

Il Metalinguaggio della linguistica nella Rete: una rassegna di risorse*

Glottopedia (risorsa aperta, editabile da specialisti del settore) - ca. 2300 entrate (rilevazione dati: 26-02-13)



Figura 1

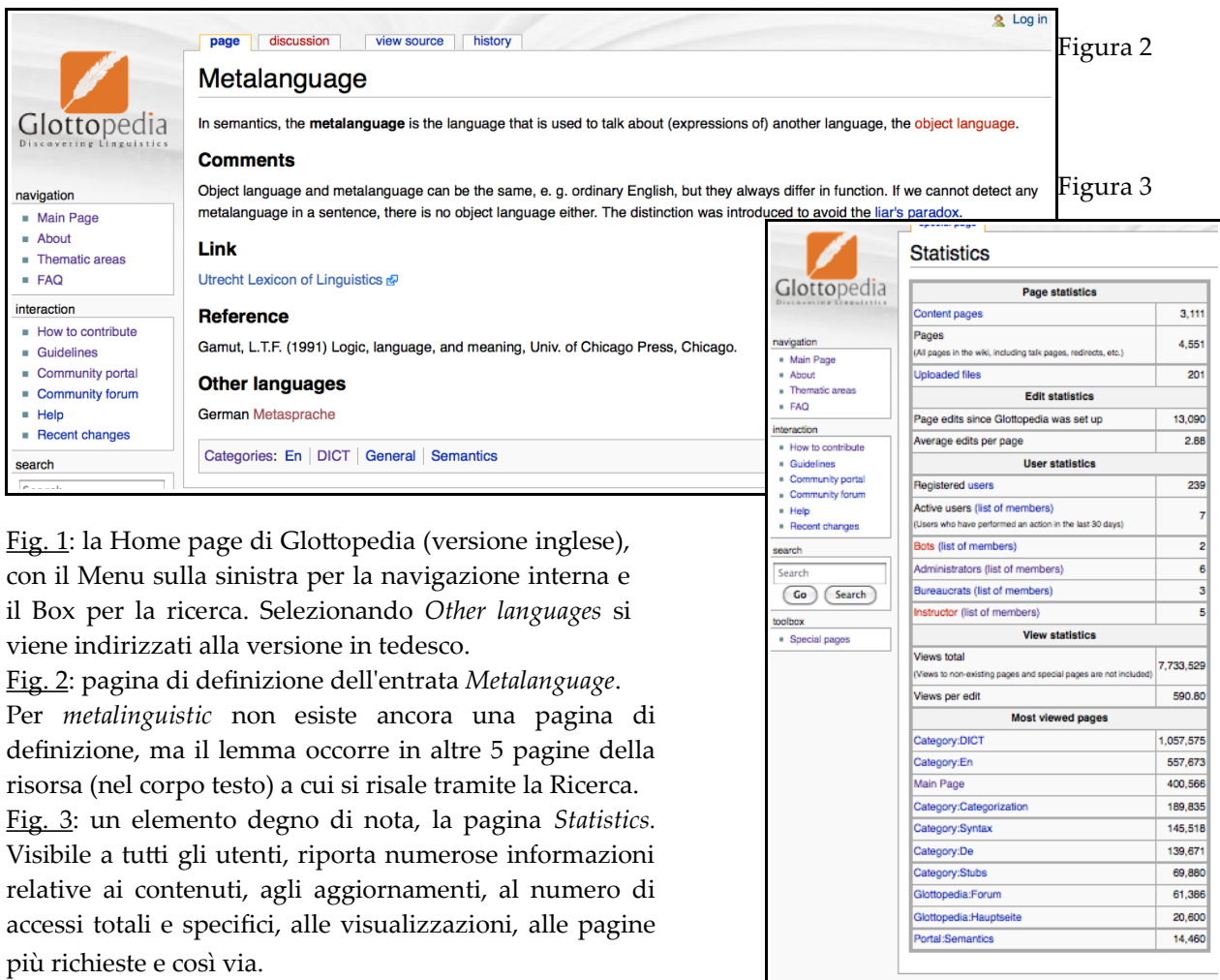


Figura 2

Figura 3

Fig. 1: la Home page di Glottopedia (versione inglese), con il Menu sulla sinistra per la navigazione interna e il Box per la ricerca. Selezionando *Other languages* si viene indirizzati alla versione in tedesco.

Fig. 2: pagina di definizione dell'entrata *Metalanguage*. Per *metalinguistic* non esiste ancora una pagina di definizione, ma il lemma occorre in altre 5 pagine della risorsa (nel corpo testo) a cui si risale tramite la Ricerca.

Fig. 3: un elemento degno di nota, la pagina *Statistics*. Visibile a tutti gli utenti, riporta numerose informazioni relative ai contenuti, agli aggiornamenti, al numero di accessi totali e specifici, alle visualizzazioni, alle pagine più richieste e così via.

*Il presente documento – realizzato e distribuito dalle Autrici in forma di *hand-out* in occasione della del Workshop “Metalinguaggio della linguistica. Modelli e applicazioni” svoltosi presso l'Università degli studi di Udine il 26 e il 27 febbraio 2013 – rappresenta un'appendice in formato elettronico del contributo redatto in occasione della prossima pubblicazione degli Atti del medesimo Workshop.

Lexicon of Linguistics (Institute of Linguistics, Utrecht University) ca. 1100 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)

