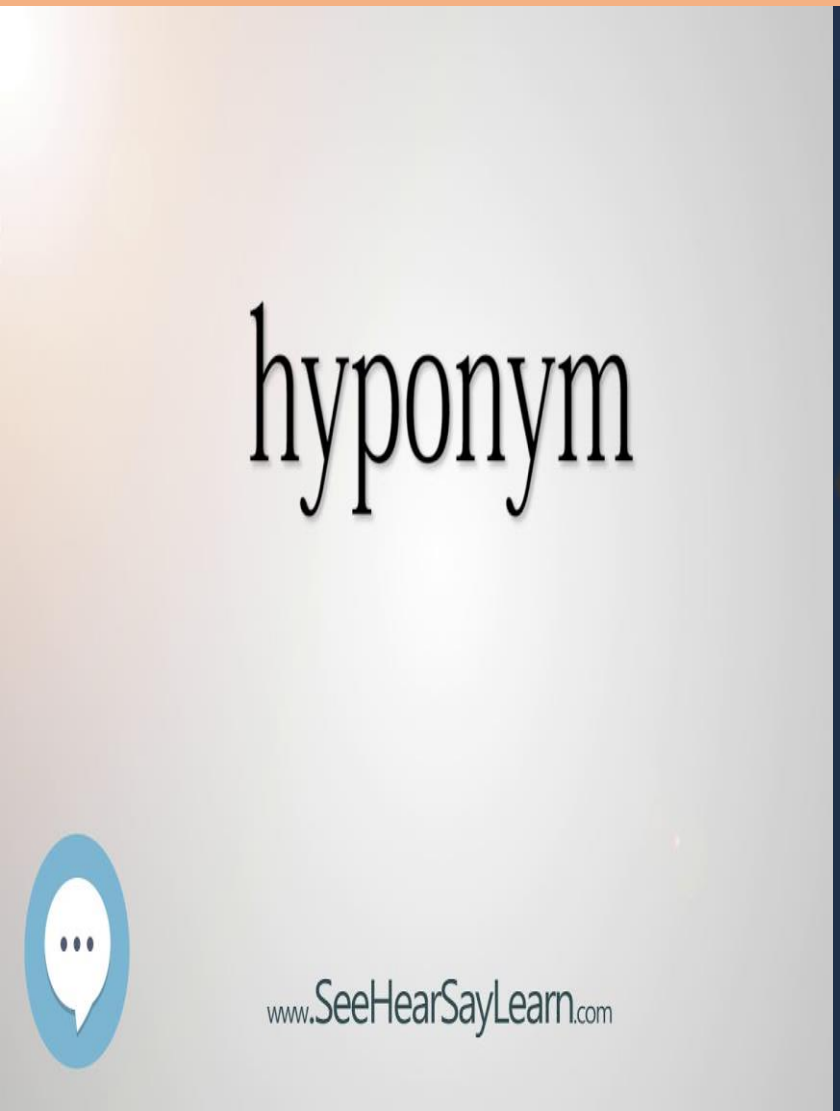
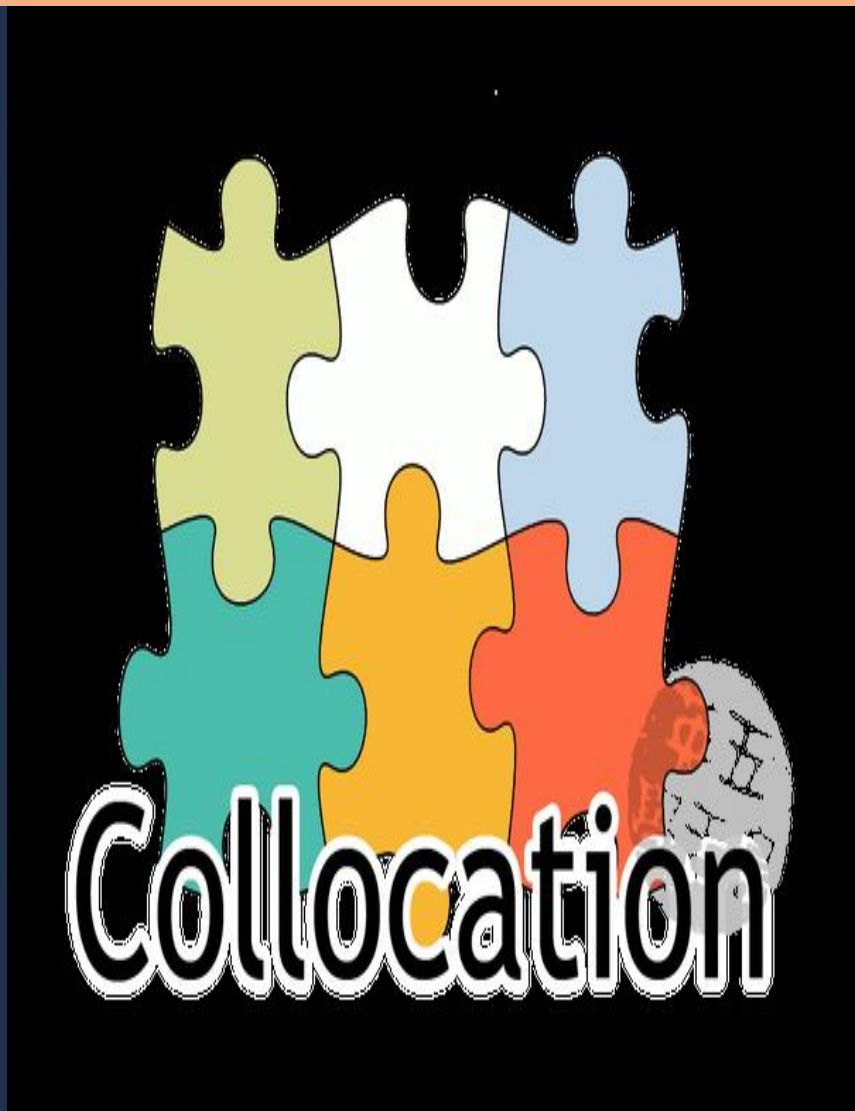
THE SEMANTICS OF WORDS (3)

