

Linguasphere Lexicon


IMPORTANT NOTE The terms created and used to describe, analyse and classify fluid or "fuzzy" phenomena, such as speech and communication, should be recognised as useful labels and concepts, but not necessarily as concrete realities in themselves. The definitions below apply to the use of most of the following terms within this edition of the Linguasphere Register and the accompanying text, and in the case of classificational terms should be read in conjunction with the *Table of Layers of Classification* on p. 297 below. Earlier terms which are cited here without endorsement are enclosed in 'single quotes'.

The following lexicon is intended to be fluid, not rigid. It is not designed to be prescriptive, and is descriptive only as far as the present edition of the Register is concerned. The Lexicon will achieve its purpose if it stimulates active discussion about the terms and concepts which may be useful in the discussion of human communication in the 21st century, and if that discussion can contribute to the progressive refinement and expansion of the lexicon itself. The terminology necessary to describe and debate the technical aspects of the *linguasphere* and of the Register cannot be separated easily from the issues concerning the management of the wider *logosphere*. Some of the entries in the following lexicon are therefore designed to make a modest contribution to the more general debate about the conduct and ethics of an increasingly globalised society.

Comments and discussion on the following entries will be welcomed by e-mail at <lexicon@linguasphere.info>.

- accent* «The pronunciation of a specific *idiom*, characteristic of the linguistic and/or social background of the *voice* or voices concerned». The term applies especially to those distinctive features of pronunciation which have been carried over from one *idiom* to another, within the personal history of an individual voice or the inter-generational history of a speech community. Such history has often involved the replacement of one idiom by another or the absorption of a *traditional* idiom into a more *generalised* idiom of the same or another closely related *outer language* (with an *accent* sometimes being the last vestige of the idiom replaced or absorbed).
- affinity* (in the context of *phylosectors* or *geosectors*) «An established relationship linking languages classified within two or more sets», i.e. displaying *internal unity*, including the 5 continental and intercontinental affinities which provide the framework for the 5 *phylosectors*. Reflecting the Register's primary concern with synchronic rather than diachronic relationships, the concept of *affinity* does not exclude the effects of the historical convergence of languages over long periods of time, or of elements copied (or 'loaned') among languages. Affinities linking sets classified within the same zone are referred to as *groupings*.
- alternate* See *primary* versus *alternate* (including *to alternate*).
- arterial language* «A language spoken by one percent or more of humankind», i.e. by at least 60 million voices in 1999/2000. See pp. 291-92 for a list of current arterial languages.
- autonym* «Indigenous or own name, the name for a language and/or speech community as used in that language».
- bhashiki* (from [59=] Hindi "bhasha" =«language») «A new action-oriented, grass-roots linguistics for the 21st century», in which the role, needs and potential contribution of the individual speaker and learner are paramount». Since the science of linguistics has its origin in India, it is appropriate that a major source of inspiration for *neolinguistics* should also be South Asian. See Baroda and Hyderabad Resolution above.

- bilingual* (of an individual *voice*) «Able to communicate with reasonable competence in two languages, especially in languages classified in different nets»; (or of a *speech community*) «comprising a majority of *bilingual* voices» (represented in the Register by the symbol *Ebilingual*). Contrast *translingual* and *multilingual*.
- century-view* «A relatively synchronic view of the development of humankind and of the linguasphere, confined to a set period of 100 years». In its present-form, the Linguasphere Register provides a view of the linguasphere during the 20th century, recording all languages known to have been spoken in 1900, and recording or estimating the scale of voices for each outer language in 1999/2000. It provides the starting-point for a much more detailed survey and system of observation of the linguasphere during the 21st century. Although centuries are only human-made devices for measuring time, they have a reality in human perceptions of history. In their effect on each other, they can be compared to successive generations within human families. The 19th century thus had a profound effect on the 20th, which had difficulty in disengaging itself from some of the dogmas inherited from its parent. It may be argued that a central task for the 21st century – inspired perhaps by elements of the 18th century Enlightenment – should be to tackle the revolution in social perception and organisation which needs to accompany the global revolution in telecommunications.
- chain* «The second *layer of close relationship* in the classification of the Register», at which around half or more of their basic vocabulary (ideally, 45% to 50%+) is shared by languages classified in the same chain. See table of levels of classification (p.297 below).
- charter of communication* A proposed transnational declaration and commitment on the multilingual development, editorial/scientific independence and global protection of the news and educational media», aimed at achieving two-way access to all human communities, at the practical development of media resources for news, education and entertainment in all parts of the world, and at the rigorous elimination of all forms of xenophobic journalism. See also *neojournalism*, *logosphere* and *lingua-twinning*.
- classification* See *historical classification*, *referential classification* and *layers*.
- contact-belt* «Area of geographical overlap between two adjacent but linguistically and culturally distinct speech communities». One of the most significant contact-belts in the history of Europe and the world has been the *Romance-Germanic contact-belt*, extending from the French side of the Franco-Belgian frontier on the North Sea coast to the meeting-point of the Austrian, Italian and Slovenian frontiers in the southern Alps. Since at least Roman times, this has been an unstable but culturally fertile borderland between opposing ethno-linguistic, economic and political systems, and the level terrain of the northern part of the area has often permitted the rapid movement of large military forces in one direction or the other. Since the end of World War 2, the progressive economic and political unity of western Europe appears to have marked the end of this traditional instability, although recent (largely non-violent) conflict in the Fourons of eastern Belgium and the Jura of north-western Switzerland have demonstrated that traditional rivalries between Romance and Germanic speaking communities are not yet at an end. A striking characteristic of the whole area is that none of its international frontiers (involving seven European states) are coterminous with a clear-cut linguistic frontier. A more localised example of a contact-belt is provided by the *landsker* (literally "land-divide"), the borderland where the Welsh and English speech communities and their cultures have been in close contact for nearly one millennium, between the lowlands and highlands of Pembrokeshire, West Wales.
- continental language(s)* see *International language(s)*.

