional pairing of form and function – its form is morphosyntactic structure, and its function is a combination of **meaning (semantic content)** and **information packaging** (Section 1.1). When combined with a modifier describing a specific construction, ‘[Modifier] construction’ refers to any pairing of form and function in a language (or any language) used to express a particular combination of semantic content and information packaging denoted by the modifier of ‘construction’ (Section 1.4). *Example:* the **numeral modification** construction exemplified by *three tree-s* consists of a form which: (i) can be described schematically as [NUM NOUN-NUMBER]; (ii) performs the function of referring to a group of objects of the type denoted by the noun (*tree*), and modifying that information with the additional information that the cardinality of the group is the amount denoted by the number (*three*). Specific constructions (*a.k.a.* criteria, tests, evidence) are used to define **word classes**. (Section 1.2.3)

**construction grammar**: a model of morphosyntax in which the basic unit of grammatical analysis is a **construction**. (Section 1.1)

**contact by impact event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): an **event** describing contact by impact; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example:* hitting is a contact by impact event, and *hit* is a contact by impact verb. (Section 7.3.2)

**container term** (*cxn*): a **mensural term** that selects an amount of a **referent** according to the container it is found in. *Example:* in *a bottle of wine*, *bottle* functions as a container term for *wine*. (Section 4.1.3)

containing inferrable *see* **inferrable**

**content causal relation (sem) / construction (cxn)**: the semantic relation in a **conditional**, **causal**, **concessive**, or **conditional concessive construction** that expresses a **causal relation** between events in the world; and the construction expressing that relation. *Example*: in *If you press this button, the door will open*, there is a content causal relation between the event of your pressing the button and the event of the door opening. A content causal relation contrasts with an **epistemic causal relation** or a **speech act causal relation**. (Section 17.3.1)

content question *see* **information question**

**contextual (sem)**: an entity defined relative to some factor in the speech act context. *Examples*: *this table* is defined as a table but relative to the location of the speaker (*this* expresses the contextual component); *the table* is defined as a table relative to the shared knowledge of speaker and hearer (*the* expresses the contextual component). (Section 3.1.1)

**contiguity of serial verbs (str)**: alternative **strategies** found with **serial verb** and **auxiliary constructions**, whether they are contiguous or not. *Example*: in *Jeh ěn loh chiều reng rúp bủh cha chồ'wan* 'He went out and got somebody's pig and roasted and ate it,' the serial verbs *loh chiều reng rúp bủh cha* [exit go search catch roast eat] are all contiguous. Another alternative contiguity strategy in auxiliary constructions is to position the **auxiliary** in a fixed position in the clause, typically second position, rather than relative to the position of the **verb** in the auxiliary construction. (Sections 13.2, 13.3.2)

**contrast (inf)**: a discourse context in which there is shared information between two propositions but some information contrasts between the two. The two major types of contrast are **counterpresuppositional contrast** (the one usually meant with the term 'contrast') and **parallel contrast**. (Section 11.4.1)

**control-based causative strategies (str)**: **monoclausal strategies** for the **causative construction** in which the **causee** is coded differently depending on how much control the causee has in the outcome of the event. *Example*: in Hungarian, there is a contrast between encoding the causee in the Accusative Case when the causee has no control (*Köhögtettem a gyerek-et* 'I made the boy [ACC] cough') and encoding the causee in the Instrumental Case when the causee has some control over the outcome (*Köhögtettem a gyerek-kel* 'I had the boy [INST] cough'). (Section 9.2)

**controlled activity (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: the **event** class of agentive processes, and the **predicates** that express events in this class. *Example*: running is a controlled activity event, and *run* is a controlled activity predicate. (Section 6.3.3)

**controller (str)**: in a **construction** using the **indexation strategy**, the **referring phrase** that denotes the same **referent** that is denoted by the **index**. *Example*: in Spanish *los libros rojos* 'the red books,' *libros* is the controller; it denotes the same referent that the masculine singular nonperson index *-os* in *rojos* does. The controller is almost always a referring phrase. (Section 4.4)

**converb (str)**: a **deranked** predicate form in an **asyndetic deranked adverbial clause construction** that lacks **subject person indexation**. *Example*: in *Sitting in front of his desk, he noticed a bright light out the window*, *sitting* is a converb. Haspelmath (1995: 5) excludes from the converb category forms that are deranked with subject person indexation that is different from that found with **declarative main clause predication**.

**converb strategy (str)**: a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is packaged as a separate primary **predication coordinated** with the **event** predication using a **deranked complex sentence strategy**. However, the stative predicate does not index (any of) its

argument(s). *Example:* in Turkana *è-pès-e-tè ni-a-ron-o-nì* ‘They kick him badly’ [lit. ‘They kick him, it being bad’] the form of *ni-a-ron-o-nì* ‘be bad’ is a Neuter deranked form, not indexing the third person plural subject of ‘kick.’ (Section 14.2)

**coordinand** (a.k.a. conjunct) (*cxn*): a component of a **coordinate construction**. *Example:* in *Jerry played the guitar and Billy was on drums*, *Jerry played the guitar* is one of the coordinands and *Billy was on drums* is the other coordinand. Since coordination constructions link entities other than **events** and the clause constructions that express them, coordinands may also be other constructions than clauses – in particular, coordinands are often **referring phrases**. (Section 15.2.1)

**coordinate clause construction** (*cxn*): a **construction** in which two **events** are construed as part of a **complex figure information packaging**. *Example:* in *Jerry played the guitar and Billy was on drums*, *Jerry playing guitar* and *Billy being on drums* are combined in a coordinate clause construction that construes the two events as part of a complex whole. **Deranked** coordinate clause constructions are also called clause chaining, medial verb constructions, or corubordination. (Section 15.2.1)

**coordinate construction** (a.k.a. coordination) (*cxn*): a **construction** in which two **entities** are construed as part of a **complex figure information packaging**. *Example:* in *John, Paul, George, and Ringo*, the four **referring phrases** are combined into a coordinate construction that construes the four referents as part of a complex whole.

**coordinate impersonal strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is packaged as a separate primary **predication coordinated** with the **event** predication using a **balanced complex sentence strategy** (*str*). However, the stative predicate does not index (any of) its argument(s). *Example:* in Koasati *wayóhka-k ho-palkálki-palámni-n* ‘They fly all very fast’ [lit. ‘They fly (and) it is fast’], the second clause *ho-palkálki-palámni-n* recruits the form of a main clause predicate, but does not index the fliers. (Section 14.2)

**coordinate personal strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is packaged as a separate primary **predication coordinated** with the **event** predication using a **balanced complex sentence strategy** (*str*). In addition, the stative predicate **indexes** (one of) its argument(s). *Example:* in Muna *ne-rimba no-tende* ‘he runs fast’ [lit. ‘He is fast (and) he runs’], *ne-rimba* [3SG.RL-be\_fast] recruits the form of a simple predicate and indexes its subject argument. (Section 14.2)

coordination *see* **coordinate construction**

**coordinator** (*str*): a morpheme that overtly expresses the coordination relation in a **coordinate construction**. *Example:* in *She picked up the pieces and dumped them in the wastebasket*, *and* is the coordinator. A coordinate construction with a coordinator is an example of **syndetic** coordination. If the morpheme is affixed to a predicate, it is not a coordinator but an overt marker of **deranked** status. (Section 15.2.2)

**copula** (*str*): a **strategy** in which an additional morpheme is used in nonprototypical predication. Copulas can be divided into **verbal copulas** and **nonverbal copulas**. (Sections 1.4, 10.2)

**copular participle strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** recruits a **nonprototypical predication** construction that employs a **copula**, and in addition the copula is in a **deranked** form. *Example:* in Malayalam *aval bhamgiy-aayi pras-amgiccu* ‘She spoke beautifully,’ *bhamgiy* ‘beauty’ is suffixed with a deranked form of the copula *-aayi*. (Section 14.2)

**core argument phrase (cxn):** the **subject** and **object phrases** in a clause, generally considered to **refer** to the more **central participants** in an **event**. *Example:* in *Sally threw the letter into the wastebasket*, *Sally* and *the letter* are the core argument phrases; in *The letter was thrown into the wastebasket*, only *the letter* is a core argument phrase. (Section 6.1.1)

**core arguments (inf):** the most **salient arguments** associated with a **predication**. *Example:* in *Sally threw the letter into the wastebasket*, *Sally* and *the letter* are construed as the most salient arguments; in *The letter was thrown into the wastebasket*, only *the letter* is construed as a salient argument. When there are two core arguments, the more salient argument is the **subject** and the less salient argument is the **object**. Core arguments are expressed by **core argument phrases**. (Section 6.1.1)

**coreference (inf):** the act of **referring** to a **referent** that recurs in different occasions in a stretch of discourse. The stretch of discourse may constitute a single **construction**, such as a **complex sentence construction**. This is the primary context in which coreference is discussed in this book. *Example:* in *Jared<sub>i</sub> praised his<sub>i</sub> father; but his<sub>i</sub> father ignored him<sub>i</sub>*, the referent *Jared* recurs four times in the sentence, and so represents an example of coreference. In linguistic analysis, coreference is often notated by subscript indexes such as *i* in the example. (Section 16.1)

**correlative strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **relative clause construction** in which the **relative clause** is juxtaposed to the **matrix clause** (not unlike the **adjoined strategy**), the **necessarily shared participant** is expressed in the relative clause (not unlike the **internally headed strategy**) accompanied by a relative clause marking morpheme (which may be a **relative pronoun** form), and the shared participant is also expressed in the matrix clause, as either a **noun** or a **pronoun**. *Example:* Hindi [*ādmī ne jis cākū se murgī ko mārāthā*] *us cākū ko rām ne dekhā* ‘Ram saw the knife with which the man killed the chicken’ is an instance of the correlative strategy: the relative clause *ādmī ne jis cākū se murgī ko mārāthā* ‘The man killed the chicken with which knife’ contains the relative clause head *cākū* ‘knife,’ modified by the relative pronoun *jis* ‘which,’ and is preposed to the matrix clause *us cākū ko rām ne dekhā* ‘that knife Ram saw,’ which contains a second expression of the relative clause head *us cākū* ‘that knife.’ (Section 19.2.3)

**COS** *see* **change of state**

cosubordination *see* **coordinate clause construction**

**counterpresuppositional contrast (inf):** a type of **contrast** in which the sentence rejects one component of a previously asserted full proposition; this discourse context favors an **identificational** construal. *Example:* in the exchange *John bought apples. No, he bought PEACHES*, the second sentence rejects the previous assertion of what John bought. (Section 11.4.1)

coverb *see* **support verb**

criteria (for word classes and other grammatical categories) *see* **construction**

crosslinguistic category *see* **comparative concept**

**crosslinguistically valid:** a property of a construction (in the general sense) that can be defined across languages independently of any language-specific categories. *Example:* relative word order of **adjective** and **noun** is a crosslinguistically valid property, depending only on the order in which the adjective and noun are uttered. (Section 1.4)

**CTP** *see* **complement-taking predicate**

**cumulation:** the expression of multiple “grammatical” (not lexical) **meanings** in a single morpheme. *Example:* English *-s* in *She sing-s* cumulates third **person**, singular **number**, and present **tense** in a single morpheme. (Sections 1.6, 4.4.1)

**damage event (sem) / verb (cxn):** an **event** describing material damage to an **object**; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example:* scratching something is a damage event, and *scratch* is a damage verb. (Section 7.3.2)

**declarative (inf/cxn):** a **speech act** which simply asserts its **propositional content**, and the **construction** that expresses this speech act. *Example:* The English sentence *Sandra picked up the children* is an instance of a declarative speech act. The declarative is the most common speech act construction, and is considered the default speech act construction. (Section 12.1)

**declarative negation construction (cxn):** a **construction** that expresses **negative polarity** of a **declarative speech act**. *Example:* in English, *Kit didn't like the movie* is an instance of a declarative negation construction, with the morpheme *not~n't* combining with the past tense **auxiliary** *did* to negate the declarative speech act 'Kit liked the movie.' (Section 12.2)

definite null instantiation *see* **zero anaphora**

**definite pronoun/article (cxn):** this term is applied to **referring phrases – pronouns** and **articles** combined with **nouns** – that are associated with the top end of the **information status** continuum, where the identity of the referent is already known to both speaker and hearer. This includes **active**, **semi-active**, **inactive**, and **inferred** referents. *Example:* *the glass bowl* is an example of a definite referring phrase, used in a context where the individual glass bowl in question is identifiable by both speaker and hearer (Table 3.4, Section 3.3.1)

**degree (sem):** for scalar concepts, a value on the scale that may be expressed by a distinct word. *Example:* in *very long*, the **admodifier** *very* indicates that the value on the scale of length is beyond the normal value implicit in the word *long*. (Section 2.2.2)

**degree affix (str):** a scalar **admodifier** expressed by an affix. *Example:* *-er* in *sillier* is a degree affix. (Section 4.1.2)

**degree equative (str):** a **fixed-case strategy** in **equative constructions** in which there is a **clause** which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**, and the **standard** is expressed as a **nominal modifier** of a word denoting 'degree,' 'manner,' or 'quantity.' *Example:* Harar Oromo *isiin akká isaani d'eertuu* 'She is as tall as them' is an instance of the degree equative strategy, with the predicate *d'eertuu* 'is tall,' and the standard, *isaani* 'they [GEN]', modifies *akká* 'manner.' (Section 17.2.4)

**degree marker (cxn):** a free morpheme or affix that expresses the relative degree of the gradable predicative scale applied to the comparee, in comparative and equative constructions. *Example:* in *taller*, the suffix *-er* is a degree marker. In addition to comparative and equative degree markers, some languages have a distinct **superlative** degree marker, such as *-est* in English *tallest*. (Section 17.2.2)

**degree modifier (a.k.a. degree adverb) (str):** a scalar **admodifier** expressed by an independent word. *Example:* *very* in *very happy* is a degree modifier. (Section 4.1.2)

**deixis/deictic (a.k.a. situational) (sem):** a **contextual** factor defined in terms of the speech act event. We will use the term in its narrow sense of spatial location relative to the speaker and addressee in the speech event. *Example:* in *that book*, *that* is picking out the book deictically, via its location relative to the speaker. (Section 3.1.1)

**demonstrative attributive (cxn):** a **deictic contextual** expression that combines with a **common noun** to form a **referring phrase**. *Example:* in *This machine drives me crazy!*, *This* is a demonstrative attributive combined with the common noun *machine*. (Sections 3.1.3, 3.2)

**demonstrative pronoun (cxn):** a **deictic contextual** expression that stands alone as a **referring phrase**. *Example:* in *This is a collared lizard*, *This* is a demonstrative pronoun. (Sections 3.1.1, 3.1.3, 3.2)

**deontic modality (sem):** a type of **modality** which expresses the attitude of a speaker or other conceiver toward performing an **action** (i.e. making the action come true). *Example:* *Jerry must get his hair cut* is an instance of deontic modality: the speaker expresses her attitude that the situation necessarily will come about. Deontic modality is construed broadly in this textbook, to include wishes as well as intentions and commands, attitude toward oneself performing the action as well as toward others performing the action, and to include **objective** as well as **subjective** characterization of the attitude. (Sections 12.1, 12.4)

**departure (sem):** the initial phase of the **path** in a **motion event**. *Example:* in *He went from the tree to the house*, the path oblique phrase *from the tree* denotes the departure phase of the motion event. (Section 14.4)

**dependent (cxn):** any **element** of a **construction** that is not the **head**. *Example:* in the phrase *an ancient watch*, *ancient* and *an* are dependents. (Section 2.2.1)

**dependent clause (cxn):** a **clause** that is a **dependent** of a **matrix clause** in a **complex sentence construction**. **Adverbial clauses**, **complement clauses**, and **relative clauses** are all examples of dependent clauses. *Example:* in *She watered the plants before she ate lunch*, *before she ate lunch* is an instance of an (adverbial) dependent clause. Dependent clauses are often, but not always, **subordinate clauses**. (Section 15.1.2)

**dependent time reference (sem):** in a **complement clause construction**, this is the **semantic** property that the time reference of the **complement event** is determined by the time reference of the **matrix clause event**. *Example:* in *Sally persuaded John to make the cake*, the time reference of John's making the cake is dependent on the time reference of Sally's persuading him – it must follow the persuading event. (Section 18.2.2)

**depictive (complex predicate) (a.k.a. depictive secondary predicate) (cxn):** a **stative complex predicate** in which the stative **component** of the **complex predicate** describes a **state** that holds at the same time as the **event** denoted by the main predicate. A depictive complex predicate is **participant-oriented**. *Example:* in *English I ate the carrots raw*, *ate...raw* is a depictive complex predicate, and *raw* describes a state of the carrots as they were being eaten. (Section 14.1)

depictive secondary predicate *see* **depictive (complex predicate)**

**deranked, deranking (str):** a **strategy** in which the **predicate** in a **complex sentence** or a **complex predicate construction** does not **recruit** the predicate construction in a simple predication, in contrast to the **balanced** strategy. Instead, the deranked predicate either: (i) lacks the inflections of the predicate; (ii) uses different inflections from the predicate; (iii) has an affix that overtly codes its relation to the other predicate; or some combination of these three possibilities. *Example:* in *Reaching the top of the hill, Ron found a stone monument*, the predicate *reaching* is a deranked form: it lacks verbal inflections and is overtly coded by the suffix *-ing*. Deranked predicate forms are also called infinitives, gerunds, **participles**, verbal nouns, masdars, **action nominals**, and nominalizations. (Sections 12.4.2, 14.2, 15.2.3)

**derived intransitive (str):** the **strategy** of **recruiting** the **intransitive construction** for use in a **reflexive construction** or a **reciprocal construction**, but with **overt coding** of the predicate indicating the **reflexive event** or **reciprocal event** type. *Examples:*

Abkhaz *l-çə-l-k°abe-yt* ‘she washed herself’ is an Intransitive Verb form with the Reflexive prefix *çə-*, and Swahili *wa-na-pend-an-a* ‘they love each other’ is an Intransitive Verb form with the Reciprocal suffix *-an-*. (Section 7.2)

**derived-case (str)**: a set of strategies found in **comparative** and **equative constructions** in which the **flagging** of the **standard** is derived from the flagging of the **comparee**. *Example*: *I love you more than him* uses a derived-case strategy – the referring phrase referring to the standard, *him*, uses the Object flag because the referring phrase referring to the comparee, *you*, is in the Object case. Derived-case strategies include the **conjoined comparative strategy**, the **particle comparative** and **equative strategies**, the **conjoined exceed comparative strategy**, the **relative-based equative strategy**, and the **relative equal equative strategy**. (Section 17.2.2)

**desiderative event (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: an **event** that expresses a desire toward the realization of a future event that is expressed by the complement; and the **predicate** that expresses the event. *Example*: in *Meagan wants to climb Mt. Baldy on Saturday*, *wants* denotes a desiderative event. Noonan (2007: 135) includes intending events in the category of desiderative events. (Section 18.2.2)

**detached (topic phrase) (str)**: a strategy for expressing a **topic** in which the topic **referring phrase** differs from the expression of a prototypical **subject phrase**. *Example*: in German *Peter, ich habe ihn heute nicht getroffen* ‘Peter, I have not met him today,’ the topic phrase *Peter* is in initial position, prosodically separated from the rest of the clause, and there is a **pronoun** *ihn* ‘him’ referring to Peter in the clause. Not all detached topics have all three of the **morphosyntactic** properties of the German example; there is a continuum from the prototypical subject/topic phrase and a “fully” detached topic phrase. (Section 11.2.2)

**determiner (cxn)**: a superordinate category of **contextually** defined forms that combine with **common nouns**; determiners include both **demonstrative attributives** and **articles**. (Section 3.2)

**differential object marking (str)**: a strategy that is marginal for the **passive–inverse voice construction** in which there is a distinct, **overt flag** of higher **animacy** / higher **information status** – that is, higher-**salience** – Ps. *Example*: in Spanish, *El director busca a un empleado* ‘The director is looking for a [specific] clerk,’ the phrase *un empleado* ‘a clerk,’ referring to the P participant, uses the overt flag *a*. Differential object marking is not usually considered a strategy of the passive–inverse construction because the **A participant** is not reduced in salience, although the P participant is higher in salience. (Section 8.3)

**different-subject (a.k.a. DS) (inf)**: in **complex sentence constructions** that express **reference tracking**, the situation where the **salient participant** in the current **clause** is indicated as not **coreferential** with the salient participant in another clause in the construction. The salient participant is typically, but not always, encoded as the **subject** of the **predicate**. *Example*: in *Harry having finished preparing the salad, Bill brought it to the table*, the overt referring phrase *Harry* in *Harry having finished preparing the salad* signals that the subject referent of finishing the salad is not coreferential with the subject referent of the **matrix clause** – namely, Bill. (Section 16.1)

**dimension term (cxn)**: a **modifier** expressing a concept of extent on a spatial dimension. *Examples*: *tall*, *small*, and *thin* are English dimension terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**direct causation (sem)**: a **causative event** in which the **causee** has no control over the action. *Example*: *I laid the child in the crib* is an instance of direct causation. (Section 9.2)

**direct negation referent** (*inf*) / **pronoun** (*cxn*): an unspecified **referent** which is in the scope of **negation** in the same **clause**. *Example*: in *I noticed nothing*, *nothing* is a direct negation pronoun expressing a referent found only in the negative alternative world to the real world. (Section 3.5)

**direct object category** (*str*): the **morphosyntactic** category in the **indirective alignment system** that **co-expresses** both **T** and **P** roles. *Example*: in *Randy gave the car to his daughter*, the T role (*the car*) is expressed in the same way as the P role in *Randy started the car*. (Section 7.5.2)

**direct report** (*str*): a **strategy** for the **complement** of an **utterance event** in which the form as well as the content of an utterance is expressed. *Example*: in *Sandy said, 'I'm buying the house'*, the complement *I'm buying the house* is presented in its original form – the speaker is not asserting that s/he is buying the house. A direct report strategy may be accompanied by a **quotative marker**. Although the direct report strategy originates with utterance **complement clause constructions**, it is also used with other complement clause constructions lower in the **Binding Hierarchy**. (Sections 18.2.2, 18.3.2)

direct voice *see* **basic voice**

**directed change** (*sem*): an **event** in which the change that a **participant** undergoes in the course of an event is in one “direction.” *Example*: in *The storm expanded*, there is a gradual unidirectional increase in size, and so the event is a directed change. (Section 6.2.1)

**discourse deictic** (*inf*): **reference** to **events** or **propositions** already described in the discourse, in contrast to reference to objects. (Section 3.3.3)

discourse function *see* **information packaging**

**discourse markers** (*cxn*): a **construction** that serves a variety of discourse **functions**, including linking sections of discourse together. *Example*: in the discourse passage ... *all you gotta do is put the outdoor condensing unit, ...and refrigerant piping to that coil. So it ... saves-- ... it saves additional work in the future*, the word *so* is a discourse marker that links the preceding section of discourse to the following section. Discourse markers are not discussed in this book except as sources of **conjunctions**. (Section 15.1.1)

**discourse reference system** (*str*): a **system** where both **same-subject** and **different-subject reference tracking constructions** use the standard discourse reference strategies found in connected discourse. Discourse reference systems are found when both same-subject and different-subject constructions are **balanced**. *Example*: in Spanish, **syndetic coordinate constructions** such as *El Gobierno Nacional volvió a prorrogar los actuales mandatos en los sindicatos y Ø<sub>i</sub> suspendió los procesos electorales hasta 2021* express the same-subject relation in the same way as in connected discourse – namely, with zero anaphora and subject person indexation on the verb. (Section 16.2)

**disjunctive coordination** (*cxn*): a type of **coordinate construction** typically equated with coordination by ‘or’, representing alternatives in the relevant context. *Example*: *I will take the bus or ride my bicycle* is an instance of disjunctive coordination of clauses; *an apple or an orange* in *I'll have an apple or an orange* is an instance of disjunctive coordination of referring phrases. Disjunctive coordination can be divided into **inclusive disjunction** and **exclusive disjunction**. (Section 15.2.1)

disposition *see* **human propensity term**

**distal** (**deixis**) (*sem*): a **contextual** category of **deixis** defined as away from the location of the speaker in the speech event. (Section 3.1.1)

distributed subject possessive strategy *see* **topic possessive strategy**

distribution *see* **word class**

**distributive quantifier (cxn)**: a form that specifies the members of the set but treats them individually (that is, the **predicate** applies to the whole set by virtue of applying to the individual members of the set). Example: in *Every dog has fleas*, *every* is a distributive quantifier. (Section 4.1.3)

**ditransitive construction (cxn)**: the **construction** used to express the **agent** of the **trivalent** giving event (the **A role**), the **theme** of the giving event (the **T role**), and the **recipient** of the giving event (the **R role**) when the agent is more salient than the theme or recipient. Example: *Randy gave the car to his daughter* is an instance of the exemplar (the single “most prototypical” example) of the ditransitive construction. (Sections 6.1.2, 7.5.1)

**ditransitive predication (inf)**: a **predication** predicated of three **salient arguments**. Example: in *Sarah sent Jerry a letter*, sending is a ditransitive predication because it is predicated of three arguments, Sarah, Jerry, and the letter. (Section 6.1.2)

DNI *see* **zero anaphora**

**domain (str)**: in a **construction** using the **indexation strategy**, the construction as a whole that the **controller**, **target**, and **index** occur in. Example: in Spanish *los libros rojos* ‘the red books,’ the domain is the **modification construction** including the **modifier** *rojos* ‘red’ (the target), the modifier suffix *-os* ‘[Masculine Plural],’ and the **head noun** *libros* ‘books’ (the controller). (Section 4.4)

**double expression (a.k.a. double marking, double framing) (str)**: a **strategy** for the expression of **motion events** in which the **path of motion** is expressed as (at least) part of the **predicate** and also as a **satellite**. Example: in Russian *Ja vy-bežal iz doma* ‘I ran out of the house,’ the path of going out of the house is expressed both as part of the **verb** (the prefix *vy-* in *vy-bežal*) and as the **flag** *iz*. (Section 14.5)

double framing *see* **double expression**

double marking *see* **double expression**

**double negation strategy (str)**: a **strategy** found in **negation constructions**, particularly **declarative negation constructions**, in which there are two morphemes that express **negative polarity**. Example: in the French sentence *Je ne vois pas la lune* ‘I do not see the moon,’ negative polarity is expressed by both *ne* and *pas*. (Section 12.2)

