

## 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)

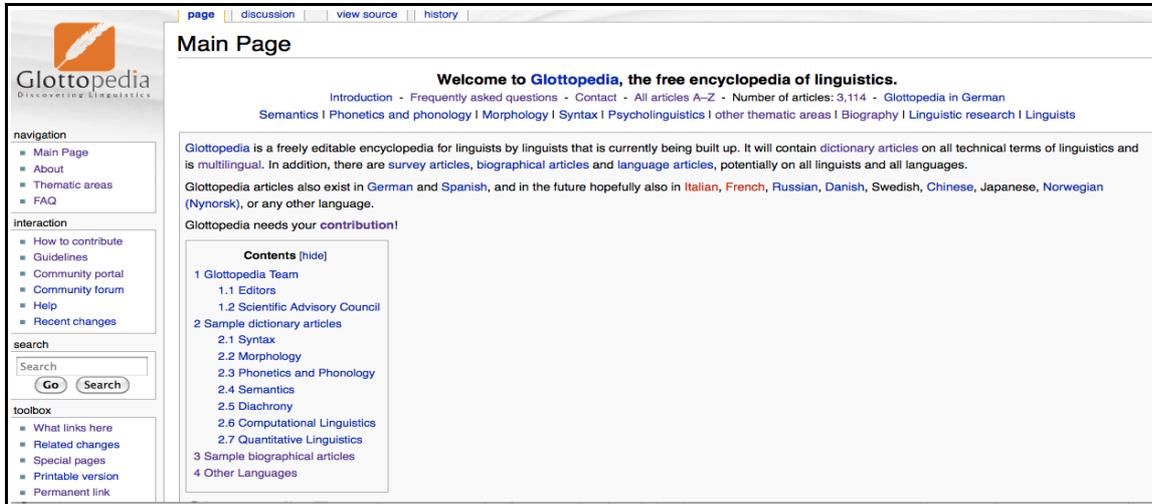


Figura 1

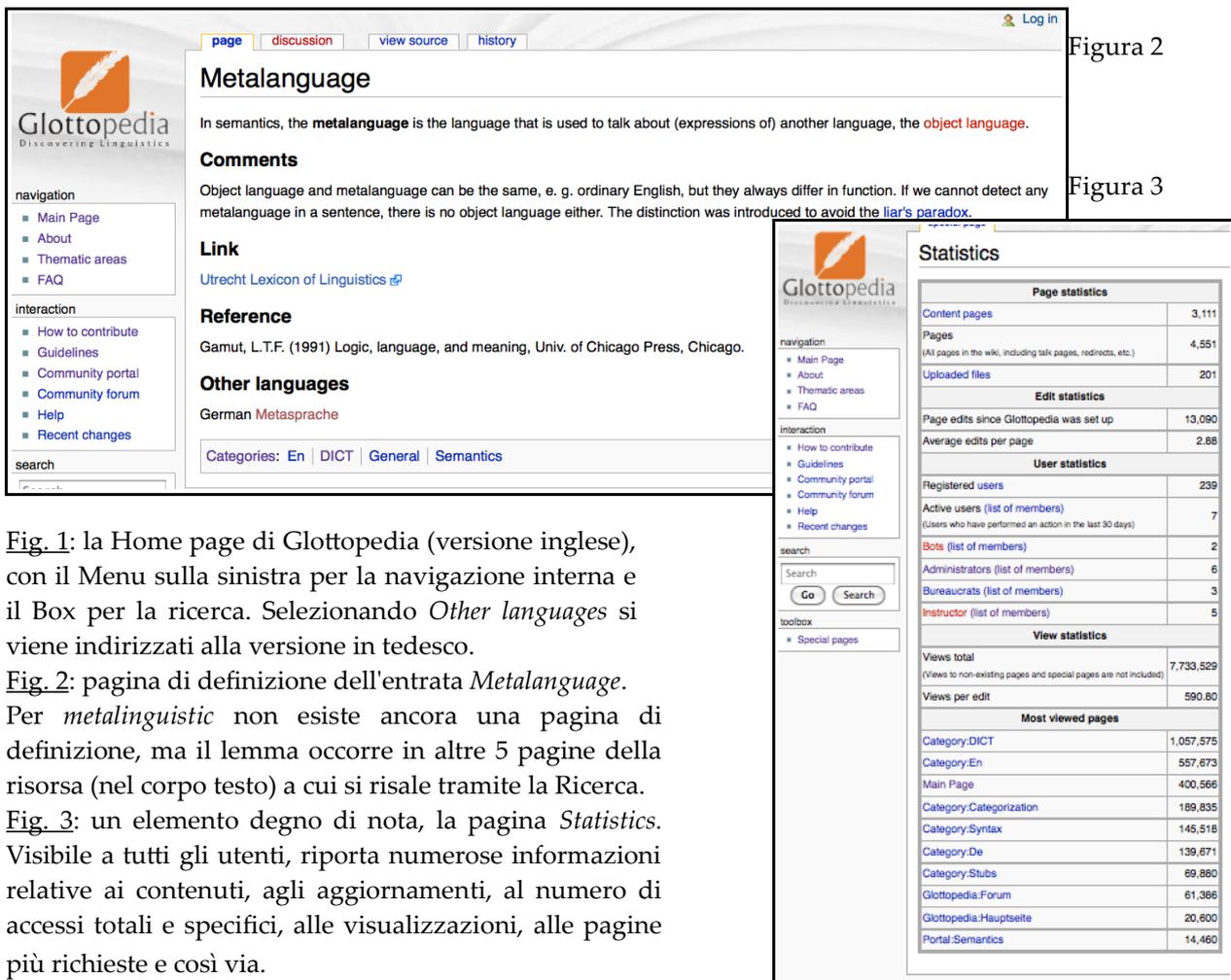


Figura 2

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)