- (to) copy (of one language from another) «to incorporate a lexical or other linguistic element», «to adopt a 'loan-word' or other feature» Linguists have frequently remarked on the unsuitability of the conventional term "(to) loan", since items are not of course 'returned' from one language to another.
- counterstream See *urban counterstream*.
- deaf sign language «The important category of linguistic expression developed as a substitute for vocal speech by and/or for the use of the deaf». Deaf sign languages are not yet included in the Register, but already have their full place in Barbara Grimes' *Ethnologue* (see Grimes 1996). They are of importance, not only for their value in bridging a person's loss of access to the spoken word, but also in demonstrating that human inventiveness is at the origin of speech, as of its substitutes and derivatives.
- diachronic versus synchronic «Viewed backwards through time» versus «viewed in terms of the present», with the intermediate view of a single century» (see *century-view*). The 1999/2000 edition of the Register is devoted essentially to a *synchronic* view of the linguasphere in the 20th century, but has been extended to include a number of written idioms inherited from previous centuries, where these have remained part of the literary and/or liturgical heritage of modern speech communities. Since they are still studied and read, they may be considered to remain a passive part of the modern linguasphere. Such idioms, usually treated as a distinct *dialect* or *inner language*, are distinguished in column 2 of the Register by the symbol of an open book  followed by a unique reference name or by addition of the suffix -L. (for «literary and/or liturgical»), e.g. [12=] Shamerit for Liturgical Samaritan, [12=] al-'Arabiyya-L. for Koranic Arabic or [51=] Castellano-L. for pre-modern literary Castillian (Spanish). Preparation of the 6=North-America sector of the Register - and of 2=Australasia and 8=South-America - also revealed the injustice of a synchronic presentation which limited to the 20th century the record of speech communities destroyed in those continents as a result of the invasion of their territory by communities from Europe: see *ethnic clearance*.
- democode «A point on the *scale of voices*». See *scale of voices*.
- dialect «The third (optional) layer of *immediate relationship* in the classification of the Register; a written, social or local variety of an *inner language*». The term has had a variety of applications in both general and professional writings (see Dalby 1966) and requires redefining in English and other languages if it is to have any useful application at all. The term "dialect" has been employed to cover wider variations of language outside Europe than among the languages of that continent, and the Register treats such cases most commonly as *inner languages* (or even sometimes, as in China, as *outer languages*). See the table of levels of classification (p.297 below).
- dual linguistic rights «The inalienable right of every child to embark on reading and education in her or his own primary language, to have access to wider knowledge and education through an international language, and to have the opportunity of being bilingual in any case».
- dual-name «Compound of two existing (where possible indigenous) names or *autonyms*, used as the reference name of a group of two or more related idioms». Such compound names (e.g. [47=] Lao+Isan) are preferred in the Register to the established tradition of creating artificial cover names (often involving the addition of a suffix like -(ti)an or -oid to the name of one language, e.g. [47=] Laotian or [98=] Nupoid). Although dual-names are generally longer, they are more transparent, do not add to the mass of existing names, do not extend the name of a single language to cover its relatives, and can be more easily amended if their content changes. On the other hand, the choice of only two among the names of a variety of component idioms will sometimes offend speakers of idioms whose names are excluded. In such cases, there is no reason why alternative dual-names should not also be used, since they would pose no problem for a computerised search. The selection of dual-names for the Register has often been made on criteria of relative demographic importance (e.g. [59=]

Hindi+Bangla for Indic-Central) or extremes of geographic location (e.g. [51=] Italiano+Português for Romance-West). Two historically important but demographically smaller languages were chosen to create the dual-name [52=] Norsk+Frysk (Norwegian+Frisian) for Germanic, and two smaller but significantly named languages were chosen to create [53=] Slovenčina+Slovensko (Slovak+Slovenian) for Slavonic. This preference for dual-names as reference names in the 2nd column of the Register, treating established cover names as alternatives in the 3rd, was prompted above all by the realisation that many such cover names are traditional and not necessarily scientific designations attached by outsiders to a variety of peoples and their languages. Examples are [59=] Bhili in India (treated provisionally in the Register under a sequence of three outer languages with dual-names), [77=] Yi or Lolo in China (treated provisionally in the Register as eight chains, with dual-names where appropriate) or [90=] Jola in West Africa (treated in the Linguasphere Register as two sets, with dual-names).

*endangered
language*

«An outer language for which the annual number of new speakers (normally infants) is substantially less than the annual number of speakers dying». The greatest danger to the survival of individual speech communities, at the level of *outer languages*, is among hunter-gatherers or former hunter-gatherers in the Americas, Eurasia, Africa and Australasia. At the end of the 20th century much attention has been given to unsubstantiated claims that more than half the languages of the world are in danger of extinction during the 21st century. Notwithstanding this exaggeration, members of truly endangered speech communities should be given the opportunity of recording as much as possible of their linguistic and cultural heritage in audio-visual form, for the benefit of their own descendants and of the wider world. Secondly, the children of isolated and endangered communities should be given – not denied – the opportunity of education in and knowledge of an international language (see *dual linguistic rights*). This education should involve the construction of an interface between the two languages, and the encouragement of literary creativity in both.

ethnic clearance

«The removal from a specific area, by whatever means, of inhabitants belonging to one or more designated communities, as distinguished by speech, religion and/or ethnic allegiance». This term is proposed as a replacement for 'ethnic cleansing', widely used in the 1990's, but which should be abandoned. Firstly, because it has its origin in the obscene philosophy of the perpetrators of such action (who treat 'ethnic cleansing' as a positive act) and secondly, because it associates such acts with recent events in the Balkans, rather than with history of violent ethnic clearance in earlier centuries. This earlier history includes the "clearances" of highland Scotland in the 18th century, and of most of the habitable areas of three continents (the Americas and Australia) from the 16th to 20th centuries. Preparation of the 6=North-America sector of the Register – and of 2=Australasia and 8=South-America – revealed the injustice of a presentation which limits to the 20th century the record of speech communities destroyed in those continents as a result of the invasion of their territory by communities from Europe during the last half millennium: see *diachronic* versus *synchronic*. As a result, the scope of the Register has been extended to cover all languages known or assumed to have become extinct between the ends of the 15th and 20th centuries. This coverage will be reflected in future editions, but has been implemented substantially only for North America and Tasmania in the present framework edition (as indicated by ● in column 5).

exonym

«Outsiders' name for a language and/or speech community».

