

GLOSSARY OF TERMS		
This glossary provides working definitions for key terms that I use in my doctoral exams. Any word in those essays that is written in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS will be included here (in a few cases, the term here will be in a different word class than the term in the essay.) The motivation for this glossary is discussed in Question 3, section 3.1.		
TERM	DEFINITION	SOURCE (if a quote)
actor	"a person whose action is rule-governed or rule-oriented" (see agent)	Karp 1986 in Ahearn 2001: 113
adverbial-particle phrasing	see global form-content parallelism	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 176
advocacy	communicative activities through which an individual supports the activities or existence of another entity	
affective	the external signs or expressions of emotion	
afford	"just as air affords breathing and hard soil affords walking (Gibson 1986), language is a medium that affords formal description and manipulation"	Duranti 1994: 14
affordance	a use to which a physical or social resource is well-suited	
agency (1)	"the socioculturally mediated capacity to act" – beyond this, agency may be seen (or not seen) as: human; individual; supraindividual; subindividual; conscious; intentional; effective; involving mediational means; implicating personhood; implicating desire.	Ahearn 2001: 112
agency (2)	socially unfettered individual free will; 'deeds and doings in contrast to mere happenings'	Davidson in Ahearn 2001: 114
agent	"a person engaged in the exercise of power in the sense of the ability to bring about effects and to (re)constitute the world" (see actor)	Karp 1986 in Ahearn 2001: 113
alignment	the process of using talk to "frame messages for purposes of clarifying, interpreting, and managing conversational meaning and communicator roles"	Nofsinger 1999 [1991]: 112
alternation (1)	choice or principled variation among discrete features	
alternation (2)	"selection among means"	Bauman & Sherzer 1975: 104
analysis	a detailed examination of anything complex made in order to determine its essential features and thereby to understand its overall nature or structure	Beier 2002: <i>Transcription as Theory and Method</i> (TTM 2002)
analyze	to examine a phenomenon or a thing (such as a data set) in close detail in order to understand its overall nature, structure, and/or properties.	TTM 2002
animator (G)	"a body engaged in acoustic activity...an individual active in the role of utterance production."	Goffman 1981: 144
author (G)	"someone who has selected the sentiments that are being expressed and the words in which they are encoded."	Goffman 1981: 144
axiom	a basic proposition of a system that, although unproven, is used to prove other propositions in the system. A conceptual primitive.	
bounded	circumscribed in accord with a specified limit	
chain	a sequence of connected events or activities	
change	difference across time	
cognition	"the creation, transformation, and propagation of representational states" "across representational media"	Hutchins 1995: 49 & 119
cohere	to hold together as a recognizable entity over time	
community	a grouping of people constituted through interactions among them	
community of practice	"an aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagement in an endeavor. Ways of doing things, ways of talking, beliefs, values, power relations—in short, practices—emerge in the course of this mutual endeavor."	Ahearn 2001: 127
complementary	members of a set that are not members of a specific subset of that set	
complex	composed of many interrelated parts	
concept	an interpreted percept	
conflict	observable disalignment, disagreement, or opposition among entities	
constituent	part of a whole	
constitute	to make up the whole of something	
constrain	to place a limit on possibility	
constraint	a limit on possibility; such limits may assume the form of observable structures, of conformity to observable structures, or lack of imagination	
containment	"Evidently...Tij songs remain securely contained temporally and semiotically within the frame of Tij season."	Ahearn 1998: 66
content	the idea, meaning, or signification of a message in contrast to the message form	
context (1)	that to which interactants refer in ascribing significance to perception or experience	
context (2)	that to which interactants and observers have access in ascribing significance to another's utterance	
context-bound	usually occurring along with a consistent set of features in similar spatial and temporal conditions	
contingent	dependent upon prior acts or happenings or upon set of prior acts or happenings	
continuity	sameness across time	
contrast	difference identified through comparison	
conventional	conforming to established norms in a way that resists change (difference over time)	
co-occurrence (1)	spatial, temporal, or structural co-presence of features	
co-occurrence (2)	"syntagmatic organization of means"	Bauman & Sherzer 1975: 104
correlative	demonstrating patterned co-occurrence or complementarity	
cultural (1)	the non-biological traits shared within a group organisms	
cultural (2)	understandings, evaluations, and practices repeatedly attested across a particular society	