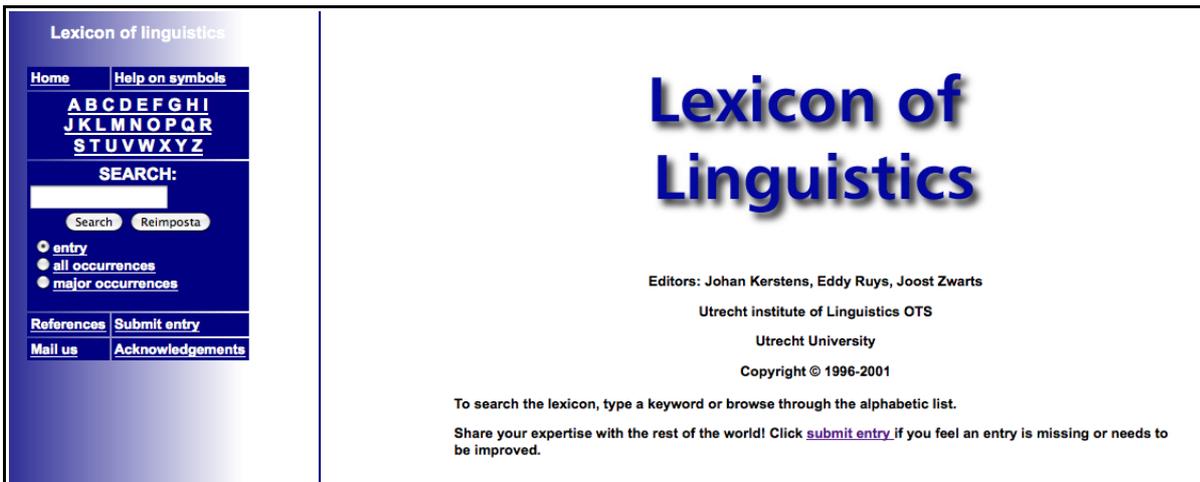


Figura 1

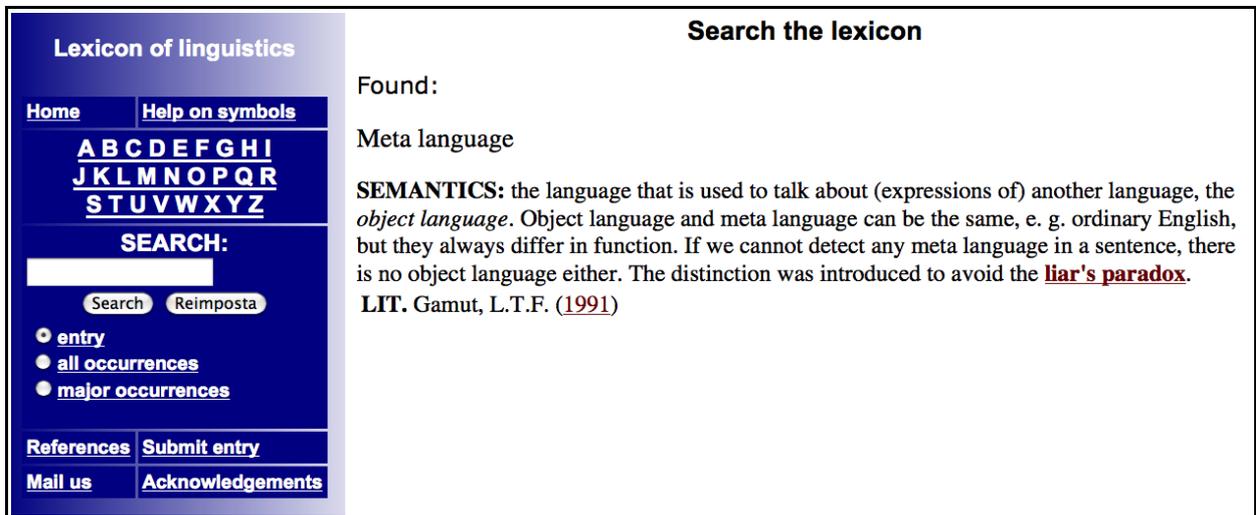


Figura 2

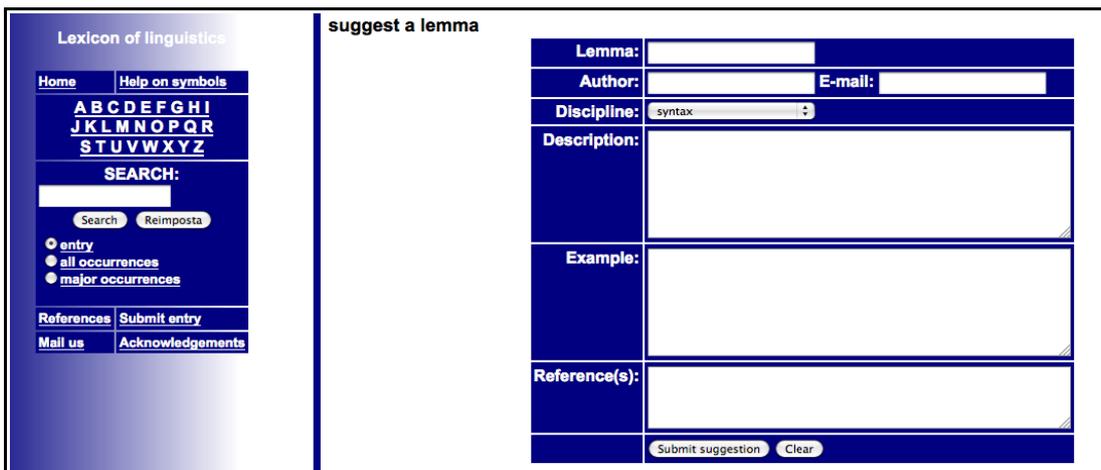


Figura 3

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**

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*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)

