

CELINE-18-SGOL-by-Sank.pdf

OUTLINE:

- I. JPS 'curriculum vitae'.
- II. SGOL.
 - A. Features.
 - B. Sample entries.
- III. Category:SG.
- IV. SG on SGOL.
- V. Conclusion.

SCRIPT:

PRE.

Open:

<https://www.studylove.org/CELINE-18-SGOL-by-Sank.pdf>
\\wikidelphia\SymbolArt-01.png

Windows:

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/symbols.html>
http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Category:Stratificational_Grammar
<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsgloss.html>

0.

11:00 EDT

Can everybody hear me okay? [Verify or repair.]

Paul, will I be allowed to share my screen at any time of my choosing?

Everybody, I would like to go ahead and mix the Q&A in with my talk. If you have a question or a comment, please unmute yourself, wait for a pause of any length, and say, "May I?" I'll be happy to stop, and when we're done with the interaction, I'll pick up where I left off.

I'm going to be giving you a tour of pages online, so the only kind of handout that made any sense to me was just to convert my script from text to PDF. You don't need it to follow along, but I figured you might want it as a take-away. Please give me just a moment to post it in the chat.

** Post this in the chat:

<https://www.studylove.org/CELINE-18-SGOL-by-Sank.pdf>

I will now give you 30 seconds to go grab it and open or save it.

[Count down :30s.]

As for following along, this is an online tour, so perhaps you'd like to whip out your phone or your laptop and follow along *online*.

I.

Happy Friday, everyone! My name is Jon Paul Sank, born and raised right here in Southern New Jersey, USA, in a town called Maple Shade, which a Romanian would locate at a point just a little smidge south-south-east of New York City. I am gigantically grateful for the invitation to speak to you. The only linguistics talk I ever gave before this was last September at Berkeley; it was a 6-minute "lightning talk" that I was only allowed to deliver because they had enough time at the end of a meeting. It was a big milestone for me, and I was tremendously excited about it, but THIS? I'm an "Invited Speaker"? It's truly a massive event in my life, and if this is as far as I get before I die, I can smile a mile.

Since my linguistics career is a rather unusual one, and it's tied very closely to the projects I'll be describing, I'll tell you a bit about myself first.

In high school, in Haddonfield, New Jersey, I was really good at foreign languages. I won the award for achievement in Spanish and an award for achievement in foreign languages generally. It was during my last two years of high school that I discovered linguistics and decided I wanted to major in it.

During that period, I also discovered the international constructed lingua franca called Esperanto and even went to the state of Vermont for an immersive experience that I'll never forget. My favorite moment was standing on a tree stump in front of the campus, looking down into a valley and seeing a cloud nestled in the valley. I guess that folks down there were experiencing fog.

In 1976, after graduating high school as the "Class Non-Conformist", I went to Ohio Wesleyan University, but my linguistics major was cobbled together as an "interdisciplinary" major, which after two years, my advisors said, couldn't actually be done. Now that I know more about what a Bachelor's in linguistics looks like, I agree with their decision, but I wish I knew that up front, and I wish I went to Rutgers instead.

While in college, I found Stratificational Grammar books in the library. I didn't understand much, but even then, I thought that SG looked neurologically plausible. Transformational Grammar seemed like quite a revelation, but SG seemed like the next step toward a reality-based theory. And the diagrams were SEXY, baby! They had lots of curves, really beautiful! And, what was key to me, they looked like they could be a diagram of actual neural connections, as if to say, if you could take a picture at the micro level of the brain, what you'd see would look a lot more like a SG diagram than a TG tree.

I dropped out of college after I found out that my major couldn't be done. For almost 30 years, I forgot about linguistics.

In approximately 2005, I got a job raising funds on the telephone for the Rutgers Foundation. My workplace was on the Camden campus. The idea occurred to me that perhaps I could get some privileges. I got a library card. I was able to use the gym. Most importantly, I was able to audit courses. Over the next few years, I sat in on every linguistics course they had. They were all introductory and intended for English majors, but I took what I could and added a lot of enthusiasm to the classroom.

