

STRUCTURE (*Structure*) [*Struktur*].

Manner of construction or building up. The term is used in such expressions as **phonetical* structure, grammatical* structure, syntactical* structure, etc.**

STYLE (*Style*) [*Stil*].

Mode of expressing thought in language; characteristic mode of expression. Style may be simple, ornate, careless, rhetorical, ponderous, etc.

SUB-CLASS (*Classe secondaire*) [*Unterklasse*].

A term used for a subdivision of noun classes* in certain Bantu languages. For instance class ra, appearing in most Bantu languages, is treated as belonging to a sub-class to r, since all its concords are identical with those of class r, although its own prefixes or lack thereof show distinction from those of class r. Some Central Bantu languages have numerous other sub-classes in which the nouns have short prefixes, when the major class normally employs full prefixes.

SUB-DIALECT (*Sous-dialecte*) [*Untergeordneter Dialekt*].

A term used for a subdivision of dialects*, in Bantu generally indicating local clans or tribelets.

SUBJECT (*Sujet*) [*Subjekt*].

"The subject of a sentence is a word or words denoting what we speak about" (Nesfield).

(1) **Definite* subjects** and **indefinite* subjects** are distinguished in Bantu by the use of the class concord in the former case, and of the indefinite concord in the latter, e.g. in Zulu: *bakhona abantu* (the people are present), and *kukhona abantu* (people are present).

(2) For **logical subject** see *logical**.

(3) Of **subjects in apposition*** concordial agreement is made with the first.

SUBJECTIVAL (*Subjectival*) [*Subjektiv*].

Pertaining to or referring to the subject.

The **subjectival concord** is that necessary concordial element used in the construction of a predicative to point to or designate the subject. It is not a pronoun. There are times when an indefinite subjectival concord may be used, in which case

it is not in concordial agreement with the logical subject. Nevertheless it does not seem necessary to change the term concord for this special case, but rather to widen its grammatical significance to include it. The subjectival concord always precedes the verb stem, but auxiliaries, etc., may intervene between the two. The presence of a subjectival concord is essential to any true mood of the verb; for that reason, as well as others, the imperative* and the infinitive* are not true moods. A change in the form of subjectival concord may indicate a change of mood, e.g. in Zulu, for the third person, class I, indicative and contingent, *u-*; subjunctive and potential, *a-*; participial, *e*.

With the verb, the subjectival concord must always be used whether the substantival subject is expressed or not, e.g. in Swahili: *unachukua* (he is carrying), and *mpagazi unachukua* (the porter is carrying).

SUBJECTIVE.

(1) "Subjective species" of the verb is a term used by Grout in Zulu for the *-eka* form of the neuter* as contrasted with his deponent* in *-akala*; but the use of the term in this connection seems unjustified.

(2) For "subjective concord" or "subjective pronoun," see under *subjectival**.

SUBJUNCTIVE (*Subjonctif*) [*Subjunktiv, Konjunktiv*].

"Designating or pertaining to that mood of a verb expressing the action or state not as a fact, but only as a contingent and dependent mental conception" (Webster: *Collegiate Dictionary*). Bradley (*Latin Prose Composition*) writes: "The subjunctive is the mood which gives rise to the greatest difficulty in the study of Latin. Its use in that language is constant and manifold, while it hardly exists in modern English. Nor will its name (*modus subjunctivus* or *conjunctivus*) be a sufficient guide, for though so called on account of its being found principally in subordinate clauses, yet such clauses often require the use of the indicative, and the use of the subjunctive . . . is by no means confined to them. It perhaps was originally used as a separate form to add, to the simple statement made by the indicative, some further idea of *uncertainty* or *contingency*. Hence its use in Latin to express, not a fact which we *indicate*, but something which we regard

rather as a mere conception of the mind, as that which we purpose or wish to be a fact, or which we refer to as the result of another fact, or as stated on other authority than our own; and in this way it is used in Latin in a large number of sentences in which the use of any special mood would never occur to any one who was acquainted only with English. The Latin subjunctive is mainly used in certain classes of subordinate or *subjoined* clauses: hence its name (*subjunctivus*). But it is also used both in simple sentences, and in the main clause of a compound sentence, either to make a statement, or to ask a question, or to express a command or desire."

The Zulu equivalent shows a remarkable parallel in a Bantu language to Bradley's description for Latin. This mood is employed in Zulu as follows:

- (i) After the conjunctions *ukuba*, *ukuthi* and *ukuze*, following verbs of intending, desiring, liking, etc.
- (ii) In certain consecutive verb constructions.
- (iii) In permissive or deliberative interrogation.
- (iv) With imperative force, usually preceded by a verbal auxiliary.
- (v) In the formation of compound tenses after certain deficient verbs, such as *-buye*, *-mane*, *-simze*, etc.
- (vi) After certain conjunctions, notably *anduba*, *funa*, *qéde*, etc., forming descriptive clauses.

In Bantu the subjunctive is typically represented by the change of the final vowel of the verb stem to *-e* in the present, e.g. Lamba, *twende* (let us go); Shona, *ndinoda kuti ubude* (I want you to go out); Swahili, *akafunge* (let him tie); Sotho, *ke rata hore ba tle koano* (we want them to come here).

Lamba employs a typical future subjunctive (also with the final vowel in *-e*); cf. *ati akake* (that he may tie) and *ati akakake* (that he may tie—future). Zulu has quite a number of subjunctive tenses, positive and negative, present, past and future.

SUBORDINATE (*Subordonné*) [*Untergeordnet, Abhängig*].

Subservient, inferior in position or rank. For **subordinate predicate**, **subordinate construction**, **subordinate clause**, "subordinate proposition," see under clause*.

SUBORDINATION (*Subordination*) [*Unterordnung*].

The process of placing in subordinate position; the dependent connection in which one sentence (called the subordinate*) is found in respect to another (called the main*). **Subordination of predicates** is of more common syntactical occurrence in Bantu than is co-ordination of predicates.

SUBSIDIARY (*Subsidaire*) [*Neben-*].

Subordinate or dependent in position; aiding in an inferior position or capacity.

The **subsidiary subject*** is the second of two appositional subjects, and is not represented by concord; see under principal*.

The **subsidiary object*** is the second of two which may be used with certain verbs; it may not be represented by a concord with the verb. For explanation and examples see under principal*.

This term covers both ideas expressed by the terms *partitive** and *limitative** used by Jacottet in Sotho.

SUBSTANTIVE (*Substantif*) [*Substantiv*].

(1) A word signifying anything concrete or abstract or any concept. This is one of the main divisions of parts of speech, which is subdivided into (a) noun, and (b) pronoun.

(2) For "substantive pronoun," a term used by some writers, use *absolute** pronoun.

(3) The term "substantive verb," for the verb "to be," as used by Crisp and others, is not applicable in Bantu.

SUBSTITUTION (*Substitution*) [*Ersatz, Substitution*].

(1) Replacement of one form or sound by another, e.g. of *e* in Lamba and Manyika. This form of phonetic substitution takes place in these languages in circumstances where coalescence would be expected, e.g. with the copulative formative *na-*, before all nouns commencing in vowels, *na-* becoming *ne-*: *awantu* > *newantu*, *inama* > *nenama*, *ukufika* > *nekufika*; but *tāta* < *natāta*, for there is no initial vowel.

(2) Equivalent to the French "enallage," exceptional use of a certain construction in place of another; e.g. in Lamba: *filukuya awantu* (people are going; instead of *walukuya*); *awantu wonse cilipalangene* (all the people have dispersed;

instead of *walipalangene*); *awantu wõnse ulukufwaya* (whosoever wants; instead of *awalukufwaya*).

SUFFIX (*Suffixe*) [*Suffix*].

"Attached below"; an affix* attached to the end of a word or stem.

(1) In South-eastern Bantu nouns are inflected by suffix as follows:

(a) The **feminine* suffix**, e.g. *-kazi*, *-hali*.

(b) The **diminutive* suffix**, e.g. *-ana*.

(c) The **augmentative* suffix**, as the feminine in form.

(2) Locatives* are formed from nouns by means of suffix in a number of Eastern and South-eastern languages, e.g. *-ni*, *-eni*, *-ey*, *-y*, etc.

(3) Bantu verbal derivatives* are formed by means of a large number of derivative suffixes, e.g. *-ela*, *-ana*, *-isa*, *-eka*, *-āka*, etc.

SUPPLEMENT (*Supplément*) [*Ergänzung*].

An addition or continuation to information, as in a book, necessary to complete the material, to make good deficiencies, or to correct errors; cf. appendix.

SUPPLETIVE (*Supplétif*).

Supplementary, supplying deficiencies.

The term "pronom supplétif" is used by certain French writers, e.g. Samain and de Clercq for a type of adverbial or locative possessive construction, e.g. in Songe, *ami namu* (as for me), *atwe namu* (for our part); in Yombe, *minu kuama* (as for me), *betu kuetu* (for our part, as for us), etc. This is certainly not a pronoun.

SUPRA-DENTAL.

This term signifies rather "above the teeth," i.e. alveolar, than "articulated with the upper front teeth," and therefore the term dental* to convey the latter idea is preferable.

SUSPENSIVE.

Tending to suspend or stop the activity in operation of something.

Marconnès in Karanga has used the phrase "suspensive tense" to label a number of verb forms such as *ndati ndovona*

(I am going to see), *ndavva ndavona* ("I have then seen"). But as these are miscellaneous compound forms, a uniform label can neither be correct nor useful.

SYLLABIC (*Syllabique*) [*Syllabisch, Silben-*].

Forming a syllable.

In some Bantu languages, the more sonorous consonants, such as the nasals and the lateral, may be prolonged to form in themselves syllables; they are then called **syllabic consonants**. In Sotho, *m*, *n*, *ɲ*, *ŋ* and *l* all occur syllabically, e.g. *ho lla* (to cry), *nyku* (sheep) written *nku*. In Tswana there is also syllabic *r*, e.g. *rra* (father).

SYLLABLE (*Syllabe*) [*Silbe*].

A syllable is sometimes defined as a sound or combination of sounds uttered with a single impulse of the voice. Daniel Jones writes: "In theory a syllable consists of a sequence of sounds containing one peak of prominence. In practice it is often impossible to define the limits of a syllable because there is no means of fixing any exact points of minimum prominence."

