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GLOSSARY OF COGNITIVE TERMS

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Linguistics is a science that involves a bulk of specialized terms. However, the majority of different terms may have more than one understanding in the linguistic works. Also, there are multiple terms used for identical or nearly identical concepts. This glossary is intended to provide descriptions of key terms used in the psycholinguistics and cognitive linguistics. All of these terms appear in this glossary in alphabetical order and along with a brief definition.

Abstract domain: A domain which is not directly grounded in embodied experience and thus stands in contrast to a basic domain. Abstract domains include MARRIAGE or LOVE. Although such domains are ultimately derived from embodied experience, they are more complex in nature. For example, human knowledge of LOVE involves knowledge relating to basic domains, such as directly embodied experiences like touch, sexual relations and physical proximity, and may also involve knowledge relating to abstract domains, such as experience of complex social activities like marriage ceremonies, hosting dinner parties and so on (Evans, 2007, 1). Also see ***a domain. A basic domain*** and ***embodied experience.***

Acquisition: The process of developing competence in a language. The term is used for infants acquiring their native language (*first language acquisition)* and for those learning a second of foreign language *(second language acquisition).*

Adnominal dative: The adnominal function of the dative case when (Lithuanian) dative is governed either by nouns or adjectives.

Adverbal dative: The function of the dative case when dative is governed by verb and functions either as an indirect or direct object of the predicate.

Adverbial dative: The dative use when the dative-marked noun phrase is governed neither by the verb, nor by the nominal. Linguistically, the dative of this kind is considered to be syntactically free and usually functions as adverbial modifiers within the syntactical construction.

Affix: A bound morpheme that cannot exist on its own, but that must be attached to a stem.

Agent: A semantic case role defined in terms of a prototype as *the normally conscious, perceived instigator of an event.* The subject of (di)transitive construction in English has the role of agent.

Alexia: A condition in which there are great problems with reading even though speech is understood.

Allomorphs: Variant phonetic forms of a single morpheme. For example, the noun plural morpheme {s} in English has the three allomorphs /s/ (e.g. in *cats*), /z/ (e.g. in *dogs*) and /iz/ (e.g. in *horses*).

Animate: The term is used to denote an expression which marks a living being (e.g. human being or animal), while the term ***inanimate*** is used in relation to an expression which denotes lifeless entities.

Anomia: Difficulty in naming objects.

Anti-recipient: The semantic role held by a participant who is affected by the removal of something that is in his possession or otherwise under his influence.

Aphasia: Impaired language abilities as a result of brain damage.

Argument structure (also ***valence***): The number of arguments, that is participants or entities that a word-level relational predication such as a verb, may be combined with. For instance, a verb like *sleep* only involves a single participant of Agent: *She sleeps,* while a verb such as *hit* involves two participants: *The boy hits her.*

Atemporal relations: A sub-category of the larger category relational predication. Atemporal relations include prepositions, adjectives, adverbs and non-finite verb forms (infinitives and participles), and contrast with temporal relations. Also see ***temporal relations*** and ***relational predication.***

Autonomous model: A model of language processing that describes the language processes independently of other processes. For instance, an autonomous model of listening assumes that the recognition of speech sounds is unaffected by knowledge of the possible words which those sounds might form. This model appeals only to procedural modularity where operations of language processing are autonomous and serial, i.e. every component makes a representation irrespective of the operations of other components.

Babbling: An early stage of language, starting at the age of about 5 or 6 months, where the child babbles, repetitively combining consonants and vowels into syllable-like sequences.

Base: That part of the domain matrix necessary for understanding the profile of a linguistic unit. For instance, the lexical item *hypotenuse* profiles the longest side of a right-angled triangle. The base constitutes the larger structure, the right-angled triangle, of which the hypotenuse constitutes a sub-structure. The larger structure, the base, is essential for understanding the notion *hypotenuse*. Also see ***the domain matrix*** and ***the profile.***

Basic domain: A domain which derives directly from human embodied experience, and which stands in contrast to an abstract domain. Basic domain is derived from both sensory experience and subjective experience.

Basic level: According to *Prototype Theory*, the level of category formation. Basic level of categorization provides a level of information at the mid-level of detail, between the most inclusive and least inclusive levels: the superordinate and the subordinate levels respectively. Also, the basic level in a system of hyponymy is neither too specific nor too general.

For example, DOG is a basic level term which is a hyponym of ANIMAL and a superordinate of POODLE.

Benefactive: The semantic case role held by participants who are not directly part of the action but to whom something is made available or for whom something is created. The benefactive is typically perceived as a person whom the agent assists or for whose benefit the action is performed.'

Blend: In an integration network, the mental space which results from conceptual integration, giving rise to emergent structure (for detail read ***Blending theory***).

Bootstrapping: The way in which children can increase their knowledge when they have some – such as inferring syntax when they have semantics.

Bound morpheme: A morpheme that cannot exist on its own.

