



LECTURE TITLE

جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

علم اللغة/قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الرابعة

Lexical relations

“the relationships of meaning between words” such as synonym

I. **Synonym**

Two or more words with very closely related meanings for example, Conceal / hide , almost/nearly, big/large , broad/wide , buy/purchase, cab/taxi, car/automobile, couch/sofa, freedom/ liberty)

“**sameness**” in discussing synonymy is not necessarily “total sameness.”

For example,

- Sandy had only one **answer** correct on the test,
- Sandy had only one **reply** correct on the test (reply odd)

Synonymous forms may also differ in terms of formal versus informal uses.

My father purchased a large automobile(formal)

My dad bought a big car,(more casual or informal)

2. Antonymy

Two forms with opposite meanings . Some common examples :
alive/dead, big/small, fast/slow, happy/sad, hot/cold, long/short, male/
female, married/single, old/new, rich/poor, true/false.

Antonyms are usually divided into two main types,

A: “gradable” (opposites along a scale)

such as the pair big/ small, can be used in **comparative constructions** like I’m bigger than you and A pony is smaller than a horse. Also, the negative of one member of a gradable pair does not necessarily imply the other. For example, My car isn’t old, doesn’t necessarily mean My car is new.



B: “non-gradable” (direct opposites).

non-gradable antonyms (also called “complementary pairs”), comparative constructions are not normally used. We don’t typically describe someone as deader or more dead than another. Also, the negative of one member of a non-gradable pair does imply the other member. That is, -My grandparents aren’t alive does indeed mean My grandparents are dead. **Other non-gradable antonyms (male/female, married/single and true/false).**



3. Hyponymy

the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another

for Examples : animal/dog, dog/poodle, vegetable/ carrot,
flower/rose, tree/banyan. The concept of “**inclusion**” involved in
this relationship

There is a hierarchical relationship between a set of words such as
animal, ant, asp, banyan, carrot,

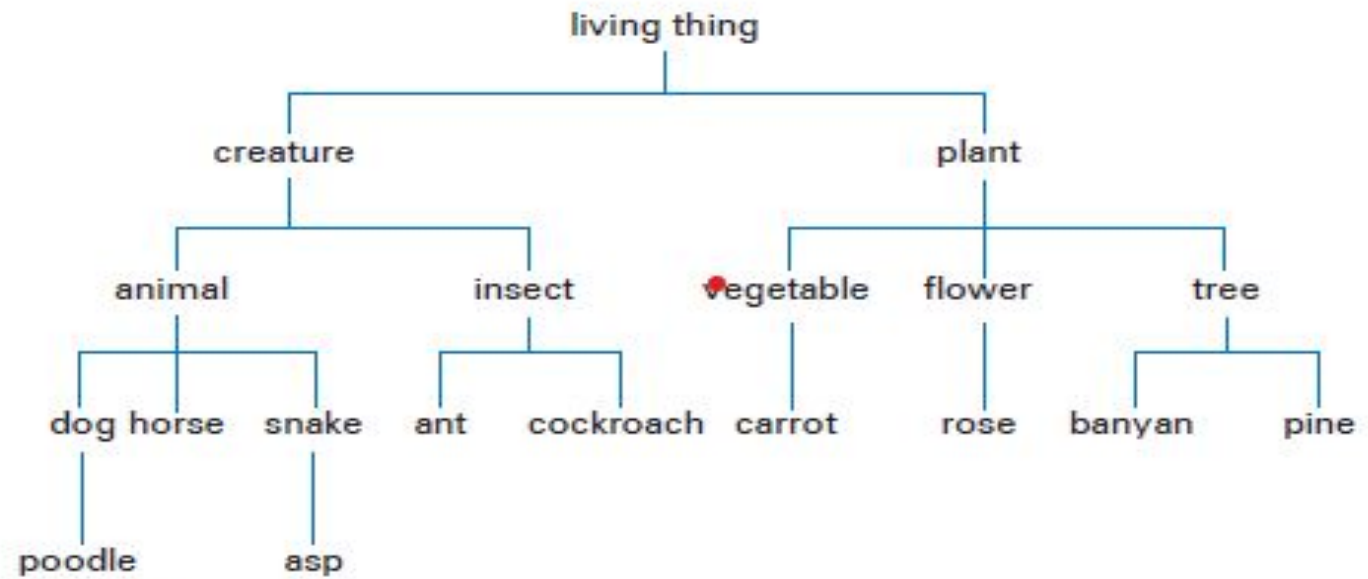


Figure 9.1

“horse is a hyponym of animal” or “cockroach is a hyponym of insect.” In these two examples, animal and insect are called the superordinate (= higher-level) terms.



two or more words that share the same superordinate term are **co-hyponyms**. So, dog and horse are co-hyponyms and the superordinate term is animal.



The relation of hyponymy captures the concept of “is a kind of,” as when we give the meaning of a word by saying, “an asp is a kind of snake.” we may know nothing more about the meaning of the word **asp** other than that it is a kind of **snake** or that banyan is a kind of tree.

- Words such as **punch, shoot and stab**, describing “actions,” can all be treated as cohyponyms of the superordinate term **injure**.