When I ran out of courses to audit, the professor recommended that I check out the Penn Linguistics Colloquium, because at "PLC" they do the sort of nuts-and-bolts linguistics I seemed to like. (PLC is now called "Penn Linguistics *Conference*") It was 2006 or 2008, I believe, and I went to my first PLC. It was unadulterated torture. My professor friend once told a general academic audience that the details of linguistics gave "most people a headache", and at PLC, I confirmed that. But it was a headache I wanted to have! I stayed the whole weekend and took notes the whole time. Afterwards, I was mentally exhausted but immensely satisfied.

I went back to PLC quite a few times over the ensuing years. I went to the Rutgers Graduate Student conference (RULing) a few times, too. Early in this period, I knew I needed a fast way to look up the terms I was hearing. But there was no fast way available. I'd go [HERE](#) online, [THERE](#) online, and maybe after consulting two or three glossaries, I would finally find the term. That's not good when you're sitting at a conference. I want FAST, man!

An idea came to mind: Make my own glossary. I'll hear a term in a conference or talk. I'll write it down in the notes I always take. I'll find the definitions later and compile them into my own glossary that will provide fast access, so that I can do a quick lookup during a conference. While I'm at it, I might as well share it with other people, so I implemented a design or format or layout

in order that it be presentable and useable by others. I would call it, "Sank's Glossary of Linguistics"--not because I want my name on it but because it was an easy way to give it a UNIQUE name. Since I wasn't getting a lot of input during those years, and my life was more focused on a lot of other things, it grew very slowly for a long time. Let me share my screen ...

** Share screen. Go to:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20151029132931/https://studylove.org/ling/jpsgloss.html>

Here's what the Main Index looked like in 2015. Please remember how small it looks.

Today, I will show you that Glossary as it is now. Also during this period of going to PLC annually and adding terms to Sank's Glossary, rather slowly, I discovered Glottopedia, and somehow it occurred to me to set up an account and add Stratificational Grammar terms to it. But, how could I do that all by myself? Thankfully, I had Dr. Lamb's email address and had been in contact with him occasionally, most notably on the NeuroCogLing email list. The idea was that I would make a Glottopedia entry, and he would check to make sure it's okay. After perhaps a year or two, I ran out of terms in the materials I had access to, so I called it a done job.

Cut to the COVID era. Given the huge crowds of people working remotely, I thought I'd probably be able to find talks and conferences online. Boy, *did* I! It took a year or so to get in gear, but ever since, let's say 2021, I've attended hundreds of talks or conferences PER YEAR. I now have more notes and terms than I will ever be able to add, but the previously slow growth of Sank's Glossary accelerated greatly to where, nowadays, my home page has 120 buttons, each of which leads to a webpage that would probably print out to a five-to-eight page PDF, so I can safely say that if the Glossary were printed as a book, it would be as long as two or three doctoral dissertations.

Since it is so large, perhaps I should call it a 'dictionary' or even an 'encyclopedia'. In fact, a respected linguist from Colorado referred to it as a dictionary in an unsolicited email a year or two ago. I wrestled with that idea for a while and came to the conclusion that I would keep calling it a 'glossary', because if I have learned *anything* about linguistics terminology, I've learned that the ability and propensity of linguists to generate jargon vastly exceeds the capacity of *anyone* to cover the terminological territory anywhere *near* exhaustively. Hence, my work will always offer partial coverage, and that's a connotation of the word 'glossary'.

II.

Now I'll go into the Stratificational Grammar work on Glottopedia. Note that I use the original name for the theory: Stratificational Grammar, as opposed to Cognitive Linguistics, Neurocognitive Linguistics, or Relational Network Theory. At the time, I was rather confused about what to call it, so I went with the original name, and I must confess that it's still my personal preference.

** Go to:

https://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Category:Stratificational_Grammar

I never thought of adding anything to *Wiki*pedia. If I had, I wouldn't have done it, because I have no training for that, and it looks complicated. But on Glottopedia, the format looked much simpler. Even then, there was SOME head scratching.

First let me point out that while I chose to organize everything under 'Stratificational Grammar' ...

** Go To:

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Stratificational_Grammar

... I did include entries for 'Neurocognitive Linguistics' ...

