

Index of Terms

- affix** The collective term for the three kinds of morphemes which can be added to a word in different positions: prefix, infix and suffix. (pp.34,37)
- allograph** One of various possible forms of a grapheme: b, B, *b* are all allographs of the same grapheme. (p. 21)
- allomorph** One of various possible forms of a morpheme: 'best-' is an allomorph of 'beast' in 'bestial'; H *-ya* vs. *-ā*, e.g. *āyā* vs. *calā*.
- allophone** One of various possible forms of a phoneme, e.g. the two 'l' sounds in 'label'. (p. 20)
- analytic(-al)** That variety of language whose syntax is based on separate words (such as prepositions) and on variations in word order, rather than on inflexion; cf. 'synthetic'. (p. 2)
- antonym** A word which is opposite in meaning to another; 'antonym' is the antonym of 'synonym'.
- aspiration** The audible breath which accompanies the production of certain sounds. (p. 20)
- assimilation** The tendency by which one sound is affected by or takes on the quality of a neighbouring one; or by which an unfamiliar word takes on the form of a familiar one. (p.20)
- 'bound' form** A morpheme which cannot occur on its own, e.g. E 'ish', 'un-', '-er'; HU *-e* in *kamre*, *kare*.
- broken plural** (A) A plural formed by the re-patterning of the radical letters of the singular. (p.49)
- calque** A loan translation, in which the various components are separately translated from one language into the other: e.g. H *dūrdaśan* for E 'television', in which Greek 'tele' ('distant') + Latin-derived 'vision' are respectively rendered into S *dūr* + *daśan*. (p.70)
- chronogram** A phrase, or verse in which numbers are cryptically represented by letters or words. (p.82)
- cluster** A group of consonants occurring in a word, as the initial 'str' in 'street'. (p.23)
- cognate** A form historically derived from the same source as another, as H *pita*, E 'father' and Portuguese *padre*.
- compound** A word made up of two or more other words, e.g. E 'blackbird', HU *dopahar*.
- copula** A linking word, as the verb linking subject and predicate in 'he is old', or the P *o* 'and' in *āb o havā*. (p.65)
- dental** A sound made by the tip and rim of the tongue against the teeth. (p.20)
- derivative** A word formed from or historically stemming from another.
- diphthong** A syllable containing two distinct and successive vowels, as E 'mice', 'go', 'house'; HU *gaī*, *gae*. (p.43)
- doublet** One of a pair of words in the same language representing the same ultimate word but divergent in meaning or form; e.g. E 'royal', 'regal'.
- dual** A grammatical form expressing duality as opposed to s. or p. number. (p.2)

- elision** The assimilation of a vowel, consonant or syllable in pronunciation, as e.g. the dropping of '-me' in a rapid pronunciation of 'prime minister'. (p.52)
- enclitic** A morpheme which always follows another word and cannot stand alone, e.g. HU *hī*.
- epenthesis (- epenthetic)** The insertion of a sound or letter into a word, as -a- in HU pronunciations of E 'film' as *fīlam*. (p.43)
- etymon** The word from which a later form has derived. (p.25)
- flap** An 'r' sound produced by rapid light contact between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. (p.20)
- fricative** A consonant sound produced by friction when the breath is forced through a restricted opening.
- glottal** A sound produced in the larynx, at the opening of the windpipe.
- glottal stop** The sound produced by the release of a closure of the glottis (at the back of the throat), as medially in Cockney pronunciations of 'water', 'bottle', or initially before a strongly pronounced vowel as in 'art'. (p.43)
- grapheme** A letter of the alphabet, or character of a syllabary.
- guṇa (A)** A process of vowel extension in which a simple vowel is prefixed by *a*, as $a > \bar{a}$. (p.33)
- hyperbole** The use of exaggeration for rhetorical effect.
- infix** An affix which is inserted medially within a word. (p.42)
- inflection** The expression of syntactic relationships typically through variations in termination, as in HU *kamrā - kamre - kamronī*.
- izafat (P)** The suffixed -e which typically indicates a possessive relationship between the suffixed noun and the following one, e.g. *zabān-e urdū* 'the language of U', or the qualification of a noun by an adj. or noun, e.g. *zamānā-e darāz* 'a long period'. (p.64)
- jingle-form** A morpheme which, though usually meaningless independently, extends or generalizes the sense of a word by imitating its sound; e.g. -*vānā* in HU *khānā-vānā* 'something to eat, grub'. HU also has jingle-compounds, e.g. *larnā-jhagarnā*. (p.149)
- labial** A sound produced by the lips. (p.20)
- laryngeal** The quality of sounds produced in the larynx, the upper part of the windpipe where the vocal cords are situated.
- lateral** A consonant produced with the sides of the tongue touching the teeth. (p.43)
- lexicon** The vocabulary of a language, as distinct from its grammar and constructions.
- liquid** The fluid quality of the sound 'l'. (p.20)
- loan-translation** Another term for a calque, a word whose component parts are separately translated from another language. (p.70)
- minimal pair** Two words differentiated in meaning by only a single sound, as 'mud' versus 'mug', or *hai* versus *hain*. (p.19)
- modal verb** A verb in which the particular manner of an action is expressed by the combination of main verb + auxiliary; in HU the range of such auxiliaries is wide and includes *lenā, denā, jānā, dālnā, rakhnā, sagnā* etc. (p.28)