defining terms	"Providing a formal – or simply explicit – definition of a concept can lead to important analytical insights"	Duranti & Goodwin 1992: 2
definition	"In most scholarly endeavors, defining terms is half the battle."	Ahearn 2001: 110
dependent	not self-determining, self-regulating, or self-sufficient	
describe	to represent experiential information or a mental image by words or symbols, written or spoken, for the knowledge and understanding of others.	TTM 2002
descript	a writing (2) that represents as writing (1) a mental image for the understanding of others	TTM 2002
dialogical (2)	involving utterances and responses among copresent interactants	

differentiate	to see or show the differences between two or more entities	
disalignment	the process of using talk to create or increase distance or difference among interactants	
discourse (1)	a verbal interchange of ideas; conversation	TTM 2002
discourse (2)	an instance or example of discourse (1) that may be identified as a unit larger than a single utterance and is understood to have identifiable formal and structural properties; discourse (2) is often circulated in the form of text.	TTM 2002
discursive ecology	"an emergent level of organization in communicative behavior that results from the dependent relationships across time and space among a set of communicative practices. More concretely, a discursive ecology is a dynamic system of mutually informing and complementary communicative practices whose organization resides in the observable patterns of continuity and contrast across individual utterances and interactions."	Exam Question 1
disposition	"individuals are predisposed to think and act in a manner that reproduces the existing system"	Ahearn 2001: 118
dividual	subindividual	McElhinny in Ahearn 2001: 112
double-voicing	more than one point of view refracted in an utterance	Bakhtin in Ahearn 1998: 72
dynamic	characterized by activity that produces change (difference over time)	
dynamic system	a cohering system that changes (demonstrates difference over time)	
ecology	a system of interdependent relationships among entities and between entities and their environment	
effect	change that results from activity within a system	
emerge	come into being through process or activity within a system	
emergent level of organization	a complex level of organization in a system that is constituted by, yet functionally different from, other complex systems.	
emic	from a perspective situated inside a bounded system	
empirical	based on observation, sensory information, or practical experience.	TTM 2002
entity	anything perceived or defined as individual and separate from everything else	
environment	the conditions and structures within which an organism lives	
etic	from a perspective situated outside a bounded system	
evaluate (evaluation)	to consider a phenomenon or set of phenomena in order to categorize, analyze, or judge by a specific set of criteria	
everyday interactions	fully interactive; locally managed; mundane (commonplace and practical); real-time sequential interactions	Nofsinger 1999 [1991]: 3-4
expressive genre	a recognized and recognizable style of human expression that consists of a defining set of modes of communicative behavior	TTM 2002
extemporaneous	performed (A) without prior preparation or memorization	
faithful	adhering closely to observed or agreed upon conditions or relationships	
feast	(among Nantis) a social activity characterized by physical interaction and sharing across family and residence group boundaries.	
feature	a minimally contrastive property	
figure and ground	an entity in focus and that entity's surround; contrasts emerge from the relation between figure and ground	
footing	In interaction, the way a "participant's alignment, or set, or stance, or posture, or projected self is somehow at issue"	Goffmann 1981: 128
footing (G)	"A change in footing implies a change in the alignment we take up to ourselves and the others present as expressed in the way we manage the production or reception of an utterance."	Goffmann 1981: 128
form	the structural aspects of a phenomenon that may be described in terms of features	
frame (G)	the definition of a situation "built up in accordance with principles of organization which govern [social] events...and our subjective involvement in them"	Goffman 1981: 10-11
referential function	"abstract, "sentence"-internal distribution of forms"	Silverstein 1987: 17
pragmatic function (1)	"use of signal forms for purposive, intentional social effect"	Silverstein 1987: 17
pragmatic function (2)	"the indexical occurrence of form tokens...both the mutual distribution of form tokens themselves, as in defining discourse cohesion, and the distribution of form tokens with respect to the nonlinguistic context of language use."	Silverstein 1987: 17-18
function (v)	to fulfill a purpose or perform a role	
genre	speech styles that are typically restricted to specific social, temporal and/or spatial contexts	