Broca 's aphasia: A form of aphasia involving non-fluent speech and grammatical errors. See ***aphasia.***

Broca's Area: The section of the brain which is involved in speech production, specifically assessing syntax of words while listening, and comprehending structural complexity. People suffering from neurophysiological damage to this area (called Broca's aphasia or nonfluent aphasia) are unable to understand and make grammatically complex sentences. Speech will consist almost entirely of content words.

Category: A term used to denote a group of expressions or entities which share a common set of similar properties. In linguistics, the term is used for expressions which share a common set of grammatical features, in the cognitive process of categorization a category is called because it is possible to provide necessary and sufficient conditions for determining that an entity belongs to a particular group. (For detail read ***Prototype Theory***)

Clitic: A grammatical element that resembles a word but cannot stand on its own because it is dependent on a neighboring word.

Coding: The process whereby a speaker searches for a linguistic expression in order to denote a concept. Also see ***concept/***

Cognitive Grammar: a special approach of the cognitive linguistics based on the organization of the linguistic expressions available to language users for the symbolization of thought and for their communication of these symbolizations. It claims that grammar is intrinsically symbolic, having no independent existence apart from semantic and phonological structure. Grammar is describable by means of symbolic units alone, with lexicon, morphology, and syntax forming a continuum of symbolic structures.

Cognitive linguistics: as an interdisciplinary science has close correlations with other cognitive sciences, and analyses the interaction between the representation and perception of language knowledge.

Cognitive psychology: Cognitive psychology is concerned with information processing, and includes a variety of processes such as attention, perception, learning, and memory. It is also concerned with the structures and representations involved in cognition. A key issue in the field is the extent to which human and computer information processing systems resemble one another (Eysenck, 1990).

Cognitive science: the study of intelligence and intelligent systems, with particular reference to intelligent behaviour as computation (Simon & Kaplan, 1989). Cognitive science refers to the interdisciplinary study of the acquisition and use of knowledge. It includes as contributing disciplines: artificial intelligence, psychology, linguistics, philosophy, anthropology, neuroscience, and education. The cognitive science movement is far reaching and diverse, containing within it several viewpoints. Cognitive science grew out of three developments: the invention of computers and the attempts to design programs that could do the kinds of tasks that humans do; the development of information processing psychology where the goal was to specify the internal processing involved in perception, language, memory, and thought; and the development of the theory of generative grammar and related offshoots in linguistics. Cognitive science was a synthesis concerned with the kinds of knowledge that underlie human cognition, the details of human cognitive processing, and the computational modeling of those processes. There are five major topic areas in cognitive science: knowledge representation, language, learning, thinking, and perception (Eysenck, 1990).

Competence: Chomsky‘s term used to represent native speakers‘ knowledge of the grammar of their native language. Also see ***performance.***

Complex temporal relations: A sub-category of temporal relations. Complex temporal relations like simple temporal relations involve a process, and hence a temporal relation, because they construe scenes that hold over a given span of time. However, a complex temporal relation designates a dynamic process involving change over time. See ***simple temporal relations*** and ***temporal relation***.

Concept: a unit of cognitive experience; a way people have of abstracting over their experiences in the world. The core meaning of a word; the set of entities or events in the real world which a word is understood to refer to.

Conceptual category: An element of meaning that is expressed by a systematic variation in form. For example, ‘*past tense’* is a conceptual category in English because English speakers expect each verb to have a special form to denote past tense.

Conceptualisation: The process of meaning construction to which language contributes. It does so by providing access to rich encyclopedic knowledge and by prompting for complex processes of conceptual

integration. Conceptualisation relates to the nature of dynamic thought to which language can contribute (Evans, 2007).

Conceptualising capacity: A common capacity, shared by all humans, to generate concepts derives from fundamental and shared aspects of human cognition.

Conceptual metaphor: A form of conceptual projection involving mappings or correspondences holding between distinct conceptual domains. Conceptual metaphors often consist of a series of conventional mappings which relate aspects of two distinct conceptual domains. The purpose of such a set of mappings is to provide structure from one conceptual domain, the source domain, by projecting the structure onto the target domain. This allows inferences which hold in the source to be applied to the target. Also see ***mapping, the source domain*** and ***the target domain.***

Constituent: A word or group of words functioning as a unit in a larger construction.

Construal: An idea central to ***Cognitive Grammar.*** Relates to the way a language user chooses to 'package' and 'present' a conceptual representation as encoded in language, which in turn has concequences for the conceptual representation that the utterance evokes in the mind of the hearer (Evans, 2007).

Construal relationship: The relationship between a conceptualizer (the speaker or addressee) and the conceptualization he entertains (the meaning of a linguistic expression).

Construction: Any linguistic structure, whether phonological, semantic, syntactic or symbolic, that can be analyzed into component parts.

Coreferential: two expressions are coreferential if they refer to the same entity. For example, in '*John cut himself while shaving', himself* and *John* are coreferential in the sense that they refer to the same individual.

Craftsman model: A certain folk model of the mind where mental experience is construed as a kind of action, i.e. where an experiencer tends to conceptualize ideas and images as if they were manipulative objects.

