**Miscellaneous**

collocation: Pinter, *Teaching Young Language Learners*, p. 83 Native speakers also know word collocations, i.e. how words go together naturally such as ‘high tree’ and ‘take medicine’

homograph: lead us out, put lead in his pencil; it is windy today, a windy road; live music, where do you live

homonym: homonym [hcm\*nim] (e.g. bat, left, fair, well, like)

homophone: [hcm\*f\*un] key, quay (kaj) [ki:]; there, their; boy, buoy; ore (malm), oar (åre); horse, hoarse; meet, meat; tail, tale; aloud, allowed, discreet, discrete (adskilt; særskilt)

overbegreb: wider term, inclusive term; major; cover term; super’ordinate [su:p\*’c:din\*t];; umbrella tem; blanket term; hypernym [haip\*n\*m] (e.g. red is a hyponym [haip\*(u)n\*m] of the hypernym/word colour; a hypernym is a word whose referents are hyponyms/subordinates, ‘cars’/’musical instruments’ is a hypernym for e.g. van/guitar); Sprogforum Nr. 3, 1995 side 45-55 Tema: Et ord er et ord; *Hvordan husker man ord? Fokus på forskellige opgavetyper*, Birgit Henriksen, minor term (rose) >< major term (flower)

underbegreb/hyponym: minor; hyponym [‘haip\*(u)nim]; subordinate [su:b’c:din\*t] Vivian Lindhardsen, *Writing English* p. 22; (e.g. red is a hyponym/a subcategory of the hypernym/word colour; red and yellow are both hyponyms of the same hypernym therefore they share a semantic field; a hyponym is a word whose semantic field is included within that of another word/its hypernym; co-hyponyms share the same ranking in a hierarchy: e.g. hammer, saw, screwdriver, and they are all part of the same lexical field); Sprogforum Nr. 3, 1995 side 45-55 Tema: Et ord er et ord; *Hvordan husker man ord? Fokus på forskellige opgavetyper*, Birgit Henriksen, minor term (rose) >< major term (flower)

Vocabulary learning

Sprogforum Nr. 3, 1995 side 45-55 Tema: Et ord er et ord; Hvordan husker man ord? Fokus på forskellige opgavetyper, Birgit Henriksen

Webs of meaning – semantic field

1. Frequency

2. Depth of cognitive processing / deep processing

3. The possibility of working with webs of associations/association web (erinddringskæde Tornberg p. 105, building on former experiences)

4. Variation in the form of presentation

5. Salient (distinctive, eyecatching, prominent, conspicuous) features in the word (fx a to’boggan: kælk [t\*’bcg(\*)n], encourage [in’karid3], desire [di’zai\*], galumphing [g\*’lamfinj] (kluntet, elefantagtig), rhino(ceros), hippo(potamus), her’bivorous, car’nivorous og squirrel [skwir(\*)l]

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