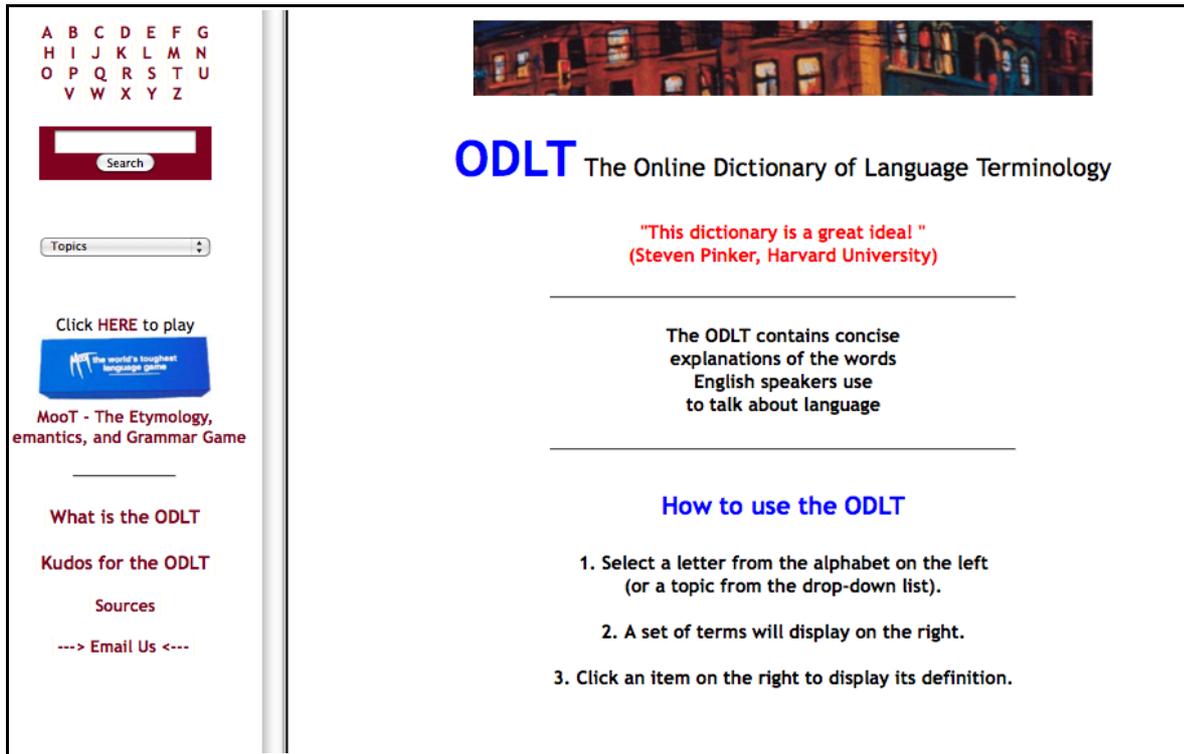


Figura 1



Figura 2

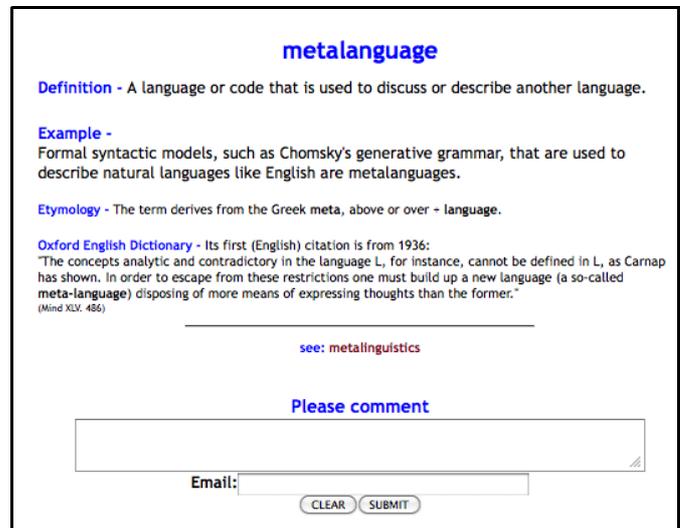


Figura 3

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)

