**Affirmative Stimulus Meaning of S**: the set of those possible types of stimulation $\Sigma$ such that there is a possible stimulus $\Sigma'$ such that $\Sigma'$ followed by the queried sentence “S?” followed by $\Sigma$ followed by “S?” would elicit dissent the first time and assent the second: $WO$ s8: 32

**Analytical Hypothesis**: Hypothetical pairing of a native string with an English one: $WO$ s12: 68

**Collateral Information**: Stimulations that are relevant to the speaker’s assent or dissent to a queried sentence but not part of the stimulus meaning: $WO$ s9: 37

**Holism (Confirmational)**: Sentences are not tested individually but only larger blocks of theory: EN: 80-1

**Indeterminacy of Translation**: Two manuals for translating one language into another can be jointly incompatible and individually unimprovable. $WO$ 7: 27

**Inscrutability of Reference**: There is no fact about what a theory’s terms denote. OR: 48

**Modulo**: The stimulus meaning modulo $n$ seconds is the ordered pair of affirmative and negative stimulus meanings whose members are possible stimulations of length $n$ seconds. $WO$ s8: 33

**Negative Stimulus Meaning of S**: the set of stimulations $\Sigma$ such that there is a possible stimulus $\Sigma'$ such that $\Sigma'$ followed by the queried sentence “S?” followed by $\Sigma$ followed by “S?” elicits assent and then dissent: $WO$ s8: 32

**Observation Sentence**: An occasion sentence whose stimulus meaning is independent of variations in collateral information. $WO$ s10: 42

**Occasion Sentence**: S is an occasion sentence modulo $n$ if, after any stimulation $\Sigma$ that belongs to its affirmative/negative stimulus meaning and is $n$ seconds long, the speaker’s subsequent assent/dissent to the query “S?” does not require further prompting: $WO$ s9: 35-6

**Proxy Function**: Any one-to-one correspondence between one set of denotations and another (or itself): TPT: 19

**Semantic Behaviourism**: ‘There are no meanings, nor likenesses nor distinctions of meanings, beyond what are implicit in people’s dispositions to overt behaviour’. OR: 29

**Semantic Correlation**: A mapping that takes each sentence of the native language to a sentence of English: $WO$ s15: 71

**Standing Sentence**: S is a standing sentence modulo $n$ if it is not an occasion sentence modulo $n$: $WO$ s9: 35-6
Stimulation: A type of sequenced pattern of sensory inputs i.e. surface neural triggerings. WO s1: 2, s8: 31-2, 34

Stimulus-Analytic: S is stimulus-analytic if the speaker would assent to “S?” under any stimulations under which he would assent or dissent to anything: WO s12: 55

Stimulus Meaning of S: The ordered pair whose first member is the affirmative stimulus meaning of S and whose second member is its negative stimulus meaning. WO s8: 32-3.

Stimulus Synonymy of Sentences: Two occasion sentences are intrasubjectively stimulus synonymous if they possess the same stimulus meaning for a given speaker. WO s11: 46

Stimulus Synonymy of Terms: General terms F and G are stimulus synonymous if “All Fs are G and vice versa” (or an appropriate translation thereof) is stimulus-analytic. Singular terms a and b are stimulus synonymous if “a=b” is stimulus-analytic: WO s12: 55

Abbreviations
EN = ‘Epistemology naturalized’ in Ontological Relativity and Other Essays
OR = ‘Ontological relativity’ in Ontological Relativity and Other Essays
TPT = ‘Things and their place in theories’ in Theories and Things
WO = Word and Object