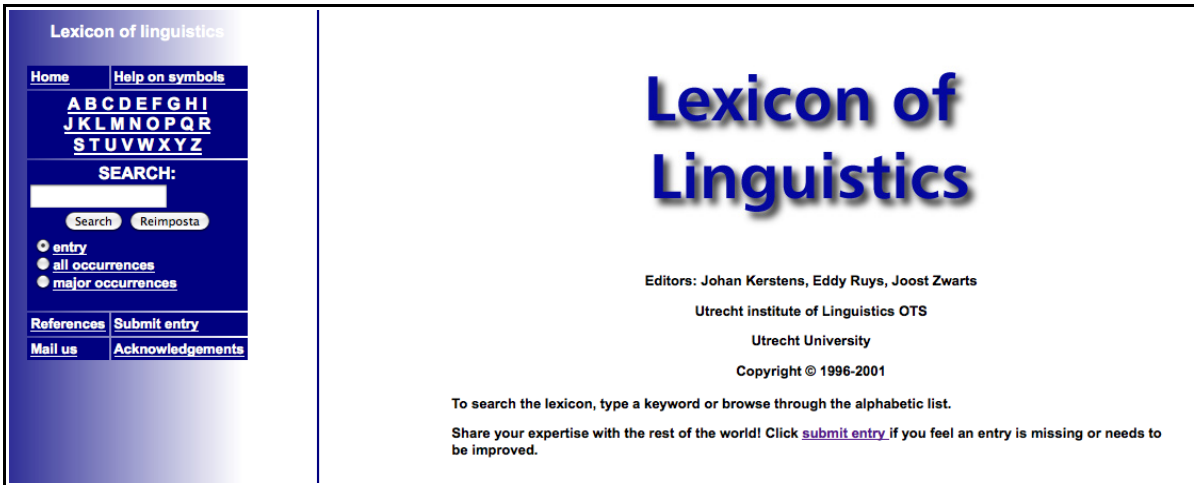


Figura 1

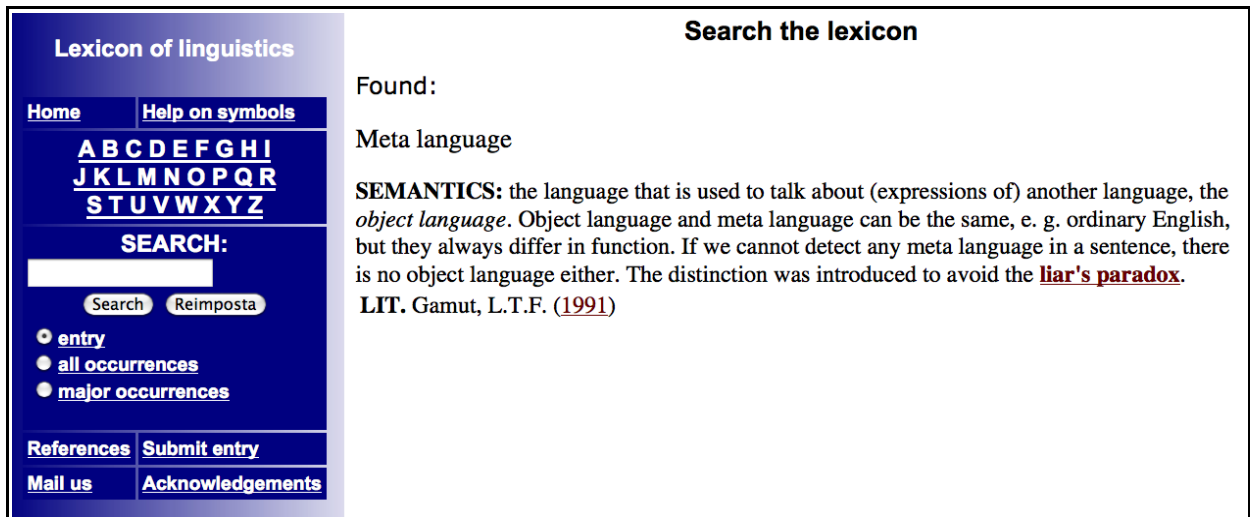


Figura 2

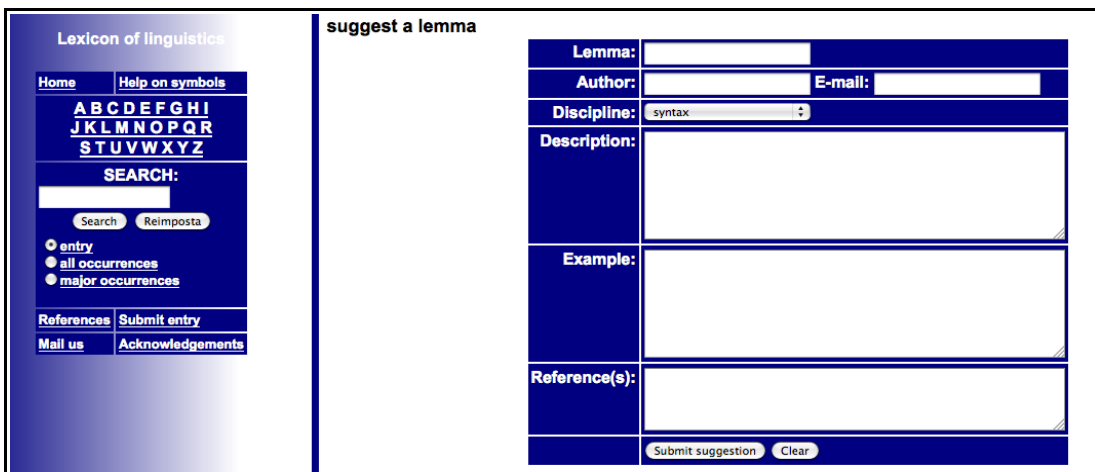


Figura 3

Fig. 1: in Home l'elenco alfabetico, il Box di ricerca (3 parametri) e altre voci del Menu per la navigazione interna.

Fig. 2: risultati della ricerca di *Meta language* e definizione. Cercando *metalinguistic/s* e *metalanguage* non si ottengono risultati (pagina vuota).

Fig. 3: un elemento degno di nota, il Form per l'inserimento di nuove entrate, *Suggest a lemma*.

Lexicon of Linguistics (Université Stendhal - Grenoble 3) – numero entrate ND (ril. dati 26-02-13)

-A-

A-bar binding
SYNTAX: a [°binding](#) relation in which the [°antecedent](#) is in an [°A-bar-position](#).

A-bar bound
[°A-bar binding](#).

A-bar chain
[°Chain](#).

A-bar free
SYNTAX: Anything which is not [°A-bar bound](#), is A-bar free.

A-bar GF
SYNTAX: a [°GF](#) corresponding to an [°A-bar-position](#).

A-bar movement
SYNTAX: movement to an [°A-bar-position](#).

A-bar-position (A'-position)
[°A-position](#).

A-binding
SYNTAX: a [°binding](#) relation in which the [°antecedent](#) is in an [°A-position](#).

Figura 1

Figura 2

UNDER CONSTRUCTION!

References

Abney, S. (1987)
The English Noun Phrase in its Sentential Aspect. Unpublished Diss MIT.

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Morphological Investigations PhD diss Univ. of Connecticut

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Where's Morphology? Linguistic Inquiry 12, pp. 571-612

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Barwise, J. & R. Cooper (1981)
Generalized Quantifiers and Natural Language Linguistics and Philosophy 4, pp. 159-219

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Morpheme Order in a Lexeme/Morpheme-Based Morphology Lingua 72, pp. 1-44

Beard, R. (1988)
On the Separation of Derivation from Morphology toward a Lexeme/Morpheme-Based Morphology Quaderni di Semantica a. IX, n. 1, pp. 3-59

Beard, R. (1990)
The Nature and Origins of Derivational Polysemy Lingua 81, pp. 101-140

Belletti, A. & L. Rizzi (1982)

Fig. 1: pagina di entrate relative alla lettera A. Il sito non sembra avere una Home page (e sembra impossibile risalire ad una pagina di navigazione principale, sia attraverso una ricerca in Rete sia modificando la URL). Ricerca: provando a modificare la URL è possibile raggiungere altre pagine relative alle entrate che hanno un'iniziale diversa da quella selezionata, ma non ci sono strumenti per la navigazione interna né altri collegamenti che possano aiutare l'utente a capire il funzionamento della risorsa.

Fig. 2: la pagina *References*, che si raggiunge cliccando sui rimandi interni, appare *under construction* e presenta poche fonti (che iniziano con le sole lettere A e B).