THIS CHAPTER INCLUDES:





If the meaning of one word includes the meaning of another word, the meaning relation between such words is known as **hyponymy**

Hyponymy

Definition: The meaning of a word which must be said to be includedd in that of another – Inclusion.

- X is a kind of Y : i.e. x is the hyponym of y, and y is the superordinate of X
  - E.g. pop is a hyponym of music

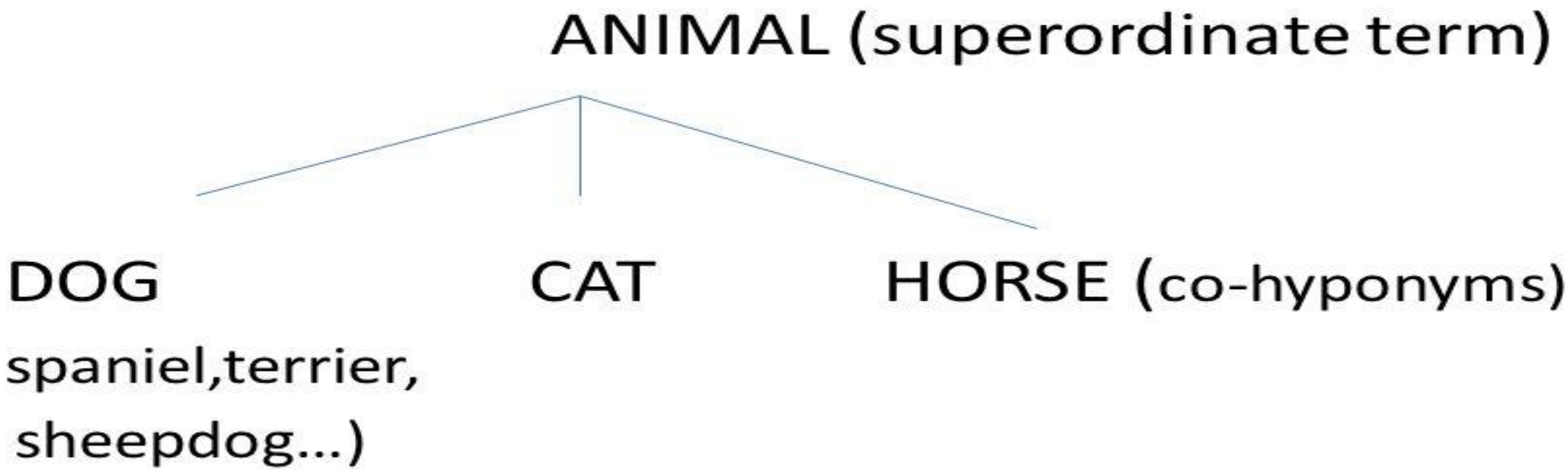
Hypernym (superordinate)

