Lexicological study of FRIEND I

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1. **Lexicographic Definition of FRIEND I**

X is a friend of Y:	(In an ideal situation) X and Y are two distinct individuals who share a platonic affection and mutual liking, devoid of romantic involvement or familial ties.

Such that they:

Cause
- share common values (and/or) interests

Purpose
- provide mutual support, companionship and personal growth

Effect
- want to maintain a supportive and caring relationship with each other
- trust, respect and remain loyal to each other and have a desire for mutual well-being

Comments
- o We started our definition with "in an ideal situation" because we believe that in real life there might be instances where one of them (either X or Y) do not reciprocate the friendship.
- o We continue with the assumption that FRIEND is a symmetric relation.
- o We added "platonic" to differentiate between the definition of FRIEND and LOVER

1. **Paradigmatic and syntagmatic lexical relations**
   Paradigmatic lexical relations
   - Syn⊂: *pal, buddy, mate*
   - Anti∩: *enemy*
   - Anti⊂: *foe*

- Gener: *peer*
  Comment: PEER(N) is semantically poorer than FRIEND(N) I and refers to someone who is of the same age, status, or ability, without implying any personal relationship or emotional connection.
- V_0: *befriend*
- A_0: *amiable*, *friendly*
- Adv_0: *friendly*, *amicably*
- S_1: *person*
- S_2: *person*
  Comment: FRIEND(N) I is a relation between two persons X and Y.
- $A_{1/2}$: *friendly*
  Comment: If X and Y are friends, then they are friendly toward each other. This is an adjectival lexical unit that denotes the characteristic of being the DSyntA I of FRIEND(N) I.
- $Able_i$: *caring, compassionate*
  Comment: These are the adjectival lexical units that denotes the characteristic of being the potential DSyntA I of FRIEND(N) I.
- Sing**:** *friend*
  Comment: In the relation FRIEND(N) I, there are two friends (X and Y) involved.
- Mult: *circle(N)*, *bunch*, *gang*, *pack*
- Contr: *stranger*
- Pred: $\ulcorner$ *be birds of a feather flock together* $\urcorner$, $\ulcorner$ *be two peas in a pod* $\urcorner$
- **Comment on Cap:** Since friend has no lexical function equip, it cannot have the lexical function cap.
- $Qual_1$: *sociable*, *friendly*
- Adv_1: *as friends*
- **Comment on Imperf:** Friend is not a fact so there is no verbal or clausative lexical unit that denotes its iteration.

Syntagmatic lexical relations
- Redun: *best*, *close*, *good*, *childhood*, *old*, *family*, *closest*, *oldest*
  Comment: Since the superlatives are also adjectival lexical units that help to identify the meaning of a lexical unit L, we decided to keep them.
- Magn: *best*, *closest*, *oldest*
- Ver: *true*, *real*
- AntiVer: *fake*
  Comment: Although the concept of a "real/true friend" is inherently part of the definition of FRIEND, we explicitly specify those adjectives for the lexical functions mentioned above for clarity and emphasis.
- Bon: *good*, *reliable*, *loyal*, *trustworthy*
- AntiBon: *bad*, *unreliable*, *toxic*, *disloyal*
  Comment: The above-mentioned adjectives were added because we think that they are the most relevant vis-à-vis our definition however there might be other adjectives that could mean being a "good" friend.
- $Oper_{1/2}$: *make*
  Comment: This lexical unit denotes a support verb that is analogous to DO(V)
- $Labor_{12}$ ([N_X,] friend(N) [of N_Y]): *make* [N_X ~ with N_Y], *become* [N_X ~ with N_Y]
- **Comment on Func:** FRIENDSHIP can take place but not FRIEND.
- $Real_{1/2}$: *become*

Comment: To fulfill the condition of "being a friend", we necessarily need to "become friends" first.