In Bantu, syllable limits are more easily determined, for every syllable is open (i.e. it ends in or consists of a vowel) or composed of a syllabic* consonant.

SYNONYM (*Synonyme*) [*Synonym*].

One of two or more words of the same language having the same or approximately the same essential meaning. In the narrowest sense, the meaning of synonyms, both in denotation and connotation, should be so fully identical that one can always be substituted for the other without change in the effect of the sentence in which it is done. But, as Fowler points out, it is doubtful if any such perfect synonyms exist. There are usually distinct shades of meaning differentiating accepted synonyms.

SYNOPSIS (*Résumé*) [*Resumé, Uebersicht*].

A conspectus or general view of a whole argument, article, thesis, etc.

SYNTACTIC, SYNTACTICAL (*Syntactique, Syntaxique*) [*Syntaktisch*].

Pertaining to syntax. The term is used in such phrases as : **Syntactical usage, syntactical word-order,* syntactical correspondence*** between languages.

SYNTAX (*Syntaxe*) [*Syntax, Satzlehre*].

"Combined order." Fowler describes syntax as "the part of grammar concerned not with the etymology, formation and inflexion of words, but with the arrangement of them in sentences." Contrast *accidence**.

In Bantu it is convenient in syntax to use the terms for the major parts of speech, and to treat of (a) the **syntax of the substantive**, (b) the **syntax of the qualificative**, (c) the **syntax of the predicative**, and (d) the **syntax of the descriptive**.

SYNTHETIC (*Synthétique*) [*Synthetisch*].

Tending to synthesis or the compounding together of elements. The opposite of *analytic**. A **synthetic language** is one in which the grammatical elements are expressed by means of inflexions, instead of by separate words. Bantu languages are synthetic and therefore naturally need a conjunctive type of word-division.

SYSTEM (*Système*) [*System*].

A scheme for interrelating things, as the **vowel system**, the **consonantal system**, the **grammatical system**, the **phonetic system**, etc.

TABLE (*Table*) [*Tabelle*].

A collection and arrangement of data in condensed and tabular form.

TABOO (*Tabou*) [*Tabu*].

Forbidden by social usage.

Certain words are taboo according to *hlonipa**, other words and phrases according to *matuka**.

TAUTOLOGY (*Tautologie*) [*Tautologie*].

Pleonastic expression, in which the same thing is said twice either by literal repetition or by repetition in meaning. This is not common in Bantu, but the following expressions savour of tautology: in Zulu, *yini na?* (what is it?), in which *yini* is sufficiently interrogative without *na*, and *na* may be said to be

tautological; in Lamba, *akasuwa kalzelo* (the day of to-day), in which *akasuwa* is tautological.

TEMPORAL (*Temporel*) [*Temporal*].

Having reference to time.

Meinhof (in his *Grammatik der Bantusprachen*, p. 61) characterizes verbal prefixal elements as being temporal, in contrast to the suffixal elements which are modal*.

Temporal clauses, or better clauses of time*, occur in all Bantu languages, but it is doubtful whether all such clauses should be grouped together as is done by Rowling in Ganda. This is a grouping according to English equivalent, whereas the Bantu natural grouping would be according to construction.

TENSE (*Tendu*) [*Gespannt*].

Stretched tight, rigid. The term is used in phonetics for vowels in the pronunciation of which considerable muscular tension on the part of the tongue is required. This is particularly so in the case of close vowels. The opposite to a tense vowel is a lax* vowel. It may be taken for granted that all vowels in Bantu are normally tense.

TENSE (*Temps*) [*Zeit, Tempus*].

The modification of verbal forms to express distinctions of time*; one of the forms assumed by the verb to express such distinction. For a discussion on Bantu tenses, consult the following: future*, habitual*, imperfect*, narrative*, past*, perfect*, present*, pluperfect*; see also aorist* and preterite*.

TERM (*Terme*) [*Ausdruck*].

A word or expression used in a definite sense, e.g. a **technical term**, a **grammatical term**, etc.

TERMINOLOGY (*Terminologie*) [*Terminologie*].

The system of terms employed to express the notions applicable to a given subject or science; cf. *nomenclature**.

TEXT (*Texte*) [*Text*].

"A composition on which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author, in distinction from a paraphrase, annotation or commentary" (Webster).

TEXTBOOK (*Livre de Texte*) [*Textbuch*].

A manual of instruction ; a book on which a teacher lectures or comments.

TILDE (*Tilde*) [*Tilde*].

A term borrowed from Spanish to designate a horizontal undulating diacritic, used to indicate a particular pronunciation, as for instance :

- (i) the nasalization of vowels when significant, e.g. *ã* ;
- (ii) the palatal character of a nasal consonant, e.g. *ñ* (phon.) ;
- (iii) sometimes the velar character of a nasal consonant, e.g. *ñ* (phon. *ŋ*) as in Tswana *tluñ*.

It is wise to confine the use of the tilde to the first (the nasalization of vowels). Though occurring in a number of Sudanic languages, nasalization* of vowels, as a significant feature, is foreign to Bantu ; and the tilde will not be required.

TIME (*Temps*) [*Zeit*].

" That in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after, beginning and end ; the measurable aspect of duration " (Webster).

(1) According to time, Bantu tenses* are divided into : remote past, immediate past, present, immediate future and remote future.

(2) Some Bantu languages reserve special prefixes to indicate **adverbs of time**, e.g. in Lamba, *li-* : *lisa* ? (when ?), *liñili* (again), *litatu* (three times), *liyga* ? (how often ?).

(3) **Clauses of time** (*Propositions de temps*) [*Temporalsätze*] are in Bantu descriptive clauses commencing often in a definite conjunction of time ; but it must be remembered that often English clauses of time may be expressed in Bantu in other ways, e.g. by a locative as in the Lamba *pakutuñona* (when he saw us, lit. at-to-us-see), or by a simple participial mood tense as in Zulu. The lack of clear distinction between " time " and " condition " in Bantu must be observed.

TITLE (*Titre*) [*Titel*].

The distinctive designation of a written or printed production, as a book, poem, etc. ; see heading*.

tone (*Ton*) [*Ton*].

The musical modulation of the voice in speech.

The Bantu languages are **tone languages**, in which the tone or tone-sequence employed is significant of meaning, semantic.

In the broad classification there are two categories of tone : characteristic tone and significant tone.

Characteristic tone is the particular method of grouping or succession of musical pitches which characterizes a particular language, language group or language family. A wrong use of this intonation will not necessarily convey a wrong meaning, but will betray the foreigner—he will be speaking with a " foreign accent."

Significant tone may be divided into :

(i) **semantic* tone**, by which words of different meaning are distinguished ;

(ii) **grammatical tone**, by which an inflexion of tone governs a change in grammatical significance, e.g. *umuntu* (a person), *umuntu* (it is a person), noun becoming copulative in Zulu ; and

(iii) **emotional* tone**, by which the varying emotions of interrogation, sarcasm, emphasis, surprise, doubt, irritation, exaltation, command, anger, etc., may be conveyed.

Of these, semantic tone is the most significant. Examples :

Shona : *ishe* (nest of rats), *ishe* (chief) ;
shoko (monkey), *shoko* (word) ;
dorò (early garden), *doro* (beer).

Zulu : ^{2 2-8 9} *inyanga* (doctor), ^{2 2-8 8-3} *inyanga* (moon) ;
^{3 2 9} *umuzi* (kraal), ^{3 3-8 8-3} *umuzi* (grass for mats) ;
^{6 6-3} *hlanza* (wash), ^{3 9} *hlanza* (vomit).

Ila : *inyanda* (house), *inyanda* (forked pole) ;
cita (do), *cita* (I don't know) ;
bala (carry), *bala* (read).

The Bantu languages, with the possible exception of Swahili, all have to a greater or lesser degree semantic intonation. There is, however, no one system of tone characteristic of all the Bantu languages. Members of surrounding tribes will describe Zulu, for instance, as " a musical language." The reason is not far to find. Zulu employs in speech a tone-range

of nine distinct tone-pitches, and the speaker pronounces each syllable either on one of these pitches using a **level tone**, or glides from one to another, either up the scale (**rising tone**), or down the scale (**falling tone**); he may even in one syllable

use a **rising-falling tone**, as in the word ^{3 8-3-8 9} *imbuzi*. Laman found a similar range of nine tones in Kongo. But in numbers of other Bantu languages, especially of Central Bantu, in normal speech there is a range of but three tones, and these all level, a **high-level tone**, a **mid-level tone** and a **low-level tone**. In these languages, such as Nyanja, Lamba, Bemba, Ila and Shona, gliding tones only come in with emotional speech.

Tone is generally marked by means of diacritics either before or upon the syllable concerned; numerical figures have been used in Zulu.

TONEME (*Tonème*) [*Tonem*].

A grouping of tones; in each such group there is one main tone or tone-sequence together with other tones or tone-sequences, which take its place in particular circumstances: these circumstances are generally the nature of surrounding tones. The term toneme was first used by D. M. Beach in reference to Mandarin Chinese.

TONETICS (*Tonétique*) [*Tonlehre*].

The science or study of tone.

This is generally treated as a sub-division of phonetics*.

TONIC (*Tonique*) [*Betont*].

Pertaining to tone. The term "tonic accent" has sometimes been used in reference to tone*.

TRANSCRIPTION (*Transcription*) [*Transkription*].

A copy in writing, generally involving an alteration in the type of alphabet employed, as for instance a transcription from Arabic Swahili to Roman Swahili. A **phonetic transcription** is a rendering in phonetic orthography of a passage in current orthography.

TRANSITIVE (*Transitif*) [*Transitiv*].

"Passing over to an object; expressing an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object" (Webster).

Transitive verbs, those with **transitive import***, are such as normally require an object to complete their action. The object is not always expressed, but it is implied. Most applied forms of the verb are *ipso facto* transitive, while all causative forms are transitive, i.e. they require an object of the causation, and in addition may have a subsidiary object of the simple action of the verb. Sometimes the term active* is used instead of transitive, but such a term should be avoided in Bantu.