Critical period: A period early in life during which a human being is uniquely endowed with the capacity to acquire a first language. Also applied to second language acquisition.

Cross-categorial properties: Properties which extend across categories, i.e. which are associated with more than one different category.

Cross-domain mapping: The species of mappings central to *Conceptual Metaphor Theory*. Mappings of this kind persist in long-term memory and serve to structure one conceptual domain (2), the target domain, in terms of another domain, the source domain. Cross-domain mappings are held

to provide one of the key ways in which the conceptual system is organized. According to *Conceptual Metaphor Theory*, it is due to the existence of cross-domain mappings that we can think and talk about one domain, for instance, the domain of QUANTITY in terms of another domain, for example, the domain of VERTICALITY (Evans, 2007). Also see ***domain (2), a source domain*** and ***a target domain.***

Dative: A grammatical relation, distinct from subject and direct object, that prototypically expresses the animate recipient of some action or item (Payne, 2006).

Dative of interest: A construction that upgrades a peripheral participant to a dative role without requiring any other morphological adjustments in the dative.

Dative shift: A construction that upgrades a dative argument to direct object status without requiring any other morphological adjustments in the clause: *I gave Ann the book.* In this example, *Ann* has undergone dative shift from *I gave the book to Ann.*

Dativus finalis or the 'dative of purpose': the dative use to denote the purpose of a certain action.

Debounding: A grammatical operation in which a count entity is converted into a mass entity. For example, *1. I have eaten a tomato. 2. After my fall there was tomato all over my face.* Here the count noun *tomato* undergoes a debounding operation by virtue the grammatical construction *there was* which serves to render *tomato* as a mass noun, a debounded entity (Evans, 2007). (For detail read *Conceptual Structuring System Approach)*

Decoding idioms: An expression such as *kick the bucket* that has to be decoded or 'learnt whole'. Decoding idioms are those whose meaning cannot be constructed from the sum of the individual lexical items that constitute the idiom and contract with encoding idioms. (For detail read *Construction Grammar)*

Derivational morphology: The component of grammar which deals with the ways where one type of word can be formed from another. In contrast with inflection, derivational morphology creates new stems from simpler stems or roots.

Direct object: The grammatical relation borne by the noun phrase which represents the thing most directly affected by the action of a verb. The noun phrase as the object of a transitive verb or the second object of a ditransitive verb.

Distribution: The set of positions in which the dative case (as a category) can occur.

Ditransitive construction: A term used in the *Theory of Construction Grammar*. The ditransitive construction is associated with the syntactic frame [*subject* [*Verb object object*$_2$] where both objects are noun phrases.

Ditransitive verb: A verb which takes two objects. Accordingly, a ditransitive construction is a syntactic construction with a ditransitive verb that at least has three core arguments grammatically indicated as subject, direct object and indirect object.

Domain (1): A term used in *Cognitive Grammar* which denotes a conceptual entity. A domain constitutes a coherent knowledge structure possessing, in principle, any level of complexity or organisation. For instance, a domain can constitute ***a concept, a semantic frame*** or some other representational space or conceptual complex. The central function of a domain is to provide a relatively stable knowledge context in terms of which other kinds of conceptual units can be understood.

Domain (2): A conceptual entity employed in *Conceptual Metaphor Theory*. Conceptual domains are relatively complex knowledge structures which relate to coherent aspect of experience. For instance, the conceptual domain JOURNEY is hypothesized to include representations of things such as traveler, mode of transport, route, destination, obstacles encountered on the route and so forth. A conceptual metaphor serves to establish correspondences known as *cross-domain mappings* between a source domain and target domain by projecting representations from one conceptual domain onto corresponding representations in another conceptual domain. See ***cross-domain mapping, a source domain*** and ***a target domain.***

Double-object construction: See ***ditransitive verb*** and ***ditransitive construction.***

Dysgraphia: Disorder of writing.

Dyslexia: Disorder of reading.

Ellipsis: The obvious omission of some element of clause structure, e.g. in order to avoid repetition.

Embodied cognition (also Thesis of embodied cognition): This thesis holds that the human mind and conceptual organization are a function of the way in which our species-specific bodies interact with the environment we inhabit. In other words, the nature of concepts and the way they are structured and organized is constrained by the nature of our embodied experience. As language reflects conceptual structure, then it follows that language reflects embodied experience.

Embodied experience: The idea that experience is embodied entails that we have a species-specific view of the world due to the unique nature of our physical bodies. In other words, our construal of reality is mediated in large measure by the nature of our bodies.

Embodiment: Pertains to the body, especially species-specific psychology and anatomy. Psychology has to do with biological morphology, which is to say body parts and organization, such as having hands, arms and skin rather than wings and feathers. Anatomy has to do with internal organization of the body. This includes the neural architecture of an organism, which is to say the brain and nervous system (Evans, 2007).

Encoding: Encoding refers to the processes of how items are placed into memory.