** Go To:

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Neurocognitive_linguistics

... and 'Relational Network Theory'.

** Go To:

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Relational_network_theory

The other terms are listed under Related Terms, and so ...

** Click through to demonstrate that:

... you can get from any one to any of the others.

Let's have a look at a few more:

** Go to:

Mutable Lexeme

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Mutable_lexeme

Here we have a format consisting of a definition, an example, comments, and references. This entry introduced me to what is commonly called a "construction", so that when I encountered Construction Grammar a few years ago, I got the idea.

[Begin Quote:]

A mutable lexeme is a complex lexeme with one or more variable constituents.

Example: "The mother of all battles", Saddam Hussein's variant of a common Arabic expression, entered English and immediately became mutable, as exemplified by the expression "the mother of all meteors", which was used by the New York Times when reporting a spectacular meteor seen over the Eastern United States.

[End Quote]

Making this entry gave me a little head start in understanding Construction Grammar, which I heard about a few years ago.

Let's do another one:

** Go to:

Tactic Pattern

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Tactic_pattern

This one gave me the opportunity to include one of the beautiful diagrams.

[Scroll down.]

[Begin Quote:]

For a noun phrase (NP) in English, a lexotactic pattern will have an upward OR that will relate NPs to the different functions they have, like subject and object.

[End Quote]

We see also an unordered *downward* OR, signalling that the Subject or Object can be a Pronoun or another type of Noun Phrase. I think I'm summarizing it

correctly.

While I was going over this section of my talk last night, I saw that perhaps I saw a solution. Realizational formulae.

** Go To:

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Realizational_formula

Maybe I'll be able to use these when adding more RNT terms to Sank's Glossary.

I'd now like to ask, is Dr. Lamb here? Since I ran everything by him when creating this Glottopedia Category, I'd like to see if I can get a few comments from him about this collaboration. Dr. Lamb?

[Comments or not from Dr. Lamb.]

III.

Before I move on, I will now make sure that anyone who missed getting the handout will be able to get it in the chat NOW. Again, it's not needed **during** this talk, but I'd like you to take **something** away with you when we're done. ...

** Post this in the chat:

<https://www.studylove.org/CELINE-18-SGOL-by-Sank.pdf>

** Go To:

SGOL window.

A. Features:

1. Scope

First of all, there's the issue of scope. My aim is to cover what I call the core subfields of linguistics, for example, syntax, pragmatics, morphology, sociolinguistics, and so on. I generally do **not** cover interdisciplinary topics. I don't cover computational linguistics, applied linguistics, political speech, etc.

I maintain a theory-neutral posture. **All** theories are fun to learn a little bit about.

I do **not** have as a goal, to cover all introductory terms. You'll see **some**, but the way I figure it, introductory terms already get plenty of attention, while, on the other hand, some of the terms I actually **hear**, I can't even find a definition anywhere, so I find examples instead.

Finally, I stick to terms I hear in conferences and talks almost exclusively. In old glossaries, I see plenty of terms that I've never actually heard **used**. I'd rather not spend my time on those.

2. Tips:

** Go To:

<https://www.SGOL.org>

And scroll down.

At some point, it occurred to me that I could use a way to tell people things I want them to know, especially about features of the site and anything else that might make it more user-friendly. So I started collecting what I call "Tips". You can see one of them right here.

Note also that the number 37 is a link. It goes to my new All Tips page.

** Go To:

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/alltips.html>

Up until a couple of days ago, my approach to these Tips was to just change the one Tip to the next one in the rotation every time I do something to the site. I imagined a slogan, "Collect All 37!" In other words, if you want to see all of them, you'll come back to here at least 37 times. But I wanted *you* folks to be able to see all of them on a page, so I made this new page.

_. Speed.

As I said in my introduction, I want my Glossary to be fast, FAST, FAST(!). Allow me to demonstrate the speed.

** Click around and show the speed.

See? When you tap a link, it usually comes up very quickly. Even if you were accessing the site from an old computer, like, Windows 95, it would still move fast, and I think it would also look just like what you see here.