A **transitive suffix** (*-la, -ra, -na*), sometimes called effective*, is employed in forming transitive verbs from ideophones, e.g. Zulu, *dazu* > *dazula* (split).

TRANSLATION (*Traduction*) [*Uebersetzung*].

An interpretation of something into a different linguistic medium; a rendering into another language. A translation may be literal* or free*.

TRANSLITERATION (*Translitération*) [*Transliteration, Transkription*].

A representation of the words of one language in the characters and according to the phonology of another language.

When foreign words are imported into a Bantu language, it is the rule that such words should be made to conform to the phonetic principles which govern the language. Thus Dutch "voetzak" (go away) > Lamba *fosaka*, for there must be a final vowel and Lamba phonology knows no *v* or *ts*, and must transliterate by *f* and *s*. Similarly "lamp" > Shona *rambi*, for Shona phonology has *r* for *l*, and in it a nasal cannot combine with an unvoiced consonant, hence *mb* for *mp*. Such principles should be observed in Biblical proper names; thus "Christ" (*Χριστός*) should be in Lamba *Cilisito*, in Shona *Kirisito*, etc., for such combinations as *kr* and *st* are unknown in Bantu. Similarly in Lamba "David" (דָּוִד) would naturally be *Ndafiti*, for in Lamba *d* only occurs in conjunction with the nasal as *nd*, and *v* must give place to *f*.

TRANSPOSITION (*Transposition*) [*Transponieren*].

A transference, removal or exchange in position of sounds or letters in a word; also called metathesis*.

For an exposition of this, see Meinhof's *Bantu Phonology*, p. 16. Instances are given of **transposition of consonants**, as in

Venda, *giḍima* and *digima* (run); in Nyanja, *sokomola* and *kosomola* (cough). **Transposition of vowels** occurs as in Konde, where the perfect stem of *-elupha* (be white) is *-elwiphe* for *-eluphile*, the *l* being dropped, and the *i* transposed to the previous syllable. A type of **transposition of syllables** takes place in some Lamba words, e.g. *tyamuna* (originally *tiamuna*) and *atimuna* (sneeze).

TRILLED (*Vibrante*) [*Vibriierend*].

Vibrated, quavering; a term sometimes used instead of rolled*.

TRISYLLABIC (*Trissyllabe*) [*Dreisilbig*].

Composed of three syllables.

ULTIMA (*Finale*) [*Ultima*].

The last; the final syllable of a word.

ULTIMATE (*Final*) [*End-, Letzt*].

(1) That beyond which analysis cannot go. The **ultimate form** is the root of the word obtained by analysis.

(2) Final, last in progression.

For **ultimate syllable** see *ultima**. **Ultimate stress** is stress on the *ultima*. **Ultimate length** is length in the *ultima*.

UMLAUT.

A German term borrowed to indicate a species of vowel change due to a following vowel. This term might be used in connection with such perfect inflexions as Zulu *hlala* > *hlezi*, Lamba *wona* > *bwene*, Shona *rara* > *rere*, etc.

UNACCENTED (*Inaccentué*) [*Unbetont*].

For this it is better to use the more definite term *unstressed**.

UNIFICATION (*Unification*) [*Vereinheitlichung*].

The process of reducing to a common form or unit. **Language unification** involves the bringing together into one system of a number of allied dialects, each contributing to the resultant unified language. Such processes have resulted in "Union Nyanja," "Unified Shona," etc.

UNILATERAL (*Unilatéral*) [*Unilaterale*].

Articulated with the air passing over one side of the tongue only. This is the normal pronunciation of the Bantu *l*.

UNSTRESSED (*Inaccentué*) [*Unbetont*].

An **unstressed syllable** is one bearing neither main nor secondary stress*; also called by some "unaccented."

UNVOICED (*Dévoisé*) [*Stimmlos*].

Articulated without any accompanying voice or vibration of the vocal cords. The term *voiceless** is probably preferable, though the term *unvoiced* is of very general usage. The sounds represented by *p, t, k, s, f*, etc. are unvoiced sounds in contrast to the voiced *b, d, g, z, v*, etc.

UNVOICING.

Dropping of the voicing in sounds; see *devocalization**.

UR-BANTU.

The hypothetical parent language, from which the present Bantu languages are supposed to have sprung. The term is used by Meinhof for Proto-Bantu; for an exposition, see his *Bantu Phonology*, Chapter II.

USAGE (*Usage*) [*Gebrauch*].

Practice, customary employment, use, treatment. **Syn-tactical usage** is the particular way in which a form is employed in sentence construction.

UVULAR (*Uvulaire*) [*Uvulare*].

Articulated with the tongue-back and the uvula or pendent portion of the soft palate (velum).

The **uvular rolled* consonant** occurs abnormally in some Bantu areas, as with some speakers of Southern Sotho; otherwise uvular consonants are foreign to Bantu.

VARIABLE (*Variable*) [*Flexionsfähig*].

Having capacity for change. Moreira, in Sena, uses this term for all inflexional and influencing parts of speech, in contradistinction to ideophones, which he calls "onomatopoeic expressions." The term, as he uses it, seems unnecessary.

VARIA LECTIO (pl. *Variae lectiones*).

Variant reading, alternative textual rendering.

VARIANT (*Variante*) [*Variante*].

A word or construction differing in form from another though essentially the same; cf. *alternative**.

VARIETY (*Variété*) [*Art*].

Diverse form, sort or kind.

Generally speaking in Bantu there are four **varieties of the verb**, as follows (examples taken from Zulu):

(i) Regular dissyllabic verb stems, e.g. *thanda* (love), *geza* (wash), *funa* (want).

(ii) Monosyllabic verb stems, e.g. *-ya* (go), *-dla* (eat).

(iii) Vowel verb stems, e.g. *-enza* (do), *-ona* (spoil), *-akha* (build).

(iv) Derived verb stems, usually of more syllables than two, formed (a) from other verb stems, as the passive, applied, neuter, intensive, etc., (b) from noun or adjectival roots by suffix, denominative verbs, and (c) from ideophones by suffix.

Defective* verbs may be found belonging particularly to the second and third varieties.

VELAR (*Vélaire*) [*Velar*].

Articulated by the back of the tongue against the velum or soft palate.

The following velar sounds occur in Bantu: **velar explosive** (*k, g*), **velar nasal** (*ŋ*), **velar fricative** (*x, ɣ*), **velar semi-vowel** (*w*).

VELARIZATION (*Vélarisation*) [*Velarisierung*].

Giving a velar influence.

This is a phonetic phenomenon occurring particularly in the Shona cluster (also in Venda influenced from Shona), brought about by an abnormal raising of the back of the tongue towards the soft palate (velum) instead of the usual slight raising effected in pronouncing the velar semi-vowel *w*. This abnormal raising (involving the intrusion of a velar consonantal sound) may take the place of the semi-vowel or, in certain cases, precede it. There are varying degrees of velarization which may be described as follows:

(i) Explosive velarization: *ɸka, bga, mɸa*.

(ii) Fricative velarization: *ɸxa, bya, mɸa*.

(iii) Resonated velarization: *ɸw̄a, bw̄a, mw̄a*.

Non-velarization would be indicated by *ɸwa, bwa* and *mwa*.

Velarization occurs in passives as well as in many other forms, e.g. *rapa* (cure) > *rapka* or *rapxa*. The word for "dog" appears in various Shona dialects as *imbwa, imb̄wa, mbya* and *imbga*. For a detailed exposition of velarization see Doke, *A Comparative Study in Shona Phonetics*, Part II, Chapter XII.

VERB (*Verbe*) [*Verb, Verbum*].

A word which signifies an action connected with a substantive or the state in which a substantive is, and is brought into concordial agreement therewith by the subjectival concord. This definition, framed to suit the case of Bantu only, excludes imperatives* and infinitives*; the former are interjections, the latter nouns.

Verbs may be divided into varieties* treating of **regular dissyllabic verbs, monosyllabic verbs, vowel verbs, and derived verbs** (i.e. verbal derivatives, ideophonic derivatives and denominative verbs). According to conjugations*, verbs are positive, negative or relative. Compound tenses are formed with **deficient* verbs** and their complements. All Bantu languages are rich in the number of verb stems, and in the remarkable inflexional possibilities of the verb in derivatives, moods and tenses.

VERBAL (*Verbal*) [*Verbal*].

Appertaining to the category of the verb. The term is used in the following: **verbal derivative***, **verbal concord** (subjectival and objectival), **verbal auxiliary***. **Verbal noun** is a term commonly applied to class 15 composed of verb infinitives*.

VERSE (*Vers*) [*Vers, Zeile*].

(1) Poetry; metrical arrangement and language, as in the phrase **blank verse**.

(2) A poem division. There is a growing tendency to use the term "verse" (especially in regard to hymns) instead of the more correct term stanza*, a verse being properly a single line consisting of a certain number and disposition of metrical feet.

VOCABULARY (*Vocabulaire*) [*Wortschatz, Vokabular*].

A list or collection of words arranged alphabetically with meanings attached. A vocabulary gives the meanings of the words of one language in terms of another, without any attempt at discussing their etymology or detailed description, such as is carried out in a dictionary*.

VOCALIZATION (*Vocalisation*) [*Vokalisation, Vokalisieren*].

The process of voicing or substitution of a voiced for a voiceless consonant. This term is used of a process in Shona, whereby in the *ri-* class (class 12) stems of words commencing in voiceless consonants, such as *p, t, k*, appear vocalized in the singular, e.g. *b, d, g*, but remain unchanged in the plural after the prefix *ma-*. Examples :

badza, mapadza (hoe ; stem *-padza*)

dama, matama (cheek ; stem *-tama*)

gore, makore (cloud ; stem *-kore*).

In Shona, vocalization obtains regularly in the case of voiceless explosives, to a certain extent only with voiceless affricates, and not at all with voiceless fricatives. We can assume, therefore, that vocalization is due to the explosive element coming under the influence of the prefixal implication of *ri-*. For a detailed exposition of vocalization, see Doke, *A Comparative Study in Shona Phonetics*, Part II, Chapter XIII.

VOCATIVE (*Vocatif*) [*Vokativ*].