**double object** *see* **neutral ditransitive alignment system**

double subject possessive strategy *see* **topic possessive strategy**

**double-coding strategy (str)**: a **strategy** used for **experiential constructions** in which both **experiencer** and **stimulus** are expressed with the same **core argument phrase** (either **subject** or **object**). Example: in the Japanese sentence *Dare ga eiga ga suki desu ka* ‘Who likes movies?,’ both the experiencer *dare* ‘who’ and the stimulus *eiga* ‘movie’ are expressed with the Subject **flag** *ga*. (Section 7.4)

**double-oblique strategy (str)**: a **strategy** used for **experiential constructions** in which both **experiencer** and **stimulus** are expressed in an **oblique argument phrase** (the two participant roles are usually expressed with different oblique **flags**). Example: in Ancient Greek *mélei moi toúto:n hô:n ero:táis* ‘I care about what you ask,’ the experiencer argument phrase *moi* ‘I’ uses the oblique (Dative) flag, and the stimulus argument phrase *toúto:n hô:n ero:táis* ‘what you ask’ uses the oblique (Genitive) flag. (Section 7.4)

**doubling (str)**: expression of a **referent** twice in a **clause**, by a **referring phrase** and simultaneously by an **index**. (Section 3.3.3)

**downtoner (cxn)**: indicates a lower than normal value on a **property** scale. *Example*: in *somewhat long*, *somewhat* indicates a value shorter than is normal for length. (Section 4.1.2)

**DS** *see* **different-subject**

**dual role strategy (str)**: the **strategy** of construing the **affected subject participant** as playing two distinct **roles** in a **reflexive** or **reciprocal event**; hence, it is expressed by two distinct **argument phrases** in a **reflexive construction** or a **reciprocal construction**. *Examples*: the Sa verb form *ir-ben-ir* [3DU-shoot-3DU] ‘They shoot them / they shoot themselves / they shoot each other’ construes the plural participants as playing distinct roles, and thereby uses the transitive construction (‘They shoot them’) to express either a reflexive event (‘They shoot themselves’) or a reciprocal event (‘They shoot each other’). (Section 7.2)

**durative (sem)**: an **event** that is construed as taking place over a period of time. *Example*: *They inflated the balloon* is a durative event. (Section 6.2.1)

**dynamic (sem)**: a concept construed as involving change over the time course of the **event**. *Example*: walking involves change over the time course of the walking event. (Sections 2.1, 6.2.1)

**echo strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the **polarity response construction** in which the answer to a **polarity question** repeats part of the question. *Example*: in Welsh, the answers to the polarity question *A welwch chi hwy?* [Q see you them] ‘Do you see them?’ are either *Gwelaf* ‘I see (them)’ or *Na gwelaf* ‘I don’t see (them).’ (Section 12.3.3)

**element (cxn)**: a word or **construction** that is part of – that is, functions in a **role** in – a **construction**. *Example*: in *an ancient watch*, the elements are *an*, *ancient*, and *watch*. (Section 2.2.1)

**ellipsis (str)**: a **strategy** for **identificational constructions** in which the **presupposed open proposition** is deleted, or sometimes expressed only by a ‘pro-verb.’ *Example*: in English, elliptical responses to the question *Who took the cookies?* are *It was JIM*, *JIM*, or *JIM did* (with the pro-verb form *did*), in contrast to the full **prosodic strategy** *JIM took the cookies* or the **equational strategy** *It was JIM who took the cookies*. (Section 11.4.2)

**emotion event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **experiential event** involving an **experiencer’s** emotions directed toward a **stimulus**; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *He fears dogs* is an example of an emotion event, and *fear* is the emotion verb. (Section 7.4)

**encoding strategy**: a **strategy** for a **construction** defined by the presence (or absence) of certain **morphosyntactic** structures that are defined in a **crosslinguistically valid** fashion. (Section 1.4)

**endpoint (sem)**: a **participant role** defined in terms of the **participant** being acted upon by another participant in a **causal chain**. *Example*: in *The cats scratched the furniture*, the furniture is the endpoint of the causal chain [cats → furniture]. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2)

**entity (sem)**: a superordinate category including **object concepts**, **property concepts**, and **event concepts**. (Section 2.1)

**entity-central (inf/cxn)**: a type of **thetic** in which the most important new information being presented is the identity of the **object** (entity); and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example*: *There’s a snake in the kitchen sink* is an instance of an entity-central thetic construction, where the primary new information being presented is the snake. (Sections 10.1.2, 11.3.1)

**epistemic causal relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** the semantic relation in a **conditional, causal, concessive**, or **conditional concessive construction** that expresses an epistemic inferential relation between two propositions; and the construction expressing that relation. *Example:* in *If Professor Smith's door is closed, then she is not on campus*, there is an epistemic causal relation between the fact that Professor Smith's office door is closed and the inference that she is not on campus. An epistemic causal relation contrasts with a **content causal relation** and a **speech act causal relation**. (Section 17.3.1)

**epistemic modality (sem):** a type of **modality** that expresses the attitude of a speaker or other conceiver toward the truth of the situation described in the clause – that is, degree of certainty that the situation is true. *Example:* *Jerry might get his hair cut* is an instance of epistemic modality – the speaker is expressing a relatively neutral attitude toward whether the future situation will actually come about. Epistemic modality is construed broadly in this textbook, to include **objective** as well as **subjective** characterization of the epistemic modal attitude. (Sections 12.1, 12.3.4)

**epistemic stance (a.k.a. hypotheticality) (sem):** the speaker's commitment to the actuality of the **proposition** expressed in a **clause**. Epistemic stance is normally **presupposed**. Epistemic stance is divided by Fillmore (1990b) into three categories: **positive**, **neutral**, and **negative**. Others use a finer-grained categorization (e.g., partial positive and partial negative), and still others refer to a continuum of hypotheticality. Non-positive (i.e., neutral and negative) epistemic stances are referred to as **hypothetical**. (Section 17.3.1)

**equal equative (str):** a **fixed-case strategy** in **equative constructions** in which there are two **predicates**, one which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**, and another which asserts that the comparee is identical to the **standard** on that scale. *Example:* Nkore-Kiga *noingana Mugasho oburaingwa* 'You are as tall as Mugasho' [lit. 'you-are-equal-to Mugasho in-height'] is an instance of the equal equative strategy. (Section 17.2.4)

**equational (inf/cxn):** a type of **identificational information packaging** in which two **referents** that the hearer assumed were different individuals are asserted to be, in fact, one and the same individual; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example:* in *The Morning Star is the Evening Star*, it is asserted that two celestial objects that were once thought to be distinct objects (and given distinct names) are one and the same, namely the planet Venus. (Section 10.1.2)

**equative construction (cxn):** a construction that has the semantic function of assigning the identical position on a **gradable predicative scale** to two referents, the **comparee** and the **standard**. *Example:* *The tree is as tall as the house* is an instance of the equative construction: the comparee is the tree, the standard is the house, the gradable comparative scale is height, and the comparee is equal to the standard in height. (Section 17.2.4)

**equipollent (str):** a **strategy** in which a **noncausal event** and its counterpart **causal event** are expressed by **forms** of equal morphological structure. *Example:* in German, the causal event **predicate** *aufwechen* 'wake (someone) up' and the noncausal event predicate *aufwachen* 'wake up' are expressed by morphologically related forms, but neither form is morphologically more complex than the other. In English, the suppletive causal event predicate *kill* vs. noncausal event predicate *die* are also analyzed as instances of the equipollent strategy. The term 'equipollent' is used for the same strategy in other constructions as well. (Section 6.3.4)

**ergative alignment system (str):** a **system** in which the **S** and **P roles** are expressed with the same **form**, but the **A role** is expressed with a different form. *Example:* in Yuwaalaraay, **argument phrases** expressing the A role use the Ergative **flag -gu**, but argument phrases expressing both the S and P roles use the zero-coded Absolutive flag. (Section 6.3.1)

**ergative category (str):** the **morphosyntactic** category in the **ergative alignment system** that exclusively expresses the **A role**. *Example:* The Yuwaalaraay **flag -gu** exclusively expresses the A role, and hence is an ergative flag. (Section 6.3.1)

**evaluative event (sem) / predicate (cxn):** an **event** in which an evaluative judgment is made about the truth of the **proposition** expressed in its **complement**; and a **predicate** expressing this event. Evaluative events may assume different **epistemic stances** toward the proposition expressed in their complement. **Commentative events** assume a positive epistemic stance; **hoping** and **fearing events** assume a **neutral epistemic stance**; and **wishing events** assume a **negative epistemic stance**. (Section 18.2.2)

**event (a.k.a. eventuality, situation, SOA, state of affairs) (sem):** a superordinate category including both **action concepts** and **state concepts**. The term ‘event’ has other **meanings**, including what we call a **telic event**. Other terms listed above are also used for ‘event’ as it is defined here. (Sections 2.1, 6.1.1)

**event-central (inf/cxn):** a type of **thetic** in which the more important new information being presented is the **event** reported; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example:* in *The PHONE’s ringing*, the most important new information is the ringing of the phone, not the existence of the phone. (Sections 10.1.2, 11.3.1)

**eventive complex predicate (cxn):** a **complex predicate** in which both **elements** of the complex predicate denote **processes**, and those processes constitute the subevents of the **event** denoted by the basic event complex predicate as a whole. *Example:* in English *Please go get the newspaper*, *go get* is an example of a basic event complex predicate. (Section 13.1.2)

**event-oriented (sem):** a stative **element** in a **stative complex predicate** that describes a **state** of the **event** denoted by the complex predicate. *Example:* in English *I ate the carrots slowly*, *slowly* is a property of the event of eating. Event-oriented contrasts with **participant-oriented**. (Section 14.1)

eventuality *see event*

evidence (for word classes and other grammatical categories) *see construction*

**evidentiality (sem):** a category related to **epistemic modality** which indicates the epistemic justification for believing a **proposition**. *Example:* English *I hear you’re going to Stanford this fall* is an evidential construction, using the first singular simple present form *I hear...*, which indicates that my evidence for your going to Stanford in the fall is hearsay. (Section 12.3.4)

**exceed comparative (str):** a **fixed-case strategy** in **comparative constructions** in which there are two **predicates**, one which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**, and another which asserts that the comparee exceeds the **standard** on that scale. *Example:* Swahili *mti huu ni mrefu ku-shinda ule* ‘This tree is taller than that (tree)’ is an instance of the exceed comparative: the first part *mti huu ni mrefu* ‘this tree is big’ attributes a degree of height to this tree, and the second part *ku-shinda ule* ‘exceed [INF] that (tree)’ asserts that this tree exceeds that tree in height. (Section 17.2.2)

**exclamative** (*inf/cxn*): a **speech act** which expresses a strong emotional reaction to the **propositional content** that it conveys; and the **construction** that expresses this speech act. More precisely, the exclamative speech act expresses the speaker's surprise toward the **degree** of a scalar **property** contained in the propositional content of the speech act; the rest of the propositional content consists of a **presupposed open proposition**. *Example*: *What a beautiful house!* is an instance of an English exclamative construction. (Sections 12.1, 12.5)

**exclusive disjunctive coordination** (*cxn*): a type of **disjunctive coordination** in which the alternatives expressed cannot be combined. *Example*: *You can have the soup or the salad* is an instance of exclusive disjunctive coordination in the situation where you cannot have both. Exclusive disjunctive coordination can be an instance of **exhaustive list coordination**. (Section 15.2.1)

exclusive focus operator *see* **restrictive (focus) operator**

**exclusive pronoun** (*cxn*): a **first person pronoun** that refers to a group including the speaker but excluding the addressee. *Example*: Kosraean *kitel* is a first person exclusive pronoun referring to a group that includes the speaker but not the addressee. (Section 3.1.1)

**exhaustive list coordination** (*a.k.a.* summary conjunction) (*cxn*): a type of **coordination construction** in which all the entities that are understood to be coordinated are expressed (and hence no other entities are included). *Example*: Hua *dgaimo-gi kgaimo-gi* 'you and I' is an instance of exhaustive list coordination, in that you and I and no others are included. Exhaustive list coordination can include **exclusive disjunctive coordination**. (Section 15.2.1)

**existential** (*sem*): a situation in which the existence of some entity is presented. Existential situations favor a **thetic** construal. *Example*: *There are apples in the kitchen* expresses the existence of the relevant set of apples. (Section 11.3.1)

**existential negation construction** (*cxn*): a construction that expresses negative polarity with respect to an **existential** situation type. *Example*: Malay *tanana seraya* 'There was no substitute' is an example of a negative existential construction using a special negative existential form *tanana*. (Section 12.2)

**expanding** (*inf*): a subtype of **counterpresuppositional contrast** in which the sentence rejects a component of a prior assertion by adding something else to the rejected component, rather than simply replacing it. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples. He also bought PEACHES*, the speaker rejects that what John bought was just apples, and adds peaches to what John bought. *Also* is an **additive (focus) operator**. (Section 11.4.1)

**experience event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): an **experiential event** which describes the state holding between an **experiencer** directing her/his attention to a **stimulus** and the stimulus altering the mental state of the experiencer (or the inception of such a state); and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *I saw the dog* is an instance of an experience event, and *see* is an experience verb. (Section 7.4)

**experiencer** (*sem*): the person who experiences the internal mental phenomenon or bodily sensation in an **experiential event**. *Example*: in *Freddy saw the bear*, Freddy is the experiencer. The experiencer is almost always human. (Sections 6.1.2, 7.4)

experiencer-object strategy *see* **stimulus-oriented strategy**

**experiencer-oriented** (*a.k.a.* experiencer-subject) **strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for an **experiential construction** in which the **experiencer argument phrase** is **co-expressed**

with the **subject** argument phrase of a **transitive** or **intransitive construction**. *Example:* the **argument structure construction** found in *I fear dogs*, with the experiencer argument phrase *I* co-expressed with the prototypical subject in English, is an instance of the experiencer-oriented strategy. (Section 7.4)

experiencer-subject strategy *see* **experiencer-oriented strategy**

**experiential construction (cxn):** an **argument structure construction** used to **predicate** an **experiential event**. *Example:* *Shelley tasted the soup* is an instance of an experiential construction, with the **experiencer** expressed as **subject** and the **stimulus** expressed as **object**. (Section 7.4)

**experiential event (sem) / verb (cxn):** an **event** that involves a human internal mental or bodily experience; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. Experiential events include **perception events**, **cognition events**, **emotion events**, and **(bodily) sensation events**; **ingestion events** also exhibit some semantic similarities to experiential events. (Sections 6.1.2, 7.4)

**expertum (sem):** the experiential event conceptualized as a participant. *Example:* in Yórùbá *èrù' bà mí* 'I felt afraid' [lit. 'fear fell on me'] *èrù'* 'fear' is the expertum. (Section 7.4)

**explanation (inf):** a discourse context which tends to favor a **thetic** construal. The fact that something happened is presupposed, and the statement explains or elaborates what happened. *Example:* *My CAR broke down* – as, for instance, a response to the question 'What happened?' – is an example of an explanation. (Section 11.3.1)

**explicitness (a.k.a. recoverability):** the property of **relative clause construction strategies** that refers to how explicitly the strategy encodes the **semantic role** of the **shared participant** in the **event** denoted by the **relative clause**. For example, the **pronoun-retention strategy** is more explicit than the **gap strategy** because the former strategy overtly encodes the semantic role of the participant in the relative clause event via the retained **pronoun**, whereas the latter strategy does not encode the semantic role at all. Explicitness plays a role in determining the distribution of relative clause strategies with respect to the **Accessibility Hierarchy**. (Section 19.3)

**expression** *see* **form**

**Extended Animacy Hierarchy (a.k.a. Referentiality Hierarchy):** a ranking of entities including **contextually** defined and **individually** defined entities as well as **categories** of entities. The Extended Animacy Hierarchy is given below, with the construction for each position on the hierarchy given in square brackets: first/second person [**pronoun**] < third person [**pronoun**] < **individual** [**proper noun**] < **human** [**common noun**] < (nonhuman) **animate** [common noun] < **inanimate** [common noun]. The Extended Animacy Hierarchy figures in many grammatical phenomena. (Section 3.1.2)

extended intransitive *see* **subject-oblique strategy**

**external possessor strategy (str):** a **strategy** in which a **referent** in a **possessive relation** to a **participant** in an **event** (normally in the **P role** or sometimes the **S role** of the event) is expressed as an **argument** of the **predicate** instead of in a **possessive modification construction**. *Example:* in Maasai *áa-buak-utá oldía* 'My dog is barking,' the portmanteau index *áa-* **indexes** the owner of the dog as the **object** argument of the predicate. (Section 7.5.3)

**externally headed (str):** a **relative clause construction** in which the **relative clause head** is expressed as an **argument** of the **matrix clause predicate**. *Example:* in *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]*, *that Carol baked* is an externally headed relative clause; the relative clause head is *the cheesecake*, which is the Direct Object of

the matrix predicate *ate*. The externally headed strategy is by far the most common strategy for relative clause constructions. Externally headed relative clauses may be **prenominal**, **postnominal**, or **extraposed**. Externally headed relative clauses may use a **gap**, **proun-retention**, or **relative proun strategy**. (Section 19.2.2)

**extraposed strategy (str)**: a **word order strategy** for **externally headed relative clause constructions** in which the **relative clause**, rather than being adjacent to the external **relative clause head** (either **prenominal** or **postnominal**), instead follows the entire **matrix clause**. *Example*: *I found a linguistics book in a used bookstore last week [that I have been looking for for years]* is an instance of the extraposed strategy: the relative clause *that I have been looking for for years* does not immediately follow the external relative clause head *a linguistics book*, but instead follows the entire matrix clause *I found a linguistics book in a used bookstore last week*. (Section 19.2.4)

**extroverted event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an event not normally performed on oneself or on each other; and a **verb** expressing such an event. *Examples*: seeing something vs. oneself, or loving someone vs. oneself (or even each other), are instances of extroverted events, and *see* and *love* are extroverted verbs. (Section 7.2)

**factive event (sem)**: an **event** in which a **positive epistemic stance** is taken by the speaker toward a **proposition** denoted by some part of that construction. *Example*: *It is appalling that Donald won the election* – an example of a **commentative complement clause construction** – is factive in that the speaker takes a positive epistemic stance toward the **complement** proposition that Donald won the election.

**false cumulation**: the translation of an **object language** morpheme by more than one English word because English lacks a one-word translation. *Example*: Spanish *buscar* must be translated into English as ‘look for.’ In an **interlinear morpheme translation** the English combination is ideally notated look\_for. (Section 1.6)

**fearing event (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: an **evaluative event** in which a negative evaluative judgment about a **proposition** expressed by the **complement** of the commentative event is made, and there is a **neutral epistemic stance** by the speaker toward the proposition; and the **predicate** expressing this event. *Example*: in *Jill fears that Donald has won the election*, the commentative predicate *fears* expresses Jill’s evaluation of Donald’s winning the election, and also presupposes that the speaker does not know whether Donald has won the election. (Section 18.2.2)

**figure (sem)**: the object in a spatial scene whose location or path of motion is being described relative to a **ground**. *Example*: in *Meagan ran into the cave*, Meagan is the figure, and her path of motion is described relative to the location of the cave. (Sections 7.3.1, 14.5)

**figure-ground (a.k.a. asymmetric) (inf)**: a construal or **information packaging** of two **events** such that one event (the **ground**) serves as the reference point for the other event (the **figure**). *Example*: in *Cindy quit after Jim was promoted*, the two events are in a figure-ground packaging, such that Jim’s being promoted serves as the reference point for the time of Cindy’s quitting. This is an extension of the figure-ground construal beyond spatial relations. This information packaging is found in **adverbial clause constructions**. (Section 15.1.3)

**figure-ground spatial relation (a.k.a. locative relation) (sem)**: a spatial relation that holds between two **objects** such that the ground object functions as a reference point for locating the figure. *Example*: *the bicycle in the garage* is a **locative modification construction** that expresses a figure-ground spatial relation between the bicycle and the garage. (Sections 4.1.4, 10.4.1)

**figure-incorporating (str):** a **strategy** for the expression of **motion events** in which the **predication** incorporates the semantic type of the **figure** of motion. *Example:* in Atsugewi *w'ost'aq'ik:* a 'Runny icky material [e.g. guts] is lying on the ground,' the verb *st'aq'* 'lie [of runny, icky material]' incorporates the semantic type of the figure (the guts) as runny, icky material. (Section 14.5)

**file metaphor:** a metaphor used by linguists from different theoretical traditions to describe the **propositional act information packaging** functions. The metaphor is based on the notion of a file in which information about **referents** is stored. (Sections 2.1, 10.1.2)

**first person pronoun (cxn):** a **personal pronoun** used for **contextual reference** to a person in their role as speaker. The term is conventionally used also for a pronoun referring to a group of persons, one of whom is the speaker. *Example:* *I* and *we* are first person pronouns, the former referring to the speaker and the latter to a group including the speaker. (Section 3.1.1)

**fixed-case (str):** a set of strategies found in **comparative** and **equative constructions** in which the **flag** of the **standard** is fixed (unchanging). *Example:* Mundari *sadom-ete hati mananga-i* 'The elephant is bigger than the horse' is an instance of the fixed-case strategy: *sadom-ete* 'horse-from' always occurs with the flag *-ete* 'from.' (Section 17.2.2)

**flag, flagging (a.k.a. case marker) (str):** a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts (modifier–referent, predicate–argument)**, in which there is a third morpheme that encodes the semantic relation between the two concepts, where the dependent concept (**modifier** in a **modification construction**, **argument** in a **clause**) is an **object** concept. Flags subsume **adpositions** and **case affixes**. *Examples:* in *the plate on the table*, *on* is a flag, and in *I dug the hole with a shovel*, *with* is a flag; both are adpositions. (Sections 4.3, 6.2.2)

**focus (inf):** in **identificational information packaging**, the information which is identified as the "filler" for the open part of the **presupposed open proposition**. *Example:* in *It was Jack who stole my cookies!*, the presupposed open proposition is 'X stole my cookies,' and the filler of X is Jack – i.e. X = Jack. The focus may be any part of the information in the clause, not just an argument. The term 'focus construction' is sometimes used as a synonym for 'identificational construction,' but we avoid that usage here. (Section 11.4.1)

**focus marker (str):** expression by a separate morpheme of the information in an **identificational construction** that is the **focus**. *Example:* in Rendille *inam-é y-imi* 'The BOY came,' the suffix *-é* marks the Noun *inam-* '(the) boy' as the focus. (Section 11.4.2)

**focus operator (cxn):** a **construction** that indicates the range of the **focus** of an **identificational construction**. Focus operators may be **additive** or **restrictive**. (Section 11.4.1)

**force (sem):** a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that initiates an event but is not volitional (usually because it is not human), i.e. is not an **agent**. *Example:* in *Lightning shattered the old tree*, the lightning initiates the shattering event but is not an agent. (Section 6.1.2)

**force dynamics (sem)** see **causal structure**

**form (a.k.a. expression):** the **morphosyntactic** structure of a **construction**. (Section 1.1)

**form term (cxn):** a **mensural term** that selects an amount of a **referent** according to the shape defined by the amount. *Example:* in *two piles of sand*, *pile(s)* is a form term. (Section 4.1.3)

Frame Element *see* **participant role**

**free choice referent** (*inf*) / **pronoun** (*cxn*): an unspecified **referent** in certain contexts, whose identity can be freely chosen without affecting the truth value of the utterance. *Example:* in *After the fall of the Wall, East Germans were free to travel anywhere, anywhere* is a free choice pronoun expressing a referent – a place – toward which the agent in the clause, the East Germans, is free to choose to travel. (Section 3.5)

**free relative clause** (*cxn*): a **relative clause construction** in which the head has one of several possible **indefinite** functions – that is, **specific**, **irrealis**, **free choice**, and/or **universal**. *Example:* in *Take what(ever) you like, what(ever) you like* is a free relative clause using a **headless strategy**, and in *Take anything you like, anything you like* is a free relative clause using an **overt head strategy**. (Section 19.4)

**free translation** *see* **translation**

**function:** the combination of **meaning** and **information packaging** conveyed by a **construction**. *Example:* the numeral modification construction illustrated by *three tree-s* combines the meanings of an object, or more precisely a group of objects (trees), and the cardinality of the group (three), packaged as referring to the (group of) trees and adding information about the group of trees – namely, that its cardinality is three. Another use of the term ‘function’ is to refer to a **role** in a construction. (Section 1.1)

**functionalism:** an approach to the study of language that seeks explanations of language structure in the function of language in communicative interaction. This textbook takes a functionalist approach. (Section 1.1)

**fusion** (*str*): a highly **grammaticalized** strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which the two **elements** are fused in a single morpheme. *Example:* Lakhota *ina* ‘my mother’ fuses ‘my’ and ‘mother.’ (Section 4.5)

**future-oriented** (*sem*): the event in question is a future event from the reference time of the **deontic modal** situation. *Examples:* in English *You may leave now*, a **subjective** deontic modal construction, the event is in the future from the speech act time (that is, simple future). In English *Carol intended to close the door*, an **objective** deontic modal construction, the event is in the future from the reported deontic modal event time: that is, closing the door is projected to a future from the past event of Carol’s having the intention. (Section 12.4)

G role *see* **R role**

**gap strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for the expression of the **necessarily shared participant** in the **relative clause** of an **externally headed relative clause construction**, in which the participant is not expressed at all in the relative clause. *Example:* *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]* uses the gap strategy because the shared participant, the cheesecake, is expressed only as the external **relative clause head**, and not at all in the relative clause *that Carol baked*. (Section 19.2.2)

**gender/class** (*sem*): a **semantic** category that is expressed as an **indexation feature**, and covers both distinctions based primarily on sex and animacy (‘gender’) and distinctions based on animacy, sex, and various semantic properties of inanimate – or at least nonhuman – **objects**. (Section 4.4.2)

**gender term** (*cxn*): a **modifier** expressing concepts based on sex. *Example:* *male* and *female* are English gender terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**general extender** (*str*): a form used as part of a **non-exhaustive coordination construction** that indicates the non-exhaustiveness of the list. *Example:* in the non-exhaustive coordination construction in *She sold baskets, pots, and stuff / and everything, and stuff* or *and everything* are general extenders. (Section 15.2.2)

**generic (inf): reference** to the **type** itself, and not to a particular **referent/token** of the type. *Example:* in the generic use of *You can't come to the party without an invitation*, *you* is referring to the general category of people. (Sections 3.1.1, 3.6)

