**GLOSSARY**

This glossary gives brief descriptions of the linguistics terms used in the course. In linguistics, terms are often used in a variety of different ways by different authors, so what is presented here is a description of the specific way that this course uses the terms. The descriptions are intended to be concise and indicative rather than comprehensive.

Extra Materials

Activation: Participants are activated when they are represented as doing, thinking, feeling and saying things, rather than having things done to them. Useful in investigating which participants are foregrounded in a text.

Actor: A participant in a clause who is *doing* something active. Useful in analysing which participants are represented as actively involved in living their own lives for their own purposes.

Affect: In appraisal patterns, expressions of affect represent participants as feeling a certain way towards something (e.g., delighted by X or devastated by X).

Affected: A participant in a clause who is having something done to them. Useful in analysing which participants are represented as powerless.

Ambivalent story: A story which only partially accords with the ecosophy of the analyst (e.g. it is seen as having mixed benefits and drawbacks in encouraging people to protect the ecosystems that life depends on).

Antonymy: A semantic relationship where two expressions have opposite meanings or are represented *as if* they have opposite meanings. Useful in seeing how a text sets up relationships of difference.

Apposition: The equating of two concepts by placing them immediately after each other in a sentence, usually separated by commas (e.g. Rachel Carson, the founder of the environmental movement, wrote…).

Appraisal pattern: A cluster of linguistic features which come together to represent an area of life as good or bad.

Appraising item: A word or expression which is used to shed a positive or negative light on someone or something (e.g. in *He welcomed the good news,* both ‘welcomed’ and ‘good’ are appraisal items which give positivity to ‘the news’).

Attitudinal terms: Terms such as *best* or *excellent* which represent a positive attitude towards what they describe in all contexts.

Beneficial story: A story which accords with the ecosophy of the analyst (e.g. it is seen as encouraging people to protect the ecosystems that life depends on).

Camera angle: A high camera angle in a photograph is one where the camera is high up, looking down on the subject, whereas a low angle looks up at the subject. The camera angle can represent the subject as powerful (low angle) or powerless (high angle).

Clause: A clause is a simple sentence which cannot be split into more than one sentence (e.g. the sentence *The eagle approached and the starling took flight.* contains two clauses).

Collocation: When words frequently appear in proximity to each other in texts, e.g. the words *alleviate* and *poverty.*

Conceptual blend: A new concept created through the combination of two or more other concepts during thought processes.

Connotation: The associations that a word brings to mind in addition to its direct meaning, e.g. champagne connotes luxury.

Conviction: A story in people’s minds about whether a particular description is true, certain, uncertain, or false.

Critical Discourse Analysis: A form of linguistics which brings together social theory and detailed linguistic analysis to investigate how language structures society, in particular the role it plays in structuring relationships of oppression.

Cultural evaluations: Evaluations that are widespread across the minds of multiple individuals in a culture.

Demand picture: A visual image where a participant is looking out at the viewer, as if demanding a relationship with them.

Destructive story: A story which opposes or contradicts the ecosophy of the analyst (e.g. it is seen encouraging people to destroy the ecosystems that life depends on).

Discourse: A characteristic way that a particular group in society uses language, images, and other forms of representation (e.g. the discourse of neoclassical economists, environmentalists, or New Nature Writers).

Ecosophy: An ecological philosophy, i.e., a normative set of principles and assumptions about relationships among humans, other forms of life and the physical environment. Analysts use their own ecosophy to judge the stories that they reveal through linguistic analysis.

Ecolinguistics: An umbrella term for approaches that investigate language and various kinds of interaction. The form of ecolinguisticsdescribed in this book analyses language to reveal the stories-we-live-by, judges those stories according to an ecosophy, resists stories which oppose the ecosophy, and contributes to the search for new stories to live by.

Entailment: A statement X entails another statement Y if Y is necessarily true when X is true (e.g. *The corporation committed a crime* entails that *The corporation acted illegally*.)

Erasure: A story in people’s minds that an area of life is unimportant or unworthy of attention.

Erasure pattern: A linguistic representation of an area of life as irrelevant, marginal or unimportant through its systematic absence or distortion in text.

Evaluations: Stories in people’s minds about whether an area of life is good or bad.

Extrinsic value: Where value is placed on goals such as profit, status, fame, winning competitions or other self-serving goals which, *in themselves*, make no contribution to the common good. In other words, the goals are not an ethical end in themselves.

Facticity: The degree to which a description is presented as a certain and established truth (e.g. through the use of high modality, calls to authority, or the repertoire of empiricism).

Facticity pattern: A cluster of linguistic devices which come together to represent descriptions as certain or true, or to undermine descriptions as uncertain or false.

Frame: A story about an area of life that is brought to mind by particular trigger words.

Frame chaining: A process where a frame is repeatedly modified over time, resulting in a frame that is very different from the original.

Frame displacement: A rhetorical move where one frame is sidelined and partially replaced by another one.

