

# Introduction to Linguistics (CL1.102)

Summer 2021, IIIT Hyderabad

18 June, Friday (Lecture 8)

Taught by Prof. Aditi Mukherjee

## Sense Relations – Words (contd.)

2. Polysemy: Two or more words with the same semantic form but having *related* meaning, *i.e.* having a single dictionary entry. For example, *issue* in the following sentences (i) The river Kaveri issues from Thalakaveri.  
(ii) The last issue of India Today...  
(iii) The RBI issues new notes.  
But it has a different meaning in (i) You have too many issues in life.  
(ii) The issue for today's discussion...  
(iii) Don't make an issue of it!
3. Meaning Inclusion: Two or more words that include the same or very similar meanings. There can be different distribution along a number of parameters:  
(i) Regional/Social dialects: fall/autumn; *krodh/kop/gussa*  
(ii) Euphemisms: die/pass away/expire  
(iii) Formal/Literary/Colloquial registers
4. Near Synonymy: Two or more words which are similar in some contexts but not in others; for example *buy* vs *purchase* in “buy/purchase a house”, but not “buy an argument”.