Encoding idioms: An example of an encoding idiom is *wide awake*. The idioms of this kind may be understood on first hearing. In other words, there is nothing in the 'rules' of English that enables a speaker to predict that this is the conventional way in which the meaning associated with *wide awake* is encoded, as opposed to, say, *broad awake, big awake, large awake* and so on. Also see ***decoding idioms.***

English dative: formally, the grammatical relation either marked by adnominal position or by complement of a relevant prepositional noun phrase in the double-object construction. The nominal in the dative case prototypically expresses the animate participant of some action denoted by the predicate.

Encyclopedic knowledge: The structured body of non-linguistic knowledge to which a linguistic unit such as a word potentially provides access. Encyclopaedic knowledge is modeled in terms of a number of constructs including the domain (1), the cognitive model and the idealized cognitive model. Also see ***domain (1)*** and ***the idealized cognitive model.***

Epenthesis (or insertion): A phonological or morphophonological pattern in which a segment is inserted.

Ergative/absolutive: Any grammatical system that treats P of the transitive clause and S of the intransitive clause as 'the same' and A of the transitive clause differently.

Estimative dative: The dative use to indicate in the eyes of whom the asserted utterance is true. Since dative denotes the person in whose eyes the statement of the predicate holds good or bad sometimes it is labeled as the dative of the person judging. The use of the estimative dative denotes speaker's interest in a thing or quality and may be treated as a specific use of judgment or perspective. In some cases the estimative dative expresses certain qualities (as someone is dear, good, sincere, bad, indifferent, etc to smb), while sometimes it is used with semantic shade of judgment.

Ethical dative: The dative use to mark a person that is usually perceived as an interlocutor who, following Janda, "typically, has no relationship to the narrated event or its participants: in actual he has neither experienced the event nor does he have any of the participants in his personal sphere" (Janda, 1993:88-89). This notwithstanding, a speaker uses the dative form

to imply the situation which is not under speaker's or hearer's control but is likely to have an effect on them. The use of the ethical dative sometimes is labeled either *emotional dative* (Janda, 1993:89-90), or *emphatic* (Dąbrowska, 1997:59-60).

Experiencer: The semantic role held by participants engaged in mental activity (be in intellectual, perceptual, or emotive). The role assigned to the dative-marked NP traditionally encodes a person affected by the action or state of the verb and perceived something in the environment. The experiencer, customarily, denotes a sentient being, exclusively animate, who has a relationship to an object or situation being experienced such as pain, temperature, pleasure or other feelings.

Expression: any form of linguistic units which constitutes a unity of meaning. Linguistic expressions form a continuum, varying in degree of specificity and contextual inclusiveness, that subsumes the traditional *sentences* and *utterances* as special cases (cf. Langacker, 1991: 13-15).

Extension: A categorizing relationship involving specifications between a *prototype* and its member (when a member of a category is related to more 'established' member),

External possessor: It refers to a construction in which a possessive modifier does not occur as a dependent constituent of the modified noun phrase, but externally as a constituent of the construction. Semantically, it indicates both alienable and inalienable possession.

Family resemblance: Wittgenstein's description of the links between different uses of a word. Analyzing his classical example of a game, Wittgenstein firstly noted that the boundaries of the category (i.e. of distinguishing games from non-games) are fuzzy because any complex concept as well as any category is not structured in terms of shared criterial features, but rather is understood as a criss-crossing network or a chain of overlapping similarities.

Figure: The most salient element in figure-ground organization. (For detail read *The Gestalt Theory)*

Figure-ground organization: Human perception appears to automatically segregate any given spatial scene into a figure and a ground. A figure is an entity that possesses a dominant shape, due to a definite contor or prominent colouring. The figure stands out against the ground, the part of a scene that is relegated to 'background'. Also see ***a ground.***

Focus of attention: One of the kinds of pattern which serve to govern the distribution of attention in the attentional system. (For detail read about *the conceptual structuring system*).

Force: The semantic role held by entities that unconsciously initiate events, e.g. *The wind opened the door.*

Form: Another term for structure.

Frame: A schematization of experience (a knowledge structure), which is represented at the conceptual level and held in long-term memory and which relates elements and entities associated with a particular culturally embedded scene, situation or event from human experience. Frames include different sorts of knowledge including attributes, and relations between attributes (Evans, 2007, 85-86).

Free morpheme: Any morpheme that does not have to attach to some other morpheme in order to be understood. Words such as *dog* and *cat* are free morphemes.

Fuzzy category: A category whose members exhibit degrees of family resemblance, with the category borders not being clearly defined. Also see ***family resemblance.*** (For detail read *Prototype Theory*).

Generalization*:* The process by which the meaning component is broadened to the basic meaning.

Gestalt: A term borrowed from psychology which means "unified whole". It refers to theories that attempt to describe how people tend to organize elements into groups or unified wholes when certain principles are applied.

Goal: The dative use to designate the target of the verbal action. The term is also used in the analysis of semantic roles to denote the entity towards which something moves, e.g. *John sent Mary a letter.*

Grammar: grammatical knowledge stored in the long-term memory and represents information about the world.