<i>external unity versus internal unity</i>	«The defining feature of a linguistic relationship among two or more sets of languages within a geographical area, which is not known to be any closer than their relationships with languages outside that area» versus «an <i>affinity</i> , i.e. a linguistic relationship uniting two or more sets of languages which is closer or assumed to be closer than any relationships they may have with any other languages».
<i>formal</i>	(of an idiom) «Formalised through the existence of a standard written form». Relevant idioms are indicated in column 3 of the Register, and the suffix -F. is used in column 2 wherever it is necessary to create a distinction in the relevant reference name, e.g. [52=] Hochdeutsch-F. (formal German).
<i>framework</i>	See <i>referential classification</i> .
<i>Gallo-Saxon civilisation</i>	«the dual civilisation at the interface of the French and English-speaking worlds», which is itself responsible for much of the duality and resulting dynamism of so-called "western civilisation". This duality is a product of the productive interface between the French and English languages, associated with rival national entities throughout the second millennium in all continents of the world: hence "Gallo-Saxon civilisation" (civilisation gallo-saxonne) Currently spoken French and English deserve to be described in terms of their relationship with other, in the form of a joint comparative and etymological dictionary of the two languages. The Observatoire Linguistique (Linguasphere Observatory) is seeking partners for the preparation and production of such a reference work, which – apart from demonstrating the dynamic relationship between these two "Gallo-Saxon" languages – would also assist bilingual voices in navigating the often subtle differences of meaning in the usage of the "same" words in each of the two languages. See Dalby 1980 & 1995.
<i>generalised</i>	(of an idiom) «Widely spoken mainstream colloquial variety, encouraged by modern education and television». The generalised idiom of a modern language (treated in the Register as either a <i>dialect</i> or an <i>inner language</i>) is usually the most dynamic and fluid form of that language, bridging the gap between a formal written (normally standardised) idiom and the corresponding variety of <i>traditional</i> spoken idioms (with some internal variation representing features of those traditional idioms it has overlaid or superseded, especially in its phonological features or <i>accent</i>). The voice of an individual speaker of a generalised idiom may itself be subject to variation, subject to competing attraction (depending on the social environment) towards either the corresponding formal standard or a traditional localised idiom. The generalised nature of an idiom is indicated in column 3 of the Register, and the suffix -G. is used in column 2 wherever it is necessary to create a distinction in the relevant reference name, e.g. [52=] dansk-G. (modern generalised Danish) in contrast to [52=] riksdansk (formal Danish)
<i>geolinguistics</i>	«The spatial study of language». In the late 20 th century, the relatively new science of <i>geolinguistics</i> has been concerned primarily with the spatial study of language within the context of nation-states, including national statistics on languages and the language-policies of individual states. From the comparative international view which this has provided (as exemplified by the series of publications edited by Kloss & McConnell 1974-84 and 1978 <i>onwards</i> , and from the practical case-studies of geolinguists such as Breton 1976 etc. and Williams 1988 etc.), we are now able to achieve, not only a more holistic view of language as a transnational phenomenon, but also an improved balance between the spatial and historical aspects of the development of our present-day linguasphere. The study of the linguasphere, of the totality of the languages of the world, provides a basis for the further development of the science of geolinguistics, an essential background to our rejuvenated world of instant global communication. Hence, for example, the use of terms like <i>affinity</i> rather than "family" in the discussion of relationships among modern languages (which represent the overwhelming majority of those on which we possess any data).

- geosector* «One of five geographical sectors at the first layer of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register», corresponding to one of five continental areas comprising languages excluded from any *phylozone*
- geozone* «Part of the second layer of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register», consisting of any geographical *zone* within a *geosector*», i.e. «a zone comprising two or more sets which share no *internal unity*».
- global language(s)* See *international language(s)*.
- grouping* «An *affinity* of two or more sets, classified within the same *zone*».
- group* «A *set*, *chain* or *net* of languages», «any of the three layers of close relationship in the classification of the Linguasphere Register (*set*; *chain* or *net*)».
- hearer* «A person who understands a particular spoken language, in its standardised form where that exists». It has been general practice to measure the 'size' of individual languages in terms of their numbers of native-speakers, which has a number of disadvantages. Firstly, it ignores the bilingual or multilingual competence of everyone who has mastered an *alternate* (second or third) language, often to a higher degree of overall competence (including literacy) than some native speakers. Secondly, it ignores the fact that many languages are sufficiently close to one another to allow a high degree of inter-intelligibility among them (as in the case of most *inner languages* treated in the Register within the same *outer language*). Thirdly, it ignores the fact that a relevant total for language-planning in today's world is the number of people who can understand a language broadcast by radio or television. The provisional estimates of *megalanguages* (pp. 291-94) allow for "speakers and hearers".
- historical classification* «A classification of languages reflecting a reconstruction of historical relationships». Historical hierarchies of linguistic relationship are not always sufficiently stable, or simple, to provide a pragmatic framework for the observation of language as a contemporary worldwide system. This central problem of comparative linguistics has arisen from the conflict between the desire to trace the detailed descent of languages from presumed common points of origin, and the need for the creation of a workable framework for the study of the world's languages. The 20th century record of complexity for the "historical" classification of specific languages was probably achieved in the Pacific with 15 steps of "genetic" descent proposed for the Hawaiian speech community and its close relatives within the Austronesian family: Austronesian, Malayo-Polynesian, Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Eastern Malayo-Polynesian, Oceanic, Central-Eastern Oceanic, Remote Oceanic, Central Pacific, East Fijian-Polynesian, Polynesian, Nuclear Polynesian, East Polynesian, Central Polynesian, Marquesic, Hawaiian. Whatever its prehistoric validity, such a complex result is unusable for the purposes of practical or referential classification. See *referential classification*.
- hypothesis* (in the context of *geosectors*) «A proposed but unproven or disputed relationship among languages in different sets», e.g. the Austro-Asiatic hypothesis, covering certain languages in the 46=South-Asia *geozone*.
- 'idiolect'* «The personal variety of a specific language spoken by an individual». This linguistic term has failed to gain general currency, in either French or English, partly because of its confusing and unattractive form (reminiscent of "dialect" or even "idiot"). It may be conveniently replaced by the extended use of *voice*, including the frequent alternating role of individual voices between two or more idioms.