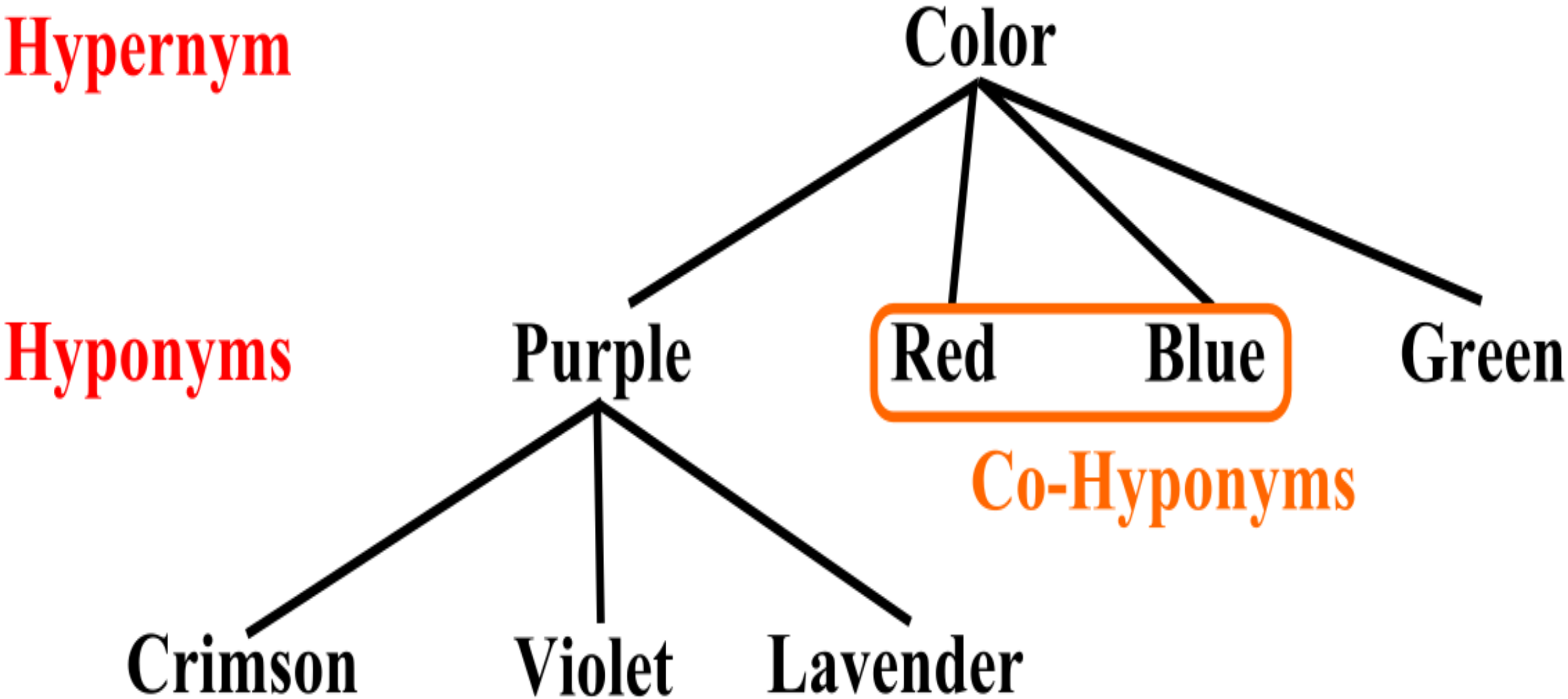
(Co-) hyponyms

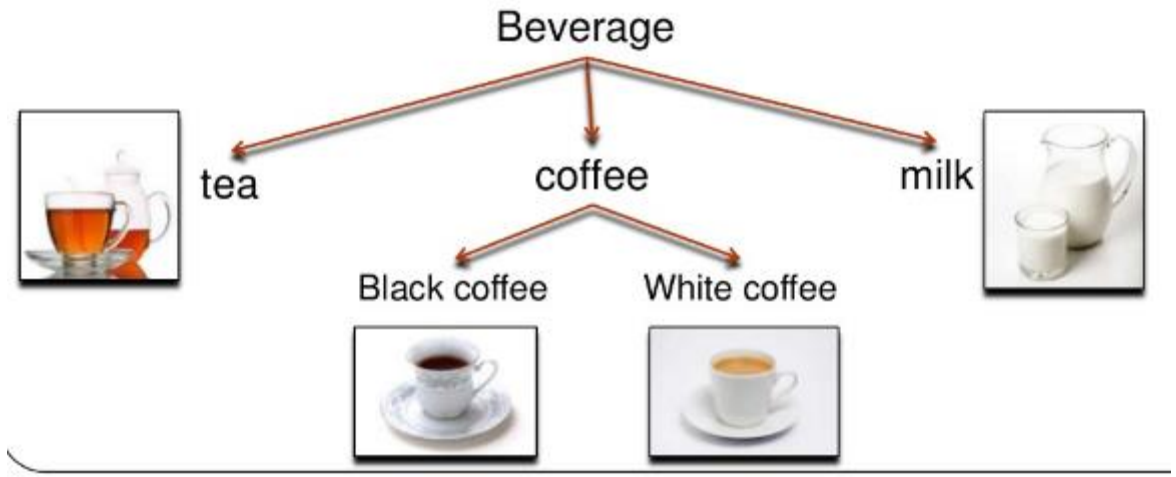
Hyponymy

- Hyponymy — the sense relation between a more general, more inclusive word and a more specific word.
- Superordinate: the word which is more general in meaning.
- Hyponyms: the word which is more specific in meaning.
- Co-hyponyms: hyponyms of the same superordinate.

Hyponymy (hierachical relationships)




Hypernym
Color
Hyponyms
Purple
Red
Blue
Green
Co-Hyponyms
Crimson
Violet
Lavender