global form-content parallelism	"locating larger units in global patterns of parallelism and recurrence in content, lexical choice, syntactic form, and when present use of adverbial particles with meanings like "and then," "so," and "now again."	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 176
globalization	the process by which social institutions spread and are adopted by other societies	
grammar	a systematic description of the elementary principles of a particular complex communicative system and the relationships among these principles	
grounded theory	"the discovery of theory from data – systematically obtained and analyzed in social research"	Glaser & Strauss 1967: 1
habitus (A)	"The habitus generates an infinite but bounded number of possible actions, thoughts, and perceptions, each one of which is imbued with the culturally constructed meanings and values embodied by the habitus."	Ahearn 2001: 118
habitus (B)	"structured and structuring predispositions located in the mind, the body, physical space, and linguistic interactions"	Bourdieu in Ahearn 1998: 67
hegemony	"The reality of any hegemony, in the extended political and cultural sense, is that, while by definition it is always dominant, it is never either total or exclusive."	Williams in Ahearn 2001: 120
heteroglossia	the potential for ascribing multiple significations to a single lexeme	
history (M)	"Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please..."	Marx in Ahearn 2001: 117
identity (1)	a sense of sameness with others: group identity	
identity (2)	a sense of distinction from others: individual identity	
indeterminacy	"unlimited semiosis"	Eco 1990 in Ahearn 1998
index (v)	point to, either literally or symbolically	
individual (1)	separable from other members of a group or class	
individual (2)	a single human being	
inherent	unable to be considered separately from the nature of something because of being characteristic of it or axiomatic to it	

innovative	a novel combination of features or activities	
intellect	the domain of individual cognition that generates abstractions and generalizations	
interaction	reciprocal joint activity, involving two or more individuals, through which the individuals have effects on one another	
interdependent	two or more entities whose significance or activities are constrained by the others	
interpenetrate	for features or properties of two or more entities to appear as part of the other entities	
interpret	to ascribe meaning or significance to a percept	
interrelation	mutual connection or coordination between two or more entities	
intersubjectivity	The state of agreement between discrete perceivers or individual minds to explicitly share a perception or evaluation of something	
investigatory process	theory (n) + analysis (technique + method) = theory (n+1)	TTM 2002
iterative	applying a principle or action to an entity and then re-applying that principle to the results of each successive application	
juxtapose	to place two or more entities near each other in order to suggest continuity or contrast among them	
karintaa	chanted extemporaneous poetry performed by Camisea Nantis in the context of weekly village-wide feasting.	
key	"the set of conventions by which a given activity, one already meaningful in terms of some primary framework, is transformed into something patterned on this activity but seen by the participants to be something quite else."	Goffman 1981: 44
keying	"A systematic transformation ... across materials already meaningful in accordance with a schema of interpretation and without which the keying would be meaningless...Participants in the activity are meant to know and to openly acknowledge that a systematic alteration is involved, one that will radically reconstitute what it is for them that is going on ..."	Goffman 1981: 45
knowledge	information and principles accumulated through experience (including socialization) by an individual or group	
language (1)	set of formal structures	Ahearn 2001: 110
language (2)	"a form of social action, a cultural resource, and a set of sociocultural practices...inextricably embedded in networks of sociocultural relations"	Ahearn 2001: 110
language (B)	"Language lives only in the dialogic interaction of those who make use of it."	Bakhtin in Ahearn 2001: 128
language (C)	humanly organized sound and/or movement that convey meaning referentially and/or indexically	TTM 2002
line (S)	"a unit independent of and yet related to conventionally recognized grammatical units such as phonemes, morphemes, and sentences."	Sherzer in S&W 1987: 103
marked	having many distinctive co-occurring features	
metadiscourse	discourse (2) about discourse (1 or 2)	TTM 2002
method	a systematic procedure or process for solving a specific problem or answering a specific question; often relies upon technique	TTM 2002
methodology	the set of techniques and methods employed in the analysis of data and in the testing of a theory	TTM 2002
mode	a patterned aspect or form of behavior that constitutes a level of organization	TTM 2002
multi-modal	the quality of consisting of simultaneous distinct modes of expressive behavior, including movements and sounds; as well as complex movement systems such as gesture and choreography, and complex sound systems such as language and melody.	