Pertaining to calling. Generally in grammar the vocative designates a "case," denoting that which is addressed. In Bantu, where case does not exist, all vocative forms of nouns (or pronouns) should be treated as interjections.

Vocative interjections, formed usually by inflecting nouns (such as by deleting an initial vowel), serve to draw attention, and like imperatives and other interjections, have no grammatical or concordial bearing upon the rest of the sentence.

VOICE (*Voix*) [*Stimme*].

(1) Phonetical : Vocal sound, as produced by vibrating vocal cords, distinguished from mere breath or whisper.

(2) Grammatical : The term "voice," as in "active voice," "passive voice," used to indicate the relation of the subject

of the verb to the action expressed, has in Bantu to give place to the term form*, derivative* form, owing to the multiplicity of such forms used, not all of which can properly be called voices.

VOICED (*Voisé*) [*Stimmhaft*].

Articulated with accompanying vibration of the vocal cords. **Voiced consonants**, sometimes called "sonants," occur in almost every position and manner.

VOICELESS (*Sourd*) [*Stimmlos*].

Articulated without any accompanying vibration of the vocal cords. The term unvoiced* is also commonly used. In contrast to the voiced sounds, such as *b, d, j, g, v, z, 3*, etc., are the voiceless *p, t, c, k, f, s, ʃ*, etc.

VOWEL (*Voyelle*) [*Vokal*].

Various definitions have been given : "A voiced sound in forming which the air issues in a continuous stream through the pharynx and mouth, there being no obstruction and no narrowing such as would cause audible friction" (Daniel Jones, *English Phonetics*). "A voiced speech-sound in the production of which the breath has sustained passage through mouth, nose or both mouth and nose, sufficient to produce syllabification" (Doke, *Phonetics of Zulu*).

Vowels may be classified in various ways. They may be charted in comparison with the cardinal* vowel chart. According to quality, they may be close* (high) or open* (low). According to position they may be front* or back*. According to derivation they may be basic* or derived*. According to enunciation they may be oral* or nasalized*. According to muscular effort they may be tense* or lax*. According to the synchronism of tongue and lips they may be normal* or abnormal*. According to movement they may be pure* or diphthongized*. Bantu vowels are, as a rule, oral, tense, normal and pure.

VOWEL VERB (*Verbe à voyelle initiale*) [*Verbum mit vokalischem Anlaut*].

A verb the initial syllable of whose stem is composed of a vowel. This is the third variety* of verbs in Bantu. Most

Bantu languages have certain verbs commencing in vowels. In Zulu only the derived vowels, *a*, *e* and *o* are so found, e.g. *-akha* (build), *-enza* (do), *-ona* (spoil). In Lamba all vowels are found composing vowel verbs, e.g. *aḱa* (divide), *ela* (winnow), *ita* (call), *ola* (gather together), *umfwa* (hear). Owing to initial coalescences and elisions, vowel verbs deserve special conjugational treatment.

WHISTLING (*Sifflant*) [*Pfeifend*].

Uttered in a shrill musical manner, by forcing the breath through teeth or contracted lips. The term **whistling fricative** is sometimes applied to the alveolar labialized* consonants, especially in cases where the whistle is pronounced, as in Chopi and Tswa.

WORD (*Mot*) [*Wort*].

"A word results from the association of a given sense with an aggregation of sounds susceptible of a given grammatical use" (Meillet). The Bantu word is dependent upon the Bantu law of stress and may be defined as "that sound or group of sounds which is subject to one main stress and one only" (Doke).

For **word composition** see under composition*. For the importance of determining what composes a word in Bantu, see the Introduction.

WORD-DIVISION (*Division de mots*) [*Einteilung der Wörter*].

That which determines the principles upon which words are to be divided one from the other. For a full discussion of **conjunctive* word-division** and **disjunctive* word-division** see the Introduction.

WORD-GROUP (*Groupe de mots*) [*Wortgruppe*].

A combination or fusion of two or more words brought about through vowel elision or coalescence, and governed as such by the Bantu rule defining a word, that it is subject to one and only one main stress. A word-group is easily split up into its component words, each of which is capable (on occasion) of standing alone. Examples:

Zulu: *leyo-nkosi* (that chief), *ngifun' ukuhamba* (I want to go; *ngifuna ukuhamba*).

Lamba: *twaḱone-ḱkalamu* (we saw a lion; *twaḱona inkalamu*).

Shona: *ndinodo-mḱana* (I like a child; *ndinoda (u)mḱana*).

WORD-ORDER (*Ordre des mots*) [*Wortstellung, Wortfolge*].

The disposition of words in a phrase or sentence conveying grammatical or syntactical value.

The normal word-order in a Bantu sentence is "subject—predicate—object"; though this may be varied for purposes of emphasis or rhetoric; example from Lamba: *umuntu walifibwene ifimbōlo* (the-person he-them-saw the-hyenas).

Qualificatives succeed their antecedents in word-order, and possessives have priority over other qualificatives; e.g. in Lamba: *umuntu wanji umukulu* (servant my big).

More intricate rules of word-order for good composition may be set out for each Bantu language.

ZONE (*Zone*) [*Zone*].

A geographical term applied in a special way (**language zone**) to an area characterized by uniform or similar linguistic phenomena. This term is useful to apply to a geographical classification of the Bantu family of languages. Though research into such classification is as yet only in its infancy, the following zones have been identified: **North-western zone** (Duala, Fang, etc.), **Northern zone** (Ganda, Rundi, etc.), **Congo zone** (Kongo, Bangi, etc.), **Central zone** (Luba, Bemba, etc.), **Eastern zone** (Bondei, Yao, etc.), **South-eastern zone** (Nguni, Sotho, etc.), **Western zone** (Mbundu, Herero, etc.). A readjustment and alteration of these will probably be found necessary, as well as provision made for intermediate zones for the place of such languages as Lwena (West-central), Swahili (North-eastern), Nyanja (East-central), and so on.

Within the language zones are found the clusters*.

It must be realized that individual members of a particular zone may to-day be living among members of a different zone owing to tribal migrations, but the zone label is taken from the habitat of the majority. While languages belonging to one zone differ in certain essential phenomena from languages belonging to another zone, yet languages belonging to the same zone need not be mutually understood.

INDEX OF FRENCH TERMS

The following are the French terms given in the Dictionary, with the English terms indicating where they are to be found.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p><i>Ablatif</i> : Ablative.
 <i>Abréviation</i> : Abbreviation.
 <i>Absolu</i> : Absolute.
 <i>Abstrait</i> : Abstract.
 <i>Accent</i> : Accent, Stress.
 <i>Accord</i> : Agreement, Concord.
 <i>Accusatif</i> : Accusative.
 <i>Acoustique</i> : Acoustic.
 <i>Acrostiche</i> : Acrostic.
 <i>Actif</i> : Active.
 <i>Action</i> : Action.
 <i>Adjectif</i> : Adjective.
 <i>Adjectival</i> : Adjectival.
 <i>Adverbe</i> : Adverb.
 <i>Adverbial</i> : Adverbial.
 <i>Affirmatif</i> : Affirmative.
 <i>Affirmation</i> : Affirmation.
 <i>Affixe</i> : Affix.
 <i>Affriquée</i> : Affricate.
 <i>Agent</i> : Agent.
 <i>Agglutinant</i> : Agglutinating.
 <i>Agglutination</i> : Agglutination.
 <i>Agrégat</i> : Cluster.
 <i>Aigu</i> : Acute.
 <i>Allégorie</i> : Allegory.
 <i>Allié</i> : Cognate.
 <i>Allitératif</i> : Alliterative.
 <i>Allitération</i> : Alliteration.
 <i>Alphabet</i> : Alphabet.
 <i>Alphabet de Lepsius</i> : Lepsius Alphabet.
 <i>Alphabétique</i> : Alphabetical.
 <i>Alternative</i> : Alternative.
 <i>Alvéolaire</i> : Alveolar.
 <i>Analogie</i> : Analogy.
 <i>Analyse</i> : Parsing.
 <i>Analyse logique</i> : Analysis.
 <i>Analyser</i> : Analyse.
 <i>Analytique</i> : Analytic.
 <i>Anomalie</i> : Anomaly.
 <i>Anormal</i> : Abnormal.
 <i>Antécédent</i> : Antecedent.
 <i>Antépénultième</i> : Antepenultimate.
 <i>Antonyme</i> : Antonym.</p> | <p><i>Aoriste</i> : Aorist.
 <i>Aphorisme</i> : Aphorism.
 <i>Apostrophe</i> : Apostrophe.
 <i>Appendice</i> : Appendix.
 <i>Applicatif</i> : Applied.
 <i>Apposition</i> : Apposition.
 <i>Archaïque</i> : Archaic.
 <i>Arrière</i> : Back.
 <i>Arrondissement</i> : Rounding.
 <i>Article</i> : Article.
 <i>Articulation</i> : Articulation.
 <i>Aspiration</i> : Aspiration.
 <i>Assertion</i> : Predication, Statement.
 <i>Assimilation</i> : Assimilation.
 <i>Associatif</i> : Associative.
 <i>Assourdissement</i> : Devoicalization.
 <i>Attribut</i> : Attribute.
 <i>Attributif</i> : Attributive.
 <i>Attrition</i> : Attrition.
 <i>Augmentatif</i> : Augmentative.
 <i>Auxiliaire</i> : Auxiliary.
 <i>Avant</i> : Front.
 <i>Avant-propos</i> : Preface.
 <i>Axiomatique</i> : Axiomatic.
 <i>Axiome</i> : Axiom.</p> <p><i>Barre</i> : Bar.
 <i>Bas</i> : Low.
 <i>Base</i> : Basis.
 <i>Bibliographie</i> : Bibliography.
 <i>Bilabiale</i> : Bilabial.
 <i>Bref</i> : Short.
 <i>Buccal</i> : Buccal.
 <i>But</i> : Purpose.</p> <p><i>Cacuminal</i> : Cacuminal.
 <i>Capitale</i> : Capital.
 <i>Caractéristique</i> : Characteristic.
 <i>Cardinal</i> : Cardinal.
 <i>Cas</i> : Case.
 <i>Causal</i> : Causal.
 <i>Causatif</i> : Causative.
 <i>Cause</i> : Cause.
 <i>Cérébral</i> : Cerebral.</p> |
|---|--|

Changement : Change.
Chant : Song.
Circonflexe : Circumflex.
Claquement : Click.
Classe : Class.
Classe secondaire : Sub-class.
Classificateur : Classifier.
Classification : Classification.
Coactif : Coactive.
Coalescence : Coalescence.
Collectif : Collective.
Combinaison : Combination.
Commandement : Command.
Commun : Common.
Comparaison : Comparison, Simile.
Comparatif : Comparative.
Comparé : Comparative.
Compendium : Compendium.
Compensation : Compensation.
Complément : Adjunct, Complement, Object.
Complément indirect : Enlargement.
Complexe : Complex.
Composé : Composite, Compound.
Composition : Composition.
Concept : Concept.
Concessif : Concessive.
Concession : Concession.
Concordance : Concordance.
Concret : Concrete.
Condition : Condition.
Conditionnel : Conditional.
Conjonctif : Conjunctive.
Conjonction : Conjunction, Connective.
Conjugaison : Conjugation.
Connectif : Connective.
Consécutif : Consecutive.
Conséquence : Consequence, Result.
Conséquent : Consequent.
Consonnantification : Consonantalization.
Consonne : Consonant.
Construction : Construction.
Contactif : Contactive.
Contexte : Context.
Continu : Continuous.
Continuatif : Continuative.
Continue : Continuant.
Contracté : Contracted.
Contraction : Contraction.