Beverage
tea
coffee
milk
Black coffee
White coffee

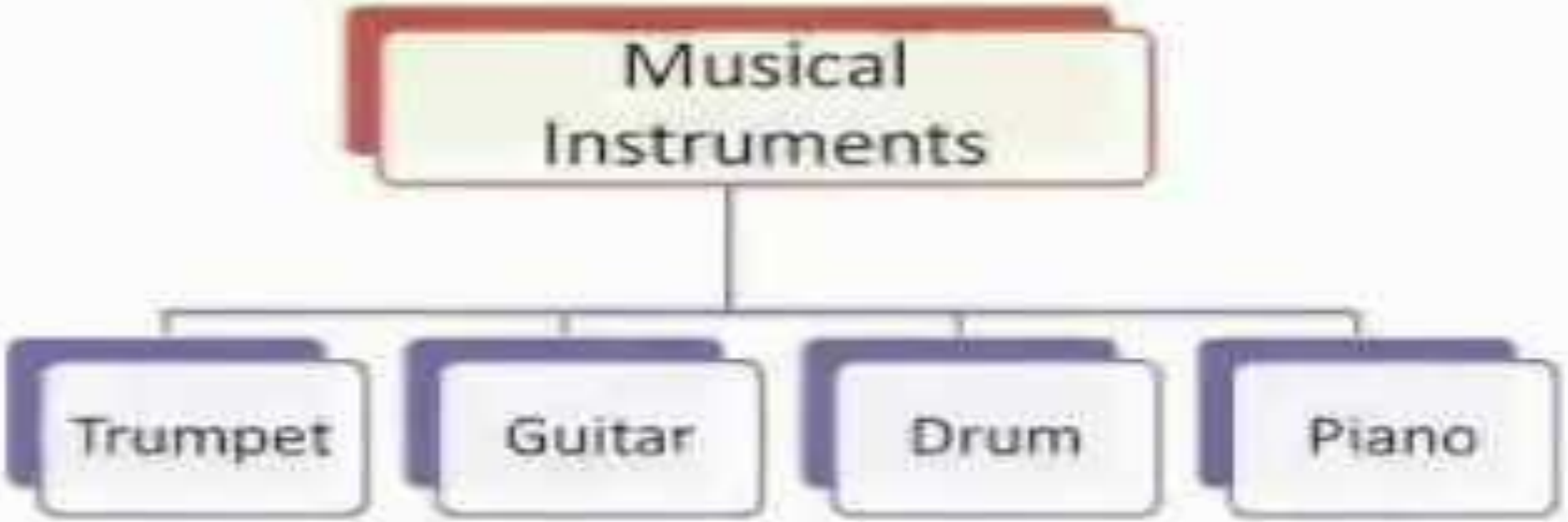
Example of Hyponymy

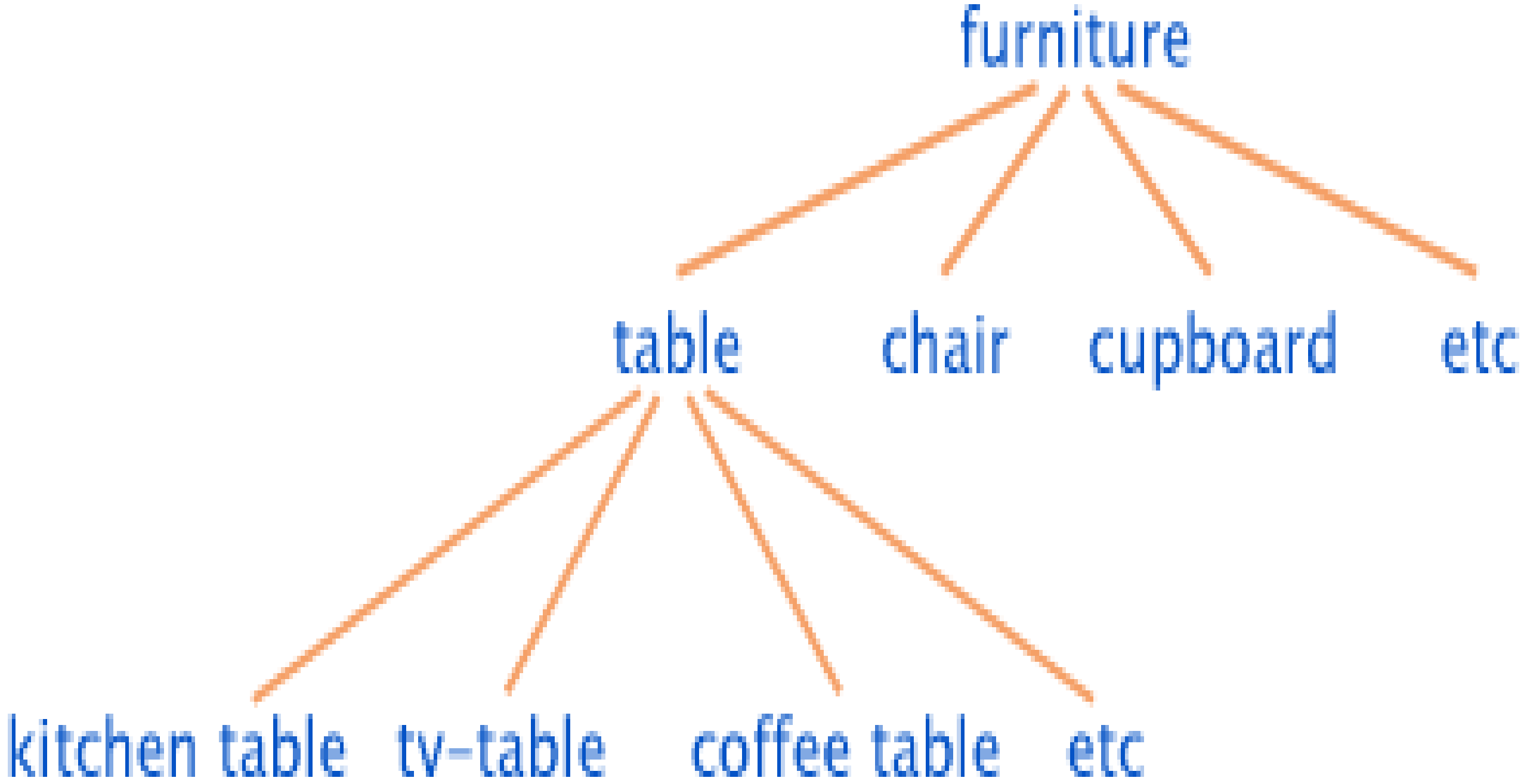
flower (superordinate)

rose tulip chrysanthemum lily

(co-hyponyms)

Let's recall




furniture
table
chair
cupboard
etc
kitchen table
tv-table
coffee table
etc

SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT HYPONYMY

1. Hyponymy is different from the meaning relation between a whole and its parts. It is based on the concept of class membership and the co – hyponyms are members of the class named by the superordinate word.