**generic article (cxn):** an **article** used in combination with a **common noun** (and its **modifiers**, if any) for **generic reference**. *Example:* in *A bat is a flying mammal*, *a* is functioning as a generic article. (Section 3.6)

**generic conditional relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** a subtype of the conditional relation in which an event causes another event generically or habitually. *Example:* *If/When/Whenever a dog starts barking, I run away* is an instance of a generic conditional relation and construction – it doesn't describe a specific instance of a dog barking causing me to run away; instead, it describes a general or habitual pattern of this causal sequence of events. (Section 17.3.1)

**generic pronoun (cxn):** a **pronoun** used for **generic reference**. *Example:* in *One always works too much*, *one* is functioning as a generic pronoun. (Section 3.6)

**genitive phrase** *see* **possessive modifier phrase**

**genitive strategy** *see* **adnominal possessive strategy**

**gerund** *see* **deranked**

**goal strategy** *see* **locational possessive strategy**

**gradable predicative scale (sem):** in a **comparative construction** or an **equative construction**, the **predicate** that defines the **scale** on which the **comparee** and **standard** are located. *Example:* in *Your cat is as big as my dog*, *size* is the gradable predicative scale on which it is asserted that the position of the cat is the same as the position of the dog. (Section 17.2.1)

**grammaticalization:** the process by which new grammatical **constructions** emerge from novel and specialized uses of other grammatical constructions; once a grammatical construction acquires a novel, specialized **function**, it eventually undergoes changes in **morphosyntactic** structure and scope, and often also phonetic form. *Example:* *a kind of* originally expressed a type of **object**, then shifted **meaning** to become a hedging phrase for a less-central member of a category, was extended to describe hedging of a **property** word (*kind of cute*), and was phonetically reduced to *kinda*. (Sections 1.1, 2.3)

**grooming event** *see* **body care event**

**ground (sem):** the reference point for locating a **figure** in a spatial scene. *Example:* in *Meagan ran into the cave*, the cave serves as the ground for locating the path of motion of Meagan. (Sections 7.3.1, 14.5)

**group term (cxn):** a **mensural term** that selects an amount of a set of **referents** according to some delimiting function. *Example:* in *a herd of cattle*, *herd* is a group term. (Section 4.1.3)

**hanging topic phrase (cxn):** a phrase that expresses a **topic** that is not a **participant** in the **predicated event**. *Example:* in Mandarin Chinese *xiàng bizi cháng* [elephant nose long] 'Elephant's noses are long / Elephants have long noses,' *xiàng* 'elephant' is a topic but not a participant in the predicated event *cháng* 'be long.' Hanging topics may use a **detached topic phrase** strategy. (Section 11.2.3)

**have-possession** *see* **presentational possession**

**have-possessive strategy** (*a.k.a.* action strategy) (**str**): a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessor** is expressed in a **subject phrase**, and the **possession** in an **object phrase**. *Example:* English *Kerry has a laptop* is an instance of the have-possessive strategy. (Section 10.4.2)

**head (cxn)**: the most contentful word that most closely denotes the same function as the phrase (or clause) as a whole. *Example*: the head of the phrase *an ancient watch* is *watch*. (Section 2.2.1)

**headless (a.k.a. null anaphoric head) (str)**: a **strategy** for the **anaphoric-head construction** in which there is no **overt** morpheme that functions as the **head**. *Example*: in *My bicycle is older than Greg's*, the anaphoric-head construction *Greg's* has no overt morpheme functioning as the head. (Section 5.4)

**hoping event (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: an **evaluative event** in which a positive evaluative judgment about a **proposition** expressed by the **complement** of the commentative event is made, and there is a **neutral epistemic stance** by the speaker toward the proposition; and the predicate expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Jill hopes that Joe won the election*, the commentative predicate *hopes* expresses Jill's evaluation of Joe's winning the election, and also presupposes that the speaker does not know whether Joe has won the election. (Section 18.2.2)

hortative *see* **imperative–hortative**

**human (sem)**: a semantic **category** of **objects** that denote persons. *Example*: *woman* denotes a human. (Section 3.1.2)

**human propensity term (a.k.a. disposition) (cxn)**: a **modifier** expressing a concept of a type of behavior that a person has a propensity to exhibit. *Examples*: *smart*, *rude*, and *nice* are English human propensity terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**hybrid information packaging (IP) strategy (str)**: a **strategy** found with **nonprototypical construction** types, such as **complement constructions** which express **reference to actions**. The hybrid IP strategy uses a mixture of the **semantic IP strategy** and the **actual IP strategy**. *Example*: in *Her drinking coffee (surprises me)*, the English Gerund Construction combines the Possessive Pronoun *her*, characteristic of the prototypical **object reference** construction and hence an instance of the actual information packaging of her drinking coffee (reference), with the Object form *coffee*, characteristic of the prototypical **action predication** construction and hence an instance of the prototypical information packaging function of the semantics of the action being referred to, namely predication. (Section 2.4)

**hypothetical (a.k.a. non-factive) (sem)**: a superordinate category covering any **epistemic stance** apart from positive epistemic stance – in particular, **neutral** and **negative epistemic stances**. *Examples*: *If she comes, I will come too* (neutral epistemic stance) and *If she had come, I would have come too* (negative epistemic stance) are both instances of situations construed by the speaker as hypothetical. (Section 17.3.1)

hypotheticality *see* **epistemic stance**

**identifiability, identity (inf)**: how identifiable a particular **referent**/token is to the speaker and hearer, based on the description of the referent/token provided by the **referring phrase**. *Examples*: felicitous use of *the student* or *she* requires that the identity of the referent is known to the speaker and hearer; if *a student* is used for a real-world referent, then the identity of the referent is unknown to the hearer, and possibly also to the speaker; *a student* may also refer to a referent that is only **type identifiable**, hence its individual identity cannot be known to the speaker and hearer. (Section 3.2)

**identificational (inf/cxn)**: **information packaging** in which a particular piece of information (the **focus**) is equated with the “open slot” in a **presupposed open proposition**; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. The presupposed open proposition may be evoked by an alternative proposition that differs from the

identificational construction by only the focus. *Example:* in *It was Ollie who was playing the piano*, the information in the identificational construction is divided into the presupposed open proposition ‘X was playing the piano,’ and the focused information Ollie, and what is being asserted is ‘X = Ollie.’ The term ‘focus’ is sometimes used as a synonym for ‘identificational,’ but this term is used differently here. (Sections 10.1.2, 11.1, 11.4.1)

identity statements: a superordinate category sometimes used to cover both **equational** and **presentational information packaging**. (Section 10.1.2)

**ideophones** (*a.k.a.* mimetics) (*str*): a **strategy** in which a concept is expressed by a phonologically distinctive word, in which there is argued to be some sort of sound-symbolic relationship between the phonological form and its **meaning**. A common function for which ideophones are used is as the **stative** component of a **stative complex predicate**; they are probably next most commonly used as **property predications** or as **property modifiers** in **referring phrases**. *Example:* in Emai *ó o hian oí dúdúdí* ‘He cuts it [wood] energetically,’ *dúdúdí* ‘energetically’ is an ideophone that describes the manner of cutting using a reduplicated form; reduplication is a common characteristic of ideophones. (Section 14.4)

**imperative–hortative** (*inf/cxn*): a **speech act** which requests that the action expressed in the propositional content of the imperative–hortative be carried out, prototypically by the addressee but possibly by other persons; and the **construction** that expresses this speech act. *Example:* *Dance!* is an example of the English imperative–hortative construction for the **second person**, and *Let’s dance!* is an example of the same for the **first person plural**. The term ‘hortative’ is sometimes used for a first person imperative–hortative, and ‘jussive’ for a third person imperative–hortative. A negative imperative–hortative is a **prohibitive**. (Sections 12.1, 12.4)

in focus *see* **active (referent)**

**inactive** (*a.k.a.* noncontaining inferrable) (*inf*): a **referent** for which the speaker and hearer have a **discourse file** (also described as: the referent is in the speaker’s long-term memory) but which generally has not been activated in the discourse, at least not recently. (Section 3.3.1)

**inactive category** (*a.k.a.* stative, patientive, undergoer) (*str*): the category in the **active alignment system** that **co-expresses** some **S roles** – in particular, the S role of ‘die’ – and the **P role**. *Example:* in Lakota, the index *ma-* ‘I/me’ in *ó-ma-ya-ki-ye* ‘you help/helped me’ and *ma-khuže* ‘I am sick’ expresses the inactive category. (Section 6.3.3)

**inalienable possession** (*cxn*): a **possessive modification construction** that always includes either **body part relations** or **kinship relations** (but not necessarily both), and contrasts in the language with an **alienable possession construction**. *Example:* Crow *ba-apé* ‘my nose’ is an instance of inalienable possession, using the distinct index *b-* (cf. the alienable index *bas-*). (Sections 4.1.4, **Section 5.2.3**).

**inanimate** (*sem*): a semantic **category** of **objects** that denotes inanimate entities. *Example:* *rock* denotes an inanimate entity. (Section 3.1.2)

**inclusive disjunctive coordination** (*cxn*): a type of **disjunctive coordination** in which any **entity** enumerated or any combination of the entities enumerated is intended. The simplest case is coordination of two entities where one, the other, or both are intended. *Example:* *Applicants must be a college graduate or have fluency in German* is an example of inclusive disjunctive coordination under the assumption that being both a college graduate and fluent in German does not disqualify you from applying. Inclusive disjunctive coordination can be an instance of **non-exhaustive list coordination**. (Section 15.2.1)

inclusive focus operator *see* **additive focus operator**

**inclusive pronoun (cxn)**: a **first person pronoun** that refers to a group including both speaker and addressee. *Example*: Kosraean *kat* is a first person inclusive pronoun referring to a group that includes both the speaker and the addressee. (Section 3.1.1)

**inclusory construction (cxn)**: a **construction** in which there is **reference** to a **first** or **second** person participant, and additional third person participants. More specifically, attention is focused on the inclusory construction **strategy** in which an **index** encodes nonsingular first (or second) person, and the additional participants are expressed in an accompanying **referring phrase**. *Example*: In Toqabaqita *doqora-mu mere ngata* ‘Your brother and I spoke (to each other),’ first person ‘I’ is expressed only in the auxiliary form *mere* ‘1st person dual exclusive nonfuture’; the referring phrase *doqora-mu* refers only to ‘your brother.’ (Section 4.4.4)

**incorporation (a.k.a. morphological boundness) of serial verbs (str)**: alternative **strategies** found with **serial verb** and **auxiliary constructions**, whether they form a single word or not. *Example*: in Alamblak *yěnt mi-ak-tita-r-t* ‘He carried the girl down there on his shoulders,’ the verbs *ak* ‘get’ and *tita* ‘carry on shoulders’ form a single word. **Noun incorporation** refers to a strategy found in other constructions. (Sections 13.2, 13.3.2)

**indefinite pronoun/article (cxn)**: this term is applied to **referring phrases** – **pronouns** and **articles** combined with **nouns** – that are associated with the bottom end of the **information status** continuum, where the identity of the referent is not known to speaker or hearer (or both). This includes **pragmatically specific, pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific)**, and various categories of **nonspecific** referents (see Table 3.4 and Sections 3.4–3.5). *Example*: *a glass bowl* is an example of an indefinite referring phrase, used in a context where the individual glass bowl in question is not identifiable by the hearer. (Table 3.4, Section 3.3.1)

**independent referring phrase strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the **presentational construction** in which the **referring phrase** introducing the **referent** in the discourse is the only **element** in the construction. *Example*: in spoken English, the independent referring strategy is used, for example, in the Pear Stories narrative example *and then a little boy, /about/ a bic a red bicycle, that was too big for him, he stopped,..., a little boy* is an independent referring phrase that is used to present a new referent in the discourse. (Section 10.4.3)

**independent strategy (str)**: the **strategy** for **comparative** (and possibly **equative**) **constructions** which directly expresses two of the **propositions** that form the **meaning** of the **comparative**: that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee**, and that the scale applies to the **standard**. That is to say, the independent strategy **recruits** a **different subject, simultaneous temporal complex sentence construction** (usually a **coordinate clause construction**) to express comparison. The **conjoined comparative** and **particle strategies** are examples of the independent strategy. (Section 17.2.3)

**independent time reference (sem)**: in a **complement clause construction**, this is the **semantic** property that the time reference of the **complement event** is not determined by the time reference of the **matrix clause event**. *Example*: in *Sally thinks John made / is making / will make the cake*, the time reference of John’s making the cake is independent of the time reference of Sally’s thought. (Section 18.2.2)

**index (str)**: the morpheme in an **indexical strategy** which **refers** to (indexes) the referent. *Example*: in Spanish *las chicas cantaban* ‘the girls were singing,’ the 3rd person plural

suffix *-an* on the imperfective form of ‘sing’ is the index, referring to the same referent as *las chicas* ‘the girls.’ (Section 4.4)

**indexation** *see* **indexical strategy**

**indexation feature** (*a.k.a.* agreement feature) (**str**): in a **construction** using the **indexation strategy**, the categories of the **referent** that the **index** expresses. Typical categories are **person**, **gender/class**, and **number**. *Example*: in Spanish *los libros rojos* ‘the red books,’ the suffix *-os* on the modifier *rojos* ‘red’ indexes the plural number and masculine gender of *libros* ‘books.’ (Section 4.4)

**indexed** (**str**): a **strategy** in which the **stative predicate** in a **stative complex predicate construction** indexes an **argument** of the other (**dynamic**) predicate in the construction. (Section 14.2)

**indexical strategy, indexation** (*a.k.a.* agreement) (**str**): a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which there is a third morpheme that refers to the referent. The third morpheme is called an **index**. *Example*: Spanish *las chicas cantaban* ‘the girls were singing’ uses indexation to express the relation between the singing and the singers (the girls), with the 3rd person plural suffix *-an*. Indexation usually expresses the categories of **person**, **number**, and/or **gender/class**. Since **personal pronouns** usually express only those categories, personal pronouns are arguably also indexes. Often the referent/argument is left unexpressed when the indexical strategy is employed – hence, the referent/argument is expressed only by the index. Indexical strategies include **person indexation**, **nonperson indexation**, and **classifiers**. (Sections 3.3.2, 4.4, 6.2.2)

**indirect causation** (**sem**): a **causative event** in which one **agent** (the **causer**) gets the other agent (the **causee**) to do something but doesn’t participate in the carrying out of the action. *Example*: *I had the students fill out the questionnaire* is an instance of indirect causation. (Section 9.2)

**indirect negation referent** (**inf**) / **pronoun** (**cxn**): an unspecified **referent** which is in a **clause** embedded in a **negated** clause. *Example*: in *I don’t think that anybody has seen it*, *anybody* is an indirect negation pronoun expressing a referent that is found only in the negated “world” of the speaker’s beliefs. (Section 3.5)

**indirect object category** (**str**): the **morphosyntactic** category in the **indirective alignment system** that exclusively expresses the **R role**. *Example*: in *Randy gave the car to his daughter*, the **flag** *to* exclusively expresses the R role. (Section 7.5.2)

**indirect report** (**str**): a strategy for the **complement** of an **utterance event** in which only the content of an utterance is expressed. *Example*: in *Sandy said that she was buying the house*, only the content of Sandy’s utterance is reported (contrast with the direct report strategy in *Sandy said, ‘I’m buying the house’*). (Section 18.2.2)

**indirective alignment system** (**str**): a **system** in which the **P** and **T roles** are expressed with the same **form**, but the **R role** is expressed with a different form. *Example*: in *Randy gave the car to his daughter*, the T role (*the car*) is expressed in the same way as the P role in *Randy started the car*, and the R role is expressed distinctly, with the **flag** *to*. (Section 7.5.2)

**individual** (*a.k.a.* instance, token) (**sem**): a particular entity with its own identity. *Examples*: a particular person such as Charlie Chaplin, or a specific table, are individuals. (Section 3.1.1)

**inferred** (*a.k.a.* containing inferred) (**inf**): a **referent** whose identity can be inferred via the **type** described by the **referring phrase**. *Example*: in *the bowl of noodles* on

*the kitchen counter*, the identity of the referent can be inferred from the type description (is a bowl, contains noodles, is on the kitchen counter) even if the referent has not previously been mentioned. Inferrable referents are very similar to **inactive** referents (which are sometimes called noncontaining inferrables) and may not be clearly distinguishable from them. (Section 3.3.1)

infinitive *see* **deranked**

**information content** *see* **meaning** (Section 1.3)

**information gap** (*inf*): a discourse context which favors an **identificational** construal. An information gap is a proposition in the discourse context with a “missing” piece of information. *Example*: in *So I learned to sew books. They're really good books. It's just the covers that are rotten*, asserting that the books are really good evokes an information gap in that something is not good / rotten, since the books need repairing. The proposition with the information gap is the **presupposed open proposition**. (Section 11.4.1)

**information packaging** (*a.k.a.* information structure, discourse function): the way that the **meaning** or semantic content is “packaged” for communication in discourse. *Example*: the **property** concept *huge* can be presented or packaged as a **predication** asserted of an **object** (*That tree is huge!*), or it can be used to **modify** or add information about an object (*that huge tree over there*). (Sections 1.1, 1.3)

**information question** (*a.k.a.* content question, WH question) (*inf/cxn*): an **interrogative** in which the unknown piece of the **propositional content** requested of the addressee is a semantic component of the **proposition** other than its **polarity**; and the **construction** expressing this **function**. *Example*: *Who is coming?* is an instance of the English information question construction, expecting an answer identifying the person(s) who is/are coming. Information questions, unlike **polarity questions**, contain an **interrogative pronoun**. (Section 12.3.1)

**information (question) response** (*inf/cxn*): the answer to an **information question**, and the **construction** that expresses that answer. *Example*: the answer to the English information question *Who is coming?* could be *Sandra is coming*, *Sandra is*, or just *Sandra*. (Section 12.3.3)

**information status** (*inf*): the information status of a **referent** in discourse is a characterization of how the interlocutors identify an **individual** as the intended referent of a **referring phrase**. Information status represents a subdivision of the **information packaging function** of **reference**: a more fine-grained means to pick out the referent. *Examples*: some examples of information status categories are **active**, **semi-active**, **inactive**, and other categories listed in the third column of Table 3.4. (Section 3.2)

information structure *see* **information packaging**

**ingestion event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): an **event** which describes the ingestion of food or drink by a person or animal, causing the food to disappear but also causing a change in the physiological state of the person/animal; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *Elena ate a lot of veggie chips* is an instance of an ingestion event, and *eat* is an ingestion verb. (Section 7.4)

**initiator** (*sem*): a **participant role** defined in terms of the **participant** acting on another participant in a **causal chain**. *Example*: in *The cats scratched the furniture*, the cats are the initiator of the causal chain cats → furniture. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2)

instance *see* **individual**

**instrument** (*sem*): a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that is manipulated by the agent to bring about an **event**. *Example*: in *Jack broke the window*

with a rock, the agent (Jack) manipulates the rock to bring about the breaking of the window. (Sections 6.1.2, 6.2.1)

**insubordination (str):** the **recruitment** of **deranked clause constructions** to express a **nondeclarative main clause function**. *Example:* *No smoking* recruits the English Gerund Verb form ending in *-ing* in order to express an **imperative**. (Section 15.2.3)

**intensifier (sem):** indicates a higher than normal value on a **property scale**. *Example:* in *very long*, *very* indicates a value longer than normal. (Section 4.1.2)

**interaction event (sem) / verb (cxn):** an **event** in which one **participant** acts on a second participant, but the change that occurs to the second participant is at least partly independent of the **force transmitted** by the first participant. *Examples:* interaction events include **pursuit events**, events involving two agents such as ordering someone (to do something) or supervising someone, and events involving an agent and an event, state, social institution, and so on, such as managing a budget, avoiding situations, or conforming to institutional standards. (Section 7.3)

**interlinear morpheme translation (IMT, gloss):** a widely used method to describe the **morphosyntactic** structure of a language by providing a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of the **object language**, including abbreviations for morphemes expressing “grammatical” functions, and including notation of the morpheme type (affix, clitic, reduplication, etc.). (Section 1.6)

**internal possessor strategy (str):** a **strategy** in which an **object** in an **ownership, body part, kinship**, etc., relation – that is, a relation typically expressed in a **possessive modification construction** – to a **participant** in an **event** (normally in the **P role** or sometimes the **S role** of the event) is expressed with a possessive modification construction, even if the object in that relation is also itself a participant in the event. *Example:* in Mokilese *ngoah insigeh-di kijinlikkoan-oaw nih-mw* ‘I wrote a letter to/for you,’ *nih-mw* [CLF-2SG.POSS] ‘your’ is a possessive modifier of *kijinlikkoan-oaw* ‘a letter,’ even though the addressee is also a central participant in the **transfer event**. This Mokilese example is also an instance of the **internal recipient strategy**, but the internal possessor strategy also includes the expression of objects in an ownership, etc., relation that are not (necessarily) also participants in the event. The **adnominal possessive strategy** is also an instance of the internal possessor strategy. (Section 7.5.3)

**internal recipient strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **ditransitive construction** in which the **T role** and **R role** are co-expressed with the **possessive modification construction**, so that the **noun** denoting the **participant** in the T role is the **head** and the noun denoting the participant in the R role is the possessive **modifier**. *Example:* in Mokilese *ngoah insigeh-di kijinlikkoan-oaw nih-mw* ‘I wrote a letter to/for you,’ *nih-mw* [CLF-2SG.POSS] ‘your’ is a possessive modifier of *kijinlikkoan-oaw* ‘a letter.’ The internal recipient strategy is an instance of the **internal possessor strategy**. (Section 7.5.3)

**internally headed strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the expression of the **necessarily shared participant** in the **relative clause construction**, in which the **relative clause head** denoting the shared participant is expressed only inside the **relative clause**. *Example:* in Imbabura Quechua [*kan kwitsaman kwintuta villashka*]-*ka ali kwitsami* ‘The girl to whom you told the story is a good girl,’ the relative clause *kan kwitsaman kwintuta villashka* ‘you told the story to the girl’ contains the relative clause head *kwitsaman* ‘(to) the girl,’ and the girl is not expressed in the **matrix clause** ... *ali kwitsami* ‘... is a good girl.’ The internally headed relative clause as a whole functions as an **argument**

- of the matrix clause **predicate** and may be recruited from the **complement clause construction**. The internally headed strategy is rare but fairly widely dispersed among the languages of the world. (Section 19.2.3)
- interrogative** (*a.k.a.* question) (**inf/cxn**): a **speech act** which requests information, usually of the addressee, regarding uncertain or unknown information that is part of the **propositional content** of the question; and the **construction** that expresses this speech act. Interrogatives are divided into **polarity questions**, **information questions**, and **alternative questions**. (Sections 12.1, 12.3)
- interrogative complement** (**cxn**): a **complement** that expresses a **proposition** which contains information that is unknown. Interrogative complements commonly occur in certain types of **propositional attitude complement clause constructions**. *Examples*: in *I wonder who is going to the party* or *John wondered whether he would go to the party*, *who is going to the party* and *whether he would go to the party* are interrogative complements. Interrogative complements are often found in the **objective construal** of **epistemic modality**. (Sections 12.3.4, 18.3.1)
- interrogative pronoun** (**cxn**): **pronoun** that is used to ask an addressee about the identity of a **referent** whose identity is unknown to the speaker. *Example*: in *Who ate my cookie?*, *who* is an interrogative pronoun; the identity of the cookie eater is unknown to the speaker, who is asking the hearer to provide the referent's identity. The interrogative form may also be a **modifier** rather than a pronoun: in *Which book is required reading?*, *which* is an interrogative modifier denoting the missing information about the book that is required reading. (Sections 3.4.2, 12.3.1)
- interruption** (**inf**): a discourse context which tends to favor a **thetic** construal. Something in the ambient environment of the discourse becomes salient enough to interrupt the conversational interaction. *Example*: *The PHONE's ringing!* in response to that event in the context is an interruption. (Section 11.3.1)
- intransitive construction** (**cxn**): the **construction**, or possibly set of constructions, used to express **monovalent events** with their single **salient argument**, in the **S role**. *Example*: *The boys walked* is an example of an English intransitive construction. Unlike the **transitive construction** and the **ditransitive construction**, there is no clear exemplar event for defining intransitive constructions, thanks to the existence of **active alignment**. (Sections 6.1.2, 6.3.3)
- intransitive predication** (**inf**): a **predication** predicated of one **salient argument**. *Example*: in *Sarah is swimming*, *swimming* is an intransitive predication because it is predicated of one argument, *Sarah*. (Section 6.1.2)
- introverted event** (**sem**) / **verb** (**cxn**): an **event** typically performed on oneself or by oneself, but that could be performed on someone else; and a **verb** expressing such an event. *Examples*: *shaving oneself* vs. *shaving someone else*, *laying down* vs. *laying someone else down*, or *quarreling* (with each other) are instances of introverted events, and *shave*, *lay* (down), and *quarrel* are introverted verbs. (Section 7.2)
- irrealis referent** (**inf**) / **pronoun** (**cxn**): a **referent** which is in the "world" or **mental space** representing a person's desire, wish, command, etc. *Example*: in *Visit me sometime*, *sometime* is an irrealis **pronoun** expressing an irrealis referent – a time only found in the hoped-for mental space of the speaker's offer. (Section 3.5)
- jussive *see* **imperative–hortative**
- juxtaposition** (**str**): a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which the two **elements** are simply

syntactically juxtaposed without any additional morpheme expressing the propositional act relation. *Example:* in *red ball*, the adjective *red* is simply juxtaposed to the noun *ball* to indicate that the referent of *ball* is modified by the property denoted by *red*. (Section 4.2)

**killing/injuring event (sem) / verb (cxn):** an **event** describing the injuring of an individual, including to the point that the individual dies; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example:* stabbing is a killing/injuring event, and *stab* is a killing/injuring verb. (Section 7.3.2)

**kinship relation (sem):** a relation that holds between a person and certain other persons by biological relations, or social relations such as marriage, and other socially defined kin relations. *Example:* *my mother* is an instance of a **possession construction** expressing a kinship relation. (Section 4.1.4)

**knowledge event (sem) / predicate (cxn):** a **propositional attitude event** in which a **positive epistemic stance** toward the relevant **proposition** expressed is presupposed to be taken by the **speaker**; and the **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example:* in *Sally knows that Donald won the election*, Sally's belief with respect to the proposition that Donald won the election is reported by the speaker; and, in addition, a **positive epistemic stance** is taken by the speaker toward that proposition (i.e., the speaker believes that Donald indeed won the election). (Section 18.2.2)