Ground (or reference object): The less salient element in figure-ground organisation.

Hedging: A conversational technique whereby a speaker 'distances' him- or herself from the content of an utterance, so as to avoid social responsibility for its truth. For example, the statement *they sort of took over the department* is a 'hedged' way of saying *they took over the department.*

Holistic cognitive theory: A cognitive theory that treats language not as an autonomous subsystem but still as a cognitive phenomenon, which describes the set of universal principles (such as conceptualization, categorization, consistent patterns, etc.) that are characteristic of all mental abilities.

Homonymy: The relation between two words whose forms are the same but whose meanings are different and cannot be connected.

Host: An expression to which a clitic or affix attaches, e.g. in *couldn't could* is the host.

Iconicity: A property of the bond between form and function in a symbolic system. Signs are iconic to the extent that they constitute a 'picture' of their meanings.

Idealised cognitive model (ICM): An ICM is a relatively stable mental representation that represents a 'theory' about some aspect of the world and to which words and other linguistic units can be relativised. In this respect, ICMs are similar to the notion of a frame, since both relate to relatively complex knowledge structure. However, while ICMs are rich in detail, they are 'idealised' because they abstract across a range of experiences rather than representing specific instances of a given experience. (For detail read *Prototype Theory).*

Idiom: A string of words which has idiosyncratic meaning.

Idiosyncratic: Unpatterned, random. For example, the plural of *child* in English is idiosyncratic, *children*, in that there are no other nouns in the modern language that form their plurals in precisely this way.

I-language: A linguistic system internalized within the brain. According to Chomsky, traditional approaches to grammar focus on *E-language* (externalized language). They base their conclusions on samples of language that have been 'understood independently of the properties of the mind'. By contrast studies of I-language threat language as a product of the human mind and ask what type of knowledge it is that enables the individual language user to construct grammatically correct sentences.

Image schema: A relatively abstract conceptual representation that arises directly from our everyday interaction with and observation of the world around us. Image schemas derive from sensory and perceptual experience. Accordingly, they derive from embodied experience.

Imagery: The ability to construe a situation in different ways for purposes of thought or expression.

Impersonal dative: The use of dative in impersonal constructions which consist of the logical subject marked by dative, the grammatical subject in nominative and the third person of a verb in any relevant tense and aspect.

Inalienable object: An object that is possessed and not separated from their owners. The inalienable items belongs to conceptual domains of kinship, body parts, relational spatial concepts (top, bottom, interior), inherent parts of the item (branch, handle), physical or mental states and a number of other individual concepts in a given language as name, voice, smell, shadow, footprint.

Indirect object: The grammatical relation borne by the noun phrase in the double-object syntactic construction and expresses the person who receives something, when this is grammatically distinct from the direct object.

Infix: An affix that is inserted inside the root of words.

Inflection: Inflectional categories are conceptual categories that do not create new stems. Rather, they add specific 'grammatical' information to already existing stems. Inflectional categories tend to occur in 'paradigms'.

Instantiation: A term of Cognitive Grammar that is used to indicate elaboration of schema.

Instrument: The semantic role held by entities that are intermediate causes of events, e.g. *Alice opened the door with the key*.

Internal possession: It refers to a construction in which the possessor is internal to the constituent containing the possessum (as in any Genitive-NP construction) and semantically indicates both alienable (as "Onos mašina": *Ann's car*) and inalienable possession.

Intransitive: A clause is intransitive if it does not contain a direct object, either expressed or implied, e.g. *Tom is sleeping.*

Isomorphism: A kind of lexical expression in which a stem expresses a conceptual category by conspicuously failing to undergo any morphological or syntactic change, e.g. the pas tenses of the verbs *hit, cut, shed.*

Landmark (lm): See ***Trajector.***

Language: in cognitive linguistics is described as an integral facet of cognition which reflects the interaction of social, cultural, psychological, communicative and functional considerations, and which can only be understood in the context of a realistic view of acquisition, cognitive development and mental processing. It seeks insofar to explicate language structure in terms of the other facets of cognition on which it draws, as well as the communicative function it serves. In Cognitive Grammar it is defined as a set of resources that are available to language users for the symbolization of thought, and for the communication of these symbolizations, where the knowledge of language is based on knowledge of actual usage and of generalization made over usage events.

Malefactive: The semantic role conceived as the negative counterpart of the benefactive and usually is defined as an entity affected negatively either by someone or a process (comp. the benefactive is a participant to whose advantage the action is performed).

Manner: An adverbial notion that includes semantic features associated with events or situations (as opposed to participants).

Mapping: One of the factors which governs the attentional system in the conceptual structuring system. Mapping governs the way in which pats of an attention pattern are mapped onto parts of the scene described by a linguistic utterance. Mappings are considered as correspondences between entities inhering in regions of the conceptual system. Some mappings are relatively stable and persist in long-term memory while

others are temporary associations set up due to dynamic processes of meaning-construction.

Meaning: the conventional or semantic content associated with the symbol.