Hyponymy is based on the notion of "a kind of" and not on the notion of " a part of"

The rose, the lily, the daffodil, etc., are different kinds and not different parts of flowers. They are members of the class known as flowers.

2. The same word may be a superordinate term in relation to certain words and a hyponym in relation to another word.

The word (sheep) is a superordinate term in relation to words like (ram, ewe, lamb), but it is a hyponym of the word (animal)

3. The relation of hyponymy operates fairly comprehensively and systematically in the field of technical terms used for describing the taxonomy of animals and plants. But the vocabulary of day – to – day life is characterized by numerous gaps and asymmetries.

There is no superordinate adjective of which (square) and (round) can be described as hyponyms. Similarly, there is no superordinate term which can include terms like (black) and (white)

Componential Analysis

The new approach through which the meaning of a word can be analyzed in terms of certain semantic components or features

SEMANTIC COMPONENTS

Those constituents of meaning on the basis of which words can be differentiated from one another

Componential Analysis

The analysis of word meaning is often seen as a process of breaking down the sense of a word into its minimal components, which are known as semantic features or sense components.

man	woman	child
[+human]	[+human]	[+human]
[+adult]	[+adult]	[-adult]
[+male]	[-male]	[+/-male]

Componential analysis

- Componential analysis---- a way to analyze lexical meaning. The approach is based on the belief that the meaning of a word can be dissected into meaning components, called semantic features. For example,

  Man: [+HUMAN, +ADULT, +ANIMATE, +MALE]

  Boy: [+HUMAN, -ADULT, +ANIMATE, +MALE]

  Woman: [+HUMAN, +ADULT, +ANIMATE, -MALE]

  Girl: [+HUMAN, -ADULT, +ANIMATE, -MALE]

WHAT IS THE ADVANTAGE OF DISCUSSING MEANING IN TERMS OF BINARY OPPOSITES?

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It makes the description of meaning economical. With the help of the plus and the minus sign only one term can be used to refer to both categories in the binary system

Collocations

two or more words that often go together

#1

The habitual co – occurrence of a word with certain other words of the same language