- idiom* «An *outer language*, *inner language* or *dialect*», «the language or dialect of a speech community at any of the three layers of immediate relationship in the classification of the Register (outer language; inner language or dialect)».
- immediate relationship* «A relationship linking idioms which are largely inter-intelligible», involving two or three *layers of immediate relationship* (*outer language*, *inner language* and *dialect*). The only scale of terms available in English to cover a range of immediate linguistic relationships are the dichotomy of "language" versus "dialect", unlike the trichotomy available, for example, in [51=] Français / French or [52=] Deutsch / German (*langue* or *Sprache*; *dialecte* or *Dialekt*; *parler* or *Mundart*). The Register therefore introduces a distinction between *outer language* and *inner language*, although it must be stressed that these are relative terms and cannot be treated as absolutes. This distinction corresponds approximately to the official dichotomy observed in India between 18 major "scheduled languages" and their 75 component "mother-tongues" (of more than 10,000 speakers each; see Vijayanunni 1997). For equation of the Register's outer languages with India's scheduled languages, see 49=Dravidic, 59=Indic and 73=Kukic.
- improper* See discussion of '*proper*'.
- indigenous* (of an idiom) «Spoken by a long-standing resident community», especially in the same or nearby geographical area for more than 500 years, i.e. since before the outward expansion of European languages.
- inner language* «The second layer of *immediate relationship* in the classification of the Register and the basic unit of linguistic classification» (further classified, where required, into two or more *dialects*). See note under *immediate relationship* and also table of levels of classification (p.297 below).
- intercontinental language(s)* See *international language(s)*.
- interlinguistic* (of any *word*, or of any phonological or grammatical item) «Occurring in two or more related and/or geographically adjacent *outer languages*». Below the surface layer of individual languages lies the "interlinguistic" infrastructure of the linguasphere, in terms of the geographical distribution of the elements which constitute individual languages, especially where they are independent of the present-day "boundaries" of those languages. The interlinguistic geography of those elements will perhaps one day be mapped for the world as a whole, comprising the global distribution of individual speech-sounds and phonological systems, of individual words and semantic systems, and of grammatical items and systems, including syntactical patterns. As far as possible, it will be useful to attempt to distinguish between those patterns of distribution which still reflect the gradual evolution of the *paleolinguasphere*, before the expansion of agriculture and the invention of writing, and those more recent, superimposed patterns which have resulted from the rapid expansion of certain languages and groups of languages during the last five thousand years, and especially during the last five centuries. Such interlinguistic geography might be profitably extended to the distribution of all other meaningful elements of human expression, including the creative use of colours and colour-systems, rhythms and harmonies, forms and systems of perspective, and specific icons and motifs.
- international language(s)* «The *national language(s)* of several nation-states». Three categories of international language may be established: *global languages* (currently only [52=] English and [51=] Français/French, in all continents of the world), *intercontinental languages* (e.g. [51=] Español/Spanish in South America and Europe, [53=] Russkiy/Russian in Eurasia, [12=] 'Arabiyya/Arabic in Asia and Africa), and *continental languages* (e.g. [52=] Deutsch/German predominantly in Europe, [59=] Hindi/Urdu predominantly in Asia, although like German with worldwide minorities, and [99=] Swahili in Africa, etc.).

- intertwining* «The process by which mixed languages combine the grammatical system (phonology, morphology, syntax) of one language with the *lexicon* of another». (see Bakker & Mous 1994; contrast with *interweaving*)
- interweaving* «The creative process by which a plurilingual speaker combines phrases and sentences from two or more languages within the same conversation», as frequently employed, for example, in the multilingual environment of India or in the bilingual environment of Wales. Although sometimes decried by 'purists', this process often constitutes a skillful and meaningful form of communication among those who have the advantage of sharing two or more languages.
- '*language*' (an abstract or generalised term of variable definition) In English, the word "language" describes not only individual ways of speaking (*language(s)*, see below) but has also been applied to the generality of everything to do with speech and with its written and signalled extensions, and sometimes also communication among animals. The existence of this word has encouraged speculation and debate about the nature of this abstraction called 'language', whereas there is a case for replacing both the word and the concept with more precise words and concepts: *speech* in particular. The word '*language*' in its more general and abstract applications - as opposed to one or more *language(s)* - has been avoided throughout this volume. It is not proposed that the generalised use of "language" be avoided in English, but that its scientific applications be more carefully considered. See Chapter 1.1 (The non-sense of 'language').
- language(s)* "a conventional mode of speaking (or writing), as represented by a unique combination of lexicon with phonological and grammatical patterns, normally associated with one or more specific speech communities". *Languages* are treated in the Register within two or three layers of immediate relationship: *outer language*, *inner language* and where necessary *dialect*. They are not to be thought of as separate objects or as the unique creations of individual nations and tribes, as often thought. Languages may now be observed as integral parts of a global framework of communication, known as the *linguasphere*, which provides the structure for a vast mantle of personal and communal perception and expression, known as the *logosphere*. The underlying foundation of the linguasphere is composed of two inter-dependent layers, phonological and grammatical, which in differing forms and combinations provide the foundations for differing collections of words, hence *languages*.
- layers of classification* «8 stages in the Linguasphere Register's system of referential classification». The system is designed around 2 outer layers of worldwide reference (*sectors* and *zones*) which are stable enough to serve as a permanent framework of linguistic reference, and an inner system of classification which is flexible and adaptable enough to cater for all subsequent improvements and increases in the linguistic information included: 3 layers of close classification (*sets*, *chains*, *nets*) and layers of immediate relationship. See table of layers of classification on p. 297
- lexicon* «The totality of the individual *words* which form part of a particular language at any particular time, and which together function as the working parts of that language within a comprehensive semantic system». or «The lexicon of humankind, i.e. the combined lexicons (lexica) of all languages, constituting the lexical dimension of the linguasphere».
- Linglish* «Global English». An abbreviation of "(Glo)bal English", proposed in India in 1998 to distinguish the vehicular use and development of that language as a worldwide "Lingua Franca" from the use of "English" as the primary language of England and other Anglophone countries.
- linguasphere* «The global continuum of languages, extended by humankind around the world since the onset of speech». The linguasphere represents the multilingual structure of human communication, generated by the diversity of conventions adopted by different communities since the invention of speech. The linguasphere comprises the continuum of all spoken conventions through both space and time – lexical, phonological, and grammatical – which in differing combinations constitute the structure of all human languages. It may be

considered as a human-made layer of the terrestrial environment, surveyed in the Linguasphere Register, which may be analysed in terms of two major components: (1) the total *lexicon* of humankind, or the collection of vocalised labels which in differing forms and combinations constitutes the vocabulary (or lexicon) of all living and recorded languages on earth, and of all varieties of each living language down to the voices of its individual speakers; and (2) the global distribution of phonological and grammatical *patterns* or collections of rules which in differing forms and combinations constitute the structure for pronouncing and ordering the lexicon of each living and recorded language. The outstanding characteristics of the linguasphere are its continuity and historical fluidity, extending from each person's voice through widening layers of linguistic affinity to the totality of human speech, including all derived forms of written and electronic communication.