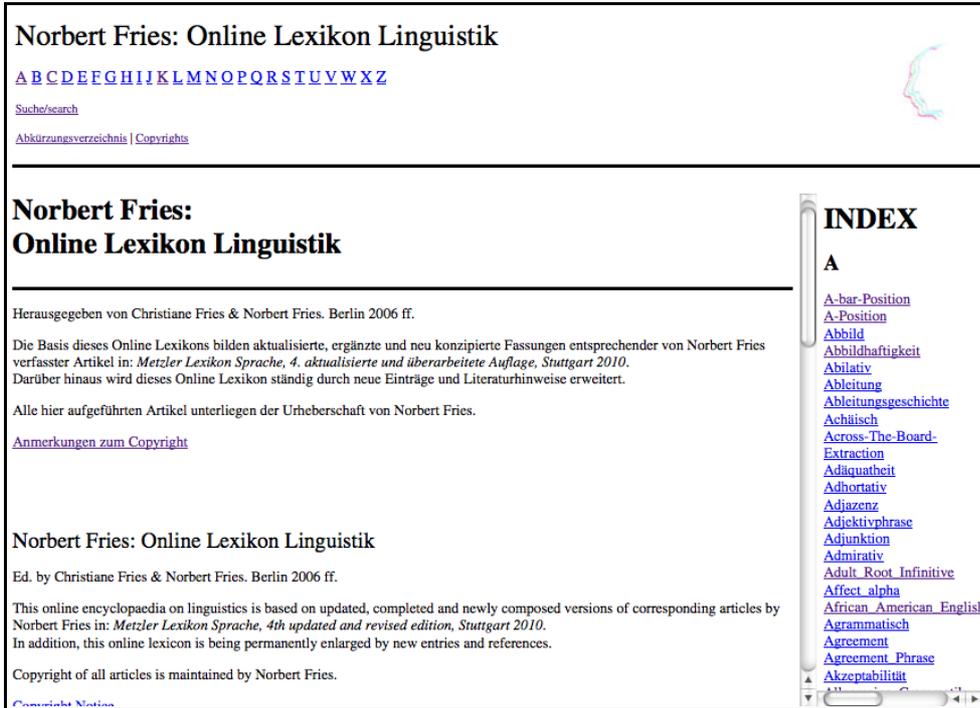


Figura 1

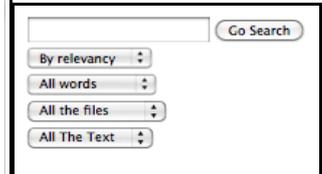


Figura 2

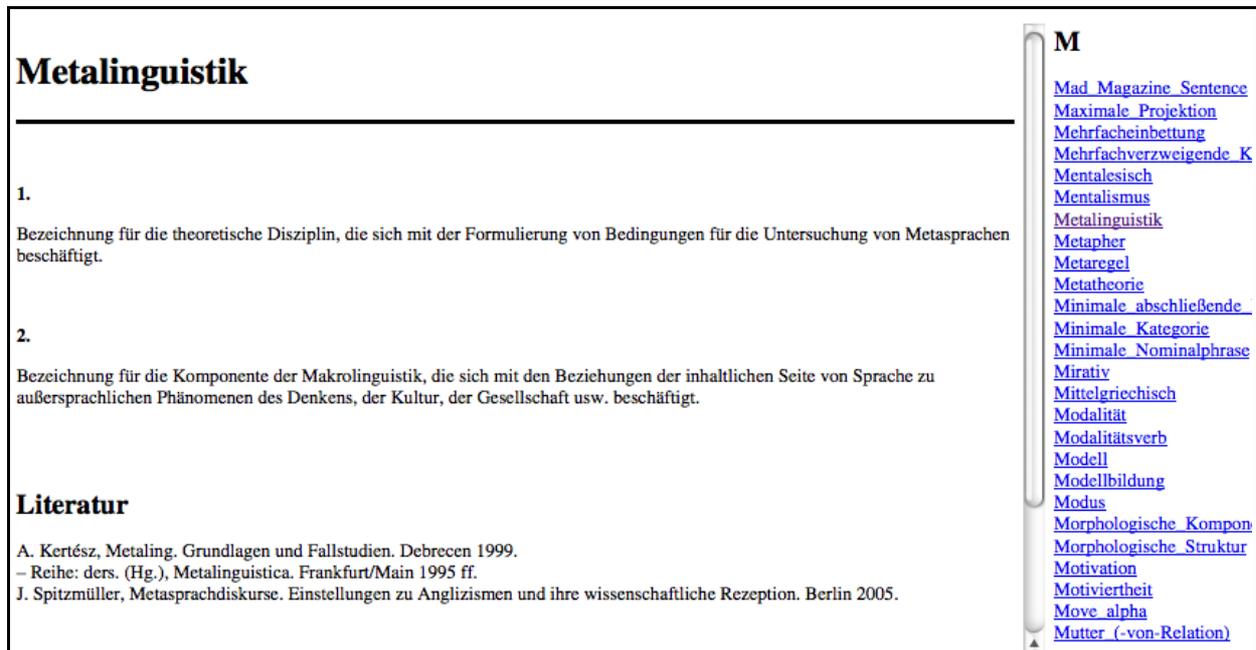


Figura 3

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 homepage of the 'Glossaire français-anglais de terminologie linguistique' on the SIL International website. The page features a purple sidebar with navigation links like 'Introduction', 'Remerciements', and 'Glossaire'. The main content area includes the title, editors' names (Thomas Bearth and Charles Fennig), a search bar, and introductory text explaining the glossary's purpose and content. It mentions that the glossary contains 7,837 terms in French and 8,059 in English, with bilingual definitions and cross-references to other linguistic resources.

