

## Principles of Language

Cooperative principle - In conversation analysis, the cooperative principle is the assumption that participants in a conversation normally attempt to be informative, truthful, relevant, and clear.

Gender - the state of being male or female (typically used with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones).

Semantics - the branch of linguistics and logic concerned with meaning. The two main areas are logical semantics, concerned with matters such as sense and reference and presupposition and implication, and lexical semantics, concerned with the analysis of word meanings and relations between them.

Pragmatics - the branch of linguistics dealing with language in use and the context in which it is used, the taking of turns in conversation, text organisation, presupposition and implication.

Paralanguage - the non-lexical component of communication by speech, for example intonation, pitch and speed of speaking, hesitation noises, gesture, and facial expression.

Register - is a variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting.

Modification/modifiers - A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause which functions as an adjective or an adverb to describe a word or make its meaning more specific.

Received Pronunciation - the standard form of British English pronunciation, based on educated speech in southern England, widely accepted as a standard elsewhere.

Syntax - the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.

Adjacency - the term used to describe the relationship between words used in a search engine query.

Adjectival - of, relating to, or used as an adjective.

Adverbial - a word or phrase functioning as a major clause constituent and typically expressing place ( in the garden ), time ( in May ), or manner ( in a strange way ).

Cohesion - the property of unity in a written text or a segment of spoken discourse that stems from links among its surface elements, as when words in one sentence are repeated in another, and especially from the fact that some words or phrases depend for their interpretation upon material in preceding or following text, as in the sequence Be assured of this.

Idiomatic - peculiar to or characteristic of a particular language or dialect.

Dysphemistic - substitute a harsher or distasteful term for a mild one

Lingua Franca - a language that is adopted as a common language between speakers whose native languages are different.

Taboo - a social or religious custom prohibiting or restricting a particular practice or forbidding association with a particular person, place, or thing.