My method for making it so fast:

1) Everything under the hood is plain text. Yep, I use nothing but the ASCII character set that's been around for what, five or six decades?

2) I don't use any coding aids. I type everything in myself or copy-and-paste it manually. I'm afraid that if I were to use some higher-level software, I would generate a lot of extra code, like when I used to maintain the website of the Rutgers-Camden Marketing Association. Man, whoever originally coded that site must have used such an aid, because there was so much complicated code in there that seemed utterly redundant! When I finally found what I needed to update, I cut out all the deadwood and made it much easier for me to find, next time, and hopefully I also made it easy for my successor, too. Perhaps I made a permanent difference.

3) Each page loads *nothing* *else*. No subroutines from elsewhere. No pictures. No ads. No videos. My plain-text code *only*. As you will see soon, what you see on the screen is *not* all plain text. There are lots of symbols, tables, and diagrams. All underlyingly ASCII.

Furthermore, the pages *scroll* really fast.

** Go to any detail page and demonstrate.

Yes, folks, when I set out to make a fast conference companion, I meant it with a ruthlessness.

__. Sank's Glossary is alphabetized like a traditional encyclopedia.

For the younger folks here who *didn't* grow up with the dinosaurs, allow me to explain. When *I* was young, encyclopedias were all hardbound books. They were *not* organized with a one-to-one mapping of letters and books. The first volume might have both A and B. Maybe C would have its own volume. W, X, Y, and Z might be together in one volume. S might actually have *two* volumes. If it *were* a one-to-one mapping, you'd have little skinny volumes, and others would be heavy enough to serve as a blunt instrument of murder. May God forbid that you should ever drop it on your foot!

On Sank's Glossary, I try to make sure that you have approximately the same scrolling range for each page. You won't have a page that takes you to the

bottom in a single finger-fling, and you're very unlikely to encounter a page that makes you do *ten* finger-flings to the bottom.

As the Glossary got larger and larger, I started to notice something that I found quite interesting.

** Go To Main Index.
<https://www.sgol.org>

The Main Index here currently has 120 yellow buttons. That's a lot more than 26, to be sure. Only three pages that remain have a one-to-one mapping: K, Q, and U. As this thing gets yet bigger and still bigger, it will get closer and closer to a good approximation of what I call "The Alphabetical Distribution of Linguistics Terminology". You have a picture of that right here!

Now, please look at the distribution here while I shut up for about one minute. I want you, at any time, to unmute yourself and make a comment about what you see. To exemplify what I mean, I'll open with the observation--and this has held true for multiple years--linguists appear to be quite in love with word-initial 'C'. I will now wait for *your* observations.

[:60s plus audience comments, if any]

__. SGOL Links.

Go To:
Main Index > SGOL Links

This hasn't been updated in a few months, but as you can see there are lots and lots of links available.

[Go over the categories briefly.]

__. Citation-Year Links.

** Go To:
[any entry with links]

This is what I call a "citation-year link". Some of them lead to open-access resources. Others lead to publisher pages where you can read an abstract and gain access by purchase or through your institution (whatever *that* means).

When an author lists references, they're usually out of the way, at the end. In the text, you just see the authors' last names and the year. But in this Glossary where a topic is covered in only a few or more paragraphs, bibliographic information just looks like clutter. I was determined to keep the clutter away while giving you direct access if you want to read more.

Some citations are *not* links. I try pretty hard to find the article or the paper and make a link, but sometimes I just can't, so the year is not a link.

B. Sample Entries

Now I will go through quite a few sample entries in order to demonstrate various things I've done. It's going to be biased toward the earlier half of the alphabet because I started at the beginning when I looked for examples, and I greatly underestimated how much time it would take just to *skim* through it all. So I stopped in the middle of the alphabet, hoping to come back to it later. I was unable to do that, but I think I do have a pretty comprehensive list here.

In the process you'll get a sweeping view of linguistics. We may even bump into

some notions or theories that you've never even heard of, and you may wish to write those terms down so you can get a closer look at them later.

Sample Entries:

ADMIRATIVE

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-adj.html>

* Use of Cyrillic.

<https://studylove.org/ling/symbols.html#cy>

AGR

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-ag.html>

* Syntax tree (with 8 labelled nodes).