Non si riporta la definizione di *Meta language* perché uguale, in tutte le sue parti, alla definizione della risorsa della Utrecht University (vd. pagina 2). Tra le due risorse, quindi, c'è da segnalare una totale coincidenza di definizioni, mentre per ciò che concerne le entrate, la seconda è incompleta solo dal punto di vista numerico (la lettera J, ad esempio, che qui non presenta entrate e nella prima risorsa presenta tre lemmi).

Online Dictionary of Language Terminology (afferenza ND) – ca. 2115 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)

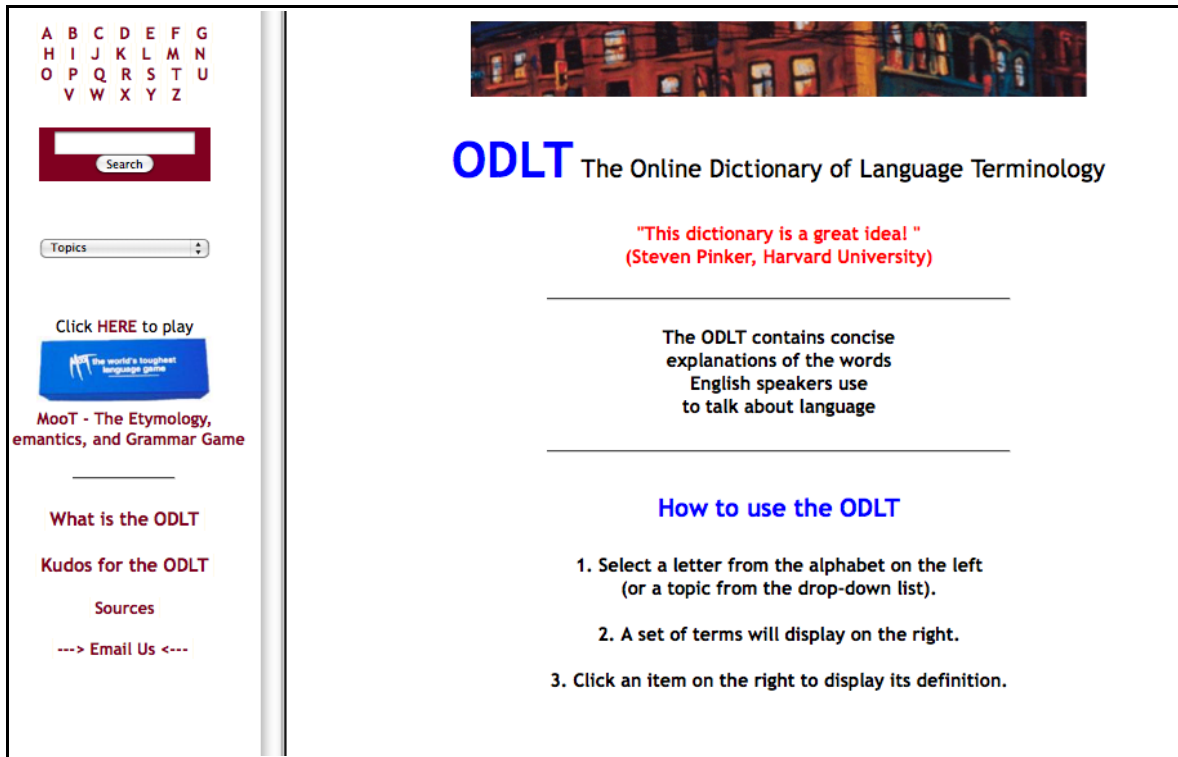


Figura 1



Figura 2

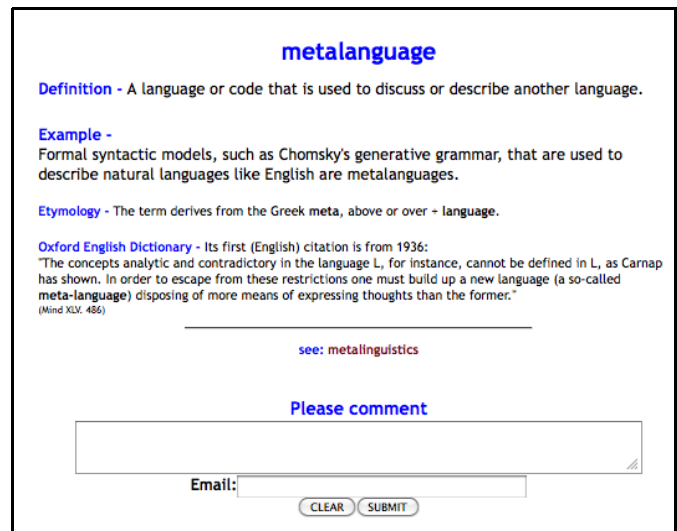


Figura 3

Fig. 1: in Home alcune informazioni generali sulla risorsa. A sinistra la Ricerca tramite elenco alfabetico e Box con menu a tendina (che si apre come lista sul lato destro della pagina) e alcune voci per la navigazione interna ed esterna (MOOT, vd. fig. 3).

Fig. 2: definizione di *Metalinguage* con esempi, etimologia, e informazioni tratte dall'Oxford English Dictionary (rimando esterno) e un rimando interno: “see: metalinguistics”. Utile il Box di commento da parte dell'utente.

Fig. 3: interessante una delle applicazioni, che però non è completamente ad accesso aperto. “MooT – The Etymology, Semantics and Grammar Game” è un gioco a cui è possibile accedere da tutte le pagine del sito, offre alcune domande/risposte gratuite, ma la versione completa è a pagamento (ca. 60 \$).

Online Lexicon Linguistik (Norbert Fries, Institut für deutsche Sprache und Linguistik, Humboldt-Universität) – ca. 520 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)

