

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

Storage metaphors

surplus (ser'plus') **n.** [*see OFr sur-*, above (see SUR-¹) + *L plus, more*] a quantity over and above what is needed or used —**adj.** forming a surplus

surprise (sar priz') **vt.** **-prised'**, **-prising** [*< OFr sur- (see SUR-¹) + prendre, to take*] **1** to come upon suddenly or unexpectedly; take unawares **2** to attack without warning **3** to amaze; astonish —**n.** **1** a being surprised **2** something that surprises

surreal (sar rē'əl, sə-; -rēl') **adj.** **1** surrealistic **2** bizarre; fantastic

surrealism (-iz'm) **n.** [*see SUR-¹ & REAL*] a modern movement in the arts trying to depict the workings of the unconscious mind —**surrealist** **adj.**

surrender (sə ren'dər) **vt.** [*< Fr sur-, up + rendre, render*] **1** to give up possession of; yield to another on compulsion **2** to give up or abandon oneself up, esp. as a prisoner



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Data from production errors

03 - Lexical Representations

Nick Riches

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Blends

03 - Lexical Representations

Nick Riches

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Blends

03 - Lexical Representations

Nick Riches



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Meaning-related relationships

Lexical gaps

Form-related relationships

Exploring semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Hypo means *under*, and *nym* means *name*.

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

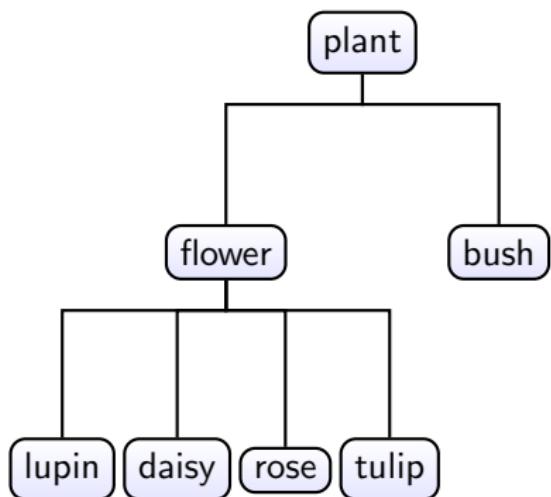
Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Hypo means *under*, and *nym* means *name*.

So a **hyponym** is a word which “comes under” another word;



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

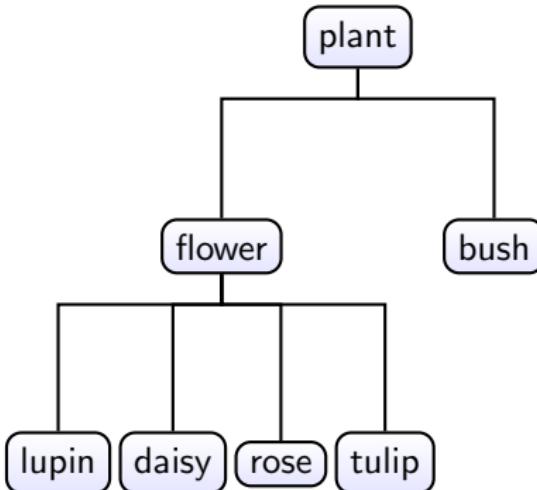
Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise



Tulip is a hyponym / subordinate of *flower*, which is a hyponym / subordinate of *plant*

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

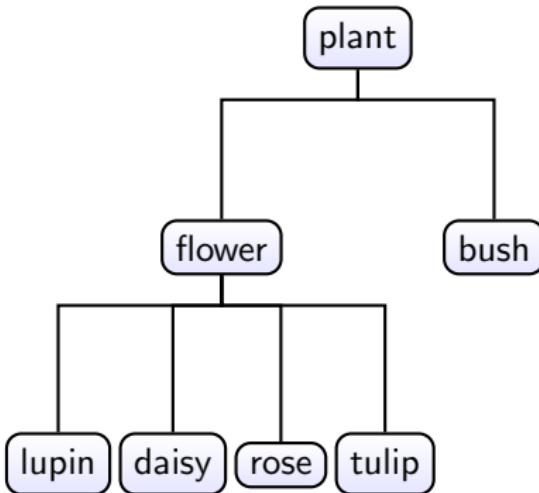
Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