Contraire : Contrary.
Contraste : Contrast.
Coordination : Coordination.
Coordonné : Coordinated.
Copulatif : Copulative.
Copule : Copula.
Correspondance : Correspondence.
Coup de langue : Flapped.
Courant : Current.
Crase : Crasis.
Crochet : Brackets.
Cursif : Cursive.

Datif : Dative.
Déaspiration : Deaspiration.
Décimal : Decimal.
Déclaration : Statement.
Déclinaison : Declension.
Dédicace : Dedication.
Défectif : Defective.
Défini : Definite.
Définition : Definition.
Degré : Degree.
Délibératif : Deliberative.
Demi-voyelle : Semi-vowel.
Démonstratif : Demonstrative.
Dénommatif : Denominative.
Dental : Dental.
Dentilabiale : Denti-labial.
Dépendant : Dependent.
Déponent : Deponent.
Dérivation : Derivation.
Dérivé : Derivative, Derived.
Dérogatoire : Derogatory.
Descriptif : Descriptive.
Désinence : Desinence.
Désir : Desire.
Destination : Import.
Déterminatif : Determinative.
Deux points : Colon.
Développement : Development.
Déverbatif : Deverbative.
Dévoicalisation : Devocalization.
Dévoisé : Breathed, Unvoiced.
Diacritique : Diacritic.
Dialecte : Dialect.
Dialogue : Dialogue.
Dictionnaire : Dictionary.
Digamme : Digraph.
Diminutif : Diminutive.
Diphthongue : Diphthong.
Direct : Direct.

Directif : Directive.
Discours : Discourse, Oratio, Reported Speech.
Disjonctif : Disjunctive.
Dispersif : Dispersive.
Dissimilation : Dissimilation.
Distributif : Distributive.
Dissyllabique : Dissyllabic.
Division de mots : Word-division.
Doublant : Doubling.
Double : Double.
Doublet : Doublet.
Doute : Doubt.
Dubitatif : Dubitative.
Duel : Dual.
Dur : Hard.
Duratif : Durative.
Durée : Duration, Length.
Dynamique : Dynamic, Stress.

Écriture : Script.
Ejectif : Ejective.
Ejection : Ejection.
Élément : Element.
Élision : Elision.
Eloigné : Remote.
Emotion : Emotion.
Emphase : Emphasis.
Emphatique : Emphatic.
Emprunt : Borrowing.
Emprunté : Imported.
Enclitique : Enclitic.
Encyclopédie : Encyclopaedia.
Encyclopédique : Cyclopaedic.
Enigme : Enigma, Riddle.
Enonciation : Enunciation.
En-tête : Heading.
Énumératif : Enumerative.
Epenhémique : Epenthetic.
Épithète : Attribute, Epithet.
Espèce : Species.
État : State.
Étendu : Extended.
Éthnique : Ethnic.
Étiquette : Etiquette.
Étymologie : Etymology.
Étymologique : Etymological.
Euphémisme : Euphemism.
Euphonie : Euphony.
Euphonique : Euphonic.
Évolution : Evolution.
Excellence : Excellence.

Exception : Exception.
Excessif : Excessive.
Exclamatif : Exclamatory.
Exclamation : Exclamation.
Exclusif : Exclusive.
Exemple : Example.
Expiration : Expiration.
Explosive : Explosive.
Expression : Expression.
Extensif : Extensive.
Extension : Extension, Spreading.

Facilité : Fluency.
Factif : Factitive.
Famille : Family.
Féminin : Feminine.
Fermé : Close, Closed.
Fermeture : Closure.
Figuratif : Figurative.
Figure : Figure.
Final : Final, Ultimate.
Finale : Ultima.
Fini : Finite.
Flexion : Inflexion.
Flexionnel : Inflexional.
Fonction : Function.
Fondamental : Basic, Fundamental.
Formatif : Formative.
Formation : Formation.
Forme : Form.
Formel : Formal.
Fort : Strong.
Fréquentatif : Frequentative.
Fricative : Fricative.
Futur : Future.

Générique : Generic.
Génitif : Genitive.
Genre : Gender.
Géographique : Geographical.
Glide : Glide.
Glossaire : Glossary.
Glottal : Glottal.
Grammaire : Grammar.
Grammatical : Grammatical.
Grave : Grave.
Groupe : Group.
Groupe de mots : Word-group.
Groupe idéal : Concept-group.
Groupe sémantique : Sense-group.
Guillemet : Inverted commas, Quotation mark.

Gutturale : Guttural.

Habituel : Habitual.

Harmonie : Harmony.

Haut : High.

Historique : Historic, Historical.

Homonyme : Homonym.

Homorganique : Homorganic.

Honorifique : Honorific.

Hypothétique : Hypothetical.

Idee : Idea.

Idéophone : Ideophone.

Idiomatique : Idiomatic.

Idiome : Idiom.

Immédiat : Immediate.

Imminent : Impending.

Impair : Odd.

Imparfait : Imperfect.

Impératif : Imperative.

Impérativement : Imperatively.

Impersonnel : Impersonal.

Implication : Implication.

Implosion : Implosion.

Implosive : Implosive.

Inaccentué : Unaccented, Unstressed.

Inchoatif : Inchoative.

Inclusif : Inclusive.

Inclusion : Inclusion.

Incompatible : Incompatible.

Incomplet : Deficient.

Indéclinable : Indeclinable.

Indéfini : Indefinite.

Index : Index.

Indicatif : Indicative.

Indirect : Indirect.

Infinitif : Infinitive.

Infixe : Infix.

Inflexion : Inflexion.

Initial : Initial.

Injectif : Injective.

Inséparable : Inseparable.

Inspiration : Inspiration.

Instrumental : Instrument.

Instrumental : Instrumental.

Intensif : Intensive.

Intensifiant : Intensifier.

Intensité : Intensity, Stress.

Intentionnel : Intentional.

Interdental : Interdental.

Interjectif : Interjectional.

Interjection : Interjection.

Interprétation : Interpretation.

Interrogatif : Interrogative.

Interrogation : Interrogation.

Intervocalique : Intervocalic.

Intonation : Intonation.

Intransitif : Intransitive.

Introduction : Introduction.

Invariable : Immutable, Invariable.

Inversif : Inverse.

Inversion : Inversion.

Irrégulier : Irregular.

Isolable : Isolatable.

Isolant : Isolating.

Isolé : Isolated.

Italique : Italic.

Itératif : Iterative.

Juxtaposé : Juxtaposed.

Juxtaposition : Juxtaposition.

Kymogramme : Kymogram.

Labiale : Labial.

Labialisation : Labialization.

Labialisé : Labialized.

Labio-dental : Labio-dental.

Lache : Lax.

Langage : Speech.

Langue : Language.

Latent : Latent.

Latérale : Lateral.

Lettre : Letter.

Lexicographie : Lexicography.

Lexicographique : Lexicographical

Lexique : Lexicon.

Libre : Free.

Licence : Licence.

Lieu : Place.

Ligne : Line.

Limitatif : Limitative.

Linguale : Lingual.

Linguistique : Linguistics.

Liquide : Liquid.

Littéral : Literal.

Littérature : Literature.

Livre de Texte : Textbook.

Locatif : Locative.

Locution : Locution, Phrase.

Logique : Logical.

Loi : Law.

Loi de Dahl : Dahl's Law.

Loi de Meinhof : Meinhof's Law.

Loi de polarité : Polarity.

Long : Long.

Louanges : Praises.

Majuscule : Capital.

Manière : Manner.

Manuel : Manual.

Manuscrit : Manuscript.

Masculin : Masculine.

Médial : Medial.

Métamorphose : Metamorphosis.

Métaphore : Metaphor.

Métathèse : Metathesis.

Mètre : Metre.

Métrique : Metrical.

Mi-fermé : Close.

Mime : Mimic.

Minuscule : Lower-case.

Mi-ouvert : Open.

Mixte : Mixed.

Modal : Modal.

Mode : Mode, Mood.

Modifié : Modified.

Modifier : Modify.

Monographie : Monograph.

Monosyllabe : Monosyllable.

Monosyllabique : Monosyllabic.

Morphologie : Morphology.

Morphologique : Morphological.

Mot : Word.

Mouvement : Motion.

Moyen : Middle.

Mutation : Mutation.

Mutation de sons : Sound-shifting.

Mutuel : Mutual.

Narratif : Narrative.

Nasal : Nasal.

Nasalisation : Nasalization.

Nasalisé : Nasalized.

Négatif : Negative.

Négation : Negation.

Neutre : Neuter, Neutral.

Nom : Noun.

Nombre : Number, Numeral.

Nomen Agentis.

Nomenclature : Nomenclature.

Nominal : Nominal.

Nominalif : Nominative.

Normal : Normal.