Frame modification: The modification of an existing frame to create a new frame that carries some of the structure and characteristics of the old one but also some differences.

Framing: The use of a story from one area of life (a frame) to structure how another area of life is conceptualised (e.g. climate change is a problem).

Given / new: An information structure where certain information is presented as if already known to the reader, while other information is presented as conveying something previously unknown. In English, ‘given’ information is typically presented first in a sentence followed by ‘new’.

Head: The main word in a phrase, for example the noun in a noun phrase or the adjective in an adjectival phrase.

Hegemony: The exercising of power through acquiescence, e.g. through presenting an ideology as ‘just the way things are’ rather than one viewpoint among many other possible viewpoints.

Homogenisation: The representation of individual entities as indistinguishable parts of a larger group, crowd or mass.

Hyponymy: A semantic relationship where several words are represented as equivalent by virtue of all being examples of the same thing. (e.g. in the expression *commodities such as fish, grains and timber* the hyponyms *fish*, *grains* and *timber* are represented as being equivalent in as much as all are *commodities*). Useful in seeing how a text sets up relationships of equivalence.

Identity: A story in people’s minds about what it means to be a particular kind of person, including appearance, character, behaviour and values.

Ideology: A belief system about how the world was, is, will be or should be, which is shared by members of a particular group in society.

Impersonalisation: The act of representing a social actor as a replaceable member of a category rather than a unique individual. Useful for investigating erasure.

Individualisation: The representation of an entity as a single, unique individual.

Ingroup and outgroup: In identity theory, an ingroup is a group that an individual feels they belong to, while an outgroup is one they feel they are not a member of.

Intertextuality: When texts draw from previous texts, either borrowing extracts directly or using similar phrasing and patterns of language use.

Intrinsic values: Where value is placed on goals such as alleviating poverty, contributing to the wellbeing of others, protecting the environment, or other altruistic goals which, *in themselves,* contribute to the common good. In other words, the goals are an ethical end in themselves.

Language system: The linguistic units available as part of a language and the rules for how they can be combined together to form meaningful utterances (i.e., the resources of the language itself rather than particular ways of *using* the language).

Lexical set: A set of words which are all drawn from the same semantic domain (e.g., *cook, boil, ingredients* and *recipe* are all part of a lexical set of cooking).

Lexicalisation: The way that a particular concept is put into words (e.g., in English certain kinds of meat are lexicalised differently from the corresponding animal as in cow/beef, pig/pork).

Liminal state: In identity theory, a person is in a liminal state when they feel the identity they once had no longer applies to them but have not yet found a new identity to replace it.

Marked: In contrasting pairs like happy/unhappy or honest/dishonest the marked term is the one with the prefix (e.g. un- or dis-). In general, marked terms tend to have a more negative meaning than unmarked ones. See also ‘unmarked’.

Mask: A form of erasure where an entity has been omitted from a text or discourse and replaced by a distorted version of itself.

Material process: An active process of doing something.

Mental process: A process of thinking, feeling or sensing.

Metaphor: The use of a frame from a specific, concrete and imaginable area of life to structure how a clearly distinct area of life is conceptualised (e.g. climate change is a rollercoaster).

Metaphorical entailment: X metaphorically entails Y if, when a particular metaphor is applied, Y is necessarily true when X is true (e.g., ‘people have rights’ metaphorically entails that ‘corporations have rights’ if a corporations are people metaphor is applied).

Metaphorical reasoning: The use of knowledge from the source frame in reasoning about the target domain (e.g. In the source frame of ‘machines’, there is the knowledge that *machines have no feelings*. If this is carried over to the target domain of ‘pigs’ by a pigs are machines metaphor then it can lead to the metaphorical entailment *pigs have no feelings*).

Metonymy: Calling something not by its own name but by something associated with it (e.g. cooking method for type of chicken in *broiler* or *roaster*).

Modality: The level of certainty expressed by the speaker about the truth of a statement, typically through the use of modal auxiliaries (*can, could, may, might, must, ought, shall, should, will,* or *would*) or adverbs (*probably, arguably*).

Mode: A medium of expression such as language, visual images, music, or film.

Modifier: An optional element in a phrase which influences the meaning of the head of the phrase (e.g. in *biotic component*, the word ‘biotic’ is the modifier and adds further information about ‘component’, which is the head).

Morphology: The units of meaning available in a language and the rules that govern how they combine together to form words.

Nominalisation: A noun phrase which can be thought of as derived from an underlying process (e.g. *destruction* derives from *X destroys Y*). Useful in investigating erasure since both X and Y can be omitted in the nominalised form.

Participants: The living beings, physical objects, places, times or abstract entities that appear in a clause or image. (e.g. *The idea occurred to him at 3pm in the forest* contains four participants: *the idea, him, 3pm* and the *forest*).

Passivation: Participants are passivated when they are represented as having something done to them rather than actively doing or thinking things. Useful in investigating which participants are backgrounded in a text.