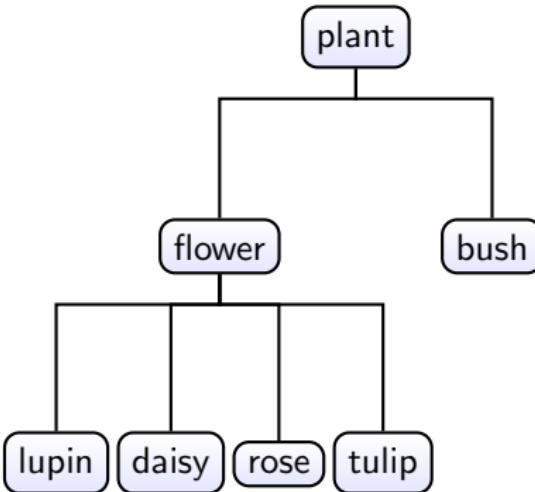
5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word



Tulip is a hyponym / subordinate of *flower*, which is a hyponym / subordinate of *plant*

Plant is a hyperonym / superordinate of *flower*, which is a hyperonym / superordinate of *tulip*.



Tulip is a hyponym / subordinate of *flower*, which is a hyponym / subordinate of *plant*

Plant is a hyperonym / superordinate of *flower*, which is a hyperonym / superordinate of *tulip*.

Rose and *tulip* are **co-hyponyms**

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Many words exist in co-hyponymic relationships, e.g.

(1) Round, square, oblong, oval, rectangular

(2) Road, street, drive, avenue

(3) Walk, run, hop, jump, crawl, gallop

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Many words exist in co-hyponymic relationships, e.g.

- (1) Round, square, oblong, oval, rectangular (= SHAPES)
- (2) Road, street, drive, avenue (= THOROUGHFARES)
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- (1) Round, square, oblong, oval, rectangular (= SHAPES)
- (2) Road, street, drive, avenue (= THOROUGHFARES)
- (3) Walk, run, hop, jump, crawl, gallop (= TYPES OF MOVEMENT MADE BY HUMANS AND ANIMALS)

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Hyper- Hypo-nymic relationships can be conceptualised in terms of **extension** and **intension**

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Hyper- Hypo-nymic relationships can be conceptualised in terms of **extension** and **intension**

The extension of *chair* is the set of real world objects described by *chair*, e.g.

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

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How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

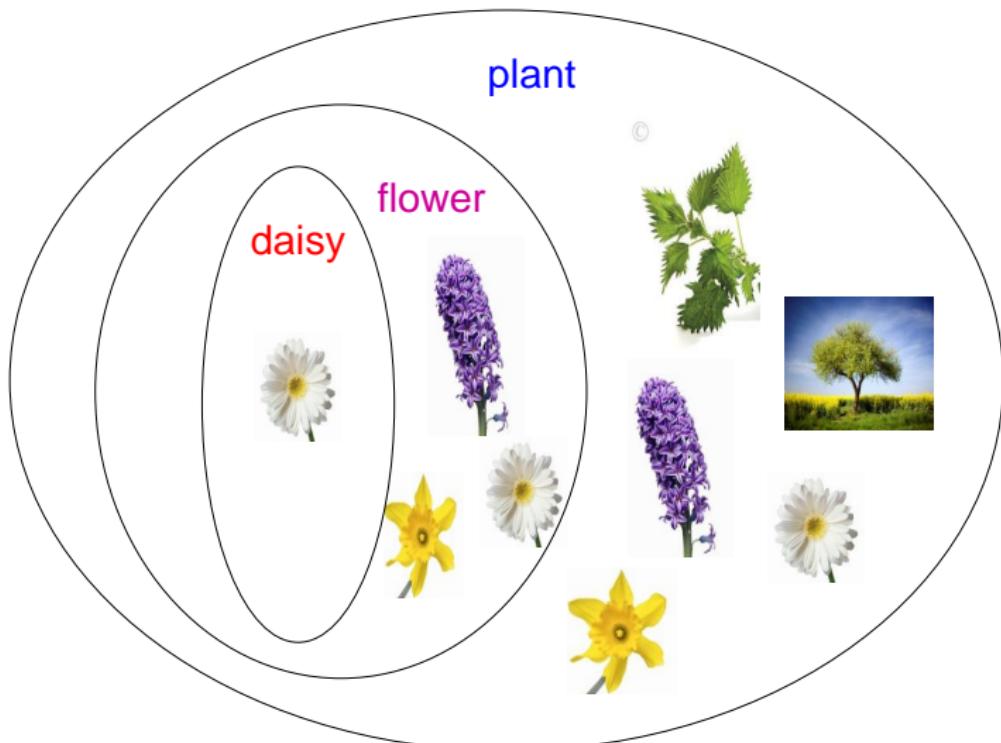
Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

