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| accent | “Strictly speaking this indicates pronunciation, i.e. it refers to the collection of phonetic features which allow a speaker to be identified regionally or socially.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html |
| acrolect | “The variety in a creole-speaking community which is closest to the standard form of the language which served as original input” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) (see basilect, mesolect). |
| area (linguistic) | “A linguistic area is a set of geographically contiguous languages that are more similar to each other in their structure than would be expected on the basis on their degree of genealogical relatedness.” ( http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Linguistic\_area) |
| areal linguistics | “Any branch of lingistics that studies the geographical distribution of variables. A term sometimes applied to \*dialect geography; also to the study of “linguistic areas” (see Sprachbund) involving several languages.” (P. H. Matthews: The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Linguistics (CODL). Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005, p. 24) |
| basilect | “Term from creole studies to refer to the varieties furthest away from the standard of the lexifier language respectively.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| bidialectalism | “A situation in which a speaker is able to converse effortlessly in two dialects, to switch at ease between both and keep them apart. It is in fact a type of bilingualism.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| bidialecticism | The use of two varieties; for example, one variety at home and another when they communicate with other communities. “It already happens, […] when people with different regional dialect backgrounds meet” (Crystal 1988:294) |
| bilingualism | “The ability to speak two languages with native-like competence.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| boundary (language, dialect boundary) | “When a number of isoglosses come together a more solid line can be drawn, which indicates a dialect boundary." (https://studylib.net/doc/10104750/isoglosses-and-dialect-boundaries) |
| change (language change) | *“Language change* is the phenomenon by which permanent alterations are made in the features and the use of a language over time.” (https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-a-language-change-1691096) |
| coda (position...) | “Coda is the name of a syllabic constituent, which contains the consonant(s) following the nucleus.” (http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Coda) |
| colloquial | “A term referring to a register of language which is informal, normally only spoken and deliberately contrasting with written norms of a language.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Comparative linguistics | “Comparative linguistics, formerly Comparative Grammar, or Comparative Philology, study of the relationships or correspondences between two or more languages and the techniques used to discover whether the languages have a common ancestor.” (www.britannica.com) |
| corpus | “Any structured and principled collection of data from a particular language – usually in electronic form, i.e. on disk – which has been compiled for the purpose of subsequent analysis.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Creole | “A term used to describe a pidgin after it has become the mother tongue of a certain population.”  (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| data-driven analysis | “An approach to linguistic analysis in which data is examined in order to make valid statements about language structure.”  (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| diachronic variation | “It refers to the variation of a language over time.”  (https://englishinvariation.wordpress.com/2017/01/02/language-change-and-variation/). |
| dialect continua | “A continuous geographical region in which the transition from one dialect to the next is gradual” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html). “A range of dialects that vary slightly by region, so that the further apart two regions are, the more the language differs.” (https://www.definitions.net/definition/dialect+continuum) |
| dialect geography | “The study of dialects with regard to their geographic distribution, as well as how their distribution may be affected by geography” (https://www.thefreedictionary.com/dialect+geography) (see linguistic geography) |
| dialect | “Strictly speaking the term *dialect* refers to a geographical variant of a language. However, it is used loosely, not only by non-linguists, to talk about any variety of language” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/VE\_Terminology.htm) (It can be regional or social) |
| dialectology | “The area of linguistics which investigates dialects. For most linguists nowadays this branch is regarded as conservative and not concerned with theoretical questions. Also called dialect geography.”  (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| dialectometry = Quantitative Dialectology | “(It) is the quantitative and computational branch of dialectology” (https://findwords.info/term/dialectometry) |
| Diamesic variation | “It is the variation of a language depending on the medium of communication.” (https://englishinvariation.wordpress.com/2017/01/02/language-change-and-variation/). |
| diaphasic variation | “It refers to the stylistic variation of a language, that is its variation according to the situation.” (https://englishinvariation.wordpress.com/2017/01/02/language-change-and-variation/). This variation is also named stylistic variation. |
| Diastratic variation | “It is the variation of a language according to the social class or the group the speaker belongs to.” (https://englishinvariation.wordpress.com/2017/01/02/language-change-and-variation/) |
| diatopic variation | “It refers to linguistic variation on a geographical level” (https://englishinvariation.wordpress.com/2017/01/02/language-change-and-variation/) |
| diglossia | “The coexistence of two varieties of the same language throughout a speech community. Often, one form is the literary or prestige dialect, and the other is a common dialect spoken by most of the population” (Encyclopedia britannica  www.britannica.com) |
| ethnology (ethnological clas.) | “A branch of cultural anthropology dealing chiefly with the comparative and analytical study of cultures” (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ethnology) |
| Focal area | “A centre in a dialect region in which there is relative uniformity and where the speech of this area tends to influence that of surrounding areas.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Generative linguistics | “A reference to a type of linguistic analysis which relies heavily on the formulation of rules for the exhaustive description (generation) of the sentences of a language.” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) (Is it worth going into the terms of each theoretical framework? OT, P&P, Minimalist...) |