**labile** (*a.k.a.* ambitransitive, lexical causative) (**str**): a **strategy** in which the **verb** expressing a **noncausal event** and the verb expressing its counterpart **causal event** are identical. *Example:* in English, the same verb *break* is used for the causal event *I broke the vase* and the noncausal event *The vase broke*. (Section 6.3.4)

**less affected P (LAP) (sem):** a **function** related to the function of the **antipassive construction**, in which the **P participant** is less **affected** than it is in the equivalent event expressed by **transitive construction**. *Example:* in *The coyote chewed on the deer bone*, the deer bone is a less affected P participant than in the transitive *The coyote chewed the deer bone*. (Section 8.4)

**less individuated P (LIP) (sem):** the basic **function** of the **antipassive construction**, in which the **P participant** is less individuated (indefinite, nonspecific, generic, or even simply plural), since less individuation is an indicator of lower **salience**. *Example:* in West Greenlandic *inun-nik tuqut-si-vuq* 'He killed people,' the P participant 'people' is a plural and generic referent. (Section 8.4)

**let alone construction (cxn):** a **negative** sentence that expresses two **propositions** at different degrees of "strength" in a **scalar model**; the speaker asserts the most informative of the two propositions, although the less informative proposition is sufficient in the communicative context. *Example:* in response to the question *Did the kids get their breakfast on time this morning?*, the sentence *I barely got up in time to EAT LUNCH, let alone COOK BREAKFAST* is an instance of the *let alone* construction: not getting up in time to cook breakfast would answer the question, but not getting up in time to eat lunch is still more informative (indicating just how long the speaker remained in bed). (Section 17.4.2)

lexical causative *see* **labile**

**lexicalize, lexicalization:** the diachronic process by which a complex **morphosyntactic** structure develops an idiosyncratic **meaning**, and so comes to form one unit, in the sense of a pairing of a **form** and a unitary, unanalyzable meaning. *Example:* the English **phrase** *jack-in-the-pulpit* has lexicalized to denote a particular species of plant. There is usually an earlier stage where the **elements** of the **complex predicate** have an identifiable

meaning, even if the meaning of the whole is idiosyncratic. For example *red-winged blackbird* describes a specific species of bird, but the phrase is partially analyzable in that the bird is mostly black but has a patch of red on its wings. A lexicalized structure may come to be fixed in the order of its elements, and altered or reduced in form, for example the farewell *goodbye* which originated in the phrase *God be with ye* (and has now been further reduced to *bye*). (Sections 13.1.2, 13.4)

light verb *see* **support verb**

linguistic typology *see* **typology**

**link** (*inf*): a concept expressed in a sentence that is linked to a **trigger** concept previously evoked, and forms a **poset** with the trigger (and other potentially evoked concepts). *Example*: in the exchange *Do you like this album? Yeah, this song I really like*, the song mentioned in the second turn serves as the link to the album which is the trigger mentioned in the first turn. (Section 11.2.3)

**linker** (*str*): a more highly **grammaticalized** strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which there is an invariant third morpheme that signals the relationship between two **elements**. *Example*: in English *Jerry's bicycle*, the invariant genitive form *-s* is a linker. (Section 4.5)

**listing contrast** (*inf*): a subtype of **parallel contrast** in which the two propositions are identical except for the contrasting parts, and the contrasting parts are construed as belonging in a set relationship – that is, they are members of a poset. *Example*: in *He brought back all the goods, and he also brought back his kinsman Lot and his goods*, the second clause is identical except for the members of the poset {all the goods, his kinsman Lot and his goods}. (Section 11.4.1)

**location** (*sem*): the combination of the **path** and the **ground** in a **spatial figure–ground (locative) relation**. *Example*: in *The book is on the table*, the location is on the table – that is, the spatial location of the figure (the book) as defined by the path relating the location of the figure to the location of the ground. (Section 10.4.1)

**location clause** (*cxn*): a **clause** in which a locative relation is expressed, either **predicationally** or **presentationally**. These two types of location clauses are **locative predication** and **presentational locative**, respectively. (Section 10.4.1)

location strategy *see* **locational possessive strategy**

**locational** (*a.k.a.* verbal copula) **strategy** (*str*): the **strategy** of **recruiting** what was originally a **locative predication construction** for other **predication constructions**, both **prototypical** and **nonprototypical predication constructions**. An originally locative predication construction employs a **location predicate**, typically a **body position verb**. *Example*: Amele *uqa me bil-i-a* [he good sit-3SG-PRS] ‘He is good’ recruits the locative predication construction with the posture verb ‘sit’ for property predication. (Section 10.2)

**locational possessive strategy** (*a.k.a.* goal strategy, location strategy) (*str*): a strategy for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessum** is expressed in a **subject phrase** and the **possessor** in an **oblique phrase** which is locative, or probably locative, in origin. *Example*: Russian *u menja mašina* [at me car] ‘I have a car’ is an instance of the locational possessive strategy. The locational possessive strategy essentially **recruits** a **locative clause**, in particular a **presentational locative**, to express possession. (Section 10.4.2)

**locative comparative** (*str*): a **fixed-case strategy** in **comparative constructions** in which there is a **clause** which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**,

and the **standard** is expressed as an oblique **argument phrase** using a spatial flag with a locative ('on, at') **meaning**. *Example*: Ubykh *yi-gune wo-gune-n ca-qasaqa-j* 'This tree is taller than that tree' is an instance of the locative comparative: *yi-gune ca-qasaqa-j* asserts that this tree is bigger, and *wo-gune-n* expresses the standard, that tree, with a suffix *-n* meaning 'on.' (Section 17.2.2)

**locative modification construction (cxn)**: a **referring phrase** that expresses a **figure–ground spatial relation** between the ground **object** functioning as the **modifier** and the figure functioning as the modified **referent**. *Example*: *the bicycle in the garage* is a locative modification construction. (Section 4.1.4)

**locative phrase (cxn)**: an **attributive phrase** whose **head** denotes an **object concept modifying a referent expression** via a **figure–ground spatial relation**. *Example*: in *the bicycle in the garage*, *in the garage* is a locative attributive phrase: its head denotes an object concept, the garage, and the garage is the ground in a figure–ground spatial relation with respect to the bicycle. (Section 4.1.4)

**locative predication** *see* **predicational locative**

**locative relation** *see* **figure–ground spatial relation**

locative stative *see* **body position**

**locus of inflection of serial verbs (str)**: alternative **strategies** found with **serial verb** and **auxiliary constructions**, based on where the verbal inflections are located. There are several possibilities, including: inflection on the first **verb** (or inflection on the **auxiliary**); inflection on the last verb (or inflection on the main verb in an auxiliary construction); same inflection on both/all verbs/auxiliaries; inflection split across the two verbs (or verb and auxiliary); or separate inflection (the last relevant to **basic eventive complex predicates** only). (Sections 13.2, 13.3.2)

**logophoric construction (cxn)**: the construction in a **logophoric system** for **complement clause constructions** that is used when a **participant** in the **complement event** is **coreferential** with the **speaker**, **addressee**, or **experiencer** of an **utterance**, **propositional attitude**, **knowledge**, or **commentative event**. *Example*: Donno Sɔ Oumar Anta inyemeñ waa be gi 'Oumar<sub>i</sub> said that Anta had seen him<sub>i</sub>' is an instance of the logophoric construction – the reference to Oumar in the complement clause uses a special **pronoun** form *inyemeñ*. (Section 18.4.2)

**logophoric system (str)**: a **system** found with certain **complement clause constructions** where one **strategy** is used when a **participant** in the **complement event** is **coreferential** with the **speaker**, **addressee**, or **experiencer** of an **utterance**, **propositional attitude**, **knowledge**, or **commentative event** (the **logophoric construction**), and a different strategy is used when there is no such coreference relation. *Example*: in Donno Sɔ Oumar Anta inyemeñ waa be gi 'Oumar<sub>i</sub> said that Anta had seen him<sub>i</sub>,' the reference to Oumar in the complement clause uses a special **pronoun** form *inyemeñ*, but in *Oumar Anta woñ waa be gi* 'Oumar<sub>i</sub> said that Anta had seen him<sub>k</sub>,' the referent in the complement is not Oumar, and so the ordinary **third person anaphoric pronoun** *woñ* is used. (Section 18.4.2)

**long-distance reflexive (str)**: a **strategy** in which a **reflexive pronoun** is used where the **referring phrase** denoting the referent with which the reflexive pronoun is **coreferential** does not occur in the same **clause** (more or less; the precise definition of 'local' uses of the reflexive pronoun varies). In particular, in the context of this textbook, a reflexive pronoun is used in a **logophoric construction**. *Example*: in Japanese *Takasi wa Taroo ni Yosiko ga zibun o nikundeiru koto o hanasita* 'Takasi<sub>i</sub> told Taroo that Yosiko hated him<sub>i</sub>,' the reflexive pronoun *zibun* in the **utterance complement** *Yosiko*

*ga zibun o nikundeiru koto o* is coreferential with the **speaker participant** *Takasi* in the **matrix clause**. It appears that use of a long-distance reflexive in a logophoric construction is part of a larger range of uses of long-distance reflexives, and may not represent a true **logophoric system**. (Section 18.4.2)

**main clause (cxn)**: a **clause** that is **pragmatically asserted**, typically in the context of identifying the pragmatically asserted clause in a **complex sentence construction**. *Example*: in *Jerry played the guitar while Phil played the bass*, the clause *Jerry played the guitar* is the main clause, whereas *while Phil played the bass* is a **subordinate clause**. Main clauses are generally **matrix clauses**, but matrix clauses need not be main clauses, and **dependent clauses** may be pragmatically asserted – i.e. function as main clauses. (Section 15.1.2)

maintain position *see* **body position**

**major propositional act** (a.k.a. **propositional act**) (**inf**): the basic **information packaging** functions that structure **phrases** and **clauses**; the propositional acts are **reference**, **predication**, and **modification**. (Section 1.3)

**maleficiary (sem)**: a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that is negatively affected by the outcome of the **event**. *Example*: in *My car broke down on me*, I am a maleficiary: I am negatively affected by the outcome of the event. (Section 6.1.2)

**manipulative event (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: an **event** where an **agent** acts to bring about the event expressed by the **complement**; and the **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Bruce convinced Greg to take him to San Rafael*, *convinced* denotes a manipulative event. Manipulative events include causative and permissive events, and manipulative **complement clause constructions** overlap with **causative constructions**. The complement event of manipulative events has **dependent time reference**. (Section 18.2.2)

manner adverb *see* **manner complex predicate**

**manner complex predicate** (a.k.a. **manner**, manner adverb) (**cxn**): a **stative complex predicate** in which the stative **component** of the **complex predicate** describes a **state** that holds of the **event** denoted by the main predicate. Hence, the state holds at the same time as the event. Manner complex predicates are **event-oriented**. *Example*: in English *We crawled down the slope slowly*, *crawl... slowly* is a manner complex predicate, and *slowly* describes a property of the crawling event. (Section 14.1)

**manner event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an event that is described in terms of the manner by which the process progresses (or is brought about by an external cause). *Example*: in *She smeared jam on the toast*, the event is described in terms of the manner by which the jam is applied to the toast. (Section 7.3.2)

**manner of motion event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an event that describes motion of a **figure** in terms of how the figure travels; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Sam strode into the room*, *stride* is a manner of motion verb expressing a manner of motion event. (Sections 7.3.1, 14.2)

masdars *see* **deranked**

**material term** (a.k.a. substance term) (**cxn**): a **modifier** expressing a concept describing the material or substance out of which an object is made. *Example*: *wood(en)* and *metal* are English material terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**matrix clause (cxn)**: the **clause** in a **complex sentence construction** that also contains a **dependent clause**; the **dependent clause** is a **dependent** of the matrix clause.

*Example:* in *She watered the plants before she ate lunch*, *She watered the plants* is an instance of a matrix clause; *before she ate lunch* is a dependent clause. A matrix clause is often, but not always, a **main clause**; it may be a **subordinate clause** that is itself dependent on another matrix clause.

**meaning** (*a.k.a.* **information content**, **semantic content**): the information content that is conventionally conveyed by a **construction**. *Example:* a word such as *square* has the meaning of a particular shape. (Section 1.1)

**means** (*a.k.a.* positive circumstantial) (**sem**): the semantic relation between two **events** where one event accompanies the other event and further characterizes the other event in some way. *Example:* *He got into the army by lying about his age* is a **figure-ground construal** of the means relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *He lied about his age and got into the army* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure-ground construal, the accompanying event is construed as the ground. (Section 15.3.1)

**measure term** (**cxn**): a **mensural term** that selects a measured amount of an uncountable **referent**. *Example:* in *six gallons of wine*, *gallon(s)* is a measure term. (Section 4.1.3)

**measurement** (**cxn**): indicates a calibratable value on a **property** scale. *Example:* in *three feet long*, *three feet* measures the value of length for the object in question. (Section 4.1.2)

medial verb construction *see* **coordinate clause construction**

**mensural classifier** (**str**): a **strategy** used for the **mensural construction** that is morpho-syntactically similar to the (**sortal**) **classifier strategy** used in the language. *Example:* in Cantonese *léuhng wún faahn* ‘two bowls of rice,’ *wún* ‘bowl’ is a mensural classifier that recruits the same construction as is used for sortal classifiers in the language. (Section 5.2.2).

**mensural construction** (**cxn**): a **non-anchoring construction** that has a **mensural term** as the **object modifier** and a (semantic) **head referent** that is only **type identifiable**. *Example:* *a piece of cake* is a mensural construction in that the object modifier denotes only the type ‘cake.’ Two strategies for mensural constructions are **mensural classifiers** and the **pseudo-partitive**. (Section 5.2.2)

**mensural term** (**cxn**): a term that measures out a quantity or unit of a referent. Mensural terms are classified in different ways; this textbook divides measure terms into **measure terms**, **container terms**, **form terms**, **group terms**, **piece terms**, and **species terms**. (Section 4.1.3)

**mental space** (**sem**): a context of belief, desire, or another mental state of a person which includes **propositions** that are taken to be true in that context, and **entities** that are taken to exist in that context. *Example:* in *Harry thinks that a mountain lion is in the pine tree*, the proposition that there is a mountain lion in the pine tree, and the existence of that particular mountain lion, is in the mental space of Harry’s beliefs. (Sections 17.3.1, 18.2.2)

**merged argument structure strategy** (**str**): a **strategy** found in **complement clause constructions** in which there is a single **argument structure construction** associated with the combination of the **complement-taking predicate** and the **complement predicate**. *Example:* French *J’ai fait manger le pain par le chat* ‘I made the cat eat the bread’ has a single argument structure for the participants of the combined event of ‘making eat’: the **causer** *J* ‘I’ is the Subject, the **causee/agent** *par le chat* ‘(by) the cat’ is an Oblique, and the **patient** of the eating event *le pain* ‘the bread’ is the Object. A merged argument structure strategy is essentially a simple argument structure construction

that is found with a biclausal complement clause construction, **balanced** or **deranked**. (Section 18.4.1)

**metalanguage**: the language used for the free translation of an object language example.

The free translation is intended to express the **meaning** of the object language example. However, in the absence of a theoretical language to describe the components of sentence meaning, linguists use another language, the language of the text (in our case, English), as the metalanguage. (Section 1.6)

**microrole** *see* **participant role**

**middle voice** (*str*): a **strategy** for the **intransitive construction** that **recruits** a **reflexive** or **reciprocal construction**, for the expression of a subset of **monovalent events**.

*Example*: Ancient Greek *pete-sthai* ‘fly’ is an example of a middle voice form, using the suffix *-sthai*. The middle voice construction may be a more **grammaticalized** form of the original construction. (Section 7.2)

mimetics *see* **ideophones**

**mirative** (*sem*): a speaker attitude of surprise toward the **propositional content** in the speaker’s utterance. *Example*: Lhasa Tibetan has a distinct **construction** for expressing the mirative function with the form *’dug: nga-rdngul tog=tsam ’dug* ‘I have some money’ expresses not only that the speaker has money, but that she is surprised to find this out. (Sections 12.1, 12.5.2)

**modality** (*sem*): a category that represents a situation in terms of its reality status with respect to the speaker or another conceiver, including degree of certainty that the situation holds in reality (**epistemic modality**) and (un)desirability of, or intention to bring about, a not currently true situation (**deontic modality**). (Section 12.1)

**modification** (*inf*): provides additional information about the **referent** and enriches the specification of the referent for the hearer. *Example*: in *a furry cat*, the speaker enriches the specification of the referent in the cat category by the **property** of being furry. In the **file metaphor** for describing **propositional acts**, modification enriches the discourse file; the information it adds to the discourse file is secondary in comparison to **predication**. (Section 1.3, Section 2.1)

**modification construction** (*a.k.a.* **referent modification construction**) (*cxn*): a **construction** that consists of the **referent expression** and an **attributive phrase** (or phrases) that are dependent on that referent expression. *Example*: the **referring phrase** *my mother’s book* is an instance of an English modification construction made up of the referent expression (*book*) plus the Possessive attributive phrase *my mother’s*. (Section 2.2.4, Chapters 4–5).

**modification–predication continuum**: a continuum of **information packaging** functions from prototypical **modification** – that is, **restrictive modification** – to prototypical **predication**. The intermediate functions in this continuum are identified as (roughly, from most modifier-like to most predicate-like) **appositive**, **complementative**, **depictive**, **resultative**, and **manner**. (Section 14.3)

**modification–reference continuum**: a continuum of **modification** from **anchoring nominal modifier constructions**, to **non-anchoring nominal modifier constructions**, to **property modification** and **selecting modification**, to a unitary **referent expression** (such as a **binominal lexeme**) formed etymologically from distinct **modifying** and **referring** concepts. (Section 5.2.4)

**modifier** (*cxn*): the **head** of an **attributive phrase**. *Example*: in *nearly fifty trees*, *fifty* is a modifier. A prototypical modifier, a **property concept**, is an **adjective**. (Section 2.2.4)

**monoclausal transitive reciprocal strategy (str):** the **strategy** of **recruiting** the **transitive construction** to use as a **reciprocal construction** but with only one ‘direction’ of the reciprocal **event** directly expressed. *Example:* the Tonga sentence *Joni ba-la-yand-ana amukaintu wakwe* ‘John and his wife love each other’ is literally ‘John mutually-loves his wife,’ with *amukaintu wakwe* ‘his wife’ as Direct Object and also an **overt** Reciprocal suffix *-ana* on the **verb**. (Section 7.2)

**monosyndetic (str):** a **strategy** used in **syndetic coordination** where there are fewer **coordinators** than **coordinands**. *Example:* the simplest example, which gives rise to the term, is one coordinator in a construction with two or more coordinands, as in *Iraqw and English* or *Jerry, Bobby, and Phil*. The term has been extended to coordination with multiple coordinands and one less coordinator than coordinand, as in *Iraqw Kwermuhl nee Tlawi nee Dongobesh nee Haydom nee Daudi* ‘Kwermuhl, Tlawi, Dongobesh, Haydom, and Daudi [place names].’ (Section 15.2.2)

monotransitive construction *see* **transitive construction**

**monovalent event (sem):** an event with a **valency** of one – that is, with one **central participant role**. *Example:* sleeping is a monovalent event. (Section 6.1.2)

morphological causative *see* **monoclausal causative strategy**

**morphology:** the analysis of the internal structure of words. *Example:* in *walk-ed*, the word has been analyzed into the verb root *walk* and the past tense suffix *-ed*. (Section 1.1)

**morphosyntax:** the analysis of the internal structure of utterances, both above the word level and below it. *Example:* *three tree-s* is analyzed as the numeral modifier *three* combined with the head *tree-s*, which is made of the root *tree* and the plural suffix *-s*. (Section 1.1)

**motion event (sem) / verb (cxn):** a **monovalent event** involving motion of a **participant** from one place to another (translational motion); and the **verb** expressing that event. *Examples:* *fly* and *go* express motion events. Motion events contrast with **bodily motion events**: motion events involve movement from one location to another, whereas bodily motion events involve internal motion of a body part. Motion events may express **path of motion** or **manner of motion**, or both. Motion events may be divided into **departure**, **passing**, and **arrival** phases of the path of motion. (Sections 7.2, 7.3.1, 14.4)

**necessary participant sharing (sem):** in a **complement clause construction**, this is the **semantic** property that the **meaning** of the **complement-taking predicate** requires that one or more **participants** of the **complement event** is shared with the event denoted by the complement-taking predicate. *Example:* in *I told Fred to bring me a screwdriver*, the **agent** of the complement bringing event is necessarily also the **causee** of the manipulative event of telling. (Section 18.2.2)

**negation construction (cxn):** a **construction** that expresses **negative polarity**. Negation constructions include **declarative negation**, **existential negation**, and the **prohibitive**. (Sections 12.2, 12.4.1)

**negative (polarity) (sem):** indicates that the situation expressed in the utterance is false. *Example:* *Kit didn't find his glasses* expresses that Kit finding his glasses is false. This is the prototypical use of negative polarity. Negative polarity may be used to reject other aspects of the construal of the situation expressed in the utterance, as in *Kit didn't like the movie – he loved it!* (where the degree expressed by *like* is the information rejected). (Section 12.1)

- negative circumstantial (*sem*):** the semantic relation between two **events** where one event does not accompany the other event and further characterizes the other event in some way. In this respect, the negative circumstantial relation is a “negative” version of the **means** or positive circumstantial relation. *Example:* *She carried the punch into the living room without spilling a drop* is a **figure–ground construal** of the negative circumstantial relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *She carried the punch into the living room, and she didn’t spill a drop!* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure–ground construal, the non-accompanying event is construed as the ground. (Section 15.3.1)
- negative epistemic stance (*sem*):** a negative commitment on the part of the speaker to the actuality of a **proposition** expressed in a **clause**. *Example:* in *If you had pressed this button, the door would have opened*, the speaker has expressed a commitment to the proposition that you didn’t press the button. (Section 17.3.1)
- neutral alignment system (*str*):** a **system** in which all three of the **A**, **P**, and **S roles** are expressed with the same **form**. *Example:* English **argument phrases** use the same (zero) **flag** for A, P, and S roles: *Jack [A] broke the window [P] and Jack [S] died*. (Section 6.3.1)
- neutral ditransitive alignment system (a.k.a. double object) (*str*):** a **system** in which all three of the **P**, **T**, and **R roles** are expressed with the same **form**. *Example:* the English Double Object Construction, as in *Carol sent the landlord the check*, expresses the T and R roles (*the check* and *the landlord*, respectively) in the same way as the P role in *Carol wrote the check* – namely, as postverbal **argument phrases** without a **flag**. (Section 7.5.2)
- neutral epistemic stance (*sem*):** no commitment on the part of the speaker to the actuality of a **proposition** expressed in a **clause**. *Example:* in *If you press this button, the door will open*, the speaker does not have a commitment to either your pressing the button or your not pressing the button. (Section 17.3.1)
- nominal modification (*cxn*):** a **construction** in which an **object concept** is used as a **modifier** of a **referent expression**. *Examples:* the English Possessive Construction, as in *the boy’s bicycle*, is an instance of a nominal modification construction. (Sections 2.2.5, 4.1.4)
- nominal phrase (*cxn*):** a **referring phrase** whose **head** denotes an **object concept**. *Example:* *a large balloon* is a nominal phrase; the head *balloon* denotes an object concept. A nominal phrase is the prototypical referring phrase, and its head is a **noun**. (Section 2.2.3)
- nominal strategy (*str*):** either the **nonverbal copula strategy** or the **zero strategy** for **predication constructions**. These two strategies are grouped together because both strategies appear to originate in **equational constructions**, are first recruited by object predication constructions, and then are recruited by other predication constructions. (Section 10.2)
- nominalization *see* **action nominal, deranked**
- nominalizer (*str*):** a form that signals that a word is being used to **refer**, typically pertaining to a referent from a nonprototypical **semantic class** for **reference**. *Example:* the suffix *-ness* in *oddness* and the suffix *-ment* in *movement* are used when a **property** concept like ‘odd’ or an **action** concept like ‘move’ are being referred to. (Section 3.4.2)
- nominative category (*str*):** the **morphosyntactic** category in the **accusative alignment system** that **co-expresses** both **A** and **S roles**. *Example:* English verbs use the same

**index** in the Present Tense (3rd Person Singular *-s*, otherwise zero) for both A and S roles (*Emily sing-s*, *Emily play-s the piano*), hence the *-s/-Ø* index is a nominative index. (Section 6.3.1)

**non-anchoring construction** *see* **typifying construction**

**nonanaphoric (definite) article (cxn)**: an **article** that is used for an **inactive** or **inferred referent**. (Section 3.3.1)

**nonbasic voice construction (cxn)**: an **argument structure construction** that does not conform to the prototypical parallel ranking of **participant role** and **argument salience**. *Example*: *The salmon were eaten by grizzlies* is an instance of a nonbasic voice construction. Nonbasic voice constructions include the **passive-inverse voice construction**, the **antipassive construction**, the **causative construction**, and the **applicative construction**. (Section 8.1)

**noncausal event (sem)**: an **event** that has a **participant** that undergoes some sort of change, possibly brought about by an external cause participant; but the external cause participant is not conceptualized as a **central participant** in the event. *Example*: a window breaking is an example of a noncausal event. Noncausal events are contrasted with **causal events**. (Section 6.3.4)

noncontaining inferable *see* **inactive (referent)**

**non-exhaustive list coordination (a.k.a. representative conjunction) (cxn)**: a type of **coordination construction** that does not express all of the relevant entities that are understood to be coordinated (i.e. does not express all of the relevant entities on the list). *Example*: *In the window were cookies, cakes, chocolates, and everything* is an instance of non-exhaustive list coordination with objects. Non-exhaustive list coordination can include **inclusive disjunction**. (Section 15.2.1)

**non-factive** *see* **hypothetical**

**non-indexed (str)**: a **strategy** in which the **stative predicate** in a **stative complex predicate construction** does not **index** an **argument** of the other (**dynamic**) predicate in the construction. (Section 14.2)

**nonperson indexation (str)**: an **indexical strategy** in which certain categories, typically **number** and **gender/class**, but not the category of **person**, are encoded in the **index**. *Example*: in Russian *molod-aja sosna* ‘young pine,’ the suffix *-aja* on *molod-* ‘young’ indexes its **referent**, also referred to by *sosna* ‘pine,’ by **number** and **gender/class** (Feminine Singular), and **case** (Nominative). (Section 4.4.2)