ANAPHORA

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-ag.html>

* If I can get a handy typology listed like this, I want it!

ANTI-AGREEMENT (2)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-am.html>

* Use of Gloss My Gloss (4 complex examples, no colors).

<https://neonnaut.github.io/>

ARCHAISM (1)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-ar.html>

* I love amusing terms like 'lexical zombie'.

ARTIFICIAL FORM (2)

* Examples (7) with the 'eg' color.

AUTOSEGMENTAL PHONOLOGY

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-au.html>

* I probably could have gotten by with a smaller entry, but if I have an opportunity to give something like a complete first lesson, I'll do it, and the nine links lead to more.

BARE PHRASE STRUCTURE (2)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-au.html>

* The lines of syntax trees have a flatter angle than an ordinary slash can provide. So I found these wider slashes that do a good job making lines that look more like what I see in papers. This approach didn't last long, however, because when I looked at this kind of tree on my phone, the slashes were misaligned. So I guess there's a good reason that the Utrecht Lexicon of Linguistics used regular slashes, e.g.

C-DOMAIN

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-c.html>

* My approach with regular slashed is to use the 'pre' tag, which means the text is preformatted and the text is monospaced, such that a space takes up the same little block as a slash or a letter. Let me go to View Source to show it.

** Go To

View Source

This prevents misalignment. For a while, I thought all I could do was plain ASCII, but here you see that I found a way to include subscripts. Just type the digits as regular characters, then get everything lined up, and then I can carefully add tags that make the digits into subscripts.

CLADISTICS

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-chi.html>

* Use of Greek. Note that it includes a diacritic.

<https://studylove.org/ling/symbols.html#gr>

Here on my Symbols table, you can see that I spelled it all out rather than use COMBINING diacritics. Each letter with a diacritic has its own Unicode. So in this Glossary entry we have 'kappa', 'lambda', hashtag-X-zero-3-A-C, delta, omicron, sigma-final.

COLEXIFICATION NETWORK

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-co.html>

* A special kind of diagram, using regular slashes and taking advantage of the ability to add HTML named entities '•'

COMBINATORY CATEGORIAL GRAMMAR (2)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-co.html>

* Note the type face. I chose it to match the original. I don't know if it was necessary, but I like the look.

CONSTRUCTION MORPHOLOGY (4)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-conj.html>

* Another type of diagram.

CONTEXTUAL ALLOMORPHY

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-cont.html>

* In example (2), I figured out how to render a three-line curly bracket, and I had to find a new-to-me kind of ellipsis: vertical ellipsis.

CORONAL STOP DELETION

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-cor.html>

* Lotsa links! (32)

CROSSING REFERENCE (1,2,3)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-cov.html>

DATIVUS ETHICUS (2)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-cov.html>

* More use of Greek, and you can see FOUR different diacritics here.

DEMONIC NEGATION

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-cov.html>

* This is another term I find amusing.

DIALECTAL COLORING

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-dial.html>

* This is a case where I couldn't find a definition, so I gathered half a dozen example, and I reckon that the meaning can be discerned. Right below, we have another:

DIALECTAL COMPETENCE

DIATHESIS ALTERNATION (2,3,4)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-diat.html>

* Here's another use of two colors in an example. THREE, actually.

DISCOURSE UNIT

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-dis.html>

* Tables.

EXHAUSTIFICATION OPERATOR

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-exh.html>

* Semantic formulae.

FAMILIARITY MARKER

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-f.html>

* Another example of an entry without a definition. In the third, we see another color. This darker green is a THICKER underline that I use under elements that are only one or two characters long.

FEATURAL AFFIXATION

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-fat.html>

* This table has a lot going on. In the second column, you can see that I try to render ALL the little marks, like the hooky things under the 't' and 's'; the

ash character and the superscript 'w'; the IPA vowel lengthening symbol (it's not just a colon); the accents acute and grave, and the epsilon for 'eh'.

FEATURE GEOMETRY (4)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-feature.html>

* I didn't find any diagrams in the definitions, so I sought examples that would include them. The approach here is similar to the approach to syntax trees.