linguasphere key

«identifying reference unique to any language group, language or dialect, or to any speech community in the world, consisting of the two-digit code of the relevant linguasphere *zone*, placed in square brackets before the reference name (or other unique name within the relevant zone) of the group, idiom or community to be identified» e.g. [50=] Gaeilge+Cymraeg (or [50=] Gaelic+Welsh or [50=] Celtic); [45=] Nihongo (or [45=] Japanese). The linguasphere key and following name enable the full classificational code and accompanying data for any idiom to be retrieved unambiguously through the *Linguasphere Index*. The Linguasphere Register avoids any exact repetition of the same reference name within the same *zone*, and the inclusion in square brackets of a zonal code before any reference name (or any other name which is unique within that one zone) thus serves not only to indicate its linguistic and/or geographic position within the linguasphere but also to provide it with an unambiguous reference. Any possible confusion with similar names elsewhere in the world is eliminated. *Linguasphere keys*, following the zonal codes published in the Register (Volume Two, with table on p.300 of this volume) are used in discussing or referring to specific languages and speech communities in the present volume, and may be freely used as a standard form of reference in any other printed or digital source. The simplified table of sectors and zones in section 2.2 above (with or without totals of component *sets*) and the corresponding map (facing p.300) may also be freely reproduced in connection with any referential use of the linguasphere key. It should be noted that the Register makes a clear distinction between the square-bracketed Linguasphere key, as applied to actual language groups, idioms and communities, and the relevant digit or digits plus a double hyphen, as used in identifying a referential *sector* (e.g. 9=Transafrican) or referential *zone* (e.g. 99=Bantuic), even where a single group is co-terminous with the zone, e.g. [50=] Celtic (language group) classified within 50=Celtic (zone).

linguistic rights

«The rights of expression and communicational needs of the individual speakers of all languages». Since communities are composed of individuals, it is more appropriate to speak of linguistic rights in terms of the members of each speech community rather than of the community itself. Alongside the legitimate defence of *traditional* languages faced with the pressure from major national and international languages, it is important to formulate linguistic rights and obligations in terms of the defence of individual *voices*, for example: 1. that all formal legislation or informal rulings forbidding an individual to speak her or his own mother-tongue should be regarded as contrary to basic human rights; 2. that any parent has the right to speak to her or his own child in her or his own language or dialect, just as each child has the right to choose her or his language of reply; 3. that no person should be discriminated against, for example in employment or education, on the grounds of her or his native accent or dialect, provided that this does not prove a barrier to comprehension; 4. that schools and colleges be responsible for ensuring that no child or student is victimised on the grounds of their speech, or of their ethnolinguistic or sociolinguistic origins; 5. that a balance be maintained between the needs of a child to learn and study through the language of her or his domestic and/or ethnic environment and to acquire also, wherever necessary, a language which will provide her or him with access to international sources of knowledge and to international channels of

communication; 6. that all those involved in international or interethnic debate or negotiation through the medium of their own language should be required, as a matter of principle, to be competent in at least one other language.

- linguistic twinning* «The establishment of inter-communal and inter-educational links between pairs of linguistic communities in different parts of the world». If there is sufficient interest and support for this development, facilities for the setting-up of linguistic twinning links may be promoted through an appropriate website. Such links could be particularly helpful in the case of *traditional* languages with comparable experiences and advice to exchange. They could also involve two-way collaboration or multidirectional support for the development of the media in appropriate languages. See *charter of communication*.
- logosphere* «The semantic counterpart of the *linguasphere*, embracing the semantic systems and cultural perceptions of all speech communities, and the personal views expressed by every voice». or «The global continuum of meaning and perception, as expressed and communicated through any form of speech or its extensions, or through any action designed to silence speech». The *logosphere* provides the content of the *linguasphere*, embracing all acts of human communication and conscious reflection ever, including not only all acts of verbalised thought, speech or writing, and of musical, artistic, scientific and technical creativity or performance, but also all acts of physical communication. These non-verbal acts extend through the whole range of human emotion, from gestures of love to violence against the person, and can be seen as evidence that the logosphere is 'older' than the linguasphere. During the last half millennium, the flourishing culture of 'death-tools' (centred on the use of the gun and the bomb) has grown in parallel to that of the printing press and electronic screen, and has a communicational role – silencing the voice of the other – which may be perceived as the darker side of the *logosphere*. Philosophically, the *logosphere* is composed of a continuum of varying but intercommunicating outlooks (or belief-systems) and individual views. Just as the individual child – with its child's *voice* - is incorporated into a speech community and the linguasphere through the acquisition of appropriate speech patterns, so he or she may be incorporated into a cultural community and the logosphere through the acquisition of a socially appropriate outlook on the world. The *logosphere* is a reformulation of a concept put forward in the 20th century, known hitherto in French as the *noosphère*. The form "logosphère" began to be used in French by the Observatoire Linguistique during the early 1990's, but the first published use of the word in French or in any other language may have been in 1991 by Régis Debray, who employed it to describe the period of communication between the inventions of writing and printing (Debray 1991). See also *mother-half*.
- macrolanguage* «A language with an estimated total of *primary* (mother-tongue) and moderately competent *alternate* (second-language) speakers in excess of 10 million», with languages above 100 million being treated as *megalanguages*. See table on pp. 291-94.
- mainstream* See *urban counterstream*.
- mapbase* «A cartographic database», and in particular the projected Linguasphere Mapbase of the world's languages and speech-communities. An integrated database on the world's languages, speech communities and communications networks would unite geographical information systems (GIS-maps) with textual/statistical data and with audio-visual records, providing pathways of co-ordinated reference among electronic and printed materials on and in all languages. Such a mapbase would be employed not only in the passive role of integrating existing data, but also as an active programme for the recording, harmonisation, accessing, comparison and mapping of demographic, linguistic, social, economic, educational and other related data across national frontiers. A variety of public and private sources of sponsorship and participation would ensure the development of such a mapbase as a transnational programme in the public domain, with low-cost access to its products and services.