| genetic classification | “The arrangement of languages into groups on the basis of their historically recognisable relationships and not going on any similarity in structure.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| geographical linguistics | “Examining languages from the point of view of their regional distribution, the type of terrain they occur in, the demographic structure of the areas they occupy and considering the mutual effects of contact between languages.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| geolinguistics | “The study of the geographical distribution of languages” (https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/geolinguistics)  “An academic discipline involving the analysis and implications of the geographical location, distribution and structure of language varieties within a temporal framework, either in isolation or in contact and/or conflict with one another.” (https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/geolinguistics) |
| Grammatical terms | phonology, vocabulary or lexicon, morphology, syntax, phonetic, noun, verb.. |
| H-language | “A label used for that language in a diglossic situation which is used on formal occasions” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| historical linguistics | “The study of how languages develop over time as opposed to viewing them at a single point in time. This was the major direction in linguistics up until the advent of structuralism at the beginning of the 20th century.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| idiolect | “The language of an individual as opposed to that of a group.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Interspeaker variation | “Variation between languages, dialects, and speakers is known as *interspeaker variation”* (https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-linguistic-variation-1691242) |
| isogloss | “A line shown on a map and which represents the boundary between two linguistic features” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) (see quantitative isogloss) |
| Koiné | “It refers to the situation where, in a group of dialects, one is predominant and used outside of its natural boundaries as a means of inter-dialectal communication.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/VE\_Terminology.htm) |
| L-language | “A label used for that language in a diglossic situation which is used in domestic and informal occasions” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| language variation and change | “An approach within sociolinguistics in which the mechanisms of language change are investigated minutely by observing the variation in speech which exists in communities and the factors which might be responsible for this.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| lect | “A social or regional variety of speech having a sociolinguistic or functional identity within a speech community.” (https://www.thefreedictionary.com/lect) |
| Linguistic area | “A part of the world in which several genetically unrelated languages are spoken but which nonetheless show structural similarities.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| linguistic atlas | “A collection of maps which show the geographical distribution of various key items for a set of dialects, usually the entire group for a particular language.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| linguistic cartography | The production of linguistic maps (Alfred Lameli, Marburg (Germany) *Linguistic atlases. Traditional and modern*. Available from: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/292405402_Linguistic_atlases_Traditional_and_modern> [accessed Dec 16 2020]). |
| linguistic geography (= geolinguistics) | see dialect geography |
| linguistic variable | “Any item which can be used to quantitatively assess a variety.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| macrodialect | “A macrodialect is a category encompassing a large number of other dialects. There are five macrodialects: Standard, Simple, Traditional, Advanced, and Custom/Other.” (https://thefutureofeuropes.fandom.com/wiki/Macrodialect) |
| mesolect | Term from creole studies to refer to the varieties not furthest away from ir nearest to, but in the middle to the standard of the lexifier language respectively. (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| minority language | “A language which is spoken by a section of the whole population of a country” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| mother tongue | “The first language that you learn when you are a baby, rather than a language learned at school or as an adult” (https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/mother-tongue) |
| NORM | “An acronym for ‘nonmobile, older, rural male’ which refers to the kind of informants preferred in traditional dialectology.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| onomasiology | “The study of words and expressions having similar or associated concepts and a basis (as social, regional, occupational) for being grouped” (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/onomasiology) |
| Optimality Theory (OT) | “The theory that surface forms of language reflect resolutions of conflicts between competing *constraints”* (https://www.thoughtco.com/optimality-theory-or-ot-1691360) |
| patois | “A French term which refers to a dialect which is unwritten and as such without a literary tradition.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/VE\_Terminology.htm) |
| perceptual dialectology | “Perceptual dialectology is used to explore how non-linguists see regional language variation.” (https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/accents-attitudes-and-identity-an-introduction-to-sociolinguistics/0/steps/64570) |
| phonemic transcription | “From a linguistic point of view, the phonemic transcription only uses the sounds that distinguish meaning in a given language (so-called phonemes) and captures the underlying (abstract) representation that is assumed to be stored in our mental lexicon (marked between slashes, e.g., English /pɪn/). The phonetic representation captures the actual realisation of the word (marked between square brackets, e.g., [pʰɪn]). The phonetic transcription may be derived from the phonemic transcription by means of phonological rules (e.g., aspiration of voiceless plosives in syllable-initial position in English). Having said this, you will find many cases in the literature in which predictable diacritics (e.g. aspiration of syllable-initial plosives) are left out from the phonetic transcription.” (https://www.researchgate.net/post/What\_is\_the\_difference\_between\_Phonetic\_transcription\_and\_Phonemic\_Transcription) |