**nonpredicational clauses (cxn)**: **clauses** that are defined by **functions** other than the **topic-comment (predication)** function, i.e. clauses that express the **thetic** or **identificational** functions. *Examples*: *There’s a jaguar!* (thetic) and *Sally is the winner* (identificational) are examples of nonpredicational clauses. (Section 10.1.2)

**nonprototypical construction (cxn)**: a **construction** that expresses less common or “disfavored” (see Section 2.4) combinations of **information packaging** and **semantic content**. *Example*: *(Sam) is a barber* is an instance of a nonprototypical **predication** construction: it expresses predication of an **object** category. This is not the most common or “favored” type of predication; **action** predication is the **prototypical** predication construction. (Section 2.2.5)

**nonprototypical predication (a.k.a. nonverbal predication) (cxn)**: the **predication** of concepts other than **action** concepts. The types of nonprototypical predication most commonly described include predication of **object** concepts, **property** concepts, **location**, and **possession**. *Example*: *Frieda is an engineer*, an instance of object predication, is an example of nonprototypical predication. (Section 10.1.1)

**nonrelational (*sem*):** a concept that does not inherently make reference to another entity: a property is a property of something, an action is performed by someone or something, but most members of the object class just “are” without making reference to another entity. *Example:* a brick is a nonrelational entity: its existence is not dependent on another entity in the way that the color of the brick is dependent on the existence of the brick. (Section 2.1)

nonrestrictive *see* **appositive**

**nonspecific referent (*inf*) / article, pronoun (*cxn*):** the information status of a referent whose identity cannot be known to the speaker and the hearer because the referent is only **type identifiable**. *Example:* in *A student came to my office*, the hearer does not know the identity of the student, and hence that referent is nonspecific. (Section 3.5)

**nonverbal contrast (*inf*):** a subtype of **parallel contrast** in which the verbs (or more generally, **predicates**) are identical or virtually synonymous, and there are at least two sets of parallel nonverbal components that are members of **posets**. *Example:* in *and Joseph called the name of the elder [of his two sons] Manasseh...and he called the name of the second Ephraim*, the verbs ‘call’ are identical, and there are two sets of parallel nonverbal components that differ and form posets: {the name of the elder son, the name of the second son} and {Manasseh, Ephraim}. (Section 11.4.1)

**nonverbal copula strategy (*str*):** the **strategy** for **nonprototypical predication** that employs an uninflecting **copula**, typically derived from a **personal** or **demonstrative pronoun**, **topic marker**, or **focus marker**. *Example:* Nakanai *eia la taua sesele* ‘he is truly a spirit’ uses the demonstrative form *la* for object predication. (Section 10.2)

nonverbal predication *see* **nonprototypical predication**

**noun (*cxn*):** the **head** of a nominal phrase – that is, **referring phrase** – that denotes an **object**. *Example:* the word *violin* in the referring phrase *an old violin* is a noun: – it is an object concept that is the head of the referring phrase. (Sections 2.2.3, 3.1)

**noun complement (*cxn*):** the **modifying clause** in a **noun complement clause construction**. *Example:* in *the fact that the student bought the book, that the student bought the book* is the noun complement. (Section 19.2.4)

**noun complement clause construction (*cxn*):** a **construction** in which a **noun complement** (a **dependent clause**) **modifies** a **noun head**. The noun head is not necessarily a (**salient**) **participant** in the **event** denoted by the noun complement. *Example:* *the fact that the student bought the book* is an example of a noun complement clause construction; *that the student bought the book* is the noun complement, and *the fact* is the head noun. The noun complement clause construction also includes examples such as Japanese [*dareka ga doa o tatau*] *oto* ‘the sound of someone knocking on the door,’ where the head noun *oto* ‘sound’ is modified by the noun complement *dareka ga doa o tatau* ‘someone is knocking on the door.’ (Section 19.2.4)

**noun incorporation (*str*):** a **strategy** used for a range of **functions** but mostly for the **antipassive construction** function, in which the **noun** expressing the **P participant** is morphologically reduced and compounded with the **verb**. *Example:* in *He is off mountain-climbing*, the P participant, the mountain, is expressed by the noun *mountain* compounded with the verb form *climbing*. (Section 8.4)

**noun-modifying clause strategy (*str*):** the **strategy** of employing the same morphosyntactic structure for both the **noun complement clause construction** and the **relative clause construction**. *Example:* Japanese uses the noun-modifying clause strategy – the same **externally headed** strategy is used for both the relative clause construction ([*gakusei ga katta*] *hon* ‘the book that the student bought’) and the noun complement

clause construction ([*gakusei ga hon o katta*] *zizitu* ‘the fact that the student bought the book’). (Section 19.2.4)

null anaphora *see* **zero anaphora**

null anaphoric head *see* **headless**

**number (sem)**: a semantic category that is often (though not always) expressed as an inflectional category, that denotes the cardinality of a referent. Typical values for number inflections are singular, plural, and dual, although there are other rarer values. **Indexation** frequently indicates the number of the referent. (Section 4.4)

**numeral (sem)**: a word that specifies the precise cardinality of a set of referents. Numerals most typically are packaged as modifiers. Two common types of numerals are **cardinal numerals** and **ordinal numerals** (there are other types not discussed here); *see also* **vague numerals**. *Example*: in *three women*, *three* is a cardinal numeral functioning as a modifier of *women*. (Section 4.1.3)

O role *see* **P role**

**object argument (inf)**: a **core argument** that is less salient than the **subject argument** of the same **predication**. *Example*: in *Sally threw the letter into the wastebasket*, the letter is a core argument but it is less salient than Sally. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.3.2)

**object concept (sem)**: concepts belonging to a **semantic class** including persons, animals, and physical objects of various kinds. *Example*: both boys and dogs as well as dishes are examples of object concepts. (Sections 2.1 and 3.1.2, which includes an enumeration of types of object concepts)

**object identity (cxn)**: a **complex sentence construction** in which the **object referents** in the two **clauses** are **coreferential**. *Example*: *Sumie patted and Norio hit the dog* is an instance of an object identity **coordinate clause construction** – the object referent for both clauses is the dog. (Section 16.5)

**object language**: in an example presented with an **interlinear morpheme translation**, the language that is the object of grammatical analysis, and hence the language of the example being analyzed. (Section 1.6)

**object phrase (cxn)**: the **argument phrase** expressing the second most **salient core argument** in a **transitive construction**. *Example*: in *Emily read the paper*, *the paper* is the object. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.3.2)

**object predication** *see* **predicate nominal**

**objective (sem)**: describing an **entity** from an “outside,” explicit perspective on the entity, in contrast to a **subjective** construal. *Example*: in the objective **epistemic modal construction** *Jim thought that Wendy was in Santa Fe*, the attitude about whether Wendy being in Santa Fe is true is that of Jim, not the speaker, and in the past, not at the time of the speech event; both of these pieces of information are explicitly expressed in the sentence (*Jim* and *thought*). It is also possible to construe speaker attitude at the speech event time as objective, as in *I think that Wendy was in Santa Fe*, where speaker (*I*) and speaker attitude (*think*) are explicitly expressed. (Section 12.3.4)

**oblique argument (inf)**: an **argument** that is less salient than the **core arguments** of the same **predication**. *Example*: in *Sally threw the letter into the wastebasket*, the wastebasket is an oblique argument; it is less salient than Sally or the letter. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.2.1)

**oblique P strategy (str)**: a **strategy** of the **antipassive construction** in which the **P participant** is expressed with an **oblique flag**. *Example*: in West Greenlandic *inun-nik tuqut-si-vuq* ‘He killed people,’ the P participant is encoded with the oblique Instrumental Case suffix *-nik*. (Section 8.4)

- oblique phrase (cxn):** the **argument phrase** expressing the (less salient) arguments expressing **peripheral participants** in an **argument structure construction**. *Example:* in *Emily viewed the hawk with binoculars*, *with binoculars* is an oblique argument phrase. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.3.2)
- omitted P strategy (str):** a **strategy** of the **antipassive construction** in which the **P participant** is unexpressed. *Example:* in *She ate*, the P participant (the food eaten) is left unexpressed. (Section 8.4)
- ontological categories (sem):** very broad semantic categories that play a role in distinguishing different types of pronouns and determiners. *Examples:* the ontological categories include: person, thing, place, time, quantity, and manner (this is not an exhaustive list). (Section 3.1.3)
- ontology (sem):** a classification of concepts into their **semantic classes** or categories. (Section 2.1)
- ordered strategy (str):** the **strategy** for **comparative** (and possibly **equative**) **constructions** which metaphorically expresses the comparison of the **comparee** and the **standard** on the **gradable predicative scale** as a spatial **path** between the comparee (as spatial **figure**) and the standard (as the **ground**). In comparative constructions, the ordered strategy **recruits** a **different-subject**, **absolutely deranked**, **simultaneous**, or **consecutive temporal complex sentence construction** to express comparison. The **separative**, **allative**, and **locative comparatives** are examples of the ordered strategy. (Section 17.2.3)
- ordinal numeral (cxn):** a **set-member term** for a member in an ordered set, based on the precise position of the member in the ordering of the set. *Example:* in *the second tree*, *second* is an ordinal numeral. (Section 4.1.3)
- overlap *see* **simultaneous**
- overt (coding) strategy (str):** a **strategy** in which the **function** of the **construction** is expressed by an overt form in the construction. *Example:* in the English Predicate Nominal Construction illustrated by *She is a professor*, *be* overtly codes the **predication** function for the **object concept** denoted by *professor*. (Section 2.4)
- overtly headed strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the **anaphoric-head construction** in which there is an **overt** morpheme that functions as the **head**. *Example:* in *I took a red candy and Greg took a green one*, *a green one* is an example of the overtly headed strategy for the anaphoric-head construction, because *one* serves as an anaphoric head (with respect to **type identity**) in the construction. (Section 5.4)
- overtly verb-coded voice strategy (str):** a **strategy** with any of the different kinds of **voice constructions** in which there is **overt coding** of the **function** of the voice construction on the **verb**. *Example:* Hungarian *János be-ültette a kerte-t fák-kal* ‘John planted the garden with trees’ is an applicative construction with the overt applicative prefix *be-* on the verb *ültette* ‘planted.’ (Section 9.4)
- ownership (sem):** a culturally sanctioned relation of control between a person and a physical object, such as an artifact, foodstuff, or shelter, or a more abstract object of value such as shares in a company. *Example:* in a common interpretation of *Sally’s truck*, Sally owns the truck. (Section 4.1.4)
- P role (a.k.a. O role) (sem):** the **patient** or patient-like **central participant role** in the prototypical **bivalent event** (that is, a breaking event). *Example:* in *Jack broke the window*, the window plays the P role in the breaking event. (Section 6.3.1)
- parallel contrast (inf):** a type of **contrast** that involves two propositions that exhibit some sort of parallelism in their structure, and there is a difference in semantic com-

ponents in parallel positions that is construed as a **salient** contrast. Three subtypes of parallel contrast are **listing contrast**, **verbal contrast**, and **nonverbal contrast**. (Section 11.4.1)

part of speech *see* **word class**

**partially merged argument structure strategy (str)**: a **strategy** found in **complement clause constructions** in which the **argument structure construction** associated with the **complement-taking predicate** (CTP) is only partially distinct from the argument structure construction associated with the **complement predicate**. *Example*: in *I made him cook dinner*, the CTP *made* and the complement predicate *cook* each has its own Object (*him* and *dinner*, respectively), indicating that the argument structure constructions are at least partially distinct; but the **necessarily shared participant** *him* is expressed only once, as the Object of the CTP. A partially merged argument structure strategy is typically, but not always, associated with a **deranked** complement clause construction. A partially merged argument structure strategy always involves the expression of a **participant** in the **complement** as an **argument phrase** dependent on the **matrix clause** predicate – or, eventually, the **complex predicate** made up of the former matrix clause and complement clause predicates. (Section 18.4.1)

**participant (sem)**: **entities** that play a role in an **event**. *Example*: in *Janet set the books on the floor*, Janet, the books, and the floor are participants in the setting event. (Section 6.1.1)

**participant role** (*a.k.a.* Frame Element, **microrole**) (**sem**): the role that a particular **participant** performs in an **event** – specifically, what the participant does, or has done to them, in the course of the event. *Example*: in the eating event, there is an ‘eater’ participant role and a ‘food’ participant role, and different things happen with the ‘eater’ and the ‘food’ in the eating event. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.1.2)

**participant-oriented (sem)**: a stative **element** in a **stative complex predicate** that describes a **state** of one of the **participants** in the **event** denoted by the complex predicate. *Example*: in English *I ate the carrots raw*, *raw* is a property of the carrots, not the event of eating. Contrasts with **event-oriented**. (Section 14.1)

**participial strategy (str)**: a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the **manner** (more generally, **stative**) **component** is packaged as a separate primary **predication coordinated** with the **event** predication using a **deranked complex sentence strategy (str)**. In addition, the stative predicate is predicated of, and ideally **indexes**, (one of) its argument(s). *Example*: in Sanuma *opi-i a kali-palo-ma* ‘He worked slowly’ [lit. ‘being slow, he worked’] *opi-i* ‘be slow’ is in a deranked form with suffix *-i*; the suffix, however, indicates that *opi* ‘slow’ has the same subject as *kali-palo-ma* ‘worked’ – namely, ‘he.’ (Section 14.2)

**participle (str)**: a **deranked relative clause predicate**. *Example*: in *The car almost hit the roadrunner [eating a grasshopper]*, *eating* is a participle in the relative clause *eating a grasshopper*. (Section 19.2.1)

**particle comparative (str)**: a **derived-case comparative strategy** that consists of two **clauses** which assert that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee** and the **standard**, but the second clause uses the **zero strategy** for **predicate identity**, and the **conjunction** is a particle with diverse etymological origins. *Example*: *Randy is older than Tom (is)* is an instance of the particle strategy: the clause *Randy is older* is followed by the particle *than* which introduces the standard phrase *Tom* without its own **predicate** (only an optional auxiliary *is*). (Section 17.2.2)

**particle equative (str)**: a **derived-case strategy** for **equative constructions** which consists of a **matrix clause** which expresses that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee**, and a **dependent clause** expressing that the same scale applies to the **standard**. The dependent clause is in the form of a particle acting as a **conjunction**, and the **argument phrase** expressing the standard; the **zero strategy** is used for **predicate identity**. *Example*: Chechen *aħa dōšū as sanna* ‘You read like I [do]’ is an instance of the particle equative strategy: the matrix clause *aħa dōšū* ‘You read’ predicates the scale of the comparee; the particle *sanna* ‘like’ introduces the standard as ‘I,’ which is in the same **case** as the comparee (the Ergative). (Section 17.2.4)

**particularizing**: the process in the **verbalization of experience** in which a **common noun**, which denotes a semantic **category**, is used to refer to a specific **individual**. This process often involves accompanying forms, such as a **demonstrative attributive** or an **article**. Other verbalization processes involved in particularizing are **selecting** and **situating**. (Section 3.2)

**partitive construction (cxn)**: an **anchoring construction** that has a **piece noun** as the **head referent** and an **anchor** as the **modifier**. *Example*: *a piece of the cake* is a partitive construction in that the **object** modifier *of the cake* is a particular **individual** and hence functions as an anchor. (Section 5.2.2)

**part-whole relation (sem)**: a relation between an **object**, particularly an **inanimate** object, and a part of that object. *Example*: *a drawer of the desk* is a **possession construction** expressing a part-whole relation. The part-whole relation is a generalization of the **body part relation**. (Section 4.1.4)

**passing (sem)**: the intermediate phase of the **path** in a **motion event**. *Example*: in the Lao **serial verb construction** *man<sup>2</sup> lèen<sup>1</sup> qòòk<sup>5</sup> caak<sup>5</sup> huan<sup>2</sup> taam<sup>3</sup> thaang<sup>2</sup> hòòt<sup>4</sup> kòòn<sup>4</sup>-hiin<sup>3</sup>* ‘He ran (exited) from the house, followed the path, reached the rock,’ *taam<sup>3</sup>* ‘follow’ denotes the passing phase of the motion event. (Section 14.4)

**passive-inverse voice construction (cxn)**: a type of **nonbasic voice construction** that expresses a situation in which the **P participant** has a higher discourse **salience** than the **A** participant. *Example*: the English Passive Construction, as in *The boys were followed by a mountain lion*, is an instance of the passive-inverse voice construction. (Sections 6.3.4, 8.3)

**path (of motion) event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an event that describes motion of a **figure** along a spatial path relative to a **ground**; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *The guests entered the reception hall*, *enter* is a path of motion verb expressing a path of motion event. (Sections 7.3.1, 14.2)

**patient (sem)**: a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that undergoes a significant change as a result of the event occurring. *Example*: in *Jack broke the window*, the window is broken as a result of the breaking event. (Section 6.1.2)

patientive *see* **inactive category**

**perception event (sem) / verb (cxn) / complement-taking predicate (cxn)**: an **experiential event** involving one (or more) of the sensory modalities and directed toward a **stimulus**. The stimulus may be either an **object** or an **event**. A perception verb is a **verb** that expresses the event of perceiving an object. *Example*: *Tim heard the macaw* is an example of a perception event, and *hear* is the perception verb (Section 7.4). A perception complement-taking predicate is a **predicate** that expresses perceiving an event, which is expressed as the **complement** event of the predicate. *Example*: in *We*

*watched the elk graze in the caldera*, *watched* denotes a perception event. The complement event has **dependent time reference**; the complement event must be occurring at the same time as the perceiving event (although modern media allowing watching a prior event via a recording). (Section 18.2.2)

**perception verb strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the **presentational construction** in which the **referring phrase** introducing the **referent** is expressed as the stimulus of a **perception event**. *Example*: an English example from the Pear Stories narrative is *and um then you see this little girl. Coming on a bicycle in the opposite direction...* More grammaticalized versions of this strategy include French *Voici un coffre... Voilà un autre coffre* ‘Here is a treasure chest... There is another treasure chest.’ (Section 10.4.3)

**peripheral participant (sem)**: certain **participants** are considered to be less central to the **event**, in particular those that do not initiate the event and those that are not strongly affected by the action. *Example*: in an eating event, the utensils used by the eater and the plate on which the food was located are peripheral participants in the event. Peripheral participants are quite diverse. (Section 6.1.1)

periphrastic causative strategy *see* **complex predicate causative strategy**

**person (sem)**: a semantic category found in personal pronouns and indexation, specifying the referent with respect to their role in the **speech act situation**. The basic values are **first person**, **second person**, and **third person**. (Section 3.1.1)

**person indexation (str)**: an **indexical strategy** in which the category of **person** is encoded in the **index**. Other categories, typically **number** and **gender/class**, may also be encoded in the index. *Example*: in Mam *t-kamb’ meeb’a* ‘the orphan’s prize,’ the third person prefix *t-* on *kamb’* ‘prize’ indexes the possessor, who is also referred to by *meeb’a* ‘orphan.’ (Section 4.4.1)

**personal pronoun (cxn)**: a linguistic **form** used for **contextual reference** to a person in terms of their role in the speech act event. *Example*: *I* is a pronoun that refers to a person in terms of their role as speaker in a speech event. (Section 3.1)

**phasal aspect (sem)**: a type of **aspect** that expresses the phases of an **event**: beginning, continuing, terminating, or completion. Phasal aspect is often, but not always, expressed by a **complement-taking predicate** in a **complement clause construction**. *Example*: in *Bill started to play the piano*, *started* expresses phasal aspect – namely, the beginning phase of the complement event of playing the piano. (Section 18.2.2)

**phenomime (str)**: the **ideophone strategy** used to express a **property** of movement, visual appearance or light emission, texture, or taste. *Example*: Siwu *wùrùfùù* ‘fluffy’ is a phenomime; it describes the texture of an object using an ideophone. (Section 14.4)

**phonomime (str)**: the **ideophone strategy** used to express a **property** of sound emission. *Example*: Japanese *potapota potapota* ‘dripping’ is a phonomime; it describes the sound of dripping using an ideophone. (Section 14.4)

**phrase (cxn)**: a construction used for **reference** or **modification** (of a referent). *Example*: *the furry kitten* is an instance of a phrasal construction. (Section 1.3)

**physical property term (cxn)**: a **modifier** expressing a physical property (apart from shape; *see* **shape term**). *Examples*: *soft* and *smooth* are English physical property terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**piece term (cxn)**: a **mensural term** that selects an amount of a **referent** which is usually a separated, arbitrary part of the object. *Example*: in *a slice of meat*, *slice* is a piece term. (Section 4.1.3)

- polarity (sem):** a category that describes the truth/falsity of the situation expressed in the utterance. Polarity is either **positive** or **negative**. (Section 12.1)
- polarity focus construction (a.k.a. truth-value focus construction) (cxn):** an **identificational construction** whose **focus** is the polarity of the **proposition** (that is, whether it is true or false). *Example:* in English, *I DID finish my assignment!* is an instance of a polarity focus construction, whose focus is the positive polarity (accented *DID*) of the proposition ‘I finished my assignment.’ (Section 11.4.1)
- polarity question (a.k.a. Y/N question, yes/no question) (inf/cxn):** an **interrogative** in which the unknown piece of the **propositional content** requested of the addressee is the **polarity (positive or negative)** of the proposition; and the **construction** expressing this function. *Example:* *Are you coming?* is an instance of the English polarity question construction, expecting a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer. (Section 12.3.1)
- polarity response (inf/cxn):** the **answer** to a **polarity question**, and the **construction** that expresses that answer. *Example:* the polarity response to *Do you have any money?* in English is *Yes (I do)* or *No (I don’t)*. (This is excluding other less cooperative responses such as *I don’t know* or *It’s none of your business*.) (Section 12.3.3)
- poset (inf):** a partially ordered set of discourse entities. The partial ordering is defined by some sort of semantic relation, such as part–whole or type–subtype. *Example:* in the exchange *Do you like this album? Yeah, this song I really like*, the album mentioned in the first turn and the song mentioned in the second turn are members of a poset which is defined by a **part–whole relation** (the album is the whole, and the song is a part of the album). (Section 11.2.3)
- positive (polarity) (sem):** indicates that the situation expressed in the utterance is true. *Example:* *Kit found his glasses* expresses that Kit finding his glasses is true. In the vast majority of languages, positive polarity is **zero coded**, as in this example. (Section 12.1)
- positive circumstantial *see* **means**
- positive epistemic stance (sem):** a positive commitment on the part of the speaker to the actuality of a proposition expressed in a clause. *Example:* in *Since you pressed the button, the door opened*, the speaker has expressed a commitment to the proposition that you did press the button. (Section 17.3.1)
- possessed role *see* **possessum role**
- possessee role *see* **possessum role**
- possession clause (cxn):** **clauses** in which a **possession relation** is expressed, either **predicationally** or **presentationally**. These two types of possession clauses are **predicational possession** and **presentational possession**, respectively. (Section 10.4.2)
- possession relation (sem):** a semantic relation between two objects, prototypically **ownership**, but also including weaker relations such as temporary ownership and physical contiguity. *Example:* in *I have a pen*, there is a possession relation between myself and the pen – I am the **possessor** and the pen is the **possessum**. This possession relation could be full ownership, temporary ownership (someone lent it to me), or physical contiguity (I have a pen at hand). Other object–object relations such as **body parts**, **part–whole**, and **kinship** are generally also included under possession relations. (Section 10.4.2)
- possessive (modification) (a.k.a. attributive possession) construction (cxn):** the **nominal modifier construction** that expresses a **possession relation** such that the **possessor** is the **modifier** and the **possessum** is the **head** (i.e. is the **referent expression**). *Example:* *Sally’s calendar* is an instance of possession – the calendar could be one that she owns, one that she gave me, one that she is holding in a photo of people with calendars, one that she designed or made, one with photos of her, and so on. Many languages have two morphosyntactically

distinct possessive modification constructions, an **alienable possession construction** and an **inalienable possession construction** (or constructions). (Section 4.1.4)

**possessive locative strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the **presentational construction** in which the **referring phrase** introducing the **referent** is expressed as the **possessum** in a **presentational possession construction**. *Example*: Swahili *ku na mgeni nyumba-ni* [LOC.CLF with stranger home-at] ‘There is a stranger at home,’ uses the **with-possessive strategy** of the presentational possessive construction to express the stranger as the possessum; the location at home is expressed by a locative phrase. (Section 10.4.3)

**possessor role (sem)**: the person who has control over the **possessum** in a **possession relation**. *Example*: in *I have a car*, I am the possessor. The possessor may also serve as the **modifier** in a **possessive modification construction**. (Sections 4.1.4, 10.4.2)

**possessum role (a.k.a. possessed role, possessee role) (sem)**: the object that is controlled by the **possessor** in a **possession relation**. *Example*: in *I have a car*, the car is the possessum. The possessum may also serve as the head in a **possessive modification construction**. (Sections 4.1.4, 10.4.2)

**posterior (sem)**: a temporal sequential relation between two **events** such that the preceding event serves as the reference point for the following event. *Example*: in *He drove to the party after washing the car*, driving to the party has a posterior temporal relation with respect to washing the car. Used to describe a sequential temporal relation between events in a **figure-ground information packaging**. (Section 15.1.3)

**posterior deranking (str)**: the variant of a **deranking strategy** in which the deranked **clauses** follow the clause that is expressed like a simple **main clause**. *Example*: Big Nambas *a-əln talei ka-vruh ka-vmi'i arna pitha* ‘So they left their knives and ran away and climbed over the hill...’ is an instance of posterior deranking; the prefix *ka-* on *ka-vruh* ‘run away’ and *ka-vmi'i* ‘go over’ indicates that the posterior predicates are deranked. (Section 15.2.3)

**postnominal strategy (str)**: a **word order** strategy for **externally headed relative clause constructions** in which the **relative clause** follows the **relative clause head**. *Example*: in *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]*, *that Carol baked* is postnominal because it follows *the cheesecake*. The postnominal strategy is much more common than the **prenominal** strategy. (Section 19.2.2)

**postposition (str)**: an **adposition** which occurs after the **head** of the **referring phrase**. *Example*: in Urarina *nii banaao asae* ‘under that leaf shelter,’ *asae* ‘under’ follows *nii banaao* ‘that leaf shelter.’ (Section 4.3)

posture *see* **body position**

**pragmatic assertion (inf)**: the **information** added to the discourse context when a **sentence** is uttered, or, more precisely, ‘the proposition expressed by a sentence which the hearer is expected to know or take for granted as a result of hearing the sentence uttered’ (Lambrecht 1994: 52). *Example*: in *Alarms ringing, the burglar fled*, the **clause** *the burglar fled* is pragmatically asserted. The criterion typically used for pragmatic assertion is that the content of a sentence can be negated or questioned, though other criteria are sometimes used, such as hedging. (Sections 13.2.1, 15.1.2)