FEATURE INHERITANCE (3)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-feature.html>

* This is a tricky use of Gloss My Gloss. It was my first attempt to render long arrows that change direction. It doesn't look exactly like the original, clearly, but it's accurate.

FEATURE RETRIEVAL COST (1,2)

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-feature.html>

* Here I tried to render a math formula, and the one thing I couldn't nail down was to put the 'i=1' directly under the 'n'.

FILLER

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-feed.html>

* This is probably one of my longest entries. The term has several senses and uses, and I wanted to treat them all as well as I could.

FRAZIER SCORING

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-fop.html>

* Here my syntax tree approach is used for yet ANOTHER type of illustration.

GOVERNMENT PHONOLOGY

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-gl.html>

* Here my syntax tree approach is used for yet ANOTHER type of illustration.

IDENT(LAB)

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-i.html>

* Recently, thanks to my participation in the colloquium at Fresno State, from which our speaker next month, Chris Golston hails, I started making Optimality Theory tableaux. I found the little hand that points to winners, but I haven't yet found out how to make the double lines and the dotted lines that are often used. Thankfully, those features don't seem to be essential. Since I made an effort on this page to include a good set of representatives of the IDENT family, there are NINE tableaux on this page.

IDIOCONSTRUCTION

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-identi.html>

* Here we have my tree approach applied to a theory I've only heard about in one conference: Diasystematic Construction Grammar.

IMBRICATIONAL

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-idiom.html>

* Here's another semantics example. Note the square subset symbol. Rest assured, if I see a symbol I've never seen before and have no idea what it means, I will surely try to find and display it.

INVERSE LINKING (1)

* Here's a more complex syntax tree. Below the S, I had to add extra spaces to cover the spread, so I got sort of a zigzag effect.

KIDS THESE DAYS

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-k.html>

* This is definitely one of my personal favorite entries. It's one of the oldest examples of an entry that lacks a definition. I heard the phrase in a talk. Later, as I went over my notes, I decided that it probably is not a term, but for the sake of historical linguistics at the very least, it might be useful to explore the use of the phrase in writings about language. Since it IS a big

favorite of mine, I'm going to read the whole thing, and while I'm at it, notice that we're going back in time. All of my Examples sections are sorted in reverse chronological order in the hope that perhaps you'll see an evolutionary sequence.

** Read KIDS THESE DAYS aloud.

KOINE (2)

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-k.html>

* This table looks like it was made using the 'table' tag', but actually it was not. I used Gloss My Gloss.

LEIPZIG-JAKARTA LIST

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-lat.html>

* I found the notion of this list so interesting that I decided to include the whole thing.

LEXICOSYNTACTIC TRANSFERENCE

<https://studylove.org/ling/jpsg-lexicala.html>

* I could have easily gotten away with leaving the Chinese characters out. I knew that there are far too many of them to include on my Symbols page. But I can't and won't resist a challenge when it comes to showing you the details.

PHRASAL VERB CONSTRUCTION

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-phr.html>

* I had fun with this one. After finishing three of the sections, I saw that there were completely different approaches represented. I decided, "I want more", so this entry starts with a general view and mentions the usage-based tradition. Section 2 is from Construction Grammar. Under Examples are a corpus study, a Cognitive Construction Grammar snippet, and finally, a lexicalist analysis that mentions Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar!

= = =

BREAK.

I interrupt this program for something not quite relevant!

** Go To:

Symbols window.

Making this Glossary involved lots and lots of symbols and letters. I'll scroll up and down here [scroll] to show you that there are quite a few. Let's look at a line or two:

- a. In the leftmost column is the symbol as it appears. In some applications, I just copy it and paste.
- b. Next is the hexadecimal Unicode. I use this code if it's the only way to get it done.
- c. Next is the HTML name or the empty symbol. I prefer to use these, because they're easier to read and remember.
- d. And in parentheses, is what I think is the official *Unicode* name.