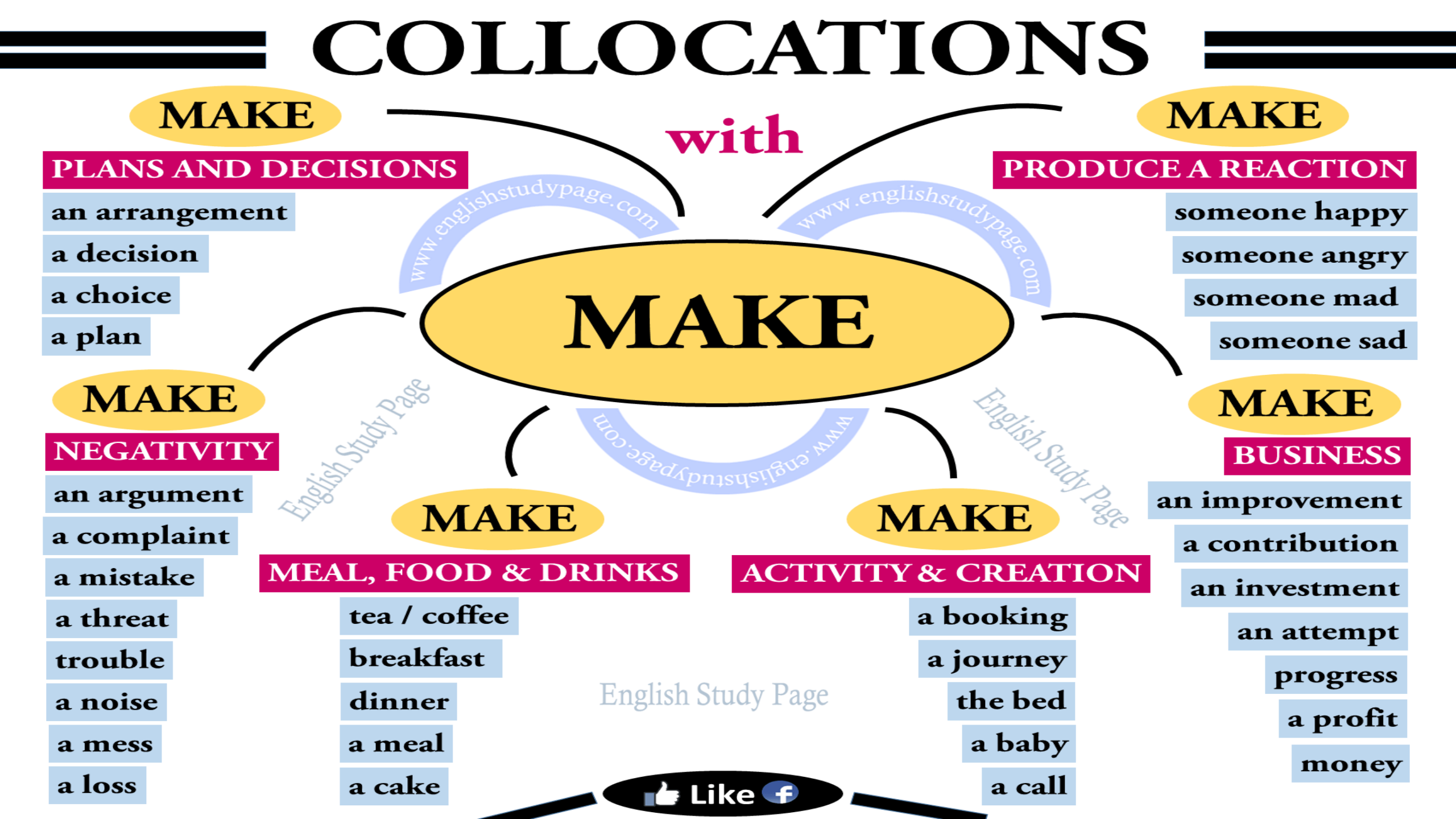
INSTITUT TUTTE INSTITUTE

You shall know a word by the company it keeps

— John Rupert Firth

COLLOCATIONS

MAKE with



Collocations with MAKE & DO

MAKE

a difference
a promise
a mess
noise
sense
money
progress
friends
a profit
a toast
a point
a fortune
a mistake
a phone call
a suggestion
an appointment

DO

somebody a favor
something wrong
your homework
something right
the dishes
damage
laundry
harm
good

HAVE
a party
a word
a problem
a good time
a snack
fun
a drink
a ride
breakfast
a swim
lunch
a bath
a shower
dinner

Collocate	Don't Collocate
Strong tea/coffee	Powerful tea/coffee
Tall tree	High tree
Heavy rain	Weighty rain
Rich taste	Deep taste
Big mistake	Large mistake
Great fun	Big fun
Sweet dreams	Nice dreams

