- Broca’s aphasia: a language disorder in which speech production is typically reduced, distorted, slow and missing grammatical markers

- Broca’s area: a part of the brain in the left hemisphere involved in speech production

- Wernicke’s aphasia: a language disorder in which comprehension is typically slow while speech is fluent, but vague and missing content words

- Wernicke’s area: a part of the brain in the left hemisphere involved in language comprehension

- motor cortex: a part of the brain that controls muscle movement

- localization view: the belief that specific aspects of linguistic ability have specific locations in the brain

- arcuate fasciculus: a bundle of nerve fibers connecting Broca’s area and Wernicke’s area in the left hemisphere of the brain

- tip of the tongue phenomenon: the experience of knowing a word, but being unable to access it and bring it to the surface in order to say it

- malapropism: a speech error in which one word is used instead of another with a similar beginning, end and number of syllables (e.g. medication used instead of “meditation”)

- slip of the tongue: a speech error in which a sound or word is produced in the wrong place, as in black bloxes (instead of “black boxes”)

- slip of the ear: a processing error in which one word or phrase is heard as another, as in hearing great ape when the utterance was “gray tape”

- aphasia: an impairment of language function due to localized brain damage that leads to difficulty in understanding and/or producing language

- conduction aphasia: a language disorder associated with damage to the arcuate fasciculus in which repeating words or phrases is difficult

- dichotic listening: an experiment in which a

listener hears two different sounds simultaneously, each through a different earphone

- right ear advantage: the fact that humans typically hear speech sounds more readily via the right ear

- lateralization (lateralized): divided into a left side and a right side, with control of functions on one side or the other (used in describing the human brain)

- critical period: the time from birth to puberty during which normal first language acquisition can take place

- caregiver speech: speech addressed to young children by the adult(s) or older children who are looking after them

- input: the language that an acquirer/learner is exposed to, in contrast to output

- output: the language produced by an acquirer/ learner, in contrast to input

- babbling: the use of syllable sequences (ba-ba) and combinations (ma-ga) by young children in their first year

- cooing: the earliest use of speech-like sounds by an infant in the first few months

- holophrastic (utterance): a single form functioning as a phrase or sentence in the early speech of young children

- one-word stage: the period in L1 acquisition when children can produce single terms for objects

- L1: first language, acquired as a child L2: second language

- two-word stage: a period beginning at around 18–20 months when children produce two terms together as an utterance (baby chair)

- telegraphic speech: strings of words (lexical morphemes without inflectional morphemes) in phrases (daddy go bye-bye) produced by two-year-old children

- overgeneralization: in L1 acquisition, using an inflectional morpheme on more words than is usual in the language (e.g. two foots)

- overextension: in L1 acquisition, using a word to refer to more objects than is usual in the language (ball used to refer to the moon)

- standard language: the variety of a language treated as the official language and used in public broadcasting, publishing and education

- dialect: aspects of the grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation of a variety of a language, in contrast to accent

- dialectology: the study of dialects

- NORMS: “non-mobile, older, rural, male speakers” selected as informants in dialect surveys

- isogloss: a line on a map separating two areas in which a particular linguistic feature is significantly different, used in the study of dialect

- dialect boundary: a line representing a set of isoglosses, used to separate one dialect area from another

- dialect continuum: the gradual merging of one regional variety of a language into another

- bidialectal: being capable of speaking two dialects

- bilingualism: the state of having two languages

- diglossia: a situation where there is a “high” or special variety of a language used in formal situations (e.g. Classical Arabic), and a “low” variety used locally and informally

(e.g. Lebanese Arabic)

- language planning: choosing and developing an official language or languages for use in government and education

- monolingual: having, or being able to use, only one language, in contrast to bilingual

- pidgin: a variety of a language that developed for a practical purpose such as trade, but which has no native speakers, in contrast to a creole

- lexifier (language): the main source (language) of words in a pidgin

- creole: a variety of a language that developed from a pidgin and is used as a first language by a population of native speakers

- creolization: the process of development from a pidgin to a creole, in contrast to decreolization

- decreolization: the process whereby a creole is used with fewer distinct creole features as it becomes more like a standard variety, in contrast to creolization

- post-creole continuum: the range of varieties that evolves in communities where a creole is spoken, usually as a result of decreolization

- sociolinguistics: the study of the relationship between language and society

- social dialect: a variety of a language with features that differ according to the social status (e.g. middle class or working class) of the speaker

- sociolect: social dialect, a variety of a language that is strongly associated with one social group (e.g. working-class speech)

- social variable: a factor such as working class or middle class that is used to identify one group of speakers as different from another

- linguistic variable: a feature of language use that distinguishes one group of speakers from another

- postvocalic: used after a vowel

- jargon: special technical vocabulary associated with a specific activity or topic as part of a register

- idiolect: the personal dialect of an individual speaker

- social marker: a linguistic feature that marks the speaker as a member of a particular social group

- speech style: a way of speaking that is either formal/careful or informal/casual

- style-shifting: changing speech style from formal to informal or vice versa

- speech accommodation: modifying speech style toward (convergence) or away from (divergence) the perceived style of the person being talked to

- overt prestige: status that is generally recognized as “better” or more positively valued in the larger community, in contrast to covert prestige

- covert prestige: the status of a speech style or feature as having positive value, but which is “hidden” or not valued similarly among the larger community, in contrast to overt prestige

- convergence: adopting a speech style that attempts to reduce social distance by using forms that are similar to those used by the person being talked to, as a type of speech accommodation, in contrast to divergence

- divergence: adopting a speech style that emphasizes social distance by using forms that are different from those used by the person being talked to, as a form of speech accommodation, in contrast to convergence

- register: a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific situation, occupation or topic, characterized by the use of special jargon

- slang: words or phrases used instead of more conventional forms by those who are typically outside established higher status groups (e.g. bucks for dollars)

- taboo terms: words or phrases that are avoided in formal speech, but are used in swearing, for example (e.g. fuck)

- African American English (AAE): a social dialect used by many African Americans in different regions of the USA

- African American Vernacular English (AAVE): the casual speech style used by many African Americans as a vernacular

- vernacular: a social dialect with low prestige spoken by a lower-status group, with marked differences from the standard language