Extension of plant words...



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

The intension is the set of definitional properties which allow a word to pick out its referents

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

12 / 32

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

The intension is the set of definitional properties which allow a word to pick out its referents

What is the intension of *chair*?

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

12 / 32

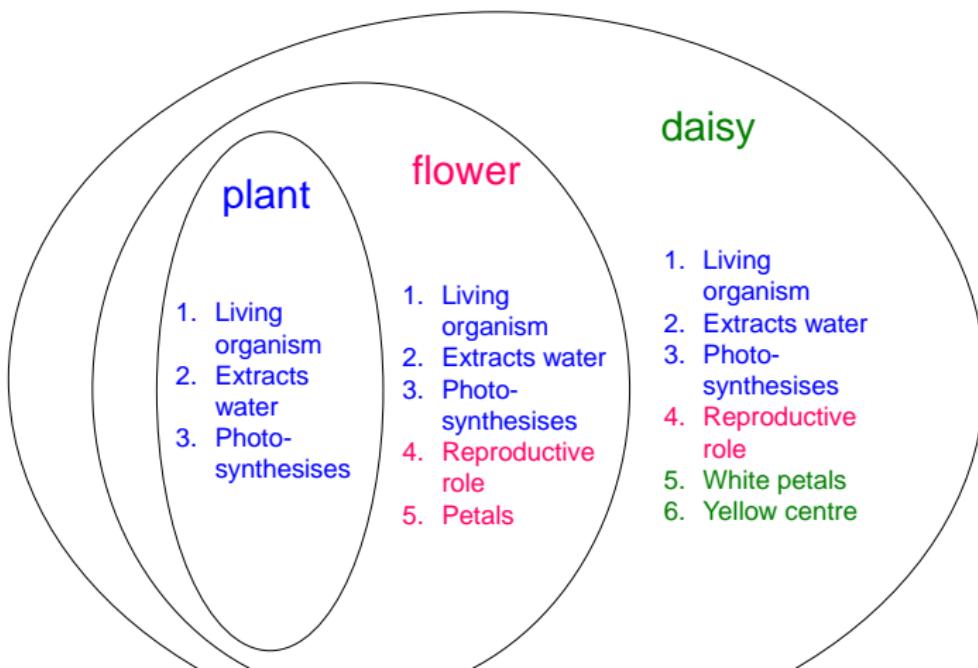
Bibliography

Hyponymy

HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

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What is the intension of *chair*?



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Synonymy

SYN = same, NYM = word/name

Words with identical meanings.

chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Synonymy

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Words with identical meanings.

chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

Denotation versus connotation

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

13 / 32

Bibliography

Synonymy

SYN = same, NYM = word/name

Words with identical meanings.

chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

Denotation versus connotation

tap / fawcett, pavement / sidewalk?

however, nonetheless, nevertheless?

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

13 / 32

Bibliography

Synonymy

SYN = same, NYM = word/name

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chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

Denotation versus connotation

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'natural languages abhor absolute synonyms just as nature abhors a vacuum' (Cruse 1986)

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Antonymy

ANT = opposite, NYM = name/word

Opposite meanings.

Gradable (e.g. *slightly hot, very cold*) versus non-gradable
(e.g. **very dead*)

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus

Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

14 / 32

Bibliography

Antonymy

ANT = opposite, NYM = name/word

Opposite meanings.

Gradable (e.g. *slightly hot, very cold*) versus non-gradable
(e.g. **very dead*)

Opposite of *virgin*?

