

# Introduction to Linguistics (CL1.102)

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## 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”.