

Adposition- another common part of speech which describe the time, manner or place of an event. The order varies across languages.

Affricate-a manner of articulation which combines a stop and a fricative at the same place of articulation to delay the release of the stop. Examples of affricates include tʃ , dʒ .

Allophone- allophones are underlyingly the same phoneme because they cannot occur in the same environment, i.e. they are noncontrastive sounds, they are in complementary distribution

Anterior- a distinctive feature where sound is produced at or before the alveolar ridge

Apical-place of articulation that involves the tip of the tongue at or near the front of the teeth or the alveolar ridge.

Approximant-a manner of articulation which brings the tongue towards another articulation (e.g. the roof of the mouth) without actually touching it. Examples of approximants are ɹ , j , w , l .

Aspect (2 types)- the internal structure of the event- whether it's ongoing or has been completed. Aspect can be imperfective, which sets up an ongoing event at the reference time (e.g. be + verb + ing) or perfective, which suggests that the event is completed but is still relevant now (e.g. have + verb + ed/en)

Aspiration- occurs in the phonetics p, t and k (unless they are followed by an s). These sounds are pronounced with an exhalation of breath.

Asymmetry- difference in relative prominence between the actor and object.

Assimilation-process of changing how we pronounce a sound in preparation for the next sound. Assimilation can be place, frontness, roundness, manner, voicing etc.

Case- a particular distinction that nouns can make (other distinctions include number, animacy, gender) that describes the role of the participant in the event.

Category- grouping things together by giving them a label, thereby deliberately neglecting the differences between them, but at the same time establishing differences between things within the group and things outside of it.

Clause (3 ways of marking)- ways of describing who does what to whom. These are also called syntactic devices. Clauses can be marked using case markings (marking the noun to tell the role of it in relation to the event), word order (meaning isn't established by morphological markings, but reorganisation of words) or agreement (markings on the verb to tell us about the role of the nouns in the sentence, e.g. through affixes). Note that not all languages have all three.