Passive voice: A grammatical form such as ‘Y is destroyed by X’ as opposed to the active voice ‘X destroys Y’. Useful in investigating the erasure of participants since the passive voice allows the participant X to be omitted.

Personalization: When a social actor is represented as a unique individual through being named or vividly described. Useful for investigating salience.

Phenomenon: The participant that is seen, heard, felt or otherwise perceived as part of a mental process, e.g. in *I saw the owl ‘*the owl’ is the Phenomenon.

Phonology: The units of sound that are available in a language and the rules that govern how they come together in speech.

Photorealism: A photorealistic image is one which looks as it normally would if an observer was viewing the phenomenon in real life. Images with low photorealism may encourage the viewer to search for a symbolic meaning behind the image.

Positive Discourse Analysis: The analysis of positive uses of language, i.e., ones which potentially help make the world a better place, as judged by the analyst’s own ecosophy or values.

Presupposition: The representation of a proposition as an obvious, taken-for-granted, background fact about the world.

Process: A part of a clause which represents the activities or relationships that participants are involved in, such as *being, doing, having, sensing, behaving,* or *saying*. Usually the process corresponds to the verb (e.g. in ‘X destroys Y’, the process is *destroying*), but see also nominalisation.

Prosody: Semantic prosody is the positivity or negativity that words take on due to other words they are typically used with (e.g., *commit* has negative prosody because it tends to be collated with *crime* or *murder*).

Quoting verbs: Verbs used to introduce direct or indirect quotes, which can also convey the writer’s attitude to the quotes (e.g. *said, confessed, admitted, boasted*).

Re-framing: The act of framing a concept in a way that is different from its typical framing in a culture.

Re-minding: Explicitly calling attention to the erasure of an important area of life in a particular text or discourse, and demanding that it be brought back into consideration.

Repertoire of empiricism: Ways of writing which increase facticity by representing conclusions as being derived directly and impartially from data (e.g. ‘Measurements indicate that…’).

Salience: A story in people’s minds that an area of life is important or worthy of attention.

Salience pattern: A linguistic or visual representation of an area of life as worthy of attention through concrete, specific and vivid depictions.

Sayer: The participant who is speaking or sending out a message in other ways as part of a verbal process, e.g. in *She called out, ‘*she’ is the Sayer.

Self-identity: An evolving story people tell themselves and others about what kind of person they are.

Senser: A participant in a clause who is thinking, feeling or sensing something. Useful in analysing which participants are represented as beings with mental lives.

Shot size: In visual images, shot size is the size of a subject compared to the size of the frame. The larger the subject, the closer the shot, which can indicate a close relationship with the viewer.

Social cognition: The way that the same values, belief systems or stories can exist in the minds of multiple individuals within a society.

Source domain: The general area from which a source frame is drawn (e.g. the source frames of ‘robot’ and ‘calculator’ both belong to the source domain of ‘machines’). Useful in searching for more general patterns that underlie a range of metaphors or framings.

Source frame: The area of life which is being drawn from to provide words and structures in a metaphor or framing (e.g. in climate change is a time bomb the source frame is ‘a time bomb’).

Stake: When a participant has an interest in a particular outcome occurring (e.g. the fossil fuel lobby has an interest in climate change legislation being weakened).

Story: A cognitive structure in the minds of individuals which influences how they perceive the world. Types of story include ideologies, metaphors, framings, identities, evaluations, convictions, erasure and salience.

Story-we-live-by: A story in the minds of multiple individuals across a culture.

Subject position: A role in society, usually with a label attached (e.g. mother, manager, doctor, patient) and a set of social expectations for how a person in that role should speak, dress and behave.

Suppression: The omission or backgrounding of a particular participant in a clause (e.g. the clause *The chickens were slaughtered* suppresses the actor who does the slaughter).

Synonymy: A semantic relationship where two expressions have very similar meanings, or are used in a text *as if* their meaning was very similar. Useful in seeing how a text sets up relationships of equivalence.

Target domain: The area of life being described in a metaphor (e.g. in climate change is a timebomb the target domain is ‘climate change’).

Trace: A form of erasure where an entity is represented in a text or discourse but is obscured or backgrounded.

Transitivity: The arrangement of participants and processes in a clause.

Unmarked: In contrasting pairs like happy/unhappy or honest/dishonest the unmarked term is the one without the prefix. In pairs such as high/low where there is no prefix, the unmarked term is the one used in a neutral question (e.g. ‘how *high* is the tower?’). In general, unmarked terms tend to have a more positive meaning than marked ones.

Verbal process: A process which involves speaking, writing or communicating.

Vitality: The degree to which a metaphor has the potential to bring vivid and concrete images of the source frame into the mind of a hearer. Useful for establishing how influential a metaphor is likely to be in influencing reasoning patterns.

Void: A form of erasure where an entity is entirely absent from a text or discourse.