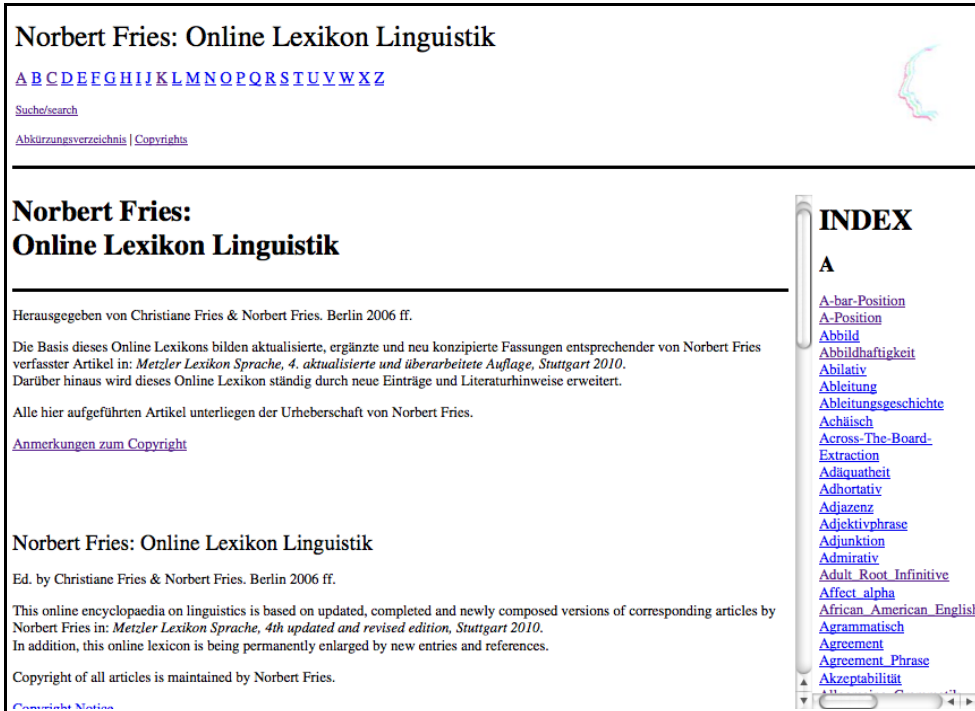


Figura 1



Figura 2

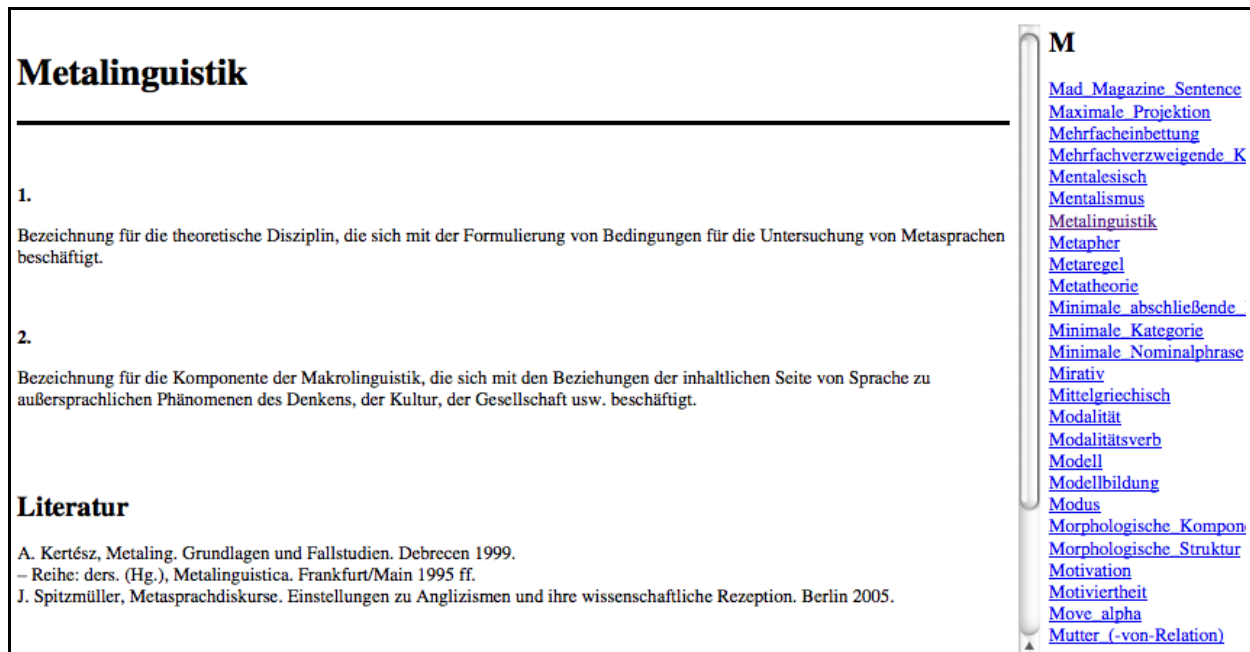


Figura 3

Fig. 1: La risorsa si presenta come *Online Linguistik Lexicon*, ma nella URL (<http://www2.rz.hu-berlin.de/linguistik/institut/syntax/onlinelexikon/lexikon.htm>) è la stringa */syntax/* a precedere la denominazione della risorsa. La presentazione del Lessico è in tedesco e in inglese, ma le entrate sono in lingua tedesca. In Home, sotto il titolo c'è un link che indirizza ad una nuova pagina con un piccolo Box di Ricerca, in Fig. 2, mentre sul lato destro della pagina compare sempre l'elenco completo delle entrate.

Fig. 3: definizione di *Metalinguistik*; l'entrata *metasprache*, presente in altre risorse in lingua tedesca (vd. Glottopedia) non è qui riportata (come si evince dall'elenco sul lato destro).

SIL – Glossary of Linguistic Terms (Summer Institute of Linguistics) – ca. 874 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)

About Lingualinks / Library contents / Book contents / Page context

Glossary of linguistic terms

by [Eugene E. Loos](#) (general editor)
Susan Anderson (editor)
[Dwight H. Day, Jr.](#) (editor)
[Paul C. Jordan](#) (editor)
[J. Douglas Wingate](#) (editor)

This is a living glossary, and suggestions are welcome for additions or corrections. Please send your comments to: [SIL International Linguistics Coordinator](#)

[Complete Table of Contents](#)

Sections Here are the main sections of this book:

- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): A](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): B](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): C](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): D](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): E](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): F](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): G](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): H](#)
- [Glossary \(Linguistics\): I](#)

Figura 1

About Lingualinks / Library contents / Book contents / Page context

What is deixis?

Definition

Deixis is reference by means of an expression whose interpretation is relative to the (usually) extralinguistic context of the [utterance](#), such as

- who is speaking
- the time or place of speaking
- the gestures of the [speaker](#); or
- the current location in the [discourse](#).

Examples (English)

Here are examples of deictic expressions:

- *I*
- *You*
- *Now*
- *There*
- *That*
- *The following*
- *Tenses*

Kinds

Here are some kinds of deixis:

- [What is discourse deixis?](#)
- [What is empathetic deixis?](#)
- [What is person deixis?](#)
- [What is place deixis?](#)
- [What is social deixis?](#)
- [What is time deixis?](#)

Generic

Deixis is a kind of

- [What is exonym?](#)

Sources

[Crystal 1980](#) 103
[Levinson 1983](#) 54-56
[Mith 1991](#) 335
[Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik 1985](#) 1025

Context for this page:

- Concept module: [deixis](#)
- In overview module: [Glossary \(Linguistics\): D](#)
- In modular book: [Glossary of linguistic terms](#), by [Eugene E. Loos](#) (general editor), Susan Anderson (editor), [Dwight H. Day, Jr.](#) (editor), [Paul C. Jordan](#) (editor), and [J. Douglas Wingate](#) (editor)
- In bookshelf: [Linguistics](#)

This page is an extract from the [Lingualinks Library](#), Version 5.0 published on CD-ROM by [SIL International](#), 2003. ([Ordering information](#))