This screenshot shows the entry for 'metalanguage1'. It lists the English term 'metalanguage1' and the French term 'métalagage, métalagie'. The entry includes a list of related terms such as 'object language', 'reflectiveness', and 'terminology, theory'. It also provides a detailed list of source references, including works by Colapietro (1993), Cook (1989), Crystal (2003), Dineen (1987), and others. A search bar and a tip to use asterisks as wildcards are visible at the bottom.

Figura 2

Figura 3

This screenshot shows the entry for 'metalanguage2'. It lists the English term 'metalanguage2' and the French term 'métalagage2'. The entry includes a definition: 'TOEEn.asp'. It also lists related terms: 'Linguistics2; system of metalinguistic representation' and the domain: 'Theory of Enunciative Operations'. A search bar and a tip to use asterisks as wildcards are visible at the bottom.

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 *Metalanguage* 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).

This screenshot shows the definition and references for 'METALANGUAGE'. The definition states: '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 references section lists works by Culioli (1974, 1989) and Tryphon (1974). The quotations section includes three quotes: one about developing a system of metalinguistic representation, one about the model being metalinguistic, and one about the three rules for carrying out observations.

**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
<b>Lista opere</b>	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
<b>Sinonimi</b>	- NO ENTRY -		
<b>Rinvii</b>	livello	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	rappresentazione	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	semiotica	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
	universali	italiano	Greimas-Courtés (1986)
<b>Traduzioni</b>	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.

The screenshot shows the LinguisticsWeb website interface. At the top, there is a search bar and the site logo. Below the search bar, there are navigation links and a list of glossary entries under the letter 'A'. The entries include: Abstract Nouns (Syntax), Acoustic Phonetics (Phonetics), Acronyms (Morphology), Affective Meaning (Semantics), and 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.

The screenshot shows a search result box for 'Deixis'. The box contains a definition: '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'. There are also links to 'Default Meaning (Computer linguistics)', 'Deictic Expressions (Pragmatics)', 'Deixis (Pragmatics)', 'Denotative Meaning (Semantics)', 'Derivation (Morphology)', and 'Descriptive Grammar (Syntax)'.

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

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

The screenshot shows the Comparative Historical Linguistics Lexicon: Linguistics 450 website. The page features a list of glossary entries under the letter 'A'. The entries include: 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, and analogy.

The screenshot shows a search result box for 'Lexicon'. The box contains a definition: '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.' There are also links to 'Lexicostatistics', 'Lingua Franca', 'Lumping', and 'Metonymy'.

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](#)

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	lexeme (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	phoneme/allophone	morph			
material (physical)	sound/speech	phon./orth. word			
phonetic/graphical					

**Meta-Semiotics, Reasoning, and Identities**

1. [L2: Meta-Signs and Modes of Supposition](#)
2. [Can Second-Order Quantification Be Defined?](#)
3. [Mixed Mode-Level Reasoning](#)
4. [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].*