Normalisation : Standardization.

Numéral : Numeral.

Numération : Numeration.

Objectif : Objective.

Objectival : Objectival.

Objet : Object.

Oblique : Oblique.

Occasionnel : Occasional.

Onomatopée : Onomatopoeia.

Onomatopéique : Onomatopoeic.

Oppositif : Oppositive.

Oplatif : Optative.

Oral : Oral.

Ordinal : Ordinal.

Ordre des mots : Word-order.

Organe : Organ.

Organique : Organic.

Orthographe : Orthography.

Ouvert : Open.

Page : Page.

Pair : Even.

Palatale : Palatal.

Palatalisation : Palatalization.

Palato-alvéolaire : Palato-alveolar.

Palatogramme : Palatogram.

Paradigme : Paradigm.

Paragraphe : Paragraph.

Parallèle : Concurrent.

Paraphrase : Paraphrase.

Parenté : Relationship.

Parenthèse : Parenthesis.

Parfait : Perfect.

Participe : Participle.

Participial : Participial.

Particule : Particle.

Partie du discours : Part of speech.

Partitif : Partitive.

Passé : Past.

Passif : Passive.

Pause : Pause.

Péjoratif : Pejorative.

Pénultième : Penult, Penultimate.

Perfectif : Perfective.

Permissif : Permissive.

Permutation : Permutation.

Persistant : Persistent.

Persistif : Persistent.

Personification : Personification.

Personne : Person.

Personnel : Personal.

Pharyngal : Pharyngal.

Philologie : Philology.
Phonation : Phonation.
Phonème : Phone, Phoneme.
Phonétique : Phonetic, Phonetics.
Phonologie : Phonology.
Phraséologie : Phraseology.
Plein : Full.
Plosive : Plosive.
Pluriel : Plural.
Plus-que-parfait : Pluperfect.
Poésie : Poetry.
Poétique : Poetical.
Point : Full-stop.
Point et virgule : Semi-colon.
Point virgule : Semi-colon.
Polarité : Polarity.
Polysyllabe : Polysyllable.
Polysyllabique : Polysyllabic.
Ponctuation : Punctuation.
Positif : Positive.
Position : Position.
Possédé : Possessee.
Possesseur : Possessor.
Possessif : Possessive.
Postalvéolaire : Postalveolar.
Potentialité : Potentiality.
Potentiel : Potential.
Précis : Précis.
Prédicat : Predicate.
Prédicatif : Predicative.
Préface : Foreword, Preface.
Préfixe : Prefix.
Prépalatal : Prepalatal.
Préposition : Preposition.
Prépositionnel : Prepositional.
Prépréfixe : Preprefix.
Présent : Present.
Prétérit : Preterite.
Prière : Desire.
Primaire : Primary.
Primitif : Primitive.
Principal : Main, Principal.
Priorité : Priority.
Procès : Process.
Proclitique : Proclitic.
Progressif : Progressive.
Pronom : Pronoun.
Pronominal : Pronominal.
Prononciation : Pronunciation.
Proposition : Clause, Proposition,
 Sentence.
Propre : Proper.

Prose : Prose.
Prosodie : Prosody.
Proverbe : Proverb.
Pur : Pure.

Quadrisyllabique : Quadrisyllabic.
Qualificatif : Qualificative.
Qualifier : Quality.
Qualité : Quality.
Quantitatif : Quantitative.
Quantité : Quantity.
Quasi-passif : Quasi-passive.
Question : Question.
Quinaire : Quinary.

Racine : Root.
Radical : Radical.
Raison : Reason.
Rapport : Reference.
Raréfaction : Rarefaction.
Réciproque : Reciprocal.
Réduplicatif : Reduplicative.
Réduplication : Reduplication.
Réfléchi : Reflexive.
Règle : Rule.
Régressif : Regressive.
Régulier : Regular.
Relatif : Relative.
Relation : Relation.
Répétitif : Repetitive.
Repos : Rest.
Représentatif : Representative.
Respectueux : Respectful.
Résultat : Result.
Résumé : Synopsis.
Rétroflexe : Retroflex.
Réversif : Reversible.
Rhétorique : Rhetoric.
Rythme : Rhythm.
Rime : Rhyme.
Romain : Roman.
Roulé : Rolled.
Rudiments de grammaire : Acci-
 dence.

Salutation : Salutation.
Sarcastique : Sarcastic.
Scansion : Scansion.
Secondaire : Secondary, Sub-class.
Sémantique : Semantic, Semantics.
Semi-voyelle : Semi-vowel.
Sens : Meaning, Sense.

Sexe : Sex.
Sifflant : Whistling.
Signe : Sign.
Significatif : Significant.
Signification : Significance.
Simple : Plain, Simple.
Singulier : Singular.
Son : Sound.
Sonore : Sonant.
Sonorité : Sonority.
Sourd : Voiceless.
Sous-dialecte : Sub-dialect.
Stance : Stanza.
Statif : Stative.
Statique : Static.
Strophe : Stanza.
Structure : Structure.
Style : Style.
Subjectival : Subjectival.
Subjonctif : Subjunctive.
Subordination : Subordination.
Subordonné : Subordinate.
Subsidaire : Subsidiary.
Substantif : Substantive.
Substitution : Substitution.
Suffixe : Suffix.
Suite : Sequence.
Sujet : Subject.
Supplément : Supplement.
Supplétif : Suppletive.
Syllabe : Syllable.
Syllabique : Syllabic.
Synonyme : Synonym.
Syntactique : Syntactic.
Syntaxe : Syntax.
Syntaxique : Syntactic.
Synthétique : Synthetic.
Système : System.

Table : Table.
Table de matières : Contents.
Tabou : Taboo.
Tautologie : Tautology.
Temporel : Temporal.

Temps : Tense, Time.
Tendu : Tense.
Terme : Term.
Terminologie : Terminology.
Texte : Text, Textbook.
Thème : Exercise, Stem.
Tilde : Tilde.
Titre : Title.
Ton : Pitch, Tone.
Tonème : Toneme.
Tonétique : Tonetics.
Tonique : Tonic.
Traduction : Translation.
Trait-d'union : Hyphen.
Transcription : Transcription.
Transitif : Transitive.
Translittération : Transliteration.
Transposition : Transposition.
Trissyllabe : Trisyllabic.

Unification : Unification.
Unilatéral : Unilateral.
Usage : Usage.
Uvulaire : Uvular.

Variable : Variable.
Variante : Variant.
Variété : Variety.
Vélaire : Velar.
Vélarisation : Velarization.
Verbal : Verbal.
Verbe : Verb.
Vers : Verse.
Vibrante : Trilled.
Virgule : Comma.
Vocabulaire : Vocabulary.
Vocalisation : Vocalization.
Vocatif : Vocative.
Voisé : Voiced.
Voix : Voice.
Voyelle : Vowel.

Zone : Zone.

INDEX OF GERMAN TERMS

The following are the German terms given in the Dictionary, with the English terms indicating where they are to be found.

Abändern : Modify.
Abhängig : Dependent, Subordinate.
Abkürzung : Abbreviation.
Ablativ : Ablative.
Ablaut : Ablaut.
Abschleifung : Attrition.
Absicht : Purpose.
Absolut : Absolute.
Abstrakt : Abstract.
Abwandlung : Declension.
Adjektiv : Adjective.
Adjektivisch : Adjectival.
Adverbial : Adverbial.
Adverbium : Adverb.
Affirmation : Affirmation.
Affirmativ : Affirmative.
Affix : Affix.
Affrikata : Affricate.
Agglutination : Agglutination.
Agglutinierend : Agglutinating.
Akkusativ : Accusative.
Akrostichon : Acrostic.
Aktiv : Active.
Akustisch : Acoustic.
Akut : Acute.
Akzent : Accent, Stress.
Allegorie : Allegory.
Allgemein : Current.
Alliteration : Alliteration.
Alliterierend : Alliterative.
Alphabet : Alphabet.
Alphabet des Lepsius : Lepsius alphabet.
Alphabetisch : Alphabetical.
Alternative : Alternative.
Alveolare : Alveolar.
Analogie : Analogy.
Analyse : Analysis.
Analysieren : Analyse.
Analytisch : Analytic.
Anfangs : Initial.
Anführungszeichen : Inverted commas, Question mark.
Anhang : Appendix.

Anlautend : Initial.
Anomalie : Anomaly.
Antecedens : Antecedent.
Antonym : Antonym.
Aorist : Aorist.
Aphorismus : Aphorism.
Apostroph : Apostrophe.
Apposition : Apposition.
Art : Manner, Mode, Variety.
Artikel : Article.
Artikulation : Articulation.
Aspiration : Aspiration.
Assimilation : Assimilation.
Assoziativ : Associative.
Attribut : Adjunct, Attribute.
Attributiv : Attributive.
Attributiver Zusatz : Enlargement.
Aufzählend : Enumerative.
Ausatmung : Expiration.
Ausdehnung : Extension.
Ausdruck : Expression, Phrase, Term.
Ausdrucksweise : Phraseology.
Ausgedehnt : Extended.
Auslegung : Interpretation.
Ausnahme : Exception.
Ausruf : Exclamation.
Ausrufend : Exclamatory.
Aussage : Enunciation, Statement.
Aussprache : Pronunciation.
Ausstossung : Ejection.
Auszug : Compendium.
Axiom : Axiom.
Axiomatisch : Axiomatic.

Basis : Basis.
Bedeutsam : Significant.
Bedeutung : Meaning, Sense, Significance.
Bedeutungsgruppe : Sense-group.
Bedingung : Condition.
Bedingungs- : Conditional.
Bedingungssätze : Conditional.
Befehl : Command.

Begriffsgruppe : Concept-group.
Beharrlich : Persistent.
Behauptung : Predication.
Beifügung : Adjunct, Attribute.
Beigeordnet : Coordinate.
Beiordnung : Coordination.
Beispiel : Example.
Beistrich : Comma.
Beiwort : Epithet.
Bejahend : Affirmative.
Bejahung : Affirmation.
Beratschlagend : Deliberative.
Besitzer : Possessor.
Besitzung : Possessee.
Bestandteil : Element.
Bestimmen : Qualify.
Bestimmend : Qualificative.
Bestimmt : Definite.
Betont : Tonic.
Betonung : Stress.
Bevorstehend : Impending.
Bewegung : Motion.
Beziehung : Reference.
Bibliographie : Bibliography.
Bilabial : Bilabial.
Bildlich : Figurative.
Bildung : Formation.
Bildungselement : Formative.
Binde- : Conjunctive.
Bindestrich : Hyphen.
Bindewort : Connective.
Buchstabe : Letter.