- megalanguage* «A language with an estimated total of primary and moderately competent alternate speakers in excess of 100 million». The only two *outer languages* with more than one billion (1,000,000,000) speakers in the 1990's are "Mandarin" Chinese or Putonghua (the official language of the most populous nation on earth) and English (the most widely used and most widely studied language of the world). Around the year 2000, the title of "the most spoken and heard language on earth" alternates between these two languages within each twenty-four hour cycle. When the sun is over the western Pacific, the national language of China is the most in use. When the sun is over the Atlantic and China sleeps, English takes the lead. The world's second most spoken language also alternates daily between two languages, each with more than 450 million voices. These are [59=] Hindi+ Urdu, together with Panjabi, which are interintelligible when heard in spite of their different scripts; and [51=] Español/Spanish, together with Português/Portuguese, which are largely interintelligible when read and when Spanish is heard (although Portuguese is less easily understood by speakers of Spanish). Three languages have a total of between two and four hundred million voices each, these being Russian, Bengali and Arabic. Russian is also largely intelligible to speakers of some other Slavic languages, especially Belarussian and Ukrainian. Bengali and Arabic, on the other hand, are less unified within themselves, and there are sometimes difficulties of comprehension between different spoken varieties of each. In the range between one hundred and two hundred million voices are four further languages (or in one case a pair of languages): Japanese and Malay+Indonesian in Asia and the Pacific, Portuguese in South America, Europe and Africa, German in Europe and French throughout the world. French is notable for several reasons: in being the only language apart from English with representation in all continents, in being the official language of more nations than any other language apart from English, and in having such widespread use and prestige as the world's second "global" language, in spite of its modest number of primary speakers (around 60 million) situated largely in western Europe and Quebec. See table on pp. 291-92
- megazone* «A *phylozone* covering languages with a combined total of voices in excess of 100 million».
- mesolinguasphere* «The *linguasphere*, from the invention of writing (through the subsequent invention of printing) until the invention of electronic communication». See *paleolinguasphere* and *neolinguasphere*.
- modes* «The differing *modes* of linguistic expression, from the primary mode of *the spoken word* (including its mental representation and electronically recorded form) to the secondary mode of the *written word* (including *the printed word* and *the screen word*)», plus the substitute modes of *the signalled word* (including visual sign-languages and the audible morse-code) and of *the tactile word* (including braille).
- mother-half* «The female half of the human family» (a term first introduced by Emmeline Pankhurst, at the beginning of the 20th century) The term *mother-half* serves to cover the slight majority of women's *voices* within humankind, who share the same *linguasphere* with men's voices, but who do not share an identical *logosphere*, because of obvious physical and psychological differences, and profound differences of personal and social experience. For this reason, no representational bodies concerned with the future welfare of both halves of humankind – from parliaments to local committees - can consider themselves to be democratic, unless they comprise female and male *voices* in approximately equal proportions.
- multilingual* «able to communicate with reasonable competence in three or more languages» (contrast *bilingual*), especially in languages classified in different *nets* (contrast *translingual*)

- neojournalism* «A strengthened profession of journalism for the 21st century», characterised by increased protection for the independence and security of the news and educational media and journalists». The media have a global role to play in developing and maintaining a transnational *charter of communication*, including a sustained effort to develop the multilingual diffusion of news, information and education.
- neolinguasphere* «The *linguasphere* since the invention of electronic communication». As far as individual languages are concerned, the *neolinguasphere* overlaps with the pre-electronic *mesolinguasphere* and in some parts of the world with the *paleolinguasphere*.
- neolinguistics* «A reoriented science of linguistics for the 21st century», characterised by a concern (1) for the *linguasphere* as a global linguistic environment, including the development of international languages in the service of a multilingual world, and (2) for the needs of an action-oriented, grass-roots linguistics (see *bhashiki*), including the strengthening of endangered languages through bilingual education, creative writing and audio-visual recordings. Without neglecting the worthwhile scientific concerns of earlier linguistics, including initiatives in the field of applied linguistics, it will appropriate for neolinguistics to extend its boundaries to cover the essential end-points of the individual *voice* and of the *linguasphere* itself.
- net* «The third layer of *close relationship* in the classification of the Register», in which all component *outer languages* normally share a "substantial majority" of their basic vocabulary, collectively or in sequence (ideally 65% to 70%+). See table of Linguasphere levels of classification (p.297 below).
- noösphere* «The logosphere in its more abstract form», a concept known hitherto in French as the *noösphère*. Half a century ago, the French priest, archaeologist and philosopher Pierre Teilhard de Chardin completed his treatise *Le phénomène humain* («the human phenomenon»), in which he discussed the place of humanity in the evolution of the world (Teilhard de Chardin 1955). He developed an idea, advanced previously by the Russian biochemist Vladimir Vernadsky, that the human consciousness had created an intellectual envelope or membrane around the globe, supplementing the organic biosphere and the inorganic geosphere - a collective memory built up by the peoples of the world since the beginnings of language. This specifically human dimension of our planet had already been named *noösphère* by Vernadsky, from Greek *noös* "mind", although the awkwardness of this term, in either French or English, has prevented its gaining very wide currency.
- notional classification* «The provisional inclusion of an inadequately documented language or group of languages at a certain point in the Register, primarily on the basis of geographical location». Notional classification serves to mark the known existence of a language, especially in cases where it has died out before being adequately recorded (see for example *notional set* [29=] Marrawah+ Kaoota, covering the extinct languages of Tasmania). An example of a *notional outer language* is provided by [52=] Auswanderungsdeutsch (expatriate German), under which a wide geographical and linguistic variety of idioms spoken by German-speaking emigrants is treated in the Register as a socio-linguistic entity.
- outer language* «The first layer of immediate relationship in the classification of the Register», involving largely interintelligible spoken and/or written inner languages. See note under immediate relationship and also table of levels of classification (p.297 below).