Mental arena mode: A folk model of the mind that is conceptualized as a container for ideas and portrays remembering, thinking, desire, etc. as spontaneous process occurring in the experiencer's sphere of awareness.

Mental space: Mental spaces are regions of conceptual space that contain specific kinds of information. They are constructed on the basis of generalized linguistic, pragmatic and cultural strategies for recruiting information. The hallmark of a mental space, as opposed to other cognitive entities such as a conceptual metaphor, a semantic frame, an idealized cognitive model or domain (1), is that mental spaces are constructed 'online', in the moment of speaking or thinking, and can be structured by other cognitive entities including semantic frames, idealized cognitive model or domains by a process known as schema induction. Thus a mental space results in a unique and temporary 'packet' of conceptual structure, constructed for purposes specific to the ongoing discourse.

Metaphor: The use of a word or phrase to label an object or concept that it does not literally denote, suggesting a comparison of that object or concept to the phrase's denoted concept or object. In metaphor the semantic link is based on the similarity between two elements or situations belonging to different domains. Metaphor involves a relationship between a source domain, the source of the literal meaning of the metaphorical expression; and a target domain.

Metaphorical extension: extension of the meaning of a word on the basis of the similarity of the original meaning to the new meaning. For example, *wing* came to be used for a structure on an airplane by analogy with the similar structure on a bird.

Metaphtonymy: One way in which metaphor and metonymy can interact. In this form of interaction, a metaphor is grounded in a metonymic relationship.

Metathesis: A phonological or morphophonemic pattern whereby segments (consonants or vowels) reverse their position.

Metonymic extension: extension of the meaning of a word on the basis of a strong association between the original meaning and the new meaning; in some sense the two "go together". For example, *wing* came to be used for a structure on an airplane by analogy with the similar structure on a bird.

Metonymy: The process by which a speaker establishes connections between entities that co-occur within the same conceptual shift, i.e. by the process an expression which designates entity *e,* is used of an entity

closely associated with *e* within a given domain. In metonymy the basic meaning of a whole comes to be used for a part, or that of the part for the whole.

Morpheme: The smallest unit of grammatical structure. A linguistic unit that contributes meaning to an utterance, but cannot itself be divided into smaller meaningful parts.

Morphology: The branch of linguistics which studies how morphemes are combined together to form words.

Morphosyntactic government: A formal link of government or agreement when the form of the head word requires the morphological characteristics of the dependent word.

Motivation: A reasonable explanation for why a particular pattern occurs. Linguists are always interested in explaining linguistic patterns. However, a few patterns may be unexplainable or 'unmotivated'.

Network model: The model which helps to account for the structure of grammatical categories. In this model, members of a category are viewed as nodes in a complex network and the links between nodes in a network arise from a number of different kinds of categorizing relationships that hold between the symbolic assemblies stored in the grammatical inventory. (For detail read *Cognitive Grammar).*

Neurocognition: The study of the relationships between neuroscience and cognitive psychology. The goal is to look for specific neurophysiological correlates of cognitive functions. This is based on the assumption that specific brain regions are responsible for mediating certain aspects of cognitive function.

Nominative/accusative: Any grammatical system that treats A of the transitive clause and S of the intransitive clause as 'the same' and O of the transitive clause differently.

Object: The complement of a transitive item.

Oblique argument: A nominal element of a clause that does not bear a core grammatical relation to the verb.

Open class forms: A set of linguistic forms to which it is typically easier for a language to add new members. In terms of the meaning contributed by the closed class elements they provide content meaning.

Paradigm: A related set of conceptual categories.

Patient: The semantic role held prototypically by entities that undergo a visible, concrete change in state. In English a direct object tends to be a patient.

Performance: A term which denotes observed language behavior, e.g. the kind of things people actually say when they speak a language, and what

meanings they assign to sentences produced by themselves or other people. Performance is contrasted with competence. See ***competence.***

Personal sphere (PS): comprises the persons, objects, locations, and facts sufficiently closely associated with an individual that any changes in them are likely to affect the individual as well.

Polysemy: The certain linguistic phenomenon when a single word or form has two or more related senses.

Possessive dative: The use of dative when dative denotes the possessivity of the experiencer of an action. The dative is not governed by the verb, but it stands in a close semantic relationship with the noun and syntactically, in some constructions can be replaced by the possessive genitive or possessive pronoun.

Pragmatics: The study of how context affects and is affected by linguistic communication.

Predicate: The central semantic unit of a proposition, requiring one or more arguments.

Prefix: A morpheme that attaches to the beginning of a word.

Primary object: The grammatical relation that treats the recipient of a ditransitive construction. See ***indirect object.***

Profile: The profile of an expression is what the expression designates. As Taylor (1995:591) exemplifies *island* profilies a mass of land; its base is the surrounding water; general notions of the Earth's geographical structure constitute the domain.