Page content last modified: 5 January 2004

Figura 2

Glossary (Linguistics): M

In this module group

Here are the modules on linguistic terms beginning with M:

- [What is a main clause?](#)
- [What is a major entry in a lexical database?](#)
- [What is manner as a semantic role?](#)
- [What is a manner implicature?](#)
- [What is manner of articulation?](#)
- [What is a manner of discourse?](#)
- [What is a marker?](#)
- [What is a marking clause?](#)
- [What is masculine gender?](#)
- [What is a mass noun?](#)
- [What is a matrix?](#)
- [What is a matrix sentence?](#)
- [What is meaning?](#)
- [What is meaning and pragmatic function?](#)
- [What is a means-purpose relation?](#)
- [What is a means-result relation?](#)
- [What is measure as a semantic role?](#)
- [What is a medial clause?](#)
- [What is mediopassive voice?](#)
- [What is meiosis?](#)
- [What is a metaphor?](#)
- [What is metaphorical entailment?](#)
- [What is metonymy?](#)
- [What is metrical phonology?](#)

Figura 3

Fig. 1: in Home sono presenti sintetiche informazioni sul Glossario e sui curatori, non è presente alcuno strumento di Ricerca oltre all'elenco completo dei contenuti, in ordine alfabetico.

Fig. 2: si riporta la definizione del lemma *Deixis* per mostrare la struttura della definizione, che appare articolata, e sempre introdotta dalla domanda “What is/What is a/an...?”.

Fig. 3: osservando l'elenco di domande, si segnala che non sono presenti le entrate *Metalinguistic/s* e *Metalinguage*.

Glossaire français-anglais de terminologie linguistique (Summer Institute of Linguistics) ca. 8000 entrate per lingua (ril. dati 26-02-13)

Figura 1

The screenshot shows the SIL Home website. The main heading is "Glossaire français-anglais de terminologie linguistique". Below the heading, it lists the editor (Thomas Bearth) and the director (Charles Fennig). A search bar is present with the text "Recherche glossaire:". The search results show "metalinguaggio" with a definition in French: "Ce glossaire contient 7,837 termes linguistiques en français et 8,059 termes en anglais. En outre, de nombreux renvois à des termes apparentés sont affichés, et cela dans les deux langues. Pour bon nombre de termes retenus, les domaines, les écoles ou les théories dont ils relèvent sont indiqués. Beaucoup de termes comportent des renvois aux principaux dictionnaires linguistiques et aux ouvrages les plus représentatifs du domaine." The page also includes a sidebar with navigation links and a footer with contact information.

The screenshot shows the English word list for "metalinguage_1". It includes the English term "metalinguage_1" and the French term "métalanguage, métalanguage". Below the terms, there is a list of related terms: "object language, reflectiveness, reflexiveness, reflexivity, terminology, theory". A list of sources is provided, including Colapietro 1993: 143, Cook 1989: 89, Crystal 2003: 290, etc. The page also features a search bar and a "Send a comment" button.

Figura 2

Figura 3

The screenshot shows the English word list for "metalinguage_2". It includes the English term "metalinguage_2" and the French term "métalanguage_2". Below the terms, there is a definition: "TOEEn.asp". Related terms are listed: "Linguistics_2; system of metalinguistic representation". The domain is "Theory of Enunciative Operations". The page also features a search bar and a "Send a comment" button.

Figura 4

Fig. 1: in Home la presentazione del Glossario bilingue (solo equivalenti) e dei contenuti (non sono presenti definizioni, ma relazioni semantiche tra termini riconducibili a correnti di pensiero/autori della Linguistica), come nel caso di *Metalinguage* che presenta due accezioni (Fig. 2 e Fig. 3), la seconda delle quali rimanda al suo inquadramento nella *Theory of Enunciative Operations* e ad una scheda di Definizione con citazioni e riferimenti bibliografici (Fig. 4).

The screenshot shows the "METALANGUAGE" definition page. The definition is: "A [SYSTEM OF METALINGUISTIC REPRESENTATION] to represent the relation between specific LANGUAGES and LANGUAGE as such. The terms of this system (symbols, categories, OPERATIONS etc are as few as possible, explicitly defined, generalisable and robust. They allow the linguist to account for phenomena and to carry out calculations going beyond mere semantic intuition." The page includes a list of references, including Culioli 1974 and Culioli 1989. It also features a section for quotations and a list of rules for constructing metalanguages. The rules are: 1. to construct metalanguages (necessarily outside languages) based on systems of representation elaborated inside each specific language and to use only metalinguistic items that have a status in the theory; 2. not to separate the theory of language from the theory of the analysis of languages [...]; 3. to always use formulae in which each occurrence of the metalinguistic symbols has an identifiable trace in a text and in which each constituent of the text acquires a metalinguistic status in the system of representation. This last rule is extremely demanding and fundamental." The page also includes a search bar and a "Send a comment" button.

Dizionario generale plurilingue del Lessico Metalinguistico (progetto interuniversitario) – ca. 30000 lemmi tecnici + 15000 citazioni (ril. dati 26-02-13)



Figura 1



Figura 2

DIZIONARIO GENERALE PLURILINGUE DEL LESSICO METALINGUISTICO

Lemma: **metalinguaggio** Categoria grammaticale: **N** Lingua: **italiano**

	Sigla	Tipo	Titolo
Lista opere	Cardona (1988)	[DIZIONARIO]	Dizionario di linguistica
	Crystal (1993)	[DIZIONARIO]	Enciclopedia Cambridge delle Scienze del Linguaggio
	Greimas-Courtés (1986)	[DIZIONARIO]	Semiotica. Dizionario ragionato della teoria del linguaggio

	Lemma	Lingua	Sigla
Sinonimi	- NO ENTRY -		
Rinvii	livello	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	rappresentazione	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	semiotica	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	universali	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
Traduzioni	métalangage	francese	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	metalanguage	inglese	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	metalenguaje	spagnolo	Greimas-Courtés (1986)

Figura 3

Fig. 1: La pagina Intro con una breve descrizione del progetto.

Fig. 2: La Home page, dalla quale si può accedere alle differenti sezioni del progetto, tra cui, ad esempio, “Opere e dizionari”, “Autori”, “Consultare e citare”, e alle opzioni di consultazione e ricerca semplice e avanzata.

Fig. 3: La scheda ottenuta tramite la ricerca del lemma *Metalinguaggio*, scheda che è scaricabile e stampabile grazie ad una apposita funzione.

ALTRE RISORSE – HOME E RISULTATI RICERCA

Quando possibile, si è cercato di riportare la definizione del medesimo lemma per ciascuna risorsa.