**pragmatic presupposition (inf)**: the set of **propositions** evoked by the **constructions** in a sentence ‘which the speaker assumes the hearer already knows or is ready to take for granted at the time the sentence is uttered’ (Lambrecht 1994: 52). *Example*: in *I’m grateful that you finished cleaning the house*, the proposition that you finished cleaning the house is presupposed, while the proposition that I am grateful about it is **asserted**. (Section 11.4.1)

- pragmatically nonspecific (but semantically specific) (indefinite) referent (*inf*) / article (*cxn*):** a **referent** introduced into the discourse by the speaker that is not normally referred to again in subsequent discourse. The term ‘semantically specific’ indicates that the referent is not in a nonreal context – that is, it is not a nonspecific referent. We will use the shorter term ‘pragmatically nonspecific’ and assume that such referents are also semantically specific. (Section 3.4.1)
- predicate (*cxn*):** the **head** of a **clause**, which is not necessarily an **action**. *Example:* in *The dog is old*, (*is*) *old* is the predicate. (Section 2.2.4)
- predicate adjectival (a.k.a. property predication) construction (*cxn*):** a **clause construction** defined by the function of **predicating** a **property concept** of a **referent** – that is, asserting that a property applies to the referent. *Example:* *Sarah is intelligent* is an example of an English predicate adjectival construction: it predicates intelligence of Sarah. (Sections 1.5, 2.2.5, 10.3)
- predicate identity (*cxn*):** a **complex sentence construction** in which the **events denoted by the predicate** in the two **clauses** are of the same type. *Example:* *Sumie saw the dog and Norie the cat* is an instance of a predicate identity **coordinate clause construction**: the event denoted by the predicate in both clauses is seeing. (Section 16.5)
- predicate nominal (a.k.a. object predication) construction (*cxn*):** a **clause construction** defined by the function of **predicating** an **object concept** of a **referent** – that is, asserting what object category the referent belongs to. *Example:* *Ira is a writer* is an example of an English predicate nominal construction; it predicates that the referent of *Ira* belongs to the category of writer. **Predicational construction** is another term for a predicate nominal construction. Sometimes ‘predicate nominal’ is used to cover predicational, **presentational** and **equational** constructions; we will use it in the narrow sense only. (Sections 1.4, 2.2.5, 10.3)
- predication (*inf*):** what the speaker is asserting about the referents in a particular utterance. *Example:* in *Masha is nice*, the speaker is predicating the **property** of being nice to the referent Masha. In the **file metaphor** for describing **propositional acts**, predication adds information to a referent’s discourse file. The predication is the **comment** in **topic–comment information packaging**. (Sections 1.3, 2.1)
- predicational (*inf/cxn*):** the subtype of **topic–comment** or **predication information packaging** in which membership in an **object** category is what is being predicated; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example:* in *Bill is a teacher*, what is being predicated of Bill is that he is a member of the object category of teacher. In other words, ‘predicational’ is synonymous with **object predication**. (Section 10.1.2)
- predicational location (a.k.a. locative predication) (*inf/cxn*):** a spatial location situation with a **predicational (topic–comment) information packaging**, such that the **figure** in the spatial relation is the **topic** and its location (including the **ground**) is the **comment**; and the **construction** expressing that **function**. *Example:* *The pot is on the table* is an instance of the predicational locative construction. (Section 10.4.1)
- predicational locative strategy (*str*):** a **strategy** for the **presentational location construction** (and **presentational** constructions in general) which recruits the **predicational location construction**. The predicational locative strategy has a fixed-order subtype, where the word order of figure phrase and locative phrase remains the same. *Example:* Welsh *mae car yma* ‘There is a car here’ has the same word order as the predicational locative *Mae’r car yma* ‘The car is here.’ The predicational locative strategy also has a reverse-order subtype, where the word order is reversed so that the

locative phrase precedes the figure phrase. *Example: On the table was a large bowl* has the same structure as *The large bowl was on the table*, except that the order of *on the table* and *a/the large bowl* is reversed. More **grammaticalized** versions of this strategy include English *There's a snake in the back yard*. (Section 10.4.3)

**predicational possession** (a.k.a. belong possession) (*cxn*): a **possession clause** in which **ownership** of the **possessum** by the **possessor** is **predicated** of the possessum. *Example:* in *That laptop belongs to Kerry*, ownership of the laptop by Kerry is predicated of the laptop. *That laptop is Kerry's* is also treated as an instance of a predicational possession construction, **recruiting a nominal strategy**; but it might be better analyzed as having **equational information packaging**. (Section 10.4.2)

**predicational strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** used in the **stative complex predicate construction** in which the manner or other **stative component** is **packaged** as the sole **predication**, and the **event** is packaged as the **subject argument** of the manner predication. *Example:* in Mokilese *ah kijou dahr* 'He runs fast' [lit. 'his running is fast'], the speed is predicated of the event. (Section 14.2)

predicative complement *see* **complementative**

**predicative scale** *see* **gradable predicative scale**

**predicativization possessive strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessum** is **incorporated** as part of the possessive **predicate**. *Examples:* Tundra Yukaghir *mārqa-n lāme-n'-ŋi* [one dog-with-3PL.INTR] 'They had one dog' is an instance of the flexional (inflected) subtype of the predicativization possessive strategy, and Pitjantjatjara *ngankulukula-tjara* [I spear-PROPRIETIVE] 'I have a spear' [lit. 'I am spear-having'] is an instance of the copular/zero (uninflected) subtype of the strategy. (Section 10.4.2)

**preferred argument structure:** the universal that the **participant** in the **A role** is, on average, higher on the **Accessibility Hierarchy** than the participant in the **P role** in a **bivalent event**, and, in fact, the participant in the A role is usually **active**. (Section 8.1)

**Prenominal Integration:** the typological phenomenon that prenominal modifiers are more tightly integrated into the noun phrase than postnominal modifiers. (Section 5.3)

**prenominal strategy** (*str*): a **word order** strategy for **externally headed relative clause constructions** in which the **relative clause** precedes the **relative clause head**. *Example:* in Turkish [*Hasanın Sinana ver-diğ-i*] *patatesi yedim* 'I ate the potato that Hasan gave to Sinan,' the *Hasanın Sinana ver-diğ-i* '[that] Hasan gave to Sinan' is prenominal because it precedes the relative clause head *patatesi* 'potato.' The prenominal strategy is much less common than the **postnominal** strategy, and is strongly correlated with **object-verb** word order. (Section 19.2.2)

**preposition** (*str*): an **adposition** which occurs before the **head** of the **referring phrase**. *Example:* in *on the table*, *on* is an adposition that precedes *the table*. (Section 4.3)

**presentational** (*inf/cxn*): a type of **entity-centralthetic information packaging** that introduces a **referent** into the discourse, in order to make the identity of the referent known to the hearer; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example:* *There's my bicycle* and *In the corner sat a mouse* are sentences that express the presentational information packaging function. Subtypes of the presentational construction are the **presentational location** and the **presentational possession constructions**. (Sections 10.1.2, 10.4)

**presentational location** (*inf/cxn*): a **presentational information packaging** of the spatial location relation in which the **figure** in the locative relation is introduced in the discourse, **anchored** by the **ground object**; and the **construction** expressing this

- function.** *Example:* in *In the room was a request for breakfast*, the request for breakfast is being introduced into the discourse, anchored by its spatial relation to the room. (Sections 10.4.1, 10.4.3)
- presentational possession** (*a.k.a.* have-possession) (*cxn*): a **presentational information packaging** of the **possession relation** in which a **possessum** is introduced into the discourse, **anchored** by the **possessor**; and the **construction** expressing this **function**. *Example:* in *Kerry has a laptop*, the laptop is introduced into the discourse, but anchored to Kerry by the **possession relation** that holds between Kerry and the laptop. More **grammaticalized** versions of this strategy include Spanish *Había muchas chicas de mi edad y más jóvenes* ‘There were many girls of my age and younger.’ (Section 10.4.2)
- presupposed open proposition (POP)** (*inf*): in **identificational information packaging**, the **proposition** with an unknown part (hence “open” proposition) which is already part of the shared knowledge of the speaker and hearer (that is, it is presupposed). *Example:* in *It was Jack who stole my cookies!*, the presupposed open proposition is ‘X stole my cookies’; in the appropriate discourse context, it is already known that someone stole my cookies. (Section 11.4.1)
- presupposition** *see* **pragmatic presupposition**
- pretense event** (*sem*) / **predicate** (*cxn*): a **propositional attitude event** in which the speaker, or the **experiencer** of the pretense event, presents the **proposition** expressed by the **complement** as true in an alternative reality or **mental space**; and a **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example:* in *Ira pretended that the guests had already left*, the proposition that the guests had already left is presented as true in an alternative reality from the shared beliefs of the interlocutors (or, for that matter, Ira). There is a strong implicature that the proposition does not hold in reality (that is, the shared beliefs of the interlocutors). (Section 18.2.2)
- primary object category** (*str*): the **morphosyntactic** category in the **secundative alignment system** that **co-expresses** both **R** and **P** roles. *Example:* in Huichol *nee uuki uukari ne-wa-puuzeyastia* ‘I showed the man to the girls,’ the **index** *wa-* ‘3PL’ is the same used to index *tiiri* ‘children’ in *uukaraawiciizi tiiri me-wa-zeiya* ‘The women see the children,’ and hence represents the primary object category. (Section 7.5.2)
- prohibitive** (*inf/cxn*): a **negative imperative–hortative speech act**, and the **construction** that expresses that speech act. *Example:* English *Don’t be a fool!* is an instance of a prohibitive; the construction uses a special prohibitive morpheme *Don’t* to express prohibitive function. (Section 12.4.1)
- pronominal argument complex predicate** (*cxn*): an **argument complex predicate** in which the **argument** is a **pronoun** rather than a **common noun**. *Example:* in English *I’m losing it* (meaning ‘lose one’s mind’), *losing it* is a pronominal argument complex predicate, containing the pronoun *it*. (Section 13.6)
- pronoun** (*cxn*): a linguistic **form** that **refers** to an individual via some **contextual** factor in the **speech act situation**. *Example:* *I* is a pronoun because it refers to a person via the role she is playing in the speech event (namely, speaker). (Section 3.1.1)
- pronoun-retention strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for the expression of the **necessarily shared participant** in the **relative clause** of an **externally headed relative clause construction**, in which the participant is expressed in the relative clause by an **anaphoric pronoun**. *Example:* the Modern Hebrew construction illustrated by *hasarim [she-ha-nasi shalax otam la mitsraim]* ‘the ministers that the President sent to Egypt,’ uses the pronoun-retention strategy: the anaphoric pronoun *otam* ‘them’ occurs in the relative clause

*she-ha-nasi shalax otam la mitsraim* ‘that the President sent them to Egypt,’ and refers to the external **relative clause head** *hasarim* ‘the ministers.’ (Section 19.2.2)

**prop** (*inf*): a supporting entity that plays a role in the actions reported in the discourse. Props are almost always nonhuman, usually are referred to only once, and are rarely introduced by special **constructions**. (Section 3.4.1)

proper name *see* **proper noun**

**proper noun** (*a.k.a.* proper name) (*cxn*): a linguistic **form** that **refers** to an **individual** directly – that is, it names an individual rather than a **category**. The term ‘proper name’ is also used; we will consider these two terms to be synonymous. *Example*: *Bill Croft* refers to a particular individual. Note that being a proper noun is a function of a form; one can use the form *Bill Croft* as a common noun – for example, to refer to a category of all persons named ‘Bill Croft.’ (Section 3.1.1)

properties *see* **word class**

**property (concept)** (*sem*): a concept belonging to a **semantic class** of **relational**, 1-dimensional, usually scalar, and usually stable concepts. *Examples*: age, height, shape, and so on are property concepts – they are defined on a 1-dimensional scale, and many of them are stable properties of the **object** they apply to. (Sections 2.1, and 4.1.1, which includes an enumeration of types of property concepts)

**property predication** *see* **predicate adjectival**

**property referring phrase** (*cxn*): a **construction** that expresses **reference** to **property concepts**. *Examples*: *length* (< long), *happiness* (< happy) are examples of the property referring phrase construction. Property reference is very rare in discourse, little described in reference grammars, and little studied in typology, so they are not further discussed here. (Section 2.2.5)

**proportional quantifier** (*cxn*): a **form** that specifies the set of instances as a proportion of the whole set of individuals/tokens of the type, or at least the contextually relevant whole set. *Example*: in *few children*, *few* is a proportional quantifier indicating a lesser proportion of the contextually relevant set of children. (Section 4.1.3)

**proposition** (*sem*): a concept that denotes an **event** (with its attendant **participants**, **tense**, **aspect**, **modality**, and **polarity**) that has a truth value in a particular context – that is, it may be true or false in that context. *Example*: in *John believes that Mary took the car to the repair shop*, *Mary took the car to the repair shop* is a proposition; it has a truth value in the context of John’s beliefs. A **pragmatic assertion** expresses a proposition that is taken to be true in the speaker’s beliefs. (Sections 11.1, 18.2.2)

**propositional act** *see* **major propositional act**

**propositional attitude event** (*sem*) / **predicate** (*cxn*): an **event** of thinking, believing, and so on that expresses an attitude of the **experiencer** toward the truth of the **proposition** expressed by the **complement**; and the **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Aram thought that the pianist was very good*, the **complement-taking predicate** *thought* denotes a propositional attitude event. Special cases of propositional attitude events are **knowledge events** and **pretense events**. (Section 18.2.2)

**propositional content** (*sem*): the semantic content of a **clause**, separately from whether it is packaged as **topic–comment**, **thetic**, or **identificational**. Propositional content corresponds basically to ‘who did what to whom’. *Example*: In *There’s a coyote running down the street!*, *It’s a coyote that’s running down the street*, and *The coyote is running down the street*, the propositional content shared by the thetic, identificational, and topic–comment constructions, respectively, is the current running **event** with a coyote as the runner and the street as the location of the running. (Section 11.1)

- prosody (str):** a phonological **strategy** typically used for expressing certain **nonpredicational clause constructions** and **speech act** constructions. *Example:* prosody can be used in English to express a **thetic** construction: (*What's the matter?*) *My NECK hurts.* (Section 11.3.2)
- protasis (a.k.a. antecedent) (sem/cxn):** the **clause** expressing the causally antecedent **proposition** in a **causal**, **conditional**, **concessive**, **concessive conditional**, or **comparative conditional construction**; or the proposition or **event** denoted by the clause. *Example:* in *If you press this button, the door will open*, *If you press this button* is the protasis; *the door will open* is the **apodosis**. Since the conditional relations are defined in terms of both logical implication and causal relation, the semantic use of ‘protasis’ can be distinguished as ‘protasis proposition’ or ‘protasis event.’ (Section 17.3.1)
- prototypical construction (cxn):** a **construction** that expresses the most common or “favored” (see Section 2.4) combinations of **information packaging** and **semantic content**. *Example:* *an old violin* is an instance of a prototypical **referring** construction: it expresses **reference** to an **object**, the most common or “favored” type of referent. (Section 2.2.3)
- proximal (deixis) (sem):** a **contextual** category of **deixis** defined as near the location of the speaker in the speech event. (Section 3.1.1)
- pseudo-partitive (str):** a **strategy** for **mensural constructions** in which a **possessive modification construction** is **recruited** (or was recruited, as the pseudo-partitive often differs from the counterpart modification construction) to express the mensural relation. (Section 5.2.2)
- psychomime (str):** the **ideophone strategy** used to express an experiential property such as bodily sensation or emotion. *Example:* Japanese *kurakura* ‘dizzy’ is a psychomime; it describes a physiological sensation (dizziness) using an ideophone. (Section 14.4)
- punctual (sem):** an **event** that is construed as taking place in an “instant” of time. *Example:* *The balloon popped* is a punctual event. (Section 6.2.1)
- purpose (sem):** the semantic relation between two **events** where one event serves as the intended outcome as a result of bringing about the other event. *Example:* *I will grab a stick to defend myself* is a **figure–ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *I will grab a stick and defend myself* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure–ground construal, the intended event is construed as the ground. The intended event is unrealized, which disfavors a complex figure construal (this problem is avoided in the example here because both events are future events). (Section 15.3.1)
- pursuit event (sem) / verb (cxn):** **events** in which one **participant’s** motion or location is directed toward another participant; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Examples:* pursuit events include following, chasing, searching for something, and waiting for someone/something; and *follow*, *chase*, *search (for)*, and *wait (for)* are pursuit verbs. (Section 7.3.3)
- quantifier (cxn):** **forms** that describe the quantity of the **instances** of a **type**, where the precise cardinality of the set is not specified. Quantifiers include **vague numerals**, **amount terms**, **proportional quantifiers**, and **distributive quantifiers**. (Section 4.1.3)
- question** *see* **interrogative**
- question referent (inf) / pronoun (cxn):** an unspecified **referent** in the scope of **interrogation**, especially **polar interrogatives**. *Example:* in *Can you hear anything?*, *anything* is a question pronoun expressing a referent that only “exists” in a hypothetical world, the possibility of whose existence is being entertained by the questioner. (Section 3.5)

**quotative marker (str):** a **complementizer** used with **direct reports**. *Example:* in Kobon *ban nöp hagöp [yad ram arabin] a göp* ‘Who said to you, “I am going home”?’ *a* is a quotative marker used with the direct report **utterance complement** *yad ram arabin* ‘I am going home.’ Like the direct report **strategy** it accompanies, a quotative marker originates with utterance **complement clause constructions** but is extended to other complement clause constructions lower in the **Binding Hierarchy**. (Section 18.3.2)

**R role (a.k.a. G role) (sem):** the recipient **central participant role** in a **transfer event** – that is, the **participant** that receives the theme (**T**) from the agent. *Example:* in *Randy gave the car to his daughter*, Randy’s daughter is in the R role. (Section 7.5.2)

**recipient (sem):** a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that receives an **entity** from another participant. *Example:* in *I sent the forms to the accountant*, the accountant is the recipient of the forms sent. (Section 6.1.2)

**reciprocal event (sem) / construction (cxn):** an **event** type in which one **participant** acts upon another participant, and the second participant acts on the first in the same way; and the **construction** expressing such an event. That is, each participant is both the **initiator** and **endpoint** of **transmission of force** for the same type of action. *Example:* in *Mary and Sue praised each other*, Mary praises Sue and Sue praises Mary. (Section 7.2)

recognitional *see* **semi-active**

recoverability *see* **explicitness**

**recruitment strategy:** a **strategy** for a **construction** that uses the same **morphosyntactic** form that is used for another construction. *Example:* in English, the expression of an illness (*Jane has pneumonia / a cold*) recruits the same strategy used for the **predication** of **possession** (*Jane has a convertible*). (Section 1.4)

**reference, referent (inf):** what the speaker is talking about. *Example:* in *Masha is nice*, the speaker is referring to a person named Masha, and Masha is the referent. In the **file metaphor** for describing **propositional acts**, reference opens or accesses a discourse file for the referent. (Sections 1.3, 2.1)

**reference point (sem):** a point on the scale for a property that indicates a “normal” value for the property concept word. *Example:* in regard to height of a person, *tall/short* means ‘taller/shorter than a “normal” height.’ The reference point is relative: tall for a person is short for a tree. The reference point can be expressed overtly, as in *She’s kind of short for a basketball player*. The term ‘reference point’ is also used as a synonym for ‘anchor’; we will avoid that use in this book. (Section 4.1.2)

**reference tracking (cxn):** a **construction** that indicates **coreference** or lack thereof with respect to a referent occurring elsewhere in the discourse, including one occurring elsewhere in the same construction, such as a **complex sentence construction**. Coreference may be indicated by **zero anaphora** as well as by an overt expression. *Example:* in the discourse passage *and there’s a man at the top of the ladder, you can’t see him yet...*, the pronoun *him* serves to track the referent as recurrence of the man in the second reported event. (Section 16.1)

**referent expression (cxn):** the **head** of a **referring phrase**, which is not necessarily an **object**. *Example:* in *Hiking in the desert is wonderful*, *hiking* is a referent expression. (Section 2.2.4)

**referent modification construction** *see* **modification construction**

Referentiality Hierarchy *see* **Extended Animacy Hierarchy**

**referring phrase (cxn):** a **construction** that performs the act of **reference**. *Example:* *the blue mailboxes* is a referring phrase that refers to a group of mailboxes. (Sections 2.2.2, 3.1)

- reflexive event (sem) / construction (cxn):** an **event** type in which a **participant** acts upon themselves – that is, the participant is both the **initiator** and **endpoint** of **transmission of force**; and the **construction** expressing such an event. *Examples:* reflexive events may be direct, when there is no other participant, as in *I saw myself*; or indirect, when there is another participant in an intermediate position in the **causal chain**, as in *Sally baked a cake for herself*, whose causal structure is Sally → cake → Sally. (Section 7.2)
- rejecting (inf):** a subtype of **counterpresuppositional contrast** in which the sentence simply rejects a component of a prior assertion without offering a replacement. *Example:* in the exchange *John bought apples. No, he didn't buy APPLES*, the speaker rejects the assertion of what John bought, but without asserting what John did buy. (Section 11.4.1)
- relational (sem):** a concept that inherently makes reference to another entity. *Example:* a property such as 'smooth' is a property of something, an action such as 'run' is performed by someone or something. (Section 2.1)
- relational strategy (str):** a strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), in which there is a third morpheme that encodes the semantic relation between the two concepts. Examples of relational strategies include **adpositions** and **case affixes**. (Section 4.3)
- relative clause (cxn):** the **dependent clause** in a **relative clause construction**. The relative clause denotes the **event** that is used to **modify** the **relative clause head referent**. *Example:* in *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]*, *that Carol baked* is the relative clause. (Section 19.1)
- relative clause construction (cxn):** a **construction** defined by the function of **modifying a referent** with an **action concept**. *Example:* *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]* is an instance of a relative clause construction: *that Carol baked* is the **relative clause** (indicated by brackets), *the cheesecake* is the **relative clause head**, and *I ate the cheesecake* is the **matrix clause**. There are a wide variety of strategies used for relative clauses, including **externally headed**, **internally headed**, **adjoined**, **correlative**, **noun-modifying clause** and **verb-coding**, as well as **participles**. (Sections 2.2.5, 19.1)
- relative clause head (cxn):** the **referring phrase** that denotes the **necessarily shared participant** in a **relative clause construction** – that is, the **participant** that plays a **semantic role** in both the **event** denoted by the **relative clause** and the event denoted by the **matrix clause**. *Example:* in *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]*, *the cheesecake* is the relative clause head. The relative clause head is an **argument** of the matrix clause predicate, and is **modified** by the relative clause. (Section 19.1)
- relative equal equative (str):** a **strategy** for **equative constructions** which combines two predicates, one expressing equality of the comparee on the **gradable predicative scale**, similar to the **equal equative**, and the other expressing the standard in a structure similar to the **relative-based equative**. Like the relative-based equative, but unlike the equal equative, the relative equal equative is a **derived-case** strategy. *Example:* Spanish *Douglas y Pedro son igual de altos que María* 'Douglas and Pedro are as tall as María' is an instance of the relative equal equative; the matrix predicate is *son igual* '[they] are equal' and the deranked *de altos* describes the scale. (Section 17.2.4)
- relative pronoun (cxn):** a **pronoun** form that is unique to the **relative clause construction**, and is found in the **externally headed** relative clause construction using the **relative pronoun strategy**. *Example:* in *He stole the emerald [which he gave to his wife]*, *which* is the relative pronoun. (Section 19.2.2)

**relative pronoun strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the expression of the **necessarily shared participant** in the **relative clause** of an **externally headed relative clause construction**, in which the participant in the relative clause is expressed by a **relative pronoun** unique to the relative clause construction. *Example*: in *He stole the emerald [which he gave to his wife]*, the relative clause is introduced by the relative pronoun *which*, which refers to the emerald, which is also expressed by the external **relative clause head** *the emerald*. The relative pronoun strategy is rare crosslinguistically, and largely restricted to the European area. (Section 19.2.2)

**relative strategy (str)**: the **strategy** for **comparative** (and possibly **equative**) **constructions** which directly expresses two of the **propositions** that form the **meaning** of the comparative – that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee**, and that the comparee exceeds the **standard** on the scale. That is to say, the relative strategy **recruits** a **same subject**, **conditionally deranked**, usually **simultaneous temporal complex sentence construction** to express comparison. The **exceed comparative** is an example of the relative strategy; the **conjoined exceed strategy** appears to be a related type. (Section 17.2.3)

**relative-based equative (str)**: a **derived-case strategy** for **equative constructions** which consists of a **relative clause-like construction** where the **matrix clause** expresses that the **gradable predicative scale** applies to the **comparee**, and a relative clause expresses that the same scale applies to the **standard**. The relative clause is reduced to a **relativizer** and an **argument phrase** expressing the standard; the **zero strategy** is used for **predicate identity**. *Example*: Lithuanian *Šiandien taip šalta kaip vakar* ‘Today it is as cold as yesterday’ is an instance of the relative-based equative strategy: *Šiandien taip šalta* ‘today [is] so cold’ is the matrix clause, with the degree marker *taip* ‘so,’ and *kaip vakar* ‘how yesterday’ is the relative-based clause, with the pronoun *kaip* ‘how,’ the standard, ‘yesterday,’ and a zero predicate. Typically the relative-based equative recruits a correlative relative clause, with a **free (indefinite head) relative** or interrogative-based **relative pronoun**. (Section 17.2.4)

**relativizer (str)**: a form that signals that an **action** is being used as a **modifier** – that is, it signals a **relative clause**. *Example*: in *I ate the cheesecake [that Carol baked]*, *that* is the relativizer. A relativizer makes a **relative clause construction syndetic**. (Section 19.2.1)

**removal event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **event** describing removal of an **object** from another object; and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example*: scrubbing is a removal event, and *scrub* is a removal verb. (Section 7.3.2)

**repeater (str)**: a **sortal classifier** that is identical in **form** to the **noun** it **modifies**. *Example*: in Lao *hang2 sip2 hang2* [nest two CLF] ‘two nests,’ the sortal classifier *hang2* is identical to the noun *hang2* ‘nest.’ (Section 4.4.3)

**replacing (inf)**: a subtype of **counterpresuppositional contrast** in which the sentence rejects a component of a prior assertion by offering a replacement for the rejected information. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples. No, he bought PEACHES*, the speaker rejects the assertion that what John bought was apples and replaces it with peaches. (Section 11.4.1)

representative conjunction *see* **non-exhaustive list coordination**

**response (inf/cxn)**: the answer to an **interrogative** (question) **speech act**; and the **construction** expressing the answer. Like interrogatives, responses are divided into **polarity responses** and **information (question) responses**.