- IncepOper$_{1/2}$: *make*
  Comment: We did not put BEFRIEND$_{(V)}$ because we cannot say "befriend a friend".
- Fin: *break up$_{(V)}$* [with ART ~]
- FinOper$_{1/2}$: *part ways* [from ART ~]
- ContOper$_1$: *remain*
- Caus$_1$Oper$_1$: *bond$_{(V)}$* [with ART ~], *connect* [with ART ~]
  Comment: We consider these lexical units as collocates of FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I because each of them often appear together with FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I in a phrase. These two verbal lexical units also cause the relation FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I to begin between two friend X and Y.
- Liqu$_1$Oper$_1$: *quarrel$_{(V)}$*, *argue$_{(V)}$*
  Comment: We consider these lexical units as collocates of FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I because each of them often appear together with FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I in a phrase. These two verbal lexical units also cause the end of the relation FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I between two friend X and Y.
- Perm$_2$Oper$_1$: *rekindle*
- **Comment:** We consider this lexical unit as collocate of FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I because it often appears together with FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I in a phrase. This verbal lexical unit also allow the the relation FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I to continue between two friend X and Y.
- Germ: *acquaintance*
- Epit: *loyal*
  Comment: the quality of being loyal is already engrained in the definition of friendship
- **Comment on IncepPredPlusMagn:** We have some verbs like: Strengthen and enhance for friendship but not for friend.
- **Comment on IncepPredMinusMagn:** We have some verbs like: weaken, erode and sabotage for friendship but not for friend.
- Propt$_1$: *by*
  Comment: This prepositional lexical unit is applicable for the plural form of FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I.
- Copul: *be*
  Comment: This verbal lexical unit is typically applicable for the plural form of FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I.
- Prepar: *bond$_{(V)}$*
  Comment: We believe that this lexical unit cause that FRIEND$_{(N)}$ I is ready to be friend.
- Prox**:** *friend-in-the-making*
- **Comment on Excess, Obstr and Involv:** We couldn't find verbal lexical units for these three lexical functions.

2. <u>Citations</u>

- "Good friends care for each other…close friends understand each other, but TRUE FRIENDS stay forever…beyond words, beyond distance, beyond time…!
  Consulted on: http://www.amyreesanderson.com/blog/true-friends/
  Comment: In this sentence, we find three adjectives that describe different types of friends.

- "As I said, Holly and I started talking in June 2015 and since then we've become really good friends, we've found that we have a lot in common and we can relate to each other in many ways."
  Consulted on: https://myblurredworld.com/2016/08/30/meeting-best-friend/
  Comment: This citation emphasizes on the importance of having common interests which builds the foundation of friendship.
- "Better an honest enemy than a friend you can't trust."
  Consulted on: COCA
  Comment: This citation highlights the critical role of trust in a friendship. A friend who lacks trust undermines the very foundation of friendship, making an honest enemy preferable as they do not betray one's expectations.
- "If you are forever canceling on your friends or failing to make a point of seeing them or talking to them or interacting with them, then you are not being a good friend and you are not maintaining a strong relationship."
  Consulted on: https://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/why_your_friends_are_more_important_than_you_think
  Comment: This citation emphasizes the importance of active engagement and reliability in maintaining a friendship. According to our definition, friends provide mutual support, companionship, and strive to maintain a caring relationship. Neglecting to interact or canceling plans undermines these principles.
- "Studies have found that if you have a friend who becomes obese you are 57 percent more likely to become obese; if you have a friend who quits smoking you become 36 percent less likely to start lighting up."
  Consulted on: https://thegrowtheq.com/the-incredible-power-of-friendship/
  Comment: The citation underscores the impact friends have on each other's behaviors and well-being. Because friends share common values and interests and provide mutual support, this will also include influencing each other's health and lifestyle choices.
- "You may need to suggest plans a few times before you can tell if your interest in a new friend is mutual."
  Consulted on: https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/adult-health/in-depth/friendships/art-20044860
  Comment: This citation highlights the effort required to establish mutual interest in a new friendship. Suggesting plans multiple times helps gauge the potential for mutual support, companionship, and the desire to nurture the budding friendship.

Bibliography

(Collins Cobuild Learner's American English Dictionary)
(Polguère, 2024)