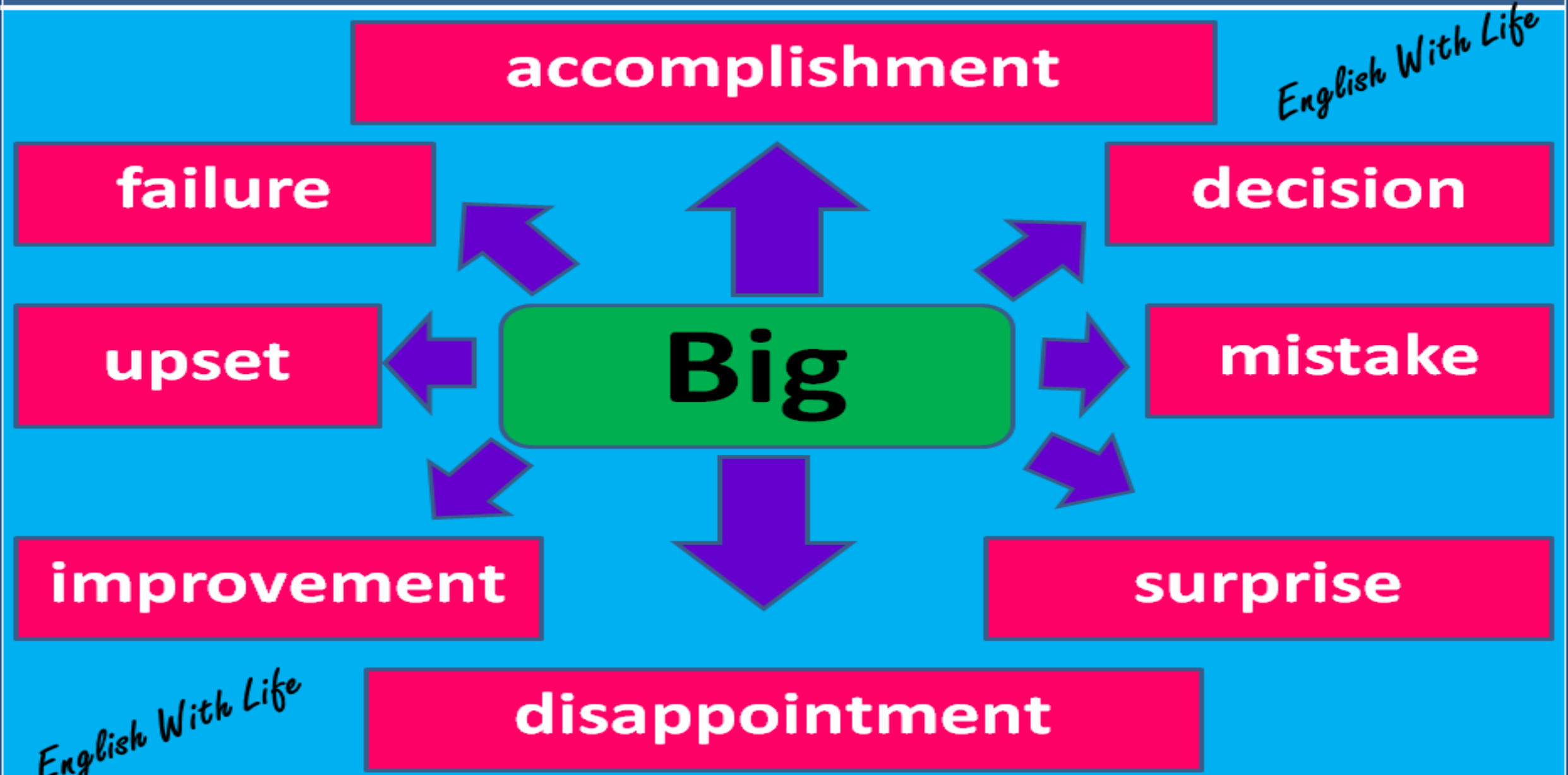
English Collocations: JOB

Verb + Job

pepTALK
REVOLUTION IS HERE

ENGLISH COLLOCATIONS WITH "BIG"

English With Life



SAY & TELL

Collocations

Say hello, goodbye, good morning / night...	**Tell** a story, a tale
Say yes / no	**Tell** a joke
Say something / nothing	**Tell** the truth / a lie
Say thank you / you're welcome	**Tell** a secret...
Say a few words	**Tell** the time
Say a prayer	**Tell** the difference
(not) **Say** a word	**Tell** one from another
Say no more	**Tell** the future

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We say …	We don't say …
fast cars **fast** food	~~**quick**~~ cars ~~**quick**~~ food
a **quick** glance a **quick** meal	a ~~**fast**~~ glance a ~~**fast**~~ meal

The words (handsome) and (pretty) can co – occur with some nouns but not with some other apparently similar nouns:

A handsome man / woman / present

NOT:
A handsome flower / landscape / view / village / house

A pretty woman / child / village / bird / flower / house

NOT:
a pretty man / present

The following are some more examples of collocational restrictions on the use of adjectives:

affluent society / family **but not: affluent man / country**
arid region / soil **but not: arid weather / climate**

Examples of collocational restrictions are not confined to the use of adjectives; they can be found in relation to all major parts of speech.

Examples of collocational restrictions on the use of verbs:
to gain power / prestige / victory **but not: to gain one's goal / to gain one's ambitions**
to generate heat / electricity **but not: to generate milk / film / food**

{shake / tremble / shiver / shudder} are synonymous verbs and each of these verbs denotes movement. Among these four verbs, only (shiver) can co – occur with the adverbial (with cold):

He was shivering with cold.

We don't say:

He was shaking with cold.

He was trembling with cold.

He was shuddering with cold.

Similarly, the verb (tremble) can co – occur with certain adverbials but the other synonymous verbs can't:

My legs were trembling with fear.

Her voice trembled with excitement.

THE
END
thank you all!