- restricting (*inf*)**: a subtype of **counterpresuppositional contrast** in which the sentence rejects a component of a prior assertion by excluding part of the rejected component rather than simply replacing it. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples and peaches. No, he only bought PEACHES*, the speaker rejects that what John bought was both apples and peaches, and restricts what John bought to just peaches. *Only* is a **restrictive (focus) operator**. (Section 11.4.1)
- restrictive (focus) operator** (*a.k.a.* exclusive focus operator) (**cxn**): a **focus operator** that indicates that the **focus** is the restricted information in a **restricting counterpresuppositional contrast**. *Example*: in the exchange *John bought apples and peaches. No, he only bought PEACHES*, *only* is a restrictive operator. (Section 11.4.1)
- restrictive modification (*inf*)**: the prototypical type of **modification information packaging function** in which the modifying **stative** concept narrows or restricts the set of possible **referents** of the **object concept** it modifies in a **referring phrase**. *Example*: in *The tall trees block the view*, *tall* restrictively modifies *trees* in the context where there are tall trees and short trees. (Section 14.3)
- result event (*sem*) / verb (**cxn**)**: an **event** that is described in terms of reaching a result state, often by means of a scalar change (**directed change**), and the **verb** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Peter broke the window*, the event is described in terms of the result state that is reached (a broken window). (Section 7.3.2)
- resultative (complex predicate)** (*a.k.a.* resultative secondary predicate) (**cxn**): a **stative complex predicate** in which the stative **component** of the **complex predicate** describes a **state** that results from the performance of the **event** denoted by the main **predicate**. Hence, the stative event temporally follows the main predicate event. A resultative complex predicate is **participant-oriented**. *Example*: in English *We painted the door red, painted...red* is a resultative complex predicate, and *red* describes the result state of a **participant**, the door, after the painting event is done. (Section 14.1)
- resultative secondary predicate *see* **resultative (complex predicate)**
- role** (*a.k.a.* function, slot): a **construction** consists of **elements**, each of which describes a role that expresses a particular **function** in a construction. *Example*: in the English Predicate Adjective Construction [SBJ *be* PREDADJ], illustrated by *She is intelligent*, the label SBJ describes a role **referring** to an **object**, and PREDADJ describes a role occurring after *be* that **predicates** a **property** of the object referred to in the Subject role. (Section 1.1)
- S role (*sem*)**: the one **central participant role** in a **monovalent event**. *Example*: in *Jack ran* or *Jack died*, Jack plays the S role in the running and dying events, respectively. It is not entirely clear what event best serves as the exemplar monovalent event for defining the S role (Sections 6.3.1, 6.3.3)
- salience** (*a.k.a.* **topicality**) (**inf**): the degree of attention directed to a **referent** by the interlocutors at a given point in the discourse. *Example*: it is generally the case that, in a sentence like *He ate the cookies*, the **subject** referent is more salient than the **object** referent in discourse. Salience is also considered to vary across different **object concepts**, other things being equal: people are more interested in other people, somewhat less so in **animate** objects, and less still in **inanimate** objects. Salience is the motivation for the **Animacy Hierarchy** and the **Extended Animacy Hierarchy**. (Section 6.1.1)
- same-subject** (*a.k.a.* **SS**) (**inf**): in **complex sentence constructions** that express **reference tracking**, the situation where the **salient participant** in the current **clause** is indicated to be **coreferential** with the salient participant in another clause in the con-

struction. The salient participant is typically, but not always, encoded as the **subject** of the **predicate**. *Example:* in *Having finished the chapter, Bill went to bed*, the zero anaphora in *Having finished the chapter* signals that the subject referent of finishing the chapter is coreferential with the subject referent of the **matrix clause**, namely Bill. (Section 16.1)

**satellite (str):** a **strategy** for expressing a semantic component of an **event** (such as a **motion event**) in an **element** of the **clause** other than the **verb**. *Example:* in *Sam strode into the room*, the path of motion is expressed not by the verb (*stride*), but by the **oblique flag into (the room)**. (Sections 7.3.1, 14.2)

**satellite-framing strategy (str):** a **strategy** for expressing **events** such that the manner of how the event comes about is expressed by a **manner verb**, and the **result state** (including also paths of motion) is expressed in a **satellite**. *Example:* *Sam strode into the room* uses the satellite-framing strategy – *stride* is a manner of motion verb, and the path of motion is expressed by the oblique phrase *into the room*. (Section 7.3.1)

**scalar concessive conditional strategy (str):** a strategy for expressing a **concessive conditional construction** where the **protasis**, which specifies the set of conditions for the concessive conditional, invokes the most informative or “strongest” condition in the **scalar model**; the **apodosis** expresses the unexpected opposite of the expected causal relation between the most extreme condition and the outcome, and so implies the same outcome under the less extreme conditions. *Example:* *Even if you drink (only) a little, your boss will fire you* uses the scalar concessive conditional strategy: drinking only a little is the least likely condition (in the scalar model of drinking to various degrees) to lead to your boss firing you, and yet it will lead to your boss firing you. (Section 17.3.3)

**scalar model (sem):** a range of situations that can be ranked from “weakest” to “strongest” – that is, least informative to most informative, on some relevant scale for the **meaning** of a sentence. *Example:* *He won’t eat shrimp, let alone squid* makes sense by invoking a scalar model of “things that you would not expect someone to be willing to eat,” such that being unwilling to eat shrimp is at the “strong,” more informative, end of the scalar model, and being unwilling to eat squid is at the “weak,” less informative end of the scalar model (in a culture where eating squid is considered more repulsive than eating shrimp). (Section 17.3.3)

**second person pronoun (cxn):** a **personal pronoun** used for **contextual reference** to a person in their role as addressee. The term is conventionally used also to refer to a group of persons, one of whom is the addressee, as long as the group does not also include the speaker; if the speaker is included, then the pronoun is a **first person pronoun**. *Example:* *you* is a second person pronoun, referring to the addressee, or a group including the addressee but not the speaker. (Section 3.1.1)

**second position (str):** a **strategy** in which the **element** in question is positioned after the first element in the **phrase** or **clause**. *Example:* in Tohono O’odham *ban ’o g cu: wĩ huhu’id* [coyote AUX DEF jackrabbit chase] ‘The coyote is chasing the jackrabbit,’ the auxiliary *o’* is in second position in the clause. (Section 13.4)

**secondary object category (str):** the **morphosyntactic** category in the **indirective alignment system** that exclusively expresses the **T role**. *Example:* in Huichol *nee uuki uukari ne-wa-puuzeiyastia* ‘I showed the man to the girls,’ *uuki* ‘man’ is exclusively expressed by the absence of **indexation** on the **verb** form *ne-wa-puuzeiyastia* ‘I showed them.’ (Section 7.5.2)

secondary predicate *see* **depictive complex predicate**, **resultative complex predicate**

**secundative (ditransitive) alignment (str)**: a **system** in which the **P** and **R** roles are expressed with the same **form**, but the **T** role is expressed with a different form. *Example*: in Huichol *nee uuki uukari ne-wa-puuzeyastia* ‘I showed the man to the girls,’ the **index** *wa-* ‘3PL’ is the same used to index *tĩiri* ‘children’ in *uukaraawiciizi tĩiri me-wa-zeiya* ‘The women see the children.’ (Section 7.5.2)

**selecting (inf)**: a subtype of **modification** that picks out the **instance**, or set of instances, of the **type** that the speaker intends to **refer** to. Usually performed by **numerals** and **quantifiers**, as well other related concepts. (Dik 1997 uses ‘selecting’ for **choosing**.) (Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.3)

**semantic classes**: a category of concepts. *Example*: humans are a semantic class. (Section 1.2.2)

**semantic content** *see* **meaning**

**semantic information packaging (IP) strategy (str)**: a **strategy** found with **nonprototypical construction** types, such as **predicate nominal constructions** which express **predication** of an **object concept**. The semantic IP strategy is to **recruit** the strategy used for the prototypical **information packaging** function of the (actual) information packaging in the nonprototypical construction. *Example*: in the English Predicate Nominal Construction exemplified by *Rich is an excellent violinist*, the semantic **object concept** *violinist* that is being predicated recruits the construction used for object **reference**, the prototypical object construction: it is preceded by the article *an* and the adjective *excellent*. The semantic IP strategy contrasts with the **actual IP strategy** and the **hybrid IP strategy**. (Section 2.4)

**semantic map**: a representation of the set of functions in a **conceptual space** that are co-expressed by a particular form in a particular language, usually by a line encircling the set of functions in the conceptual space. A semantic map represents a language-specific **morphosyntactic** category. It is part of the **semantic map model**. (Section 3.5)

**semantic map model**: a model for representing semantic relationships among functions that are **co-expressed** across the world’s languages. The semantic relationships form a **conceptual space** that is represented in a network (in mathematical terms, a graph). The co-expression of functions by a particular language form is represented by a **semantic map** encircling the nodes of the graph/network that represent the co-expressed functions. (Section 3.5)

**semantic role** (*a.k.a.* thematic role) (**sem**): a generalization across **participant roles** that are semantically similar from one **event** class to another. *Example*: many events involve a person who volitionally initiates the event, and this more general role is typically called the ‘agent’ role. (Section 6.1.1)

**semi-active** (*a.k.a.* accessible, tracking) (**inf**): a **referent** whose **discourse file** has been activated (i.e. it is in short-term memory), but is not at the center of the hearer’s consciousness at the current point in the discourse. The term ‘recognitional’ is used for a referent so peripheral to the hearer’s consciousness that the speaker is unsure whether the hearer remembers it. (Section 3.3.1)

**sensation event (sem) / verb (cxn)**: an **experiential event** involving an internal bodily or physiological sensation; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Example*: *My head aches* is an example of a sensation event, and *ache* is the sensation verb. (Section 7.4)

**separative comparative (str)**: a **fixed-case strategy** in **comparative constructions** in which there is a **clause** which attributes a **gradable predicative scale** to the **comparee**, and the **standard** is expressed as an **oblique argument phrase** with a spatial **flag** with an ablative (‘from’) **meaning**. *Example*: Mundari *sadom-ete hati mananga-i* ‘The elephant is bigger than the horse’ is an instance of the separative comparative – *hati mananga-i* asserts that the elephant is big, and *sadom-ete* expresses the standard, the horse, with a suffix *-ete* meaning ‘from.’ (Section 17.2.2)

**serial verb strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for expressing an **eventive complex predicate** with two (or more) **elements**, each expressing an **event**, without **overt coding** of the relation between the two elements via a third linking morpheme. The serial verb strategy – that is, expression of an eventive complex predicate without an overt linking morpheme – combines with strategies for expressing the two event elements involving **configuity**, **incorporation**, and **locus of inflection**. *Example*: Sranan *Kofi naki Amba kiri* ‘Kofi killed [lit. ‘hit kill’] Amba’ contains two event elements, *naki* ‘hit’ and *kiri* ‘kill,’ without any linking morpheme. (Section 13.2.2)

**set-member term (cxn)**: a **form** that specifies a member or members of a designated set, usually previously presented in the discourse or inferable from it, which has some sort of ordering. *Example*: in *the next question*, *next* is a set-member term. Other set-member terms include *last*, *another*, *(the) other*, and the **ordinal numerals**. (Section 4.1.3)

**setting (inf)**: the place where the **actors** and **props** are located and the **predicated action(s)** take place, and the times at which the actions take place. Settings are not typically referred to multiple times, but they play an important role in organizing discourse, especially narratives. (Section 3.4.1)

**shape term (cxn)**: a **modifier** expressing a concept of physical shape or form. *Example*: *round* is an English shape term. (Section 4.1.2)

**simple contrast (sem)**: a semantic relation between two **events** in which there is only a simple contrast, or a construal of a simple contrast, between the two. Simple contrast is considered the prototype for **adversative coordination**. *Example*: Ponapean *i laid ah e meir* [I fish CONJ he slept] ‘I fished, but he slept,’ is an instance of simple contrast. (Section 15.2.1)

**simple predicate applicative strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for the **applicative construction** in which the **event** including the **participant** expressed as the **applicative object** is expressed in a single **clause** with a simple **predicate** (not a **complex predicate**). *Example*: Nomatsiguenga *na-manantë-ne-ro kayeta* [I-buy-BEN.APPL-her cracker] ‘I bought crackers for her’ is an example of the monoclausal/simple predicate applicative strategy, with a single **verb** *na-manantë-ne-ro*. (Section 9.3)

**simple predicate causative strategy (a.k.a. morphological causative) (str)**: a **strategy** for the **causative construction** in which the **causative event** is expressed in a single **clause** with a simple **predicate** (not a **complex predicate**). *Example*: in Hungarian, *Köhögtettem a gyerek-et* ‘I made the boy cough’ is an instance of the monoclausal causative strategy; there is only a single verb *köhögtettem* [cough: CAUS: 1SG.PST] ‘(I) made cough.’ (Section 9.2)

**simple strategy (str)**: a **strategy** for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts** (**modifier–referent**, **predicate–argument**), that does not involve the presence of a third morpheme. Simple strategies include **juxtaposition**, **compounding**, and **affixation**. (Section 4.2)

**simultaneous (a.k.a. overlap) (sem)**: the semantic relation between two **events** where two events temporally coincide or overlap. *Example*: *He sang while she played the banjo*

is a **figure–ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *He sang and she played the banjo* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. (Section 15.3.1)

**single role strategy (str)**: the **strategy** of construing the **affected subject participant** as a single **role** in a **reflexive** or **reciprocal event**; hence, it is expressed by a single **argument phrase** in a **reflexive construction** or a **reciprocal construction**. *Examples*: English *Sam shaved* and *Mary and Sue met* construe the participants – Sam, and Mary and Sue, respectively – as playing a single role in the shaving and meeting events. The single role strategy may also be overtly coded: the Abkhaz Reflexive *l-çə-l-k°abe-yt* ‘She washed (herself)’ is an Intransitive Verb form with the Reflexive prefix *çə-*, and the Swahili Reciprocal *wa-na-pend-an-a* ‘they love each other’ is an Intransitive Verb form with the Reciprocal suffix *-an*. (Section 7.2)

**situating (inf)**: a subtype of **modification** that picks out a particular referent by situating it in physical space (**deixis**) or in the (knowledge/belief) **mental space** of the interlocutors (**information status**). (Section 4.1.1)

situation *see* **event**

situational *see* **deixis**

slot *see* **role**

SOA *see* **event**

**sociative causation (sem)**: a **causative event** in which the relationship between the **causer** and the **causee** is more symmetrical, so that the two **agents** are performing the action more jointly. *Example*: *I helped the students fill out the questionnaire* is an instance of sociative causation. (Section 9.2)

**sortal classifier (str)**: the third morpheme in a **classifier** strategy. *Example*: in Chrau *du tong aq* ‘one crossbow,’ *tong* is a sortal classifier for long objects that refers to the crossbow (*aq*) and combines with the **modifier** *du* ‘one.’ A sortal classifier contrasts with a **mensural classifier** in that it does not measure out an amount of the object (crossbow), it simply classifies it by its **type** or sort. A **repeater** is a special type of sortal classifier. (Section 5.2.2)

**special form (str)**: a highly grammaticalized strategy for encoding the relation in **major propositional acts (modifier–referent, predicate–argument)**, in which one of the two **elements** is in a morphologically distinct form. *Example*: in Syrian Arabic *ʔəssəʔ haz-zalame* ‘that fellow’s story,’ the Construct Form *ʔəssəʔ* ‘story’ is an example of a special form used in this **nominal modifier construction**. (Section 4.5)

**special P strategy (str)**: a **strategy** of the **passive–inverse voice construction** in which the **P participant** is encoded by a form that is not found for either the **A participant** or the P participant in the **basic voice construction**. *Example*: in Upriver Halkomelem *təs-l-əm θúʔl’à tə swíyəqə* ‘She was bumped into by the man,’ the P participant (the woman referred to by ‘she’) is **indexed** by the suffix *-əm*, which is distinct from the expression of A or P participants in the basic voice construction. (Section 8.3)

**specialized dual role strategy (str)**: the **strategy** of construing the **affected subject participant** as playing two distinct **roles** in a **reflexive** or **reciprocal event**; hence, it is expressed by two distinct **argument phrases** in a **reflexive construction** or a **reciprocal construction**, but with a special form functioning as the nonsubject argument phrase. *Examples*: English *I saw myself* and *Mary and Sue praised each other* construe the participants – I, and Mary and Sue, respectively – as playing two roles in the seeing and praising event, but with special object forms *myself* and *each other* to express that the events are a reflexive event and a reciprocal event, respectively. (Section 7.2)

**species term (cxn):** a **mensural term** that selects a subtype or variety of the **referent** category. *Example:* in *many flavors of ice cream*, *flavor(s)* is a species term. (Section 4.1.3)

**specific known referent (inf) / pronoun (cxn):** a real-world **referent** whose identity is known to the speaker but not the hearer. *Example:* if *Masha met with someone near the university* is used in a context where the speaker knows the identity of the person Masha met, then *someone* is a specific known pronoun expressing a specific known referent. (Section 3.5)

**specific unknown referent (inf) / pronoun (cxn):** a real-world **referent** whose identity is known neither to the speaker nor to the hearer. *Example:* if *Masha met with somebody near the university* is used in a context where the speaker does not know the identity of the person Masha met, then *somebody* is a specific unknown pronoun expressing a specific unknown referent. (Section 3.5)

**speech act causal relation (sem) / construction (cxn):** the semantic relation in a **conditional**, **causal**, **concessive**, or **conditional concessive construction** that expresses a relation between a condition on performing a **speech act** and the performance of that speech act; and the construction expressing that relation. *Example:* in *Since you asked, ten isn't a prime number*, there is a speech act causal relation between the request of the speaker whether ten is a prime number, and the performance of the speech act asserting that ten isn't a prime number. A speech act causal relation contrasts with a **content causal relation** and an **epistemic causal relation**. (Section 17.3.1)

**speech act situation:** the context in which speaking occurs. The speech act situation includes the roles of speaker and hearer; their spatial location; the time of the speech event; the shared knowledge of the speaker and hearer; and the social roles of the speaker and hearer and their social relation to each other. Many linguistic constructions have their **meanings** defined in whole or part by **elements** of the speech act situation – in particular, **contextual referring expressions**. (Section 3.1.1)

**speech acts (inf/cxn):** speech acts package the **propositional content** of the utterance in such a way that the speaker wants or requires an explicit response from the addressee with respect to the propositional content; and the **constructions** used to express this function. The speech acts that are most likely to be expressed as distinct constructions are the **declarative**, the **interrogative**, the **imperative–hortative** and its negative the **prohibitive**, and the **exclamative**. (Section 12.1)

**split argument structure strategy (str):** a **strategy** found in **complement clause constructions** in which the **argument structure construction** associated with the **complement-taking predicate** is completely distinct from the argument structure construction associated with the **complement predicate**. *Example:* the sentence *Terry believes that the company will give her a raise next month* uses a split argument structure strategy: the CTP *believes* has its own Subject (*Terry*) and Object (the complement clause), and the complement predicate *will give* has its own Subject (*the company*), Objects (*her* and *a raise*), and Oblique (*next month*). (Section 18.4.1)

**split structure (str):** a strategy found for the expression of **thetic constructions**. In a split structure, the information normally expressed as the comment or **predicate** in a **topic–comment construction** may be expressed in a different **form**, usually some sort of **subordinate clause**-like form. The information normally expressed as the **topic** in the topic–comment construction may be expressed in a different form, usually with a **presentational construction**; or both types of information are expressed differently.

*Example:* in French *Voilà la sirène | qui hurle* [There's a siren | that's wailing] 'The SIREN is wailing,' the **interruption** thetic construction expresses the participant (the siren) in a presentational construction, and expresses the event in a **relative clause construction**. (Section 11.3.2)

**spontaneous event (sem) / verb (cxn):** a **monovalent event** involving a **participant** that undergoes a change without an external cause; and the **verb** expressing that event. *Examples:* dying and melting are spontaneous events, and *die* and *melt* are spontaneous event verbs. (Sections 6.3.4, 7.2)

**SS** *see* **same-subject**

**stable (sem):** a concept that describes something that persists over time, and is construed to be a relatively inherent characteristic of the object over its lifetime. *Example:* being smart or being heavy (of a stone slab) are stable states. The stability of states is a matter of construal; a state construed as stable may change – for example, a tall tree whose top is broken off. (Section 2.1)

**STAMP strategy (str):** a **strategy** found with **auxiliary constructions** in which the **auxiliary element** expressing **TAMP** is morphologically combined with the **subject phrase**, usually a subject **pronoun**, rather than with the **verb** of the auxiliary construction. *Example:* English *I'll think about it*, the future auxiliary *will* is reduced and combined morphologically with the subject pronoun *I*. (Section 13.4)

**standard (sem):** in a **comparative construction** or **equative construction**, the **referent** whose position on the **gradable predicative scale** serves as the reference point for the position of the **comparee** on the predicative scale. *Example:* in *Your cat is bigger than my dog*, the dog serves as the standard for the position of the cat on the scale of size – it is asserted that the cat exceeds the dog on that scale. (Section 17.2.1)

**state (sem):** a concept which is **relational** and stative but transitory. *Example:* being sick or being happy are examples of states – they are stative, but the states of the object they apply to come and go. (Section 2.1)

state of affairs *see* **event**

**stative (sem):** a concept construed as not involving change over the time course of the **event**. *Example:* being tall does not involve any change over the time course being described. (Sections 2.1, 6.2.1)

stative category *see* **inactive category**

**stative complex predicate (cxn):** a **complex predicate** in which one **element** of the complex predicate denotes a **process** but the other element of the complex predicate denotes a **state** somehow associated with the process. Stative complex predicates are divided into **resultative complex predicates**, **depictive complex predicates**, and **manner complex predicates**; manner complex predicates include **ideophones** when they are a part of a complex predicate. (Sections 13.1.2, 14.1)

**stimulus (sem):** the **participant** in an **experiential event** which stimulates the internal mental or bodily experience in the **experienter**. *Example:* in *Freddy saw the bear*, the bear is the stimulus. (Sections 6.1.2, 7.4)

**stimulus-oriented (a.k.a. experiencer-object) strategy (str):** a **strategy** for an **experiential construction** in which the **stimulus argument phrase** is **co-expressed** with the **subject** argument phrase of a **transitive** or **intransitive construction**. *Example:* the **argument structure construction** found in *Dogs frighten me*, with the stimulus argument phrase *Dogs* co-expressed with the prototypical subject **participant** in English, is an instance of the stimulus-oriented strategy. (Section 7.4)

- strategy:** a **construction** in a language (or any language) used to express a particular combination of **semantic content** and **information packaging**, which is further distinguished by certain characteristics of **morphosyntactic form** that can be defined in a crosslinguistically consistent fashion. *Example:* the English Predicate Nominal Construction, illustrated by *Sam is a bloodhound*, uses the **verbal copula** strategy, a particular type of morphosyntactic structure, to express the **predicate nominal construction**. (Section 1.4)
- structural coding:** the number of morphemes used to express the function of a **construction**. *Example:* in *Harry's car*, the clitic *-s* expresses the function of **modification** by an **object concept**, and so is an example of structural coding of modification by one morpheme. (Section 2.5)
- subcategorizing (inf):** a subtype of **modification** supporting the basic **categorizing** function of **common nouns**. Usually performed by **property** concepts. (Sections 4.1.1, 4.1.2)
- subject argument (inf):** the most salient **argument** (and hence **core argument**) of a **predication**. *Example:* in *Emily slept* and *Emily read the paper*, Emily is the subject (core) argument. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.3.2)
- subject identity (cxn):** a **complex sentence construction** in which the **subject referents** in the two **clauses** are **coreferential**. *Example:* *Sumie patted the dog and hit the cat* is an instance of a subject identity **coordinate clause construction** – the subject referent for both *patted the dog* and *hit the cat* is Sumie. (Section 16.5)
- subject phrase (cxn):** the **argument phrase** expressing the most **salient core argument** in an **argument structure construction**. *Example:* in *Emily slept* and *Emily read the paper*, Emily is the subject. (Sections 6.1.1, 6.3.2)
- subjective (sem):** describing an entity from the implicit perspective of the speaker and the speech event, e.g. the speech event time. *Example:* in the subjective **epistemic modal construction** *Wendy might be in Santa Fe*, the uncertainty about Wendy being in Santa Fe is that of the speaker at the time of the speech event, although neither of these pieces of information (the speaker or the time of the speech event) are explicitly expressed in the sentence. (Section 12.3.4)
- subject-oblique strategy (a.k.a. extended intransitive) (str):** an **argument structure strategy** that **co-expresses** the first **participant role** of the **event** with the **subject** of the **transitive construction**, but does not co-express the second participant role with the **object** of the transitive construction; that is, the second participant role is expressed by an **oblique phrase**. *Example:* *She walked toward the tree* is an instance of the the subject-oblique strategy for the **motion event** expressed by *walked* – the **figure** participant *She* is expressed as a **subject phrase**, and the **ground** participant *the tree* is expressed as an oblique phrase. (Section 7.3.1)
- subordinate clause (cxn):** a **clause** that is not **pragmatically asserted**, in contrast to a **main clause**. *Example:* in *She watered the plants before she ate lunch*, the clause *before she ate lunch* is a subordinate clause. A subordinate clause is typically also a **dependent clause**, but a **matrix clause** may be a subordinate clause (for example, if it is dependent on a third clause), and a dependent clause may be pragmatically asserted, i.e. function as a main clause. (Section 15.1.2).
- subsequent role (sem):** a **participant role** that is subsequent to the participant role expressed as **object** in the **causal chain / causal structure** of an **event**. *Example:* in *Terry made lunch for Sandy*, Sandy is subsequent to the lunch in the foodmaking causal chain (Terry → lunch → Sandy), and the lunch is expressed as object. (Section 6.1.2)

substance term *see* **material term**

**substitutive (sem)**: the semantic relation between two **events** where one event is characterized by the substitution of a second event that is not normally a part of the first event. *Example*: *We barbecued chicken at home instead of going out to eat* is a **figure-ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *We didn't go out to eat, and barbecued chicken at home (instead)* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure-ground construal, the substituted event is construed as the ground. (Section 15.3.1)

