



LECTURE TITLE

جامعة ساوة

كلية التربية

علم اللغة/قسم اللغة الانكليزية

المرحلة الرابعة

4. Prototypes the most characteristic instance of the category(robin is the prototype of bird)

SO the words canary, cormorant, dove, duck, flamingo, parrot, pelican and robin are all equally co-hyponyms of the superordinate bird, they are not all considered to be equally good examples of the category “bird.”.



The concept of a prototype helps explain the meaning of certain words, like bird, not in terms of component features (e.g. “has feathers,” “has wings”), but in terms of **resemblance**

to the clearest example. Thus, even native speakers of English might wonder if

ostrich or penguin should be hyponyms of bird (technically they are), but have no

trouble deciding about sparrow or pigeon. These last two are much closer to the

prototype.

EXAMPLES

-furniture, we are quick to recognize **chair** as a better example than bench or stool.

- **clothing**, people recognize **shirts** quicker than shoes,
- **vegetable**, they accept **carrot** before potato or tomato. People may disagree over the categorization of a word like avocado or tomato as fruit or vegetable. These words seem to be treated as co-hyponyms of both fruit and vegetable

in different contexts.

5. Homophones two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation.

examples : bare/bear, meat/meet, flour/flower, pail/pale, right/write, sew/so and to/too/two.

6. homonyms one form (written or spoken) has

two or more unrelated meanings, as in these examples:

bank (of a river) – bank (financial institution)

bat (flying creature) – bat (used in sports)

mole (on skin) – mole (small animal)

pupil (at school) – pupil (in the eye)

race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group)

7. Polysemy

one form (written or spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension.

Examples:

1. head, used to refer to the object on top of your body, froth on top of a glass of beer, person at the top of a company or department, and many other things.
2. foot (of person, of bed, of mountain)
3. run (person does, water does, colors do).

8. Metonymy



The close connection can be based on a **container–contents** relation (bottle/water, can/juice), a **whole–part** relation (car/wheels, house/roof) or a **representative–symbol** relationship (king/crown, the President/the White House).

9. COLLOCATION

collocation : A relationship between words that frequently occurring together.

hammer -nail .

table - chair ,

butter -bread,

needle –thread

salt - pepper.