LinguisticsWeb
tutorials, corpora, references

You are here: [LinguisticsWeb](#) > [LinguisticsWeb](#)
[Web](#) > [LinguisticsGlossary](#) (15 Oct 2012, MichaelHani)

Linguistics Glossary

[A](#) | [B](#) | [C](#) | [D](#) | [E](#) | [F](#) | [G](#) | [H](#) | [I](#) | [J](#) | [K](#) | [L](#) | [M](#) | [N](#) | [O](#) | [P](#) | [Q](#) | [R](#) | [S](#) | [T](#) | [U](#) | [V](#) | [W](#) | [X](#) | [Y](#) | [Z](#) |

This glossary is an ongoing compilation of important terms and concepts in linguistics. It is originally based upon the manuscript of an introductory linguistics book written at TU Darmstadt by Leslie Siegrist and Sabine Bartsch. Work on this glossary has been ongoing for some years and is going to continue to serve the information requirements of students of linguistics. The glossary aims to cover all terms introduced in introductory linguistics modules as well as more advanced terms. The alphabetical entry into the list of terms if probably the most straightforward approach, however, all terms have been classified according to the field of linguistics they originate in (phonetics & phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics etc.) as well as their rooting in specific theories of linguistics, e.g. Systemic Functional Linguistics.

A

- [Abstract Nouns \(Syntax\)](#)
- [Acoustic Phonetics \(Phonetics\)](#)
- [Acronyms \(Morphology\)](#)
- [Affective Meaning \(Semantics\)](#)
- [Affixation \(Morphology\)](#)

Linguistics Glossary (Department of Linguistics and Literary Studies Wissenschaftstadt Darmstadt) – ca. 190 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)
 Ricerca alfabetica o tramite Box.
 Definizioni che si aprono in singoli Box, possibilità di visualizzare più definizioni contemporaneamente.
Metalinguistic/s o *metalanguage* non sono presenti.

[Default Meaning \(Computer linguistics\)](#)
[Deictic Expressions \(Pragmatics\)](#)
[Deixis \(Pragmatics\)](#)

Deixis Hide
 Expressions that can only be interpreted with reference to the speaker's position in space and time;
PERSONAL DEIXIS - the use of personal pronouns (I, we, you) which only acquire their specific meaning in relation to the speaker
SPATIAL DEIXIS - lexemes that can only be interpreted by reference to the position of the speaker (here / there; this / that, bring / take, come / go)
TEMPORAL DEIXIS - now, yesterday, then are only interpretable with reference to the temporal position of the speaker

[Denotative Meaning \(Semantics\)](#)
[Derivation \(Morphology\)](#)
[Descriptive Grammar \(Syntax\)](#)

Comparative Historical Linguistic Lexicon: Linguistics 250 (Department of Linguistics, Brigham Young University) – ca. 242 entrate (ril. dati 26-02-13)

Linguistics 450
Introduction to

Comparative Historical Linguistics

Instructor
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Course Objectives
Learning Activities
Requirements & Grading
Resources
Language Reports

Comparative Historical Linguistics Lexicon: Linguistics 450

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A

- abduction
- ablaut
- accusative languages
- acronym
- actuation
- adaption
- adoption
- affixation
- Afro-Asiatic family
- Age-area Hypothesis
- agglutinating languages
- Altaic family
- amelioration
- Amerind family
- analogical extension
- analogical leveling
- analogy

Non ci sono Box di ricerca, le entrate sono disposte in ordine alfabetico e non sono marcate tipograficamente. Non sono presenti rimandi interni/esterni.

Linguistics 450
Introduction to

Comparative Historical Linguistics

Instructor
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Language Reports

Lexicon The body of words in a language or work, including their meanings, usage, and distribution. This can refer to an actual book of words, such as a dictionary, or to the mental lexicon that is part of a speaker's linguistic competence. Changes in the lexicon are seen in semantic change, grammatical change, and changes in the appropriate contexts for word use.

Lexicostatistics A manner of determining subgroups of language families used mainly with lesser known languages that uses the percentage of cognates in the core vocabulary of two languages to determine their likely relationship.

Lingua Franca An already existing language chosen as a medium of communication by people who would otherwise not share a common language; for example, French in several countries in Africa.

Lumping The tendency of some philologists, including Greenberg, to group several dialects as one language or several language subgroups into larger family.

M

Mańczak's tendencies A set of nine generalizations about the characteristics of analogical change proposed by a Polish linguist based on a statistical study of analogy in the history of several European languages.

Metaphor A semantic link established between two words based on similarity or relatedness of meaning; for example, the statement "My sister is a doll" is based on the similar features of the sister and the doll.

Metathesis A phonological change in which two adjacent phonemes switch their order.

Metonymy A semantic link established between two words based on continuity of meaning or an actual physical

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Small glossary of linguistics

[General features of language](#)
[Phonetics and phonology](#)
[Morphology](#)
[Lexicology](#)
[Syntax](#)
[Semantics and pragmatics](#)
[Sociolinguistics](#)
[Psycholinguistics](#)
[Applied linguistics](#)
[Language change](#)
[Language typology](#)

General features of language

applied linguistics The application of insights from theoretical linguistics to practical matters such as language teaching, remedial linguistic therapy, language planning or whatever.

arbitrariness An essential notion in structural linguistics which denies any necessary relationship between linguistic signs and their referents, e.g. objects in the outside world.

areas of linguistics Any of a number of areas of study in which linguistic insights have been brought to bear, for instance sociolinguistics in which scholars study society and the way language is used in it. Other examples are psycholinguistics which is concerned with the psychological and linguistic development of the child.

competence According to Chomsky in his *Aspects of the theory of syntax* (1965) this is the abstract ability of an individual to speak the language which he/she has learned as native language in his/her childhood. The competence of a speaker is unaffected by such factors as nervousness, temporary loss of memory, speech errors, etc. These latter phenomena are entirely within the domain of *performance* which refers to the process of applying one's competence in the act of speaking. Bear in mind that competence also refers to the ability to judge if a sentence is grammatically well-formed; it is an unconscious ability.

context A term referring to the environment in which an element (sound, word, phrase) occurs. The context may determine what elements may be present, in which case one says that there

Small glossary of linguistics (Raymond Hickey
 Department of Anglophone Studies, Universität
 Duisburg- Essen) ca. 350 entrate suddivise in 11
 aree tematiche.

Le definizioni sono molto sintetiche e prive di
 rimandi interni/esterni. La definizione di
metalanguage rimanda a un lemma, *object language*,
 non presente come entrata.

linguistics The study of language. As a scientific discipline built on objective principles, linguistics did not develop until the beginning of the 19th century. The approach then was historical as linguists were mainly concerned with the reconstruction of the Indo-European language. With the advent of structuralism at the beginning of the 20th century, it became oriented towards viewing language at one point in time. The middle of this century saw a radically new approach — known as generative grammar — which stressed our unconscious knowledge of language and underlying structures to be found in all languages.

linguistic determinism Refers to the view, propounded by Edward Sapir and Benjamin Lee Whorf, that language determines the way in which people think. Also termed the *linguistic relativity hypothesis*.

marked A term used to state that a particular form is statistically unusual or unexpected in a certain context. For instance zero plurals in English such as *sheep* or *deer* are marked.

metalanguage The language which is used to discuss language; see also *object language*.

metaphor An application of a word to another with which it is figuratively but not literally associated, e.g. *food for thought*. This process is very common in the use of language and may lead to changes

Linguistic Glossary (with Remarks on Programming Languages)
 (Memorial University of Newfoundland) – ca. 47 entrate

Nel Glossario figurano poche entrate, ci sono diverse pagine (raggiungibili tramite i numerosi Box presenti in alto nella Home page) che rimandano a tematiche più generali. Ciò è esplicitato dalla dicitura: “Semantic concepts of linguistics/semiotics/logics/philosophy etc. can be found on the meaning page”. Nella pagina, però, non compare alcuna definizione di *Metalanguage/Metalinguistics*, occorre invece *Meta-Language (L2)* nella pagina 'Meta-semiotics, Reasoning and Identities'. Il sito è ricco, ma la strutturazione ne ostacola l'accessibilità, rendendo disagevole la fruizione della risorsa.