<i>overlapping languages</i>	«Neighbouring languages and speech communities of which an important proportion of the constituent voices are bilingual or translingual in two (or more) of the constituent languages».
<i>paleolinguasphere</i>	«The <i>linguasphere</i> , from the beginnings of human speech until the introduction of writing». The paleolinguasphere has covered the vast majority of the life of <i>homo sapiens</i> on this planet, and has lasted until modern times over much of the earth's surface. Until the introduction of agriculture and herding, humankind was composed primarily of small nomadic bands of a few dozen people each, hunting, gathering and fishing, and speaking in their own language. Children must often have experienced two idioms from birth, since the best guarantee of genetic distance between a man and a woman would have been their use of different languages. 10,000 years ago, the total population of the world may well have been less than the present population of a large modern city, but speaking perhaps 50,000 or more different <i>idioms</i> . See <i>mesolinguasphere</i> and <i>neolinguasphere</i> .
<i>patterns</i>	(in reference to the <i>phonological</i> and <i>grammatical patterns</i> of any language) «The patterns (or 'rules') which characterise the sound-system, morphology and syntax of any language». The patterns of any language provide a structured environment for the deployment of its <i>lexicon</i> , and for its acquisition by each new generation of voices. The continuity of individual patterns – or elements of those patterns - among adjacent languages provides part of the translinguistic framework of the <i>linguasphere</i> itself.
<i>phylosector</i>	«One of five linguistic sectors at the first layer of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register», corresponding to one of five continental or intercontinental <i>affinities</i>
<i>phylozone</i>	«Part of the second layer of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register», consisting of any <i>zone</i> within a <i>phylosector</i> or any single <i>set</i> or <i>grouping</i> of sets classified as a <i>zone</i> within a <i>geosector</i>
<i>plurilingual</i>	«Able to communicate with reasonable competence in two or more languages» (whether <i>bilingual</i> , <i>multilingual</i> or <i>translingual</i>)
<i>political dialects</i>	«Dialect of a language, with distinct vocabulary and/or style of diction, associated with a specific political system», e.g. [52=] d.d.r.-deutsch (formal German of former German Democratic Republic); now replaced by and absorbed into [52=] bundesdeutsch (formal German of Federal German Republic); note also use of [52=] k.u.k.-deutsch (Imperial Austro-Hungarian German/"kaiserlich und königlich") and n.s.-deutsch (National Socialist German).
<i>primary versus alternate</i>	«First-language or mother-tongue» versus «second language». Used also in reference to a <i>speech community</i> or individual <i>voice</i> ; hence also <i>to alternate</i> between two languages
<i>reference area</i>	«a <i>geozone</i> (i.e. within a <i>geosector</i> and with no <i>internal unity</i>), or a <i>phylozone</i> (within a <i>phylosector</i>) which displays <i>external</i> but no <i>internal unity</i> . Each such <i>geozone</i> (among 28 in the five <i>geosectors</i>) covers a <i>reference area</i> of 2 or more sets which share no known or certain <i>internal (or external) unity</i> : see table of sectors and zones (p.300 below). Examples of <i>reference areas</i> within a <i>phylosector</i> are found in the 9=Transafrican <i>phylosector</i> , where no less than five zones are best treated as reference areas: 90=Atlantic, 91=Voltaic, 92=Adamawic, 96=Aframic and 98=Benuic.
<i>reference name</i>	«The form of a language-name chosen for entry in column 2 of the Register», as far as possible a transcription in Latin script of the <i>autonym</i> .

<i>referential classification</i>	(of the world's languages) «A system of classification, coding and nomenclature which permits the systematic identification of individual languages and communities within a global context», and which does not need to be reorganised to account for reconstructions of prehistoric linguistic relationships. See also <i>linguasphere key</i> . The Register shifts the emphasis of referential classification from remoter layers of relationship to the immediate layers of close and observable relationship among modern languages and dialects: see <i>layers (of classification)</i> . Its first published version is entitled <i>framework</i> edition in order to emphasise its status as a system which can provide an overall stability of reference while at the same time allowing for continual internal revision as available data improves.
<i>'regional' languages</i>	This term is best avoided, since it has been used ambiguously to describe not only <i>traditional</i> languages covering part of the area of a nation-state (especially in Europe, e.g. [51=] Galego/Galician within Spain, or [50=] Brezhoneg/Breton within France) but also <i>international languages</i> covering a group of nation-states» (especially outside Europe, e.g. [51=] Español/Spanish in Latin America).
<i>scale of voices</i>	«A scale composed of ten single-digit <i>democodes</i> recording the order of magnitude of speakers, including alternate speakers/hearers, of an individual language or of all languages within a zone». recorded in column 5 of the Register. The scale of voices covers every spoken outer language in the Register (and of some inner languages), as known or estimated at the end of the 20th century, as well as of the total number of speakers of all languages in each zone. The scale ranges from 0 (extinct since 1900) through 1 (less than 100), 2 (100+), 3 (1000+), 4 (10,000+), 5 (100,000+), 6 (1,000,000+), 7 (10,000,000+), 8 (100,000,000+) to 9 (over one billion).
<i>sector</i>	«The first layer of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register, each component of which is either a <i>geosector</i> or a <i>phylosector</i> ». See table of sectors and zones on p. 300.
<i>semilingual</i>	(of an individual <i>voice</i>) «Able to communicate, but with below average competence, in two (or more) languages», as may occur in disadvantaged situations involving subjection to linguistic prejudice and/or access to inadequate formal education
<i>set</i>	«The first layer of close relationship in the classification of the Register», at which a substantial minority of their basic vocabulary (ideally, 25% to 30%+) is shared by languages classified in the same set. See table of levels of classification (p.297 below).
<i>speech</i>	«The facility of self-expression and interpersonal communication, and of cumulative reasoning and creativity, exercised in the form of vocalised, heard and memorised words, including all written, printed, signalled and electronic extensions of vocalised communication». Speech is a product of two highly adaptable attributes of the human body: an advanced intellect, capable of reflecting about itself and its environment, and a vocal system, capable of producing an almost limitless variety of sounds. The accelerating 'lift-off' of human societies and cultures has been fuelled by harnessing the power of speech, through the co-ordinated use of the human brain and the human voice. Speech is the primary distinctive feature of the human species on this planet. See Chapter 1.1.
<i>speech community</i>	«A community characterised by use of a common spoken idiom, normally distinguishable by that idiom». Speech-communities, like the idioms which identify and animate them, form part of an organic continuum – humankind - which can be analysed in terms of widening layers. Individual <i>voices</i> may thus participate in the <i>dialect</i> , <i>inner language</i> , <i>outer language</i> , and even <i>net</i> of languages, associated with a widening sequence of speech communities, from village to nation-state for example. Speech-communities are now increasingly discontinuous, with component communities in large cities, often scattered around the world.