music	non-referential humanly organized sound which conveys meaning indexically	TTM 2002
narrative (B)	"narratives are keyed both to the events in which they are told and to the events that they recount, toward narrative events and narrated events"	Bauman 1986: 2
norm	shared evaluations among a group of what is 'normal,' 'natural,' or 'right'	
operationalize	to generate a plan of action from a set of concepts or principles	
organization	the relationships between individual elements or entities through which those elements or entities are constituted as a coherent whole	
organize	to establish relationships between elements or entities through (mental, physical, or social) activity	
originator	the person or thing that instigates other contingent phenomena	
overture	the first step of a set of steps or the first entity of a set of entities	
paradigm	a model or conceptual framework that specifies the relations between a set of analytical ideas, through which scientific research on a set of phenomena is carried out	
parallelism (S)	"the use of sign vehicle-internal iconicity, usually based on the "line" as the fundamental unit, to form a poetic structure"	Urban & Sherzer 1988: 287
pattern	principled repetition	
pause phrasing (W)	start a new line each time the speaker pauses	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 176
percept	a sensory experience open to interpretation	
performance (A)	a mode or style of communication, usually produced in public space, that emphasizes the way in which communication is carried out apart from its referential content	
performance (B)	"I understand performance as a mode of communication, a way of speaking, the essence of which resides in the assumption of responsibility to an audience for a display of communicative skill, highlighting the way in which communication is carried out, above and beyond its referential content."	Bauman 1986: 3
phenomenon (1)	a sensorial experience	
phenomenon (2)	an observable occurrence in the sensory world	
poetic function (J)	"that which "projects the principle of equivalence from the axis of selection into the axis of combination."	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 178
poetic function (W)	"describes a class of purely formal objects, independent of the linguistic functions they may ultimately serve."	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 178
poetic function(J)	"In the poetic function, the relation of equivalence is projected from the axis of selection to the axis of combination."	Jakobson 1990: 17
poetics (S)	"the broad, formal organization of discourse, especially when used to meet aesthetic or dramatic ends...discourse that is organized in terms of some notion of "line.""	Sherzer & Woodbury 1987: 8
poetry	verbal expression that foregrounds the way in which communication is carried out separate from its referential content	
political	having to do with specific positions in social structures and hierarchies	

positioned	inflexibly or inherently situated, particularly in regard to social hierarchies	
power (F)	"Power is everywhere; not because it embraces everything, but because it comes from everywhere...it is permanent, repetitious, inert, and self-reproducing..."	Foucault 1978 in Ahearn 2001: 116
practice	structured social action	
practice (O)	"Practice is action considered in relation to [social] structure"	Ortner 1989: 11
practice/praxis	"the action itself"	Ahearn 2001: 118
prescribe	to lay down authoritatively as a guide direction, or rule for action	TTM 2002
prescript	a writing (1,2) of music intended to dictate, guide, instruct its performance	TTM 2002
primitive	primary, not reducible	
principal	"someone whose position is established by the words that are spoken, someone whose beliefs have been told, someone who is committed to what the words say."	Goffman 1981: 144
principle	a fundamental or primitive concept	
principled	governed and constrained by fundamental or primitive concepts	
prosodic phrasing (W)	"...formal features of intonation and rhythm... consisting of a hierarchy of prosodic units from words, to groups of words spoken with a unitary intonation contour, to periods, to prosodic paragraphs."	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 176
proximity	nearness in time or space	
quantitative	able to be expressed or represented by numbers	
recipient (G)	In an interaction, the auditor to the animator: "Animator and recipient are part of the same level and mode of analysis...not social roles in the full sense so much as functional nodes in a communication system."	Goffman 1981: 144
recipient design	"Speakers design their utterances for certain aspects of the context, especially for who the other participants are and what they have just said."	Nofsinger 1999 [1991]: 9
recursivity	"actions influenced by social structures and social structures (re)created by actions"	Giddens in Ahearn 2001: 117
referentiality	a symbolic relationship in which a sign stands in for another sign or an entity	
relationality	the patterns of connectedness or coordination between two entities	
relationship	a significant connection or coordination between two entities	
residence group	(in Nanti society) a socially recognized extended family group within a village.	