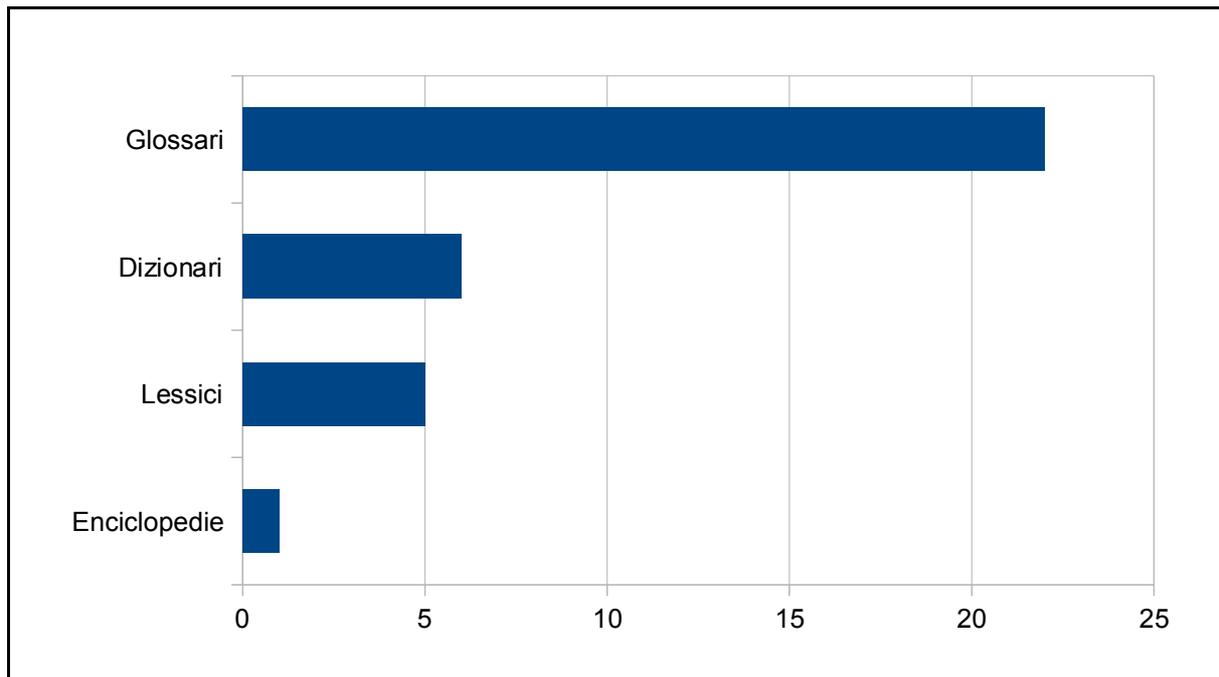
**Modes of Supposition**

## RISORSE ESAMINATE

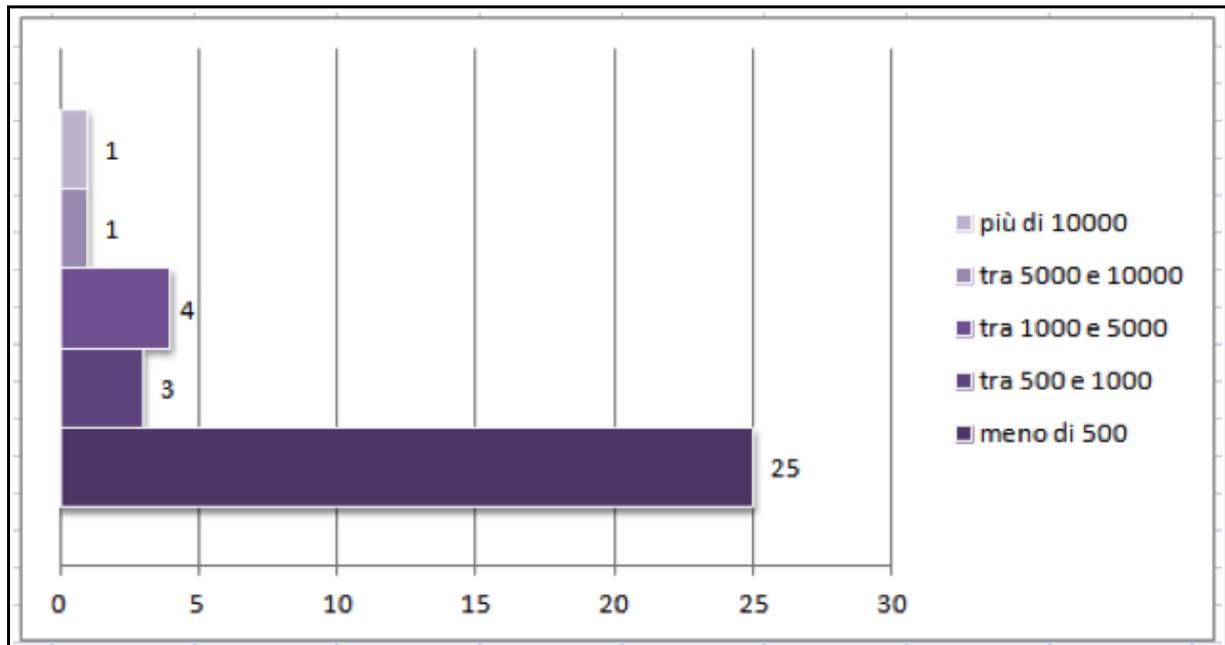
	<b>Nome risorsa e Link</b>	<b>Afferenza e Curatori (se specificati)</b>
1	<a href="#">Glottopedia</a>	Dominio Web – Portale Open source Tra i curatori figurano docenti del Max Planck Institute e dell'Università di Trier
2	<a href="#">Lexicon of Linguistics</a>	Dominio accademico Utrecht Institute of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

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