Linguistic Glossary (with Remarks on Programming Languages)

“In order to analyse the information carried by linguistic utterances the inquirer has to discover what the expressions they contain refer to. For this purpose, he needs a theory of the world and, particularly, of what basic categories of entities there are, what fundamental properties the entities have and how they are related.”
 -> see [linguistic semantics / ontology](#)

Location: <http://www3.mem.uaf.ca/Exchost/olingo.html>. By Ulf Schalkmann since 2001. Please mail any comments.

Some linguistic terms have a relation to programming languages, others are superfluous since they describe complications absent in programming languages. Semantic concepts of linguistics/semiotics/logics/philosophy etc. can be found on the [meaning page](#).

	phonetics/phonology & phonemics	morphology	syntax	semantics	pragmatics
lexical/semantic	sememe (semantic factor of word, or meaning of morpheme)	lex. word	compositional meaning		
grammatical	morpheme (gram. factor of word)	gram. word	sentence	text	
form	7	morpho. word	utterance's sequentialization		
substance	phonemes/allophones	morph (semantic of word)	phon./orth. word		
material (physical)	sound/speech				
phonetic/graphical					

Meta-Semiotics, Reasoning, and Identities

- [L2: Meta-Signs and Modes of Supposition](#)
- [Can Second-Order Quantification Be Defined?](#)
- [Mixed Mode-Level Reasoning](#)
- [Referential Transparency](#)

L2: Meta-Signs and Modes of Supposition

Meta-Signs (L2)

Signs can mean other signs, i.e. be secondary signs or meta-signs. For instance, the Morse code “..” means the letter A. The meaning of secondary signs is of a different quality than the meaning of word in the language. It is a *meta-semiotic* meaning, the reference of one (secondary) sign to a (primary) sign. They are thus meta-signs, without being directly signs. [HSSm 200].

Meta-Language (L2)

If all things are considered at semantic level 0, then statements about these things, like “it snows”, “Donald Duck visits Mickey Mouse”, are at the object level (semantic level 1), and the language to talk of such statements is the object language [D&R]. Statements talking about (object-level) statements, e.g., about their truth, are at semantic level 2: meta-level statements. The language to talk about things and object language statements is the meta-language. E.g., “[I]n the sentence, ‘In Early Middle English, the word *eyren* meant “eggs”, the object language (the language under discussion) is Early Middle English, and the metalanguage is Modern English” [x]. E.g., “it snows” is a true statement, or “Donald Duck” is the name of a character by Walt Disney. «The fact that words are sometimes used in this manner is noted by the medieval William of Sherwood, and Leibniz; repeatedly mentions it. Frege, in his discussion of sense and reference, gives the following formulation:

It can also happen, however, that one wishes to talk about the words themselves or their sense. This happens, for instance, when the words of another are quoted. One's own words then first designate words of the other speaker, and only the latter have their usual reference. We then have signs of sign. In writing, the words are in this case enclosed in quotation marks. Accordingly, a word standing between quotation marks must not be taken to have its ordinary reference» [KTD].

Modes of Supposition

RISORSE ESAMINATE

	Nome risorsa e Link	Afferenza e Curatori (se specificati)
1	Glottopedia	Dominio Web – Portale Open source Tra i curatori figurano docenti del Max Planck Institute e dell'Università di Trier
2	Lexicon of Linguistics	Dominio accademico Utrecht Institute of Linguistics (Utrecht University). Editors: Johan Kerstens, Eddy Ruys, Joost Zwarts
3	Lexicon of Linguistics	Dominio accademico Université Stendhal - Grenoble 3
4	DLM – Dizionario generale plurilingue del Lessico Metalinguistico	Dominio accademico Progetto interuniversitario ideato da Cristina Vallini
5	Online Dictionary of Language Terminology	Dominio privato (informazioni non specificate)
6	Lexikologie.de Dictionary/Wörterbuch	Dominio accademico, Institute of German Linguistics, Friedrich-Schiller University
7	Online Lexikon Linguistik	Dominio accademico, curatore Norbert Fries, Institut für deutsche Sprache und Linguistik, Humboldt-Universität
8	Cognitive Science Initiative: Language Lexicon	Dominio accademico, Cognitive Science Initiative, University of Houston
9	Dictionary of English Phonesthemes	Dominio privato di Benjamin K. Shisler (afferenza non specificata)
10	Glossary of Toponymic Terminology	Dominio istituzionale, coordinatore Naftali Kadmon
11	Speech internet dictionary	Dominio privato (informazioni non specificate)
12	SIL – Glossary of linguistics terms	Dominio istituzionale, Summer Institute of Linguistics
13	SIL – Electronic Glossary of Linguistic Terms (with equivalent terms in Spanish)	Dominio istituzionale, Summer Institute of Linguistics in Mexico, curatori David Tuggy, Albert Bickford
14	Systematic Dictionary of Corpus Linguistics	Dominio accademico, Centre of computational Linguistics, Vytautas Magnus University
15	Glossary of linguistic terms	Dominio accademico, Queen Mary University of London, curatore Chris Pountain
16	A Glossary of Linguistic Terms	Dominio accademico, University of Birmingham - School of Computer Science curatore: dr. Peter Coxhead
17	An Animated and Narrated Glossary of Terms used in Linguistics	Dominio accademico, Hong Kong Baptist University, curatori Lian-Hee Wee e Winnie H. Y. Cheung
18	Linguistics Glossary	Dominio privato di Vivian Cook (afferenza Newcastle University)
19	Small glossary of linguistics	Dominio accademico, Università di Duisburg ed Essen, curatore Raymond Hickey
20	Linguistics Glossary	Dominio accademico, Department of Linguistics and Literary Studies, Wissenschaftstadt Darmstadt, curatore Micheal Haln
21	SIL – French/English Glossary of Linguistic Terms	Dominio istituzionale Summer Institute of Linguistics curatori Thomas Bearth e Charles Fennig
22	Glossaire de termes en linguistique	Dominio privato di Henriette Gezundhajt (afferenza Glendon College, York University)
23	Comparative Historical Linguistics Lexicon: Linguistics 450	Dominio accademico, Department of Linguistics, Brigham Young University
24	Linguistics Glossary	Dominio accademico, Open University of Hong Kong, curatore Lixun Wang,
25	A Grammar of English (Glossary)	Dominio accademico, Arizona State University, curatore Elly van Genderen