response	a communicative reaction to a communicative action	
rhetorical structure	components are isolable and formally distinct and will interact, either formally or communicatively	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 179
rhetorical structure component	"any well-defined, recurrent, hierarchic organization that is present in a stretch of discourse and distinct from other such organizations."	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 178
rigorous	precise, detailed, meticulous	
robust	thoroughly internally consistent and resistant to self-contradiction	
rule	a principle or condition attributed to a system that is defined from a perspective outside of that system	
salient	in a strip of activity, that which is most marked or most relevant to participants in the activity	
scientific	systematic and organized according to explicit, establish fundamentals or principles	
semiosis	the application of signs and symbols to perception or experience	
semiotic	linked to a system of signs	
settlement	(for Nantis) a physically bounded site of single-family residence	
situated	intersubjectively locable in time or space	
society	the sum of enacted relationships among a group of people and the structures that constrain these relationships	
speaker	a term that encompasses the animator, author, and principal of an utterance (its "production format")	Goffman 1981: 145
speaking (S)	"the use of language in the conduct of social life"	Bauman & Sherzer 1975: 96
speech community	"To the extent that speakers share knowledge of the communicative constraints and options governing a significant number of social situations, they can be said to be members of the same <i>speech community</i> ."	Gumperz & Hymes 1972: 16)
speech event	"the frame of reference and unit of analysis is the event or scene, the point at which speakers and means come together in use"	Bauman & Sherzer 1975: 108
speech style	"a recognizable type of language use, distinguishable from other types by its formal features"	Urban Urban & Sherzer 1988: 285
static	fixed, detemporalized, or unchanging	
strategy	action undertaken based on understanding of previous effects an anticipation of future effects	
strip	"any arbitrary slice or cut from the stream of ongoing activity...any raw batch of occurrences...that one wants to draw attention to as a starting point for analysis"	Goffman 1981: 10
structure	a socially generated constraint that has particular affordances for human activities	
structure (S)	"the organization of a particular text into units of various kinds"	Sherzer & Woodbury 1987: 8
structuring (S)	"Structuring is a process, the way in which ...performers of discourse draw on the various resources available to them within their linguistic, social, and cultural tradition and create their own personal texts."	Sherzer & Woodbury 1987: 8
style (H)	"way or mode of doing something...one can characterize whatever features go together to identify a style of speech in terms of rules of co-occurrence among them, and can characterize choice among styles in terms of rules of alternation."	Hymes 1989 [1974]: 434
syntactic constituency (W)	"according a line to each clause or other unitary predication "	Woodbury in S&W 1987: 176
system	a group of related elements organized into a complex whole	
systematic	carried out according to organizing principles and methods	
technique	a specific physical procedure used to obtain a desired result	TTM 2002
text	a monologic form of verbal communication in which the addressor (speaker or writer) is identifiable and in which the addressee (hearer or reader or audience), though imaginable and even nameable, is not copresent with the addressor	TTM 2002
text artifact	the material written object, created in writing (1) and by writing (2); it may closely resemble a given discourse (2) or a given text, but is not a discourse or a text itself	TTM 2002
theory (1)	a conception or proposition of the nature, action, cause, or origin of a phenomenon or group of phenomena, based on abstraction, deduction, or generalization from observations or sets of data	TTM 2002

theory (n)	a working hypothesis, given probability based on observation or analysis of data, but not conclusively established and open to revision	TTM 2002
theory (n+1)	theory (n) modified by the knowledge obtained through the investigatory process.	TTM 2002
time	physical sequential time: evidenced by shared memories of common experiences	Fabian 1983
TMM	Transcription as Theory and Method, a paper I wrote for Dr. Behague in the fall semester of 2002	
token	a specific and concrete instance or example of a conceptual type; a percept	TTM 2002
transcribe	to reproduce in writing (1) heard or recorded matter; to write down or produce a representation	TTM 2002
transcript	a writing (1,2) of heard or recorded matter; a writing (2) of experiential information	TTM 2002
translation	the activity of establishing equivalences between distinct symbolically represented domains	
turn organization	organization of participants' utterances into sequential turns	Nofsinger 1999 [1991]: 79
turn relevance place	"This spot that participants recognize as the potential end of a turn, this place where a transition from one speaker to another becomes relevant, is called a TRP by Sacks et al (1978)"	Nofsinger 1999 [1991]: 81
type	an abstract category, form, or ideal that may be represented concretely by various tokens	TTM 2002
understand	to ascribe meaning or significance to a percept or experience	
uptake	the aspects of an utterance that are responsive to a previous utterance	
utterance	a strip of talk produced by a single speaker with an identifiable beginning and end	
verbal art (S)	"Verbal art" is a community's own conception of what in language use is aesthetically or rhetorically pleasing, the forms and processes that members of the community label or otherwise demonstrate they consider to be verbally artistic."	Sherzer & Woodbury 1987: 8
village	(in Nanti society) a physically bounded site of multi-family co-residence	
way of speaking	"a productive analytical framework for describing the organization of linguistic behavior" that encompasses the set of "styles" (or "means of speech") together with the "speech economy" of a community	Hymes 1974
writing (1)	letters or characters formed on a physical surface that serve as visible signs of ideas, words, symbols, or concepts	TTM 2002
writing (2)	the act or process of recording, describing, or explaining experiential information in writing (1); writing (2) includes but is not limited to the creation of text, transcripts, descripts, and prescripts	TTM 2002