Charakteristisch : Characteristic.

Dahlsches Gesetz : Dahl's Law.
Dativ : Dative.
Dauer : Duration, Length, Quantity.
Dauerlaut : Continuant.
Defektiv : Defective.
Definition : Definition.
Dehnungsstrich : Bar.
Dehnungszeichen : Circumflex.
Deklination : Declension.
Demonstrativ : Demonstrative.
Denominativum : Denominative.
Dental : Dental.
Deponens : Deponent.
Derivation : Derivation.
Derivativ : Derivative.
Deriviert : Derived.

Deskriptiv : Descriptive.
Determinativ : Determinative.
Deverbativum : Deverbative.
Dezimal : Decimal.
Diakritisches Zeichen : Diacritic.
Dialekt : Dialect.
Dialog : Dialogue.
Dichtung : Poetry.
Digraph : Digraph.
Diminutiv : Diminutive.
Diphthong : Diphthong.
Direkt : Direct.
Disjunktiv : Disjunctive.
Dissimilation : Dissimilation.
Distributivum : Distributive.
Doppelpunkt : Colon.
Doppelt : Double.
Dreisilbig : Trisyllabic.
Drittletzte : Antepenultimate.
Druck : Intensity.
Dual(is) : Dual.
Dubitativ : Dubitative.
Dublette : Doublet.
Durativ : Durative.
Dynamisch : Dynamic.
Dynamischer Akzent : Stress.

Ehren- : Honorific.
Eigen- : Proper.
Eigenschaft : Quality.
Eigenschaftswort : Adjective.
Einatmung : Inspiration.
Einfach : Plain, Simple.
Einleitung : Introduction.
Einräumung : Concession.
Einräumungs- : Concessive.
Einschluss : Inclusion.
Einsilbig : Monosyllabic.
Einsilbiges Wort : Monosyllable.
Einteilung der Wörter : Word-division.
Einzahl : Singular.
Ejektiv : Ejective.
Element : Element.
Elision : Elision.
Emphatisch : Emphatic.
End- : Final, Ultimate.
Endung : Desinence.
Enklitisches Wort : Enclitic.
Enthauchung : Deaspiration.
Entwickelung : Development.
Enzyklopädie : Encyclopaedia.

Enzyklopädisch : Cyclopaedic.
Epenhetisch : Epenthetic.
Epitheton : Epithet.
Ergänzung : Complement, Supplement.
Ersatz : Compensation, Substitution.
Erzählend : Narrative.
Ethnologisch : Ethnic.
Etikette : Etiquette.
Etymologie : Etymology.
Etymologisch : Etymological.
Euphemismus : Euphemism.
Euphonia : Euphony.
Euphonisch : Euphonic.
Evolution : Evolution.
Exklusiv : Exclusive.
Explosivlaut : Explosive.
Extensiv : Extensive.
Exzessiv : Excessive.

Faktiv : Factitive.
Familie : Family.
Femininum : Feminine.
Figur : Figure.
Flektierend : Inflexional.
Flexion : Inflexion.
Flexionsfähig : Variable.
Folge : Consequence, Result, Sequence.
Folgend : Consequent.
Folgernd : Consecutive.
Form : Form.
Formal : Formal.
Frage : Interrogation, Question.
Frei : Free.
Freiheit : Licence.
Fremdwort : Borrowing.
Frequentativum : Frequentative.
Frikativlaut : Fricative.
Fundamental : Basic.
Fünfteilig : Quinary.
Funktion : Action, Function.
Futurum : Future.

Gattungsname : Common.
Gebrauch : Usage.
Gedrängte Darstellung : Précis.
Gefüge : Cluster.
Gegensatz : Contrast.
Gegenseitig : Mutual.
Geläufigkeit : Fluency.

Gelegentlich : Occasional.
Gemein : Common, Current.
Gemütsbewegung : Emotion.
Generisch : Generic.
Genitiv : Genitive.
Genus : Gender.
Geographisch : Geographical.
Gerade Zahl : Even.
Gerollt : Rolled.
Geschlecht : Gender, Sex.
Geschlechtlich : Generic.
Geschlossen : Close, Closed.
Gesetz : Law.
Gespannt : Tense.
Gewöhnlich : Habitual.
Gleichlaut : Glide.
Gleichnis : Simile.
Gleichzeitig : Concurrent.
Glossar : Glossary.
Glottal : Glottal.
Grad : Degree.
Grammatik : Grammar.
Grammatikalisch : Grammatical.
Gravis : Grave.
Grosser Anfangsbuchstabe : Capital.
Grund- : Basic, Cardinal, Fundamental, Reason.
Grundlage : Basis.
Grundsatz : Axiom.
Gruppe : Group.
Gruss : Salutation.
Guttural : Guttural.

Halbvokal : Semi-vowel.
Handbuch : Manual.
Harmonie : Harmony.
Hart : Hard.
Hauch : Aspiration.
Haupt- : Main, Principal.
Hilfswort : Auxiliary.
Hinter- : Back.
Hinweisend : Demonstrative.
Historisch : Historical, Historical.
Hoch : High.
Höflichkeits- : Respectful.
Homonym : Homonym.
Homorganisch : Homorganic.
Hyphen : Hyphen.
Hypothetisch : Hypothetical.

Idee : Idea.
Ideophon : Ideophone.

Idiom : Idiom.
Idiomatisch : Idiomatic.
Imperativ : Imperative.
Imperativisch : Imperatively.
Imperfekt : Imperfect.
Imperfektum : Imperfect.
Implosion : Implosion.
Implosive : Implosive.
Inbegriff : Implication.
Indefinitum : Indefinite.
Index : Index.
Indikativ : Indicative.
Indirekt : Indirect.
Infinitiv : Infinitive.
Infix : Infix.
Inhaltsverzeichnis : Contents.
Injektiv : Injjective.
Inklusiv- : Inclusive.
Instrument : Instrument.
Instrumentalis : Instrumental.
Intensität : Intensity.
Intensivum : Intensive.
Interdental : Interdental.
Interjektion : Interjection.
Interjektionsartig : Interjectional.
Interpunktion : Punctuation.
Interrogativ : Interrogative.
Intervokalisches : Intervocalic.
Intonation : Intonation.
Intransitiv : Intransitive.
Inversion : Inversion.
Inversiv- : Inversive, Reversive.
Isolierbar : Isolatable.
Isolierend : Isolating.
Isoliert : Isolated.
Iterativ : Iterative.

Juxtaposition : Juxtaposition.
Juxtapositum : Juxtaposed.

Kakuminal : Cacuminal.
Kardinal- : Cardinal.
Kasus : Case.
Kausal : Causal.
Kausalsätze : Cause.
Kausativum : Causative.
Kennzeichen : Characteristic.
Klammer : Brackets.
Klasse : Class.
Klassenpräfix : Classifier.
Klassifikation : Classification.
Kleinletterkasten : Lower-case.

Kollektiv- : Collective.
Komma : Comma.
Komparation : Comparison.
Komparativsätze : Comparison.
Kompendium : Compendium.
Kompositum : Compound.
Konditional : Conditional.
Konjugation : Conjugation.
Konjunktion : Conjunction, Connective.
Konjunktiv : Conjunctive, Subjunctive.
Konkret : Concrete.
Konsekutiv : Consecutive.
Konsonant : Consonant.
Konsonantisierung : Consonantalization.
Konstruktion : Construction.
Kontaktiv : Contactive.
Kontext : Context.
Kontinuativ : Continuative.
Kontinuierlich : Continuous.
Kontrahiert : Contracted.
Kontraktion : Contraction.
Kontrast : Contrast.
Konzession : Concession.
Konzessiv : Concessive.
Koordination : Coordination.
Koordiniert : Coordinate.
Kopula : Copula.
Kopulativ : Copulative.
Krasis : Crasis.
Kursiv : Course, Italic.
Kurz : Short.
Kymograph : Kymograph.

Labial : Labial.
Labialisiert : Labialized.
Labialisierung : Labialization.
Labiodental : Denti-labial, Labiodental.
Lang : Long.
Länge : Length.
Latent : Latent.
Laterale : Lateral.
Laut : Phone, Sound.
Lautbildung : Phonation.
Lautlehre : Phonology.
Lautverschiebung : Sound-shifting.
Lax : Lax.
Lehn- : Imported.
Lehnwort : Borrowing.

Letzt : Ultimate.
Lexikographie : Lexicography.
Lexikographisch : Lexicographical.
Lexikon : Lexicon.
Lied : Song.
Limitativus : Limitative.
Lingual : Lingual.
Linguistik : Linguistics.
Lippenlaut : Labial.
Lippenspaltung : Spreading.
Liquida : Liquid.
Literatur : Literature.
Lizenz : Licence.
Loblied : Praises.
Logisch : Logical.
Lokativ : Locative.
Lokution : Locution.

Mangelhaft : Deficient.
Manuskript : Manuscript.
Maskulinum : Masculine.
Medio : Middle, Neuter.
Mehrsilbig : Polysyllabic.
Mehrzahl : Plural.
Meinhofs Gesetz : Meinhof's Law.
Metamorphose : Metamorphosis.
Metapher : Metaphor.
Metathesis : Metathesis.
Metrisch : Metrical.
Metrum : Metre.
Misch : Mixed.
Mittelbar : Remote.
Mittellaut : Medial.
Modal : Modal.
Modifizieren : Modify.
Modifiziert : Modified.
Modus : Mode, Mood.
Monographie : Monograph.
Morphologie : Morphology.
Morphologisch : Morphological.
Mundart : Dialect.
Mundlaut : Buccal.

Nachahmend : Mimic.
Nachdruck : Emphasis.
Nasal : Nasal.
Nasaliert : Nasalized.
Nasalisierung : Nasalization.
Neben- : Subsidiary.
Negation : Negation.
Negativ : Negative.
Neutral : Neutral.

