

## LIST OF TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

Content word:	Words such as nouns, most verbs, adjectives, and adverbs that refer to some object, action, or characteristic which function primarily to express the grammatical relationship between other words in a sentence.
Euphemism:	The substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive or one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant.
Homonym:	One of a group of words that share the same spelling and the same pronunciation but have different meanings.
Language attitude:	The feeling people have about their own language variety or the languages or language varieties of others.
Language Change:	A change process of words due the loss, meaning changes and creation of linguistic item.
Language codification:	The methods by which a language is standardized these methods include the creation and use of dictionaries, style and usage guides, traditional grammar textbook, and the like.
Lexical creation:	A process of adopting, borrowing, naturalizing another linguistic item.
Language contact:	Occurs when two or more languages or varieties interact.
Lexical loss:	An unrecognizable meaning of the word because its referent lost.
Language standardization:	The process by which conventional forms of a language are established and maintained.
Literal meaning:	Literal means straightforward or factual; the dictionary meaning of a word.
Metaphor:	A figure of speech in which an implied comparison is made between two unlike that actually have something important in common.

Metonymy:	A figure of speech in which one word or phrase is substituted for another with which it is closely associated.
Natural language:	A human language which arises in an unpremeditated fashion as the result of innate facility for language processed by human intellect.
Potential lexical losses:	A change of word meaning.
Semantic change:	A Change of word meaning.
Total lexical loss:	Totally unrecognizable meaning of lexical item.