Profile-active zone discrepancy: The linguistic phenomenon (defined by Langacker and developed by Dąbrowska) that allows the communicator or the conceptualizer to focus on the cognitively more silent possessive or/and affected objects. It helps to reveal the fact that although the entire passive participant is in profile, the active zone, i.e. the region directly involved in the process designated by the verb, comprises only a part of his body.

Projected reality: Relates to the human construal of reality which is determined by the specifics of human cognitive, neurological and perceptual mechanisms and processes.

Prototype: the central or typical member of a category; the basis on which individuals are evaluated as belonging to the category.

Radial category: A category whose members are organized with respect to a composite prototype. The members of the radial category are not generated. Rather, they are extended by convention and therefore must be learned. The composite prototype determines the possibilities for the extensions, together with the possible relations between variants and the

central prototype. Radial categories are modeled in terms of a semantic network (For detail read *Prototype Theory).*

Recipient: The semantic role held prototypically by a participant or other entities like a group of people, a company, an organization, an object, etc. that receives some item.

Reduplication: A morphological process whereby a root or part of a root is repeated in order to express some conceptual category. Reduplication can be complete or partial.

Reference: The relation between a linguistic element (typically as a noun phrase) and the entity it designates.

Reference frames: means of assigning a set of directions to a spatial representation of an object, a scene, or the body. They consist of several types:

1. **Viewer-Based**: Uses a part of the viewer's body as the landmark, to which spatial locations of other body parts or external stimuli are referenced. Crucial for the implementation of motor behavior towards stimuli in near space (e.g., reflexive orienting). For example, a rapidly approaching baseball must be located with respect to the viewer's body, if the viewer is to be able to effectively avoid it.
2. **Object-Based**: Describes the spatial relations among various components of an object. Important for object identification. For example, a tilted figure requires that an object-based set of directions be applied to that object, independent of other objects, or the environment in general, in order for its intrinsic spatial relations (e.g, top, bottom, sides, etc.) to be recognized, and thus in order for the object itself to be recognized.
3. **Scene-based**: Describes the spatial relations among components of a scene (usually a number of objects, but may include the viewer as well). For example, letters on a stop sign may be considered as components of the scene (the sign). Regardless of the position of the sign in relation to the viewer, when the sign is divided into left and right sides, the 'S' and 'T' are on the left of the scene, and the 'O' and 'P' are on the right of the scene.
4. **Gravitational**: Describes the dimensions of up and down using the pull of the Earth's gravity as a spatial landmark. The gravitational reference is maintained by the vestibular and somatosensory systems of the brain, which allow the organism to maintain balance and posture, and to locomote effectively.

Referent: A message-world entity to by a noun, a pronoun, or any other referential element. For example, the referent of the phrase *my grandmother* is a person in the message world – the speaker's grandmother, whereas the determined noun phrase *my grandmother* is referential from that may refer to or 'mention' this referent.

Region: That part of a special scene in which the figure may be found. A region is established by virtue of a special relation being designated as holding between a figure and reference object (Evans, 2007, 180).

Root: A morpheme that expresses the basic meaning of a word and cannot be further divided into smaller morphemes.

Scene: One way in which human mind stores and categorizes information. Scenes are conventional images involving generalized entities and relationships used as bases on which to build specific messages.

Schema: A schema representation is a way of capturing the insight that concepts are defined by a configuration of features, and each of these features involves specifying a value the object has on some attribute. The schema represents a concept by pairing a class of attribute with a particular value, and stringing all the attributes together. They are a way of encoding regularities in categories, whether these regularities are propositional or perceptual. They are also general, rather than specific, so that they can be used in many situations.

Schematic network: A schematic representation that includes various relationships as *extensions from a prototype* (when a member of a category is related to more 'established' member), *schematization* (the relationship between schema and an expression that instantiates it) and *mutual similarity* (when members of a category may resemble each other in some respects without one being obviously more basic than the other).

Schematicity: A term of Cognitive Grammar that is defined as the relation between a schema and its instantiation, where schema is a relatively unspecified conceptual structure whereas instantiations have a higher degree of specificity. The relation of schematicity may be either *full* if the instantiations are fully compatible with the schema; or *partial* if the specifications of the instantiation conflicts in some respects with that of the schema.

Secondary landmark: In a profiled relationship when there are two landmarks, the secondary landmark is the participant which has least salience.

Semantic roles: The roles that participant play in message-world situations. The semantic roles exist independently of linguistic structure.

Semantic function: related to certain semantic requirements, namely, type of specification, instantiation, quantification, and grounding.

Setting: a global, inclusive region within which an event unfolds or a situation obtains. Also see *stage model.*

Simple temporal relations: A sub-category of temporal relations. Simple temporal relations like complex temporal relations involve a process, and hence a temporal relation, because they construe scenes that hold over a

given span of time. However, a simple temporal relation designates a stable and unchanging state which nevertheless holds or continues through time. See ***complex temporal relations*** and ***temporal relations***.

Source: A term used in the analysis of semantic/thematic roles to denote the entity from which something moves, e.g. *John returned from Paris*.

Source domain: With respect to semantic roles that are indicated in the action chain refers to 'head' elements as agent which transmits energy to elements farther in the action chain.