| phonetic transcription | “A transcription intended to represent each distinct speech sound with a separate symbol” (https://www.thefreedictionary.com/phonetic+transcription) |
| phonological transcription | see phonemic transcription |
| pidgins and creoles | “A language which arises from the need to communicate between two communities. Historically, and indeed in almost all cases, one of the communities is socially superior to the other. The language of the former provides the base on which the latter then creates the pidgin. A pidgin which has become the mother language of a later generation is termed a creole.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Quantitative Dialectology | see Dialectometry |
| quantitative isogloss | A line shown on a map between two adjoining localites which reflects in some way (line thickness, colour...) the number of linguistic differences between two localities |
| regiolect | “A regional dialect, also known as a regiolect or topolect, is a distinct form of a language spoken in a particular geographical area.” (https://www.thoughtco.com/regional-dialect-1691905) |
| regional dialect | see regiolect |
| regional standard | “A type of standard which is used in one region of a country. The term is used to distinguish these varieties from dialects on the one hand and from a national standard on the other.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| regional variation | “Variation which relate to a particular area of a country” (<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/regional-variation>)  See regiolect |
| semasiology | “A discipline within linguistics concerned with the meaning of a word independent of its phonetic expression.” (https://www.definitions.net/definition/semasiology) |
| single-feature based dialectology | see traditional dialectology |
| sociodialectology | “Sociodialectology is to be defined... as the application of sociolinguistic study to dialectology, where dialectology is understood in its traditional sense of dialect geography” (Kristiansen 2018:106-107) |
| sociolect | “A variety of a language which is typical of a certain class. ” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |
| sociolinguistic variation | “With sociolinguistic variation, speakers can choose between elements in the same linguistic context and, hence the alternation is probabilistic.” (https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-linguistic-variation-1691242) |
| sociolinguistics | “The study of the use of language in society.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| Structuralism | “A type of linguistic analysis which stresses the interrelatedness of all levels and sub-levels of language. ” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |
| stylistic variation | see Diaphasic variation |
| substrate | “A language which is socially less prestigious than another spoken in the same area but which can nonetheless be the source for grammatical or phonological features in the more prestigious language” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| superstrate | “A variety of a language which enjoys a position of power and/or prestige compared to another.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| supraregional variety | “Any variety used in different areas, frequently an entire country. It contrasts with ‘standard’ which refers to a codified variety with an recognised and explicit social function in the country where it is found” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/index.html) |
| surface representation | “In transformational and generative grammar, *surface structure* is the outward form of a sentence" (https://www.thoughtco.com/surface-structure-transformational-grammar-1692009) |
| synchronic variation | The variation of a language in a particular time |
| synchronic | “A reference to one point of time in a language. ” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |
| systematic (features) | “*Systematic* and *systemic* both come from *system*. *Systematic* is the more common word; it most often describes something that is done according to a system or method” (https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/systematic) |
| taxonomic | “A reference to linguistics in which the main aim is to list and classify features and phenomena. ” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |
| topolect | see regiolect |
| Traditional Dialectology | Discipline that studies spatial linguistic variation preferably using single-featured analysis, in contrast to Modern dialectology which studies social variation (see sociodialectology) |
| transition zone | “(place)... in which dialect features tend to be shared over relatively great distances.” (https://linguistlist.org/issues/11/11-291/) / “(in dialect geography) an area whose dialect has been influenced by the dialect of one or more neighboring focal areas.” (https://www.dictionary.com/browse/transition-area) |
| transitional area | see transition zone |
| typology (linguistic) | “Linguistic Typology is the analysis, comparison, and classification of languages according to their common structural features and forms. This is also called *cross-linguistic typology*.” (https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-linguistic-typology-1691129) |
| underlying representation | “A representation of what is assumed by the linguist to be the structure which lies behind or forms the initial stage in the generation of a surface structure item.”  (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |
| Variability | Variability is how spread out or closely clustered a set of data is. |
| Variable (Linguistic, social) | “By a *linguistic variable* we mean a variable whose values are words or sentences in a natural or artificial language.” (https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0020025575900365) |
| Variant | “Variants are all the different ways that a variable can be produced.” (https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/accents-attitudes-and-identity-an-introduction-to-sociolinguistics/0/steps/64564) |
| Variation | “The term *linguistic variation* (or simply *variation*) refers to regional, social, or contextual differences in the ways that a particular language is used.” (https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-linguistic-variation-1691242) |
| variety | “In present-day linguistics the term *variety* is used to refer to any variant of a language which can be sufficiently delimited from another one. The grounds for such differentiation may be social, historical, spatial or a combination of these.” (https://www.uni-due.de/SVE/VE\_Terminology.htm). See language variety |
| vernacular | “The indigenous language or dialect of a community. This is an English term which refers to purely spoken forms of a language.” (https://www.uni-due.de/ELE/LinguisticGlossary.html) |

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