



الاسبوع الثالث

LECTURE TITLE

جامعة ساوية
كلية التربية
علم اللغة/قسم اللغة الانكليزية
المرحلة الرابعة

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SEMANTIC ROLES

3. Instrument : The semantic role of the noun phrase refers to entity that is used to perform an action,

The boy cut the rope with an old razor

He drew the picture with a crayon,

4. Experiencer :The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying the person who has a feeling, perception or state described by the verb .

If we **see, know or enjoy ,hear,feel** something, we're not really performing an action (hence we are not agents). We are in the role of **experiencer**.

-In the sentence **The boy feels sad**, the experiencer (The boy)

-In the question, **Did you hear that noise?**, the experiencer is you and the theme is that noise.



If an agent uses another entity in order to perform an action, that other entity fills the role of **instrument**. In the sentences The boy cut the rope with an old razor and He drew the picture with a crayon, the noun phrases an old razor and a crayon are being used in the semantic role of instrument.

When a noun phrase is used to designate an entity as the person who has a feeling, perception or state, it fills the semantic role of **experiencer**. If we see, know or enjoy something, we're not really performing an action (hence we are not agents). We are in the role of experiencer. In the sentence The boy feels sad, the experiencer (The boy) is the only semantic role. In the question, Did you hear that noise?, the experiencer is you and the theme is that noise.

SEMANTIC ROLES

Location, source and goal

5. **Location** : The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity is (on the table, in the room) .

6. **source** : The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where the Entity moves from (from Chicago)

7. **goal** : The semantic role of the noun phrase identifying where an entity moves to , as in

- We drove from Chicago to **New Orleans**.

- I transferring money **from** savings **to** checking, the source is savings and the goal is checking.



A number of other semantic roles designate where an entity is in the description of an event. Where an entity is (on the table, in the room) fills the role of **location**. Where the entity moves from is the **source** (from Chicago) and where it moves to is the **goal** (to New Orleans), as in We drove from Chicago to New Orleans. When we talk about transferring money from savings to checking, the source is savings and the goal is checking. All these semantic roles are illustrated in the following scenario. Note that a single entity (e.g. George) can appear in several different semantic roles.

EXAMPLES

a single entity (e.g. George) can appear in several different semantic roles.

-Mary saw a fly on the wall. — EXPERIENCER THEME

LOCATION 

-She borrowed a magazine from George. — AGENT THEME

SOURCE

-She squashed the bug with the magazine. — AGENT THEME

INSTRUMENT

-She handed the magazine back to George. — AGENT THEME

GOAL

-Gee thanks

REALATION

Not only can words be treated as “containers” of meaning, or as fulfilling “roles” in events, they can also have “relationships” with each other.

If we're asked the meaning of the word conceal, for example, we might simply say, "It's the same as 

hide," or give the meaning of shallow as "the opposite of deep," or the meaning of daffodil as "a kind of flower." In doing so, we are characterizing the meaning of each word, not in terms of its component features, but in terms of its relationship to other words. This approach is used in the semantic description of language and treated as the

analysis of [lexical relations](#). The lexical relations we have just exemplified are synonymy

(conceal/hide), antonymy (shallow/deep) and hyponymy (daffodil/flower).