Now, ever since I was quite young, I've thought that many or most symbols are visually beautiful and interesting, whether I know their meaning or not. Finally, a few weeks ago, I made a little piece of *art* using some of these symbols. I wanted to share it, so I made it for an X post. I made the art piece in a text editor and copied the whole thing into an X message. Then I discovered that it looks different, dependent on which device you're using to view it. The differences weren't large, but I wanted to make a canonical version, so I found a good rendering and took the following screenshot:

** Go To:

symbol art window

The intent here is purely visual. I will leave this on screen while I break for 2 or 3 minutes.

[120-180s]

Before I resume, I'll be happy to take any questions or comments.

[mini-Q&A or nothing]

III.

I wish I had started much, much sooner, but in August 2025 I started adding RNT terms to my Glossary. Each new entry was based on a Glottopedia entry, but since I've developed a much better ability to search, and since there's more material *available* these days, thanks in part to some of you in this room, I was able to get more than one definition for the new entry.

The procedure here will be simple. I'll show you the Glottopedia entry briefly. And I will go over my *new* entries in more detail, mostly by reading them to you and inviting discussion.

The List:

LANGUAGE.
LEXICALIZATION.
PLURAL SIDE.
STRATIFICATIONAL GRAMMAR.
STRATIFICATIONAL ORDERING.
STRATUM.

The Details:

* Show Plural Side on Glottopedia (GP) and then on SGOL:

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Plural_side

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-phr.html>

(the 2nd URL will need an update)

* Show Stratificational Grammar on ...

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Stratificational_Grammar

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-sto.html>

* Show Stratificational Ordering on ...

http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Stratificational_ordering

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-sto.html>

* Show Stratum on ...

[http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Stratum_\(in_neurocognitive_linguistics\)](http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Stratum_(in_neurocognitive_linguistics))

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-sto.html>

* Show Lexicalization on ...

** Note: Lexicalization is a term I hear/see often. Since the SGOL entry has multiple points, it has conventional and RNT views side-by-side. This is an example of where somebody from conventional linguistics may consider crossing over.

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-lexicala.html>

[http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Lexicalization_\(in_neurocognitive_linguistics\)](http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Lexicalization_(in_neurocognitive_linguistics))

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-lexicala.html>

* Show Language on ...

<https://www.studylove.org/ling/jpsg-lan.html>

[http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Language_\(in_neurocognitive_linguistics\)](http://www.glottopedia.org/index.php/Language_(in_neurocognitive_linguistics))

V.
CONCLUSION

** Un-share screen.

Finally, I am indeed immensely grateful that you have tolerated the ravings of an amateur. Oh wait, thanks to the announcement of this talk, I will now wear the label "Independent Scholar".

Throughout this presentation, you may have noticed that the URLs of the pages are rather long, but last year, I purchased a much shorter URL that is used as a redirect. All you have to remember--all you have to type--is S-G-O-L-dot-O-R-G. If you include the Enter key, it's only nine characters, making it easy to access on your computer and on your phone, and it's very easy to share in a text message.

Recently, I succeeded in getting the Rutgers University Libraries to add SGOL to their Linguistics Research Guide. At first the librarian informed me that I had a lot of copyright problems. I straightened them all out over the course of about a year. Then I resubmitted, and the librarian failed to find any problems. I would very much like to get SGOL added to *your* university library's linguistics research guide, so I request that you please send me an email about that. For that and whatever *other* purpose you may have for reaching out to me, I will now post my email address in the chat.

** Post in Chat:
Jon Paul Sank, retarius7@yahoo.com

Now let's look to the future. Please, *please* come back next month, to CELINE number 19! We will have Chris Golston from Fresno, California. If I'm getting it right, his main claim to fame is as the inventor of Direct OT. A few months ago, I heard him speak about how non-human animals may have more capacity for language than anyone previously thought. In fact, he's written a *book* about it.

As I was listening to that talk, Relational Network Theory kept coming to mind. In RNT, I'm accustomed to thinking of every human as having a 'linguistic information system' that can be represented as a relational network. So, as Professor Golston was laying out the details, I kept thinking, what would the relational network diagram for *that* look like?

Aftwards, I reached out to Paul with this idea. Further interaction got a talk or a panel set up for next month. I will now turn the meeting back over to Paul. Paul, I invite you to tell us *more* about next month's talk.