Specialization: The process by which the word's original meaning is always narrowed down to a smaller set of special referents.

Sphere of awareness: A subpart of the personal sphere as a region where percepts, feelings, sensations, thoughts, ideas, etc. appear and are experienced by the target person.

Sphere of influence: An aspect of the personal sphere that indicates the target person's territory, possessions, and the objects the referent is holding or about to use or even other people that the target person has control over.

Stage model: A cognitive model which idealizes a fundamental aspect of the moment-to-moment experiencer, namely the observation of external events, each involving the interaction of *participants* within *a setting*.

Stem: An inflectible form of the word to which inflectional affixes are added. A stem may be morphologically complex or simple.

Subject: A core grammatical relation, defined in English by the following properties: (1) immediately preverbal position in pragmatically neutral clauses, (2) subject case pronouns, and (3) control of verb agreement.

Submeaning: See ***extension***.

Suffix: A morpheme that attaches to the end of a word.

Symbolic Thesis: The fundamental assumption in Cognitive Grammar that language with its units is inherently symbolic by nature, in other words, all the linguistic expressions units including phonemes, morphemes, single words, phrases, etc. are ascribed to so called symbolic units, each of which has a phonological and a semantic pole.

Symbolic units: Linguistic unit used to indicate both kinds of lexical and grammatical ones that share the same bipolar nature, i.e. they associate phonological and semantic representations.

Sympathetic dative: The use of dative when dative expresses sympathetic feeling attitude towards an addressee. The Lithuanian sympathetic dative is determined by semantic and morphological aspects of the predicate and some syntactic peculiarities, such as the dative position in the sentence, etc.

Syntactic function: a syntactic role that a word or other linguistic unit fills in relation to other elements in its syntactic construction, for instance, the syntactic roles of subject, predicate, direct object, indirect object, etc.

Syntactic government: A formal link between the head word and a particular case form of the dependent word with or without a preposition. At the same time, syntactic government is considered as the connection between a word and its dependents. The syntactic dependency is called complementation.

Tacit: Unconscious knowledge.

Target (1): The entity in conceptual metonymy which is highlighted or accessed by virtue of a second entity known as a vehicle. A target is typically not encoded linguistically in linguistic manifestations of metonymy.

Target (2): The entity which is identified in an utterance by virtue of invoking a particular reference point.

Target domain: With respect to semantic roles that are indicated in the action chain refers to 'tail' or 'downstream' elements that are affected (directly or indirectly) by energy transmitting from elements farther 'upstream' in the action chain.

Target person (TP): Superschematic meaning of the dative case that refers to an individual who is perceived as affected by an action, process, or state, taking place within or impinging upon his personal sphere. In the semantic network the target person being as the superschematic meaning of the case subsumes other semantic instantiations.

Taxonomy: A classificatory system. A taxonomic theory of language is one which classifies constituents into different types.

Temporal relations: A sub-category of the larger category relational predication. Temporal relations are processes which are encoded by verbs and which are accessed via sequential scanning. Temporal relations can be subdivided into two types: *simple temporal relations* and *complex temporal relations.* See ***simple temporal relations*** and ***complex temporal relations***.

Theory of modularity: The theory proposed by Jerry Fodor (1983) that highlights the fact that certain psychological processes are self contained or modular.

Thing: In *Cognitive Grammar* a technical term for any given region of a conceptual domain encoded by a noun.

Trajector (tr): The more prominent participant in a conceptualized relation; the less prominent participant is the landmark.

Transitive verb: (From Latin *transitivus* "going across") It is a verb which takes a direct object and cannot be used without a direct object.

Accordingly, a transitive construction is a syntactical construction with a transitive verb that is related to at least two nouns or their equivalents, whose semantic roles are prototypically of agent and theme.

Unit: a technical term used in Cognitive Grammar which refers to a structure that becomes automated and frequent of successful use.

Usage-base model: A model of language which adopts the usage-based thesis.

Usage-based thesis: One of the two guiding principles of cognitive approaches to grammar. The usage-based thesis holds that the mental grammar of the language user (his or her knowledge of language) is formed by the abstraction of symbolic units from situated instances of language use: an utterance. An important consequence of adopting the usage-based thesis is that there is no principled distinction between knowledge of language and use of language (competence and performance in Generative Grammar terms), since knowledge of language is knowledge of how language is used.

Utterance: A linguistic expression used in a context to accomplish an actual communicative act. Utterances are distinct from words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Valence: Valence can be thought as a grammatical notion or a semantic notion; in both cases valence refers to a number. Grammatical valence refers to the number of arguments in a clause, whereas semantic valence refers to the number of core participants in a situation.

Vehicle: The entity is conceptual metonymy which serves to provide access to or to highlight a second entity known as a target. A vehicle is typically encoded linguistically.

Zipf's code: A finding that any piece of text will contain a very small number of high-frequency word forms and a larger number of low-frequency word forms. A second observation was that words with higher text frequency are shorter in length.

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