26	Semiotics for Beginners (Glossary)	Dominio accademico, Aberystwyth University, curatore Daniel Chandler
27	A Little Glossary of Semantics	Dominio istituzionale, <i>TEXTO!</i> Rivista elettronica, Institut Ferdinand de Saussure, curatore Francois Rastier, traduzione di Larry Marks
28	Linguistic Glossary (with Remarks on Programming Languages)	Dominio accademico, Department of Computer Science, Memorial University of Newfoundland, curatore Ulf Schünemann
29	Glossary of Systemic Functional Terms	Dominio accademico, Systemic Meaning Modelling Group – Macquarie University
30	Glossaire typographique et linguistique	Dominio istituzionale, <i>Babel</i> , rivista elettronica
31	Glossaire de linguistique computationnelle	Dominio privato, curatore Christian Matthiessen
32	Textlinguistik Glossar	Dominio accademico, Universitat Bremen, pagina del docente Eva Schoenke
33	Glossary of Linguistic Terms	Dominio privato, Englishbiz A-level English Language Grammar Essentials di Steve Campsall
34	Agreg Ink	Dominio privato (informazioni non specificate)

RISORSE, DENOMINAZIONI E CONTENUTI

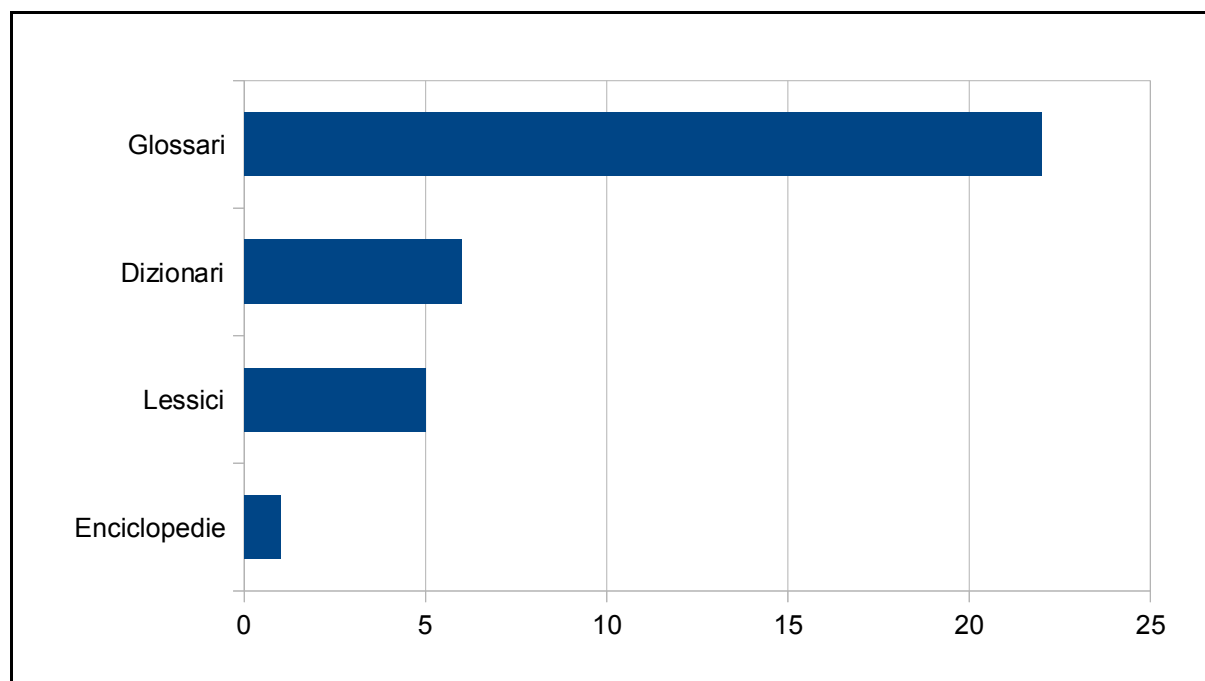


Grafico 1: denominazioni delle risorse esaminate.

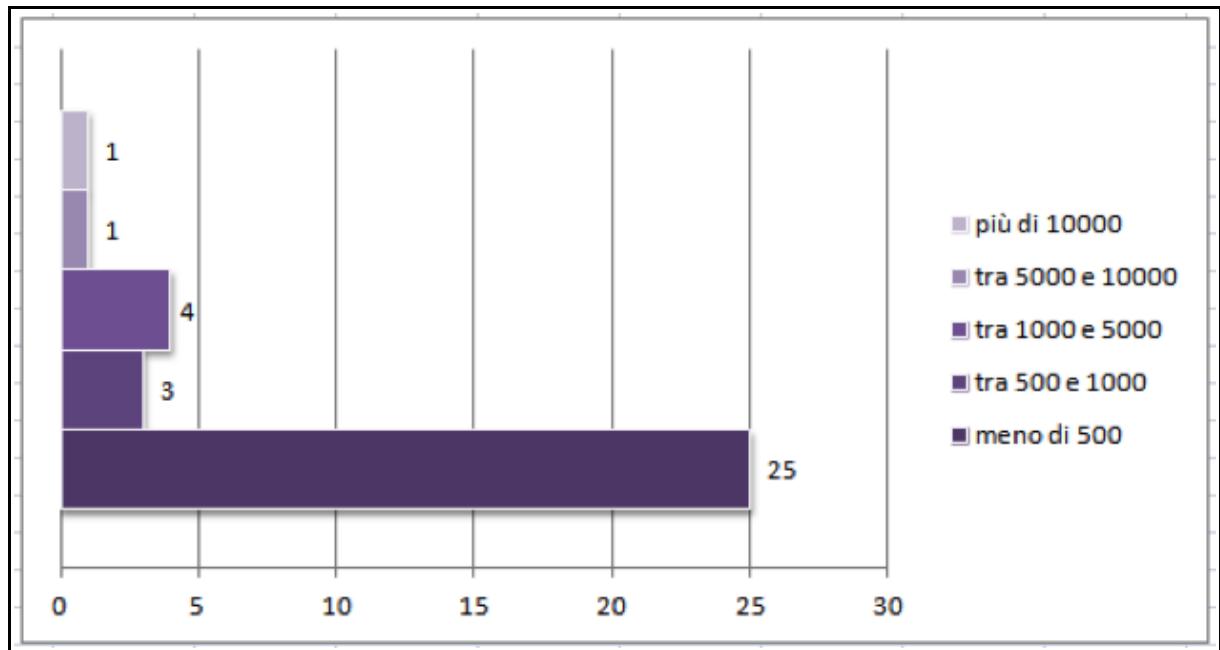


Grafico 2: Numero di entrate per risorsa.

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