**subtractive (sem)**: the semantic relation between two **events** where one event is additionally characterized by the absence of a second event that is normally a part of the first event. In this respect, the subtractive relation is somewhat like a “negative” version of the **additive** relation. *Example*: *He did all the problems correctly except (that) he missed the proof on the last one* is a **figure-ground construal** of the simultaneous relation in an **adverbial clause construction**, and *He did all the problems correctly but he missed the proof on the last one* is a **complex figure construal** of the relation in a **coordinate clause construction**. In the figure-ground construal, the absent event is construed as the ground. (Section 15.3.1)

**summarizer (str)**: a **form** used as part of an **exhaustive coordination construction** that indicates that the list is exhaustive. *Example*: in Classical Tibetan *lus ŋag yid gsum* [body speech mind three] ‘body, speech and mind,’ the numeral functions as a summarizer for the exhaustive list. (Section 15.2.2)

summary conjunction *see* **exhaustive list coordination**

**superlative form (cxn)**: indicates the most extreme value on a **property** scale for the relevant referents. *Example*: in *most expensive*, *most* indicates the highest value on the expensiveness scale for the relevant set of objects. (Section 4.1.2)

**support verb (a.k.a. coverb, light verb) construction (cxn)**: an **eventive complex predicate** in which one of the **elements**, the **support verb**, has undergone semantic change – specifically, semantic generalization – such that it makes a minimal semantic contribution to the **meaning** of the whole **complex predicate**. This element no longer denotes a separate subevent of the whole **event**, unlike in **basic eventive complex predicates**. The **verb forms** in a support verb construction are also in a relatively idiosyncratic semantic relationship. *Example*: in English *Frances Patterson underwent an operation at RMH today*, *underwent an operation* is an instance of a support verb construction. The element other than the support verb is often in an **action nominal** or other form that is unlike the form of a simple (**predicated**) verb. (Section 13.5)

**support verb (cxn)**: the **element** in a **support verb construction** that has undergone semantic change – specifically, semantic generalization – such that it makes a minimal semantic contribution to the **meaning** of the whole **complex predicate**. *Example*: in English *They had a drink*, *had* is the support verb in the support verb construction *had a drink*. **Copulas** are analyzed as a subtype of a support verb. (Section 13.5)

**switch-reference system (str)**: an **absolute deranking system** where the **same-subject** and **different-subject reference tracking constructions** systematically use different **deranked** constructions. *Example*: in Tauya *nono imai-te-pa ai mene-a-te pai a?ate-pa...* ‘She carried the child and came and stayed, they hit [= killed] the pigs and...’ *imai-te-pa* [(3SG)-carry-get-SS] is a deranked predicate **form** with the same-subject deranking morpheme *-pa* since the following subject is also ‘she,’ and *mene-a-te* [stay-3sg-DS] is a deranked predicate form with the different-subject deranking morpheme *-te* since the following subject switches to ‘they.’ (Section 16.4)

symmetric *see* **complex figure**

**syndetic (str)**: the combination of **clauses** in **complex sentence constructions**, and of **coordinands** in **coordinate constructions** (whether the coordinands are clauses or not), by an overt free or clitic morpheme. *Example*: *She picked up the pieces and dumped them in the wastebasket* is an instance of syndetic clause coordination, due to the presence of the coordinator *and*. Syndetic coordination may be **monosyndetic** or **bisyndetic**. (Section 15.2.2)

syntactic category *see* **word class**

**syntax**: the analysis of the internal structure of utterances/sentences – more specifically, how words are put together. *Example*: *the stolen succulents* has the syntax of a referring expression consisting of the head *succulents*, a preposed modifier *stolen* and the initial definite article *the*. (Section 1.1)

**system (str)**: a set of two or more different **strategies** for different though closely related **constructions** that are defined by sets of **morphosyntactic** similarities (especially **co-expression**) and differences between the strategies for the different constructions. *Example*: **switch-reference systems** represent a set of strategies for **same-subject** and **different-subject reference tracking constructions**. (Section 1.4)

**T role (sem)**: the **theme central participant role** in a **transfer event** – that is, the **participant** that is transferred from the **agent (A)** to the **recipient (R)**. *Example*: in *Randy gave the car to his daughter*, the car is in the T role. (Section 7.5.2)

**tag (str)**: a strategy for **polarity question constructions** which consists of a word or phrase added to the **clause**, functioning to signal that the clause expresses a polarity question. *Example*: in the Russian polarity question *Ty ego slyšal, pravda?* [lit. ‘You heard him, true?’], *pravda* ‘true?’ is the tag. Tags typically make the polarity question into a biased question, unlike a simple interrogative marker. (Section 12.3.2)

**TAMP (sem)**: an abbreviation for the set of **semantic** categories of **tense**, **aspect**, **modality**, and **polarity**, which primarily describe certain semantic characteristics of the **event** denoted by a **predicate**. TAMP is morphosyntactically generally associated with the predicate, typically as a predicate inflection or expressed in an **auxiliary construction**. (Section 13.1.2)

**target (str)**: in a **construction** using the **indexation strategy**, the **element** of the construction with which the **index** is combined, usually as an affix. *Example*: in Spanish *los libros rojos* ‘the red books,’ the target is the modifier *rojos* ‘red,’ which has the Masculine Plural index *-os* suffixed to it. (Section 4.4)

**telic (sem)**: an **event** in which the relevant **participant** ends up in a “natural” result **state**. *Example*: in *I crossed the street*, the natural result state is reaching the other side of the street, and the event is telic. (Section 6.2.1)

**temporary state (sem) / predicate (cxn)**: the **event** class of **stative** properties that are temporary and thus have come about through some process; and the **predicates** that express events in this class. *Example*: being sick is a temporary state, and *(be) sick* is a temporary state predicate. (Section 6.3.3)

**tense (sem)**: a grammatical category, typically an inflectional category, that expresses the location of an event in time, usually with respect to the time of the speech act situation. In this textbook, tense is discussed primarily with respect to the expression of **TAMP** categories. (Sections 6.2.1, 13.4)

**tense iconicity (str)**: a **strategy** in which the temporal sequence of the **clauses** in a **sentence** necessarily mirrors the **consecutive** temporal relation of the **events** denoted by the clauses. *Example*: in *He washed the car and drove to the party*, the temporal order

of the clauses *He washed the car and drove to the party* mirrors the consecutive temporal relation of the events. (Section 15.1.3)

tests (for word classes and other grammatical categories) *see* **construction**

**theater metaphor** (*inf*): a metaphor used to describe the **information status** of **referents** in discourse, especially narrative discourse. The theater metaphor divides referents into three categories: **actors**, **props**, and **settings**. (Section 3.4.1)

thematic role *see* **semantic role**

**theme** (*sem*): a **semantic role** including **participant roles** for a **participant** that is the transferred **entity** in a **transfer event**. *Example*: in *I sent the forms to the accountant*, the entity transferred is the forms. The term ‘theme’ is also used for the participant functioning as the **figure** in **motion**, **application**, **removal**, and other events involving the movement of the participant. (Section 6.1.2)

**thetic** (*a.k.a.* all new) (*inf/cxn*): **information packaging** that does not split the information into a **topic** and a **comment**, as is done in the **topic–comment** information packaging; and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. Instead, the information is presented as a single whole, hence the alternative name ‘all new.’ *Example*: *TRUMP was elected!* (with accent on *Trump*), uttered on November 9, 2016, is thetic, in that this information is expressed as all new – in this case because it was unexpected at the time. (Sections 10.1.2, 11.1, 11.3.1)

**third person pronoun** (*cxn*): a **personal pronoun** used for **contextual reference** to a person that is neither the speaker nor an addressee, or group of persons that does not include the speaker or addressee. *Example*: *they* is a third person pronoun, referring to a group, none of whom is the speaker or the addressee. (Section 3.1.1)

**time-stability** (*sem*): a scale of semantic **event types** that combines the two **aspectual** features of **stative/dynamic** and **persisting/transitory**. The scale, from most time-stable to least time-stable, is: stative & persisting > stative & transitory > dynamic & transitory. (Section 10.2)

token *see* **individual**

**token frequency**: the frequency of occurrence of specific **constructions** (morphemes, words, larger units) in language use, usually measured operationally as the frequency of occurrence in a particular corpus. (Section 2.5)

**token identity** (*sem*): two referents are the same individual. *Example*: in *I picked up a red candy and gave it to Greg*, the referent of *it* is the same individual as the referent of *a red candy*. Contrasts with **type identity**. (Section 5.4)

**topic** (*a.k.a.* distributed subject, double subject) **possessive strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessor** is expressed as a **topic phrase**, and the **possessum** is expressed in a **subject phrase**, usually the subject of a **verb** glossed as ‘exist.’ *Example*: *Cupeño ne? ne-mixen ?iket miyexwe* [I my net is] ‘I have a net’ is an instance of the topic possessive strategy, with ‘I’ expressed in a topic phrase and ‘my net’ in a subject phrase. (Section 10.4.2)

**topic** (*inf*): in a **topic–comment information packaging**, the topic is the **referent** that the **comment** is **predicated about**. *Example*: in *Bill is a teacher*, being a teacher is predicated about the referent Bill. A topic is a referent; arguably, all referents are topics, although some referents are more topical and others are less topical. (Section 10.1.2)

topic continuity *see* **accessibility**

**topic phrase** (*cxn*): a **referring phrase** that refers to the **topic**, usually applied to a phrase that is distinct in **form** and **role** from the subject phrase. *Example*: in Japanese

*Nihon wa syuto ga sumiyoi* ‘As for Japan, its capital is a good place to live,’ *Nihon wa* [Japan TOP] is a topic phrase marked by the topic marker *wa*.

**topicality** (*inf*) *see* **salience**

**topic–comment** (*a.k.a.* categorical) (*inf/cxn*): the **information packaging** in which one concept (the **comment**) is **predicated about** another concept which is **referred to** (the **topic**); and the **construction** that expresses that information packaging. *Example*: *The bus stopped* is an instance of a topic–comment construction in which *stopped* is the comment and *The bus* is the topic. Topic–comment information packaging is basically synonymous with **predication**; the term ‘topic–comment’ highlights the fact that a predication is a predication about a **referent**. (Sections 2.2.2., 10.1.2, 11.1, 11.2.1)

**topic–locational hybrid possessive strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessum** is expressed in a **subject phrase**, usually the subject of a **verb** glossed as ‘exist,’ and the **possessor** is expressed both as a **topic phrase** and as a **locative argument phrase** (like the **locational possessive strategy**) **coreferential** with the topic phrase. *Example*: Eastern Tarait *lyula ttuya yr-es idž n wəʒeuq* [ogress was at-her one of little\_donkey] ‘The ogress had a little donkey’ is an instance of the topic–locational hybrid possessive strategy: the ogress is expressed as both a topic phrase *lyula* and as a coreferential locative argument phrase *yr-es* ‘at her’. (Section 10.4.2)

tracking *see* **semi-active**

**transfer event** (*sem*) / **verb** (*cxn*): a **trivalent event** involving physical transfer, usually also extended to “mental transfer,” that is used in defining the **ditransitive construction**; and a **verb** that expresses such an event. *Examples*: giving and sending are physical transfer events (and *give* and *send* are transfer verbs), and showing and telling are “mental transfer” events (and *show* and *tell* are “mental transfer” verbs). (Section 7.5.1)

**transitive construction** (*a.k.a.* monotransitive construction) (*cxn*): the **construction** used to express the **agent** (**A role**) and the **patient** (**P role**) of the **predicated bivalent breaking event** when the agent is more **salient** than the patient and the breaking event is a single, completed event. *Example*: *Jack broke the window* is an instance of the exemplar (the single “most prototypical” example) of the transitive construction. (Sections 6.1.2, 6.2.1, 7.3.3)

**transitive predication** (*inf*): a **predication** predicated of two **salient arguments**. *Example*: in *Sarah wrote the letter*, writing is a transitive predication because it is predicated of two arguments, Sarah and the letter. (Section 6.1.2)

**Transitivity Hierarchy**: a ranking of **events** by their likelihood to be expressed by the **transitive construction** (the “more transitive” end of the hierarchy) or a **subject–oblique construction** (the “less transitive” end of the hierarchy). (Section 7.3.3)

**transitivity-based causative strategies** (*str*): **monoclausal strategies** for the **causative construction** in which the **causee** in the **causative event** is coded differently depending on the **valency** of the corresponding **base event**. *Example*: in Turkish, the causee in a causative event is encoded in the Accusative Case if the base event is **monovalent** (*Ali Hasan-t öl-dür-dü* ‘Ali killed Hasan [ACC]’), and in the Dative Case if the base event is **bivalent** (*Dişçi mektub-u müdür-e imzala-t-ti* ‘The dentist got the director [DAT] to sign the letter’). (Section 9.2)

**transitory** (*sem*): a concept that describes something that “comes and goes” over time. *Example*: being cold is a state that may be true of a person at some point in time, but not true at another point in time. (Section 2.1)

**translation:** in an example presented with an **interlinear morpheme translation**, the **meaning** of an example from the language being analyzed, expressed in the **metalinguage** being used in the text. (Section 1.6)

**transmission of force (sem)** *see* **causal chain**

**trigger (inf):** a concept evoked or inferable in the prior discourse that is a member of a **poset** that also includes the **link**. *Example:* in the exchange *Do you like this album? Yeah, this song I really like*, the album mentioned in the first turn is the trigger that generates a poset together with the song mentioned in the second turn; the latter serves as the link to the trigger. (Section 11.2.3)

**tripartite alignment (str):** a **co-expression strategy** in which all three of the **A**, **P**, and **S** roles are expressed with different **forms**. Tripartite alignment is extremely rare. (Section 6.3.1)

**trivalent event (sem):** an event with a **valency** of three – that is, with three **central participant roles**. *Example:* giving is a trivalent event. (Section 6.1.2)

truth-value focus construction *see* **polarity focus construction**

**type (sem):** a general concept that generally subsumes multiple instances (**individuals**). *Example:* the category of tables is a type. (Section 3.1.1)

**type identifiable (inf):** a **referent** in a nonreal “world” or **mental space** (desire, hypothetical, negative, etc.) whose individual identity is unknown to speaker and hearer; all that is known about the nonreal referent is its **type**, as provided by the **common noun** and any **modifiers** in the **referring phrase**. *Example:* in *An undergraduate student may take this course*, all that is known about the possible referent is that he or she belongs to the type ‘undergraduate student.’ (Section 3.5)

**type identity (sem):** two referents are of the same type but not the same individual. *Example:* in *I took a red candy and Greg took a green one*, the referent of *green one* is the same type as the referent of *red candy*, but is a different individual. (Section 5.4)

**typifying (a.k.a. non-anchoring) construction (cxn):** a **nominal modification construction** that is not an **anchoring construction**, in that the **object modifier** is only **type identifiable**, the modifier–head combination refers to a subclass of a broader class, and the head cannot be identified via its relation to the modifier. *Example:* *women’s magazine* is an instance of a typifying construction: *women* does not refer to a specific set of women; the phrase as a whole denotes a particular subclass of magazines; and the referent of *magazine* cannot be identified by the modifier *women’s*. (Section 5.2.1)

**typifying (inf):** the **information packaging function** whereby an **object modifier** subclassifies the **object concept** of the **head noun** that it **modifies**. *Example:* in *women’s magazine*, the object modifier expressed by *women’s* subclassifies the type of magazine that the **referring phrase** as a whole refers to. Typifying is the object modifying variant of the **subcategorizing** function.

**typology:** an approach to the study of language that starts from the diversity of grammatical structures across the languages of the world, and derives general patterns found in that diversity. (Section 1.1)

**uncontrolled activity (sem) / predicate (cxn):** the **event** class of activities not under the control of an **agent** (apart from uncontrolled **bodily actions** and **change of state**); and the **predicates** that express events in this class. *Example:* dying is an uncontrolled activity, and *die* is an uncontrolled activity predicate. (Section 6.3.3)

undergoer *see* **inactive category**

**undirected change (sem):** an **event** in which the change that a **participant** undergoes in the course of an event is not in any particular “direction.” *Example:* in *The ball*

was bouncing in the playpen, the ball does not undergo an incremental or “directed” change in either vertical or horizontal direction: the vertical motion is up and down, and the horizontal motion goes in any direction. (Section 6.2.1)

**unexpected co-occurrence (sem):** a semantic relation between two **events** in which two events are juxtaposed and the second event is unexpected. Unexpected co-occurrence is often expressed with **adversative coordination**. *Example:* Russian *Vanja prostudilsja, no poshël v shkolu* [Vanja caught\_cold CONJ went to school] ‘Vanja caught a cold, but went to school’ is an instance of the unexpected co-occurrence relation, using a **coordinator** *no* which is distinct from the coordinator *a* which is used for **simple contrast**. (Section 15.2.1)

**universal concessive conditional strategy (str):** a strategy for expressing a **concessive conditional construction** where the **protasis**, which specifies the set of conditions for the concessive conditional, quantifies over all the alternatives possible in the **scalar model**; the **apodosis** expresses that the outcome is the same under all conditions. *Example:* *However much advice you give him, he does exactly what he wants to do* uses the universal concessive conditional strategy: the protasis quantifies over all amounts of advice that you could give him, and the apodosis asserts that he does exactly what he wants to do under any of those conditions. (Section 17.3.3)

**universal pronoun (cxn):** universal pronouns express when the **predication** applies to all **referents** in a set determined by the type description provided by the pronoun. *Example:* *Everyone left the room* predicates of all members of a contextually determined set of people (indicated by *-one*) that they left the room. (Section 3.5)

**utterance event (sem) / predicate (cxn):** an **event** of saying in which one **participant** is the **speaker** of the utterance and another participant is the utterance itself; and the **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example:* in *Sandy said, “I’m buying the house,”* *said* denotes the utterance event. Some predicates denoting utterance events include the **addressee** as an **argument**, as in *Sandy told me that she’s buying the house*. (Section 18.2.2)

**vague numeral (cxn):** a **form** used to select a set of countable entities, but not by their precise cardinality. *Example:* in *several ravens*, *several* is a vague numeral. (Section 4.1.3)

**valency, valency class, (sem):** a class of **events** based on the number of **central participant roles** in the event, also described as the valency of an event. Events are divided into three valency classes: **monovalent events**, **bivalent events**, and **trivalent events**. (Section 6.1.2)

**value term (cxn):** a **modifier** expressing a concept of value or quality. *Examples:* *good* and *bad* are English value terms. (Section 4.1.2)

**verb (cxn):** the **head** of a **verbal clause** – that is, a **clause** that denotes an **action**. *Example:* the word *jumped* in the clause *She jumped*, is a verb – it is an action word that is the head of the clause and is predicated of *She*. (Sections 2.2.3, 6.1.1)

**verbal clause (cxn):** a **clause** whose **head** denotes an **action concept**. *Example:* *She popped the balloon* is a verbal clause; the head *popped* denotes an action concept. A verbal clause is the prototypical clause, and its head is a **verb**. (Section 2.2.3)

**verbal contrast (inf):** a subtype of **parallel contrast** in which the **predicates** in the two propositions have opposite **meanings**, while other parallel components of the proposition are members of **posets**. *Example:* in *We will give our daughters to you and we will take your daughters for ourselves*, the verbs ‘give’ and ‘take’ have opposite meanings, and the other parallel parts of the two propositions that differ form the posets {our daughters, your daughters} and {you, ourselves}. (Section 11.4.1)

**verbal copula (str):** a **strategy** used for **nonprototypical predication**, which uses a morpheme different from the **object** concept word, the **copula**, which is inflected for at least some of the categories that prototypical **predication constructions** in the language – that is, predication constructions headed by a **verb** – also inflect for. Example: in the English Predicate Nominal Construction, illustrated by *Sam is a bloodhound*, *is* is a copula that inflects for **person**, **number**, and **tense** like English Verbs do. (Sections 1.4, 10.2).

verbal noun *see* **deranked**

**verbal strategy (str):** the **strategy** of **recruiting** what was originally the **action predication construction** for **nonprototypical predication**. It is presumed that an originally action predication construction lacks an **auxiliary**, and it expresses certain grammatical categories, in particular **person indexation** and **negation**. *Example:* Nahuatl *ni-ti:citl* [1SG-doctor] ‘I am a doctor’ recruits the action predication construction for **object predication**; cf. *ni-cho:ca* [1SG-cry] ‘I am crying.’ (Section 10.2)

**verbalization (of experience):** a model of how experiences are expressed in language developed by Chafe (1977 and later publications) and elaborated in Croft (2007a). In this book, one part of this model, **particularizing**, is described with respect to the structure of **referring phrases**. (Section 4.1.1)

**verb-coding strategy (str):** a **strategy** for the expression of the **semantic role** of the **relative clause head** in the event denoted by the **relative clause** of an **externally headed relative clause construction**, in which the **predicate** of the relative clause uses different **voice forms** in order to specify the semantic role of the shared participant in the relative clause event. *Example:* in Luganda *ekiso* [*John kyeyattisa enkoko*] ‘the knife with which John killed the chicken,’ the predicate *kyeyattisa* ‘killed’ contains the **instrumental applicative** suffix *-is* that indicates that the **relative clause head** *ekiso* ‘knife’ denotes the **instrument** participant in the killing event. Comrie (2003b) restricts verb-coding strategies to languages which use voice forms that are exclusively found in relative clause constructions (and thus would exclude the Luganda example); we follow the broader definition introduced in Keenan (1972). (Section 19.3)

**verb-framing strategy (str):** a **strategy** for expressing **motion events** such that the path of motion is expressed by a **path verb**. *Example:* *The guests entered the reception hall* uses the verb-framing strategy: the path verb *enter* describes a **path of motion event**. (Section 7.3.1)

**voice construction (cxn):** an **argument structure construction** that expresses the relationship between the **participant roles** of an **event** expressed in a clause and their relative **salience** (topicality). *Examples:* *The grizzlies ate the salmon* and *The salmon were eaten by the grizzlies* are instances of contrasting voice constructions, the **basic voice construction** and the **nonbasic voice construction** (specifically, the **passive-inverse construction**), which are appropriate in different discourse contexts, depending on whether the grizzlies or the salmon is the more salient participant at that point in the discourse. (Section 6.1.1)

**weather (sem):** a situation type describing the weather that is typically construed as **thetic**. *Examples:* *It’s raining* and *The wind is blowing* are expressions of weather. Weather is sometimes described as an **event** without any (**salient**) **participants**. Its tendency to be construed as thetic is attributed to the fact that weather is difficult to divide into a **topic** and a **comment** and be construed as **topic–comment information packaging**. (Sections 11.3.1, 11.3.3)

WH question *see* **information question**

**wishing event** (*sem*) / **predicate** (*cxn*): an **evaluative event** in which a positive evaluative judgment about a **proposition** expressed by the **complement** of the wishing event is made, and there is a **negative epistemic stance** by the speaker toward the proposition; and the **predicate** expressing such an event. *Example*: in *Jill wishes that Joe had won the election*, the wishing predicate *wishes* expresses Jill's evaluation of Joe's winning the election, and also presupposes that the speaker believes that Joe didn't win the election. (Section 18.2.2)

**with-possessive strategy** (*a.k.a.* companion strategy) (*str*): a **strategy** for the **presentational possession construction** in which the **possessor** is expressed in a **subject phrase**, and the **possessum** is expressed in a **comitative phrase**. *Example*: Amele *ija sigin ca* [I knife **with**] 'I have a knife' [lit. 'I am with a knife'] is an instance of the with-possessive strategy. (Section 10.4.2)

**word class** (*a.k.a.* part(s) of speech, syntactic category): the set of words defined by their occurrence in a particular **role** in a **construction**. *Example*: in the English Predicate Adjective Construction [SBJ *be* PREDADJ], illustrated by *She is intelligent*, the PredAdj role defines a word class consisting of all the words that can occur in that role in that construction (*happy, tall, asleep*, etc.). Word classes are defined by a set of constructions that the words occur in (*a.k.a.* distribution, behavior, properties). (Section 1.2.1)

**word order** (*str*): the relative order of two **elements** in a **construction**. *Example*: in English *red book*, the **adjective** *red* precedes the **noun** *book*; but in Spanish *libro rojo*, the adjective *rojo* 'red' follows the noun *libro* 'book.' (Sections 4.2, 5.3, 6.2.2)

Y/N question *see* **polarity question**

**yes/no alignment strategy** (*str*): an **alignment strategy** for the **polarity response construction** in which the answer to a negative **polarity question** aligns the polarity of the answer, not the polarity of the speaker's question. *Example*: in English, the answer to the negative polarity question *Do you not have any money?* where the addressee does not have any money is *No*; the polarity of the response matches the polarity of the answer (that the addressee does not have any money). (Section 12.3.3)

yes/no question *see* **polarity question**

**yes/no/disagree alignment strategy** (*str*): an **alignment strategy** for the **polarity response construction** in which the answer to a negative **polarity question** aligns the polarity of the answer when the answer is negative, but uses a special disagreeing form when the answer is positive. *Example*: in French, when the question is 'Do you not have any money?', the answer *non* 'no' indicates that the respondent has no money, but the answer *si* (different from the positive answer *oui* 'yes') indicates that the respondent disagrees with the speaker and indeed does have money. (Section 12.3.3)

**zero (coded) strategy** (*str*): a **strategy** in which there is no overt **form** in the **construction** that encodes the relevant **function** of the construction. *Example*: in the English Adjectival Modification Construction illustrated by *tall trees*, there is no overt form that codes the **modification** function of the **property concept** denoted by *tall*. (Section 2.4)

**zero anaphora** (*a.k.a.* definite null instantiation, DNI, null anaphora) (*cxn*): the absence of a **referring phrase** for a **referent** in a construction. Zero anaphora is frequently used when the referent is **active**. (Section 3.3.1)

**zero strategy** (*str*): the **strategy** of **recruiting a construction** without any overt coding

of **predication** (i.e. no **copula**), and without any inflection, for different types of predication. *Example:* Tiwi *purukuparli ma:ti:na* ‘Purukuparli is boss’ simply juxtaposes the referring phrases for ‘Purukuparli’ and ‘boss.’ (Section 10.2)

**zero verb-coded voice strategy (*str*):** a **strategy** with any of the different kinds of **voice constructions** in which there is **zero coding** of the **function** of the voice construction on the **verb**. *Example:* *John planted the garden with trees* is an applicative construction without any overt coding of the applicative function on the verb *planted*. (Section 9.4)