Neutropassiv : Neuter.
Nomen : Noun.
Nomen Agentis.
Nomenklatur : Nomenclature.
Nominal : Denominative, Nominal.
Nominativ : Nominative.
Normal : Normal.
Normierung : Standardization.
Numeral : Numeral.
Numerieren : Numeration.
Numerus : Number.

Objekt : Object.
Objektiv : Objective.
Objekts- : Objectival.
Obliquus : Oblique.
Offen : Open.
Onomatopöie : Onomatopoeia.
Onomatopöetisch : Onomatopoeic.
Optativ : Optative.
Oral : Oral.
Ordinalzahl : Ordinal.
Ordnungszahl : Ordinal.
Organ : Organ.
Organisch : Organic.
Ort : Place.
Orthographie : Orthography.

Palatal : Palatal.
Palatalisierung : Palatalization.
Palatoalveolare : Palatoalveolar.
Palatogramm : Palatogram.
Pänultima : Penult.
Paradigma : Paradigm.
Paragraph : Paragraph.
Paraphrase : Paraphrase.
Parenthese : Parenthesis.
Partikel : Particle.
Partitiv : Partitive.
Partizip : Participle.
Partizipial : Participial.
Partizipium : Participle.
Passivum : Passive.
Pause : Pause.
Pejorativ : Pejorative.
Perfekt : Perfect.
Perfektiv : Perfective.
Perfektum : Perfect.
Permissiv : Permissive.
Permutation : Permutation.
Person : Person.
Personifikation : Personification.

Persönlich : Personal.
Pfeifend : Whistling.
Pharyngal : Pharyngal.
Philologie : Philology.
Phonem : Phoneme.
Phonetik : Phonetics.
Phonetisch : Phonic.
Phonologie : Phonology.
Plosiv : Plosive.
Plural : Plural.
Plusquamperfektum : Pluperfect.
Poesie : Poetry.
Poetisch : Poetical.
Polaritätsgesetz : Polarity.
Polysyllabum : Polysyllable.
Positiv : Positive.
Possessiv : Possessive.
Postalveolare : Post-alveolar.
Potential : Potential.
Potentialität : Potentiality.

Prädikat : Predicate.
Prädikativ : Predicative.
Präfix : Prefix.
Präpalatal : Prepalatal.
Präposition : Preposition.
Präpositional : Prepositional.
Präpräfix : Preprefix.
Präsens : Present.
Präteritum : Preterite.
Primär : Primary.
Priorität : Priority.
Progressiv : Progressive.
Proklitisch : Proclitic.
Pronomen : Pronoun.
Pronominal : Pronominal.
Prosa : Prose.
Prosodie : Prosody.
Punkt : Full-stop.

Qualität : Quality.
Quantität : Quantity.
Quantitativ : Quantitative.
Quasipassivum : Quasipassive.

Rachenlaut : Pharyngal.
Rätsel : Enigma, Riddle.
Rede : Discourse, Oratio, Reported, Speech.
Redeteil : Part of speech.
Reduplikation : Reduplication.
Reduplizierend : Reduplicative.
Reflexiv : Reflexive.

Regel : Rule.
Regelmässig : Regular.
Register : Index.
Regressiv : Regressive.
Reibelaut : Fricative.
Reim : Rhyme.
Rein : Pure.
Rektion : Import.
Relativ : Applied, Relative.
Repetitiv : Repetitive.
Repräsentativ : Representative.
Resultat : Result.
Resumé : Synopsis.
Reziprok : Reciprocal.
Rhetorik : Rhetoric.
Rhythmus : Rhythm.
Römisch : Roman.
Ruhe : Rest.
Ruhepunkt : Pause.
Rundung : Rounding.

Sarkastisch : Sarcastic.
Satz : Clause, Proposition, Sentence.
Satzlehre : Syntax.
Schluss : Final.
Schmälernd : Derogatory.
Schnalzlaut : Click.
Schrift : Script.
Schwer Vokal : Close.
Seite : Page.
Seitenlaut : Lateral.
Sekundär : Secondary.
Semantik : Semantics.
Semantisch : Semantic.
Semasiologie : Semantics.
Semikolon : Semi-colon.
Semivokal : Semi-vowel.
Silbe : Syllable.
Silben- : Syllabic.
Sinn : Meaning, Sense.
Skandieren : Scansion.
Sprache : Language, Speech.
Sprachwissenschaft : Linguistics.
Sprechlaut : Phone.
Spezies : Species.
Sprichwort : Proverb.
Stabreim : Alliteration.
Stamm : Stem.
Stark : Strong.
Statisch : Static.
Stellung : Position.

Stil : Style.
Stimmbildung : Phonation.
Stimme : Voice.
Stimmhaft : Sonant, Voiced.
Stimmlos : Breathed, Unvoiced, Voiceless.
Stimmloswerden : Devocalization.
Stimmtön : Sonority.
Strichpunkt : Semi-colon.
Strophe : Stanza.
Struktur : Structure.
Subjekt : Subject.
Subjektiv : Subjectival.
Subjunktiv : Subjunctive.
Substantiv : Substantive.
Substitution : Substitution.
Suffix : Suffix.
Syllabisch : Syllabic.
Synonym : Synonym.
Syntaktisch : Syntactic.
Syntax : Syntax.
Synthetisch : Synthetic.
System : System.

Tabelle : Table.
Tabu : Taboo.
Tautologie : Tautology.
Temporal : Temporal.
Temporalsätze : Time.
Tempus : Tense.
Terminologie : Terminology.
Text : Text.
Textbuch : Textbook.
Tief : Low.
Tilde : Tilde.
Titel : Title.
Ton : Sound, Tone.
Tonem : Toneme.
Tonhöhe : Pitch.
Tonlehre : Tonetics.
Transitiv : Transitive.
Transkription : Transcription, Transliteration.
Transliteration : Transliteration.
Transponieren : Transposition.

Uebereinstimmend : Concordial.
Uebereinstimmung : Agreement, Concord, Concordance, Correspondence.
Uebermässig : Excessive.
Uberschrift : Heading.

Uebersetzung : Translation.
Uebersicht : Synopsis.
Uebung : Exercise.
Ultima : Ultima.
Umkehrung : Inversion.
Umlaut :
Umstandswort : Adverb.
Unbestimmt : Indefinite.
Unbetont : Unaccented, Unstressed.
Undeklínierbar : Indeclinable.
Ungerade : Odd.
Unilaterale : Unilateral.
Unmittelbar : Immediate.
Unpersönlich : Impersonal.
Unregelmässig : Abnormal, Irregular.
Unterklasse : Sub-class.
Untergeordnet : Subordinate.
Untergeordneter Dialekt : Sub-dialect.
Untervoráhnung : Subordination.
Untrennbar : Inseparable.
Unveränderlich : Immutable, Invariable.
Unvereinbar : Incompatible.
Ur-Bantu :
Ursache : Cause.
Ursächlich : Causal.
Ursprünglich : Primitive.
Uvulare : Uvular.

Variante : Variant.
Velar : Velar.
Velarisierung : Velarization.
Veraltet : Archaic.
Veränderung : Mutation.
Verb : Verb.
Verbal : Verbal.
Verbalabstraktum : Deverbative.
Verbindend : Conjunctive.
Verbindung : Combination.
Verbum : Verb.
Verbum finitum : Finite.
Verdolmetschung : Interpretation.
Verdoppelung : Doubling.
Verdünnung : Rarefaction.
Vereinheitlichung : Unification.
Vergangenheit : Past.
Vergleichend : Comparative.
Vergleichung : Comparison.
Vergrössernd : Augmentative.
Verhältnis : Relation.

Verkleinerungsform : Diminutive.
Verneinend : Negative.
Verneinung : Negation.
Vers : Verse.
Verschluss : Closure.
Verschlusslaut : Explosive.
Verschmelzung : Coalescence.
Versmass : Metre.
Verstärkungselement : Intensifier.
Verwandlung : Metamorphosis.
Verwandtschaft : Relationship.
Verwandt : Cognate.
Vibrierend : Trilled.
Vielsilbig : Polysyllabic.
Viersilbig : Quadrisyllabic.
Vokabular : Vocabulary.
Vokal : Vowel.
Vokalausstossung : Elision.
Vokalisation : Vocalization.
Vokalisiertwerden : Vocalization.
Vokativ : Vocative.
Voll : Full.
Vorder- : Front.
Vorgang : Process.
Vorletzte : Penultimate.
Vorrang : Priority.
Vorstellung : Concept.
Vorwort : Foreword, Preface, Preposition.

Wandel : Change.
Wechsel : Change.
Weiblich : Feminine.
Weise : Manner, Mode.
Wendung : Figure.
Widmung : Dedication.
Wort : Word.
Wortanalyse : Parsing.
Wörterbuch : Dictionary.
Wortfolge : Word-order.

Wortfügung : Construction.
Wortgruppe : Word-group.
Wortlehre : Accidence.
Wörtlich : Literal.
Wortschatz : Vocabulary.
Wortstellung : Word-order.
Wunsch : Desire.
Wurzel : Root.
Wurzelhaft : Radical.

Zahl : Number.
Zählen : Numeration.
Zahlwort : Numeral.
Zahnlaut : Dental.
Zeichen : Accent, Sign.
Zeichensetzung : Punctuation.
Zeile : Line, Verse.
Zeit : Tense, Time.
Zerebral : Cerebral, Retroflex.
Zerstreuend : Dispersive.
Zirkumflex : Circumflex.
Zone : Zone.
Zulässig : Permissive.
Zungenlaut : Lingual.
Zungenschlaglaut : Flapped.
Zusammengesetzt : Complex, Composite.
Zusammengezogen : Contracted.
Zusammenhang : Context.
Zusammenhängend : Continuous.
Zusammenrückung : Juxtaposition.
Zusammensetzung : Composition.
Zusammenziehung : Contraction, Elision.
Zusatz : Extension.
Zustand : State.
Zustands- : Stative.
Zweifel : Doubt.
Zweifelhaft : Dubitative.
Zweisilbig : Dissyllabic.