- speechways* «The circulation of *speech* and its derivatives, in any language or combination of languages; the totality of communicational activity among human beings around the world during any given period of time». The telecommunications revolution has allowed speechways to operate around the globe without limitations of space or speed, with selected voices reaching unlimited numbers of hearers. Speechways are as vital to the functioning of human life at a mental level as is the circulation of blood at a physical level.
- state language* «A language of which a written form is employed in administration of a nation-state», as indicated in the Register by the symbol \cup before the name of the country in column 4, or by the bracketed symbol (\cup) for a former state language. The definition is based on the *actual* use of a language and not on its constitutional status. See also *international language*.
- submerged* «Superseded (by another language) as the common means of communication of a community or geographical area».
- swadesh-list* «A standardised vocabulary (compiled in English in the 1950's by Maurice Swadesh) of 100 or 200 items of universal human experience», designed for translation into groups of related languages as a measure of their historical divergence. Although originally compiled as part of the problematic method of 'glottochronology' (based on the idea that languages diverge through time at a measurable rate), Swadesh's list has already been translated into many languages in different parts of the world. It will therefore be useful to continue the process of translating this same list of items into as many inner languages and dialects as possible, throughout the world, and to link these lists to the data-based version of the Register. By coincidence, the title "swadesh" corresponds also to the phrase «our country» in one of the world's major languages, i.e. [59=] Hindi/Urdu *swa desh*.
- synchronic* see *diachronic versus synchronic*
- telesphere* «The world of telecommunications» or «the continuum of all modes of indirect communication employed to extend the range of direct vocal and visual communication». The *telesphere* began with the development of writing five thousand ago, mechanised by printing five centuries ago, but affecting only a small minority of humankind until the 20th century. In its modern electronic dimension, the telesphere has broken the barriers between speech and writing and has had a whirlwind effect on the whole of humankind. It now embraces an ever growing global network of graphic and electronic means of recording, memorisation, transmission and reception. Whereas the linguasphere and the logosphere have been created and maintained within the collective brains of humankind, the *telesphere* provides a new external dimension of speech, freeing the human brain and voice from limitations of time, space and personal memory. By establishing a collective human memory, accessible from anywhere on earth, and by stimulating the global pooling of creative thought, the progress of the telesphere is already leading to the tangible and dynamic networking of human minds. The greatest danger in the institution of the telesphere is its disproportionate domination by a single language, English, and by a global economic environment which continues to enrich the rich and impoverish the poor. It would be a major injustice and source of instability for all, if control of the telesphere were to remain in the hands of a small number of entrepreneurs and investors. The central question is the extent to which the telesphere may become an accessible source of news, information, education and development for all communities in the world.
- thresholds of speech* «Three principal stages in the historical development of speech and its derivatives», comprising: (1) the invention and spread of articulate speech, from around 50 to 40 millennia ago; (2) the invention and spread of writing, from around 5 millennia ago (including the spread of printing, from around half a millennium ago); and (3) current development of the electronic media.

- transition(al)* (of a group or idiom) «Bridge to a parallel unit of classification», covering cases of actual or apparent ambiguity in the classification adopted
- translingual* (of an individual *voice*) «Able to navigate with reasonable competence between two or more closely related languages», i.e. *outer* or *inner languages* classified within the same *net*, (or of a *speech community*) «comprising a majority of *translingual* voices, i.e. voices competent in a closely related language». (represented in the Register by the symbol *Etranslingual*). Hence a speaker of [52=] Svenska (Swedish) might be *translingual* in [52=] Dansk (Danish), for example, but *bilingual* in [41=] Suomi (Finnish). The distinction between *translingualism* and other forms of *bilingualism* (see *bilingual*) is useful, since it not only involves differences in the process of assimilating a second idiom but also in the way in which idioms may influence one another, depending on their relative proximity and on the proportion of the relevant population which is *translingual* or otherwise *bilingual*.
- transnational* «Crossing one or more national frontiers, independently of the control of any nation-state». contrasting with *international*, in the sense of «Dependent on, or involving, two or more nation-states».
- '*unrelated*' «Sharing no affinity». An inappropriate term when applied to two or more languages, it being possible to demonstrate that two languages are related, but impossible to prove that their antecedents have shared no direct or indirect relationship since the beginnings of the linguasphere.
- urban counterstream* (of an idiom) «Developed and/or used especially by less privileged urban populations, including alienated youth, as a response to the formal *mainstream* idiom of the same language». Examples recorded in the Register include several British urban counterstreams, including [52=] Glesca, [52=] Geordie, Wearside and Tees-side, [52=] Scouse and [52=] Sarfeast (Wider Cockney), as well as their antipodean and transatlantic counterparts, [52=] Strine and [52=] Newyorkese. It is possible that a globalised urban counterstream English, associated with global youth culture and perhaps strengthened by a contribution from [52=] Anglo-Creoles, may emerge in the early 21st century as a response to formal global English (see Dalby 1994a). Examples from other languages include [45=] "Japanese youth counterstream", [51=] (Parisian) banlieue and [52=] Berlin-Brandenburgisch (Greater Berlin urban counterstream). The survival and development of these idioms has been generally vigorous, and it is certain that many more require to be noted in the Register. They merit respect, and do not deserve to be categorised as 'slang', an emotive term best avoided (and which covers only the lexical, and not the phonological and grammatical, distinctiveness of urban counterstreams). See entries for *counterstream* in Index.
- voice* «The total linguistic repertoire and performance of an individual person in any language or languages of which they have experience», a so-called 'idiolect'. Direct communication from one speaker to another lies at the heart of the nature and origin of speech, and of the global communicational environment called the linguasphere. In this context, it is useful to widen the meaning *voice* to describe: «each living person, viewed as a speaker of one or more languages», «each person's total verbal repertoire, active or passive, in any language; and/or by extension: «each person's total verbal contribution to the linguasphere and the logosphere from birth to death». See Chapter 1.3.

- wider* (of a specific linguistic name) «Extended in application to cover other related languages»; (or of an affinity or hypothesis) «Covering a wider range of languages than a component affinity or hypothesis». In both cases, the term refers to relative and not absolute degrees of relationship.
- zone* «The second *layer* of worldwide reference in the classification of the Register, each *sector* being divided into ten referential *zones*». Each *phylozone* (among 50 in the *phylosectors* and 22 in the *geosectors*) covers a single *set* or a *grouping* of 2 or more related sets, and each *geozone* (among 28 in the *geosectors*) covers a *reference area* of 2 or more sets which do not share any known or certain *external unity*. See table of sectors and zones on p. 300.

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