- modifier** A word or phrase which limits or otherwise qualifies the sense of another.
- morpheme** The smallest functioning unit in syntax, a word or component part or a word: 'sheepish' comprises the morphemes 'sheep' and '-ish'.
- morphology** That part of grammar which is concerned with the form of words or morphemes, i.e. with word-formation and inflexion, as opposed to syntax. (p.18)
- neologism** A new word or expression, often coined from existing words or roots.
- nominal** A word or phrase which stands as a noun, or has some of the attributes of a noun.
- palatal** A sound pronounced by contact between the middle of the tongue and the hard palate. (p.20)
- paradigm** The pattern of inflexions of a noun, verb or other word.
- parataxis (- paratactic)** The arrangement in which clauses are linked only by juxtaposition and not by subordinating connectives such as conjunctions. (p.28)
- periphrasis** A round-about expression, one which uses a phrase rather than an inflected word, e.g. 'greater in length' as opposed to 'longer'.
- phoneme** The minimal contrastive unit of sound in a language, e.g. any of the ten vowels of the HU sound system. (p.20)
- phonetic** Pertaining to the sounds of spoken language. (p.19)
- phonology (- phonological)** The study of the distinctive patterns of sounds of a language. (p.19)
- phrase-verb** A verb consisting of a sequence of separate words; in HU these are primarily verbs based on *karnā*, e.g. *kī dekhbhāl karnā* 'to look after'. (p.28)
- pleonasm (- pleonastic)** Redundancy of a word or words; the use of more words than is necessary to express something.
- plosive** A sound produced by the sudden release of air pressure, e.g. 'b', 't'.
- predicate (- predicative)** The word or words which make an assertion or statement about something, as 'is green' in 'the grass is green'.
- prefix** An affix which is attached to the beginning of a word, e.g. E 'un-', P *be-*. (p.34,57)
- pre-modifier** A modifier which precedes the word it qualifies, as in HU *angrezī bolne-vāle vakīl* or its E translation 'E-speaking lawyers'. (p.28)
- prosody** The study of metre and structure in verse. (p.89)
- prothesis (- prothetic)** The prefixing of a sound to a word to facilitate its pronunciation.
- qualify (- qualifier)** To express some quality belonging to something, the qualifier being grammatically dependent upon the thing qualified; in *mezen gandī haīn* the adj. qualifies the noun.
- radical (A)** A base or root form, modifications of which form words and indicate various grammatical forms. (p.42)
- reduplication** The repeating of a word, for an emphatic, syntactic or rhetorical effect. (pp.40-41)
- register** The range and variety of language used in a particular context, e.g. literary, technical, colloquial etc.

- retroflex** A sound produced when the tongue is curled back against the hard palate. (p.20)
- rhetoric** The affective, persuasive or eloquently expressive element in language use.
- sandhi** Modification in the sound of a phoneme in a particular context, e.g. S $t > n$ in *jagat + nāth = jagannāth*, or E pluralizing 's' realized as /z/ after a voiced sound ('dogs' vs. 'cats'). (p.32)
- semantic** Relating to the meaning of words.
- semivowel** A consonant which has some of the phonetic quality of a vowel: 'y', 'v'. (p.20)
- sibilant** A fricative hissing sound, such as 's', 'sh'.
- sound plural (A)** A plural formed by the addition of suffixes (p.46).
- stress** The amount of force used in producing a syllable, dependent upon position in the word, and producing variations of loudness, pitch and length.
- suffix** An affix which is attached to the end of a word, e.g. '-ful' in 'wonderful'. (p.36, 58)
- syntax** That area of grammar which is concerned with the way in which words are combined in meaningful patterns. (p.18)
- synthetic** That variety of language whose syntax is based on inflexion rather than on the use of separate prepositions etc.; cf. analytic. (p.2)
- tadbhava** That form of a (usually S) word which has been through the processes of historical evolution and therefore differs in form from its etymon. (p.2)
- tag** A trite phrase or quotation, often intended to round off an argument.
- tatsama** A S word in its unchanged form, as used in a language which is historically derived from S. (p.2)
- velar** A sound produced by the back of the tongue against the soft palate. (p.20)
- voicing** The production of a sound with the vibration of the vocal chords; 'b' is voiced, 'p' is voiceless. (p.20)
- vṛddhi (S)** A process of vowel extension in which a *guṇa* vowel is prefixed by *a*, or a simple vowel by *ā*. (p.33)