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

14 / 32

Bibliography

Antonymy

ANT = opposite, NYM = name/word

Opposite meanings.

Gradable (e.g. *slightly hot, very cold*) versus non-gradable
(e.g. **very dead*)

Opposite of *virgin*?

Lexical gap

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

14 / 32

Bibliography

Homonymy HOMO = same, NYM = name/word

Same form, different meanings. Often the result of historical accident



ENG: bay

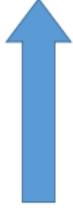
ENG: bay

ENG: table

ENG: table



LATIN: baca

OLD FRENCH:
baie

LATIN: tabula

OLD FRENCH:
baie

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
4	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
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8	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
9	0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

Same form, and **different but related meanings**. The meaning relationship is mentally represented

NOUN PHENOMENON = *polysemy* /pə'lisəmɪ:/

NOUN REFERRING TO POLYSEMOUS WORDS = *polysemes*
/'pɒlɪ:sɪ:mz/

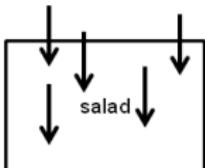
ADJ. = *polysemous* /pə'lisəməs/

Polysemy

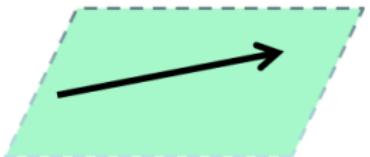
POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning



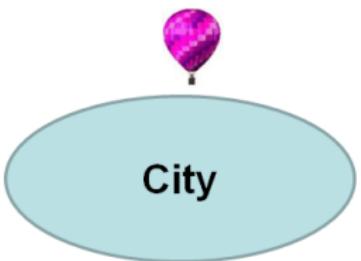
He jumped **over** the wall
3D movement over an obstacle



He poured the sauce **over** the salad
Random movement covering a plane



He ran **over** the field
2D movement across a bounded plane.
Moving thing in contact with plane



The balloon floated **over** the city
Unbounded plane. Object
separated from plane, and could
be stationary

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

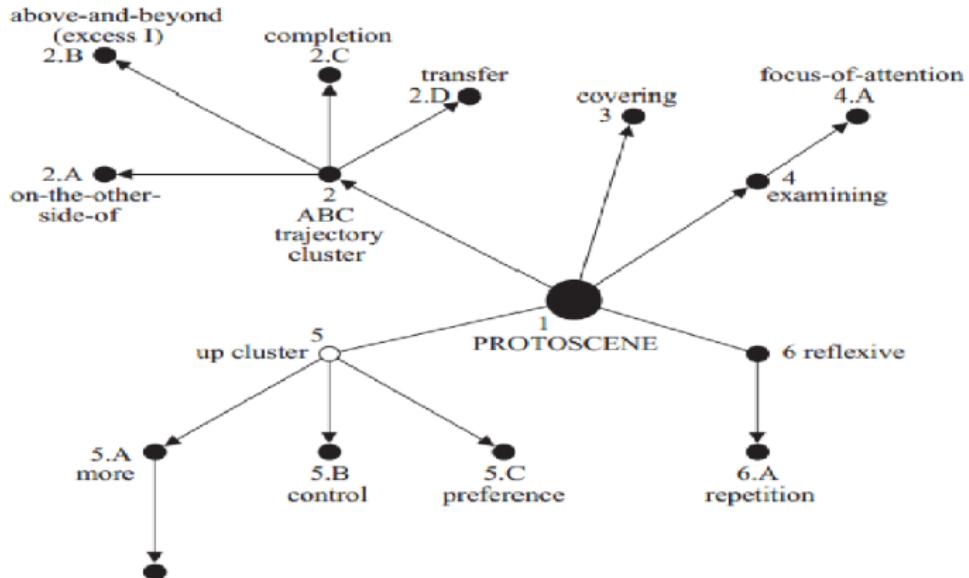
Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

Other polysemous words;

bed, full

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Polysemy POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

Other polysemous words;

bed, full

1. He went to bed, a river-bed, flower bed, the steak was served on a bed of lettuce
2. The cup was full, the room was full, she has a full schedule, she leads a full life.

Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

03 - Lexical Representations

Nick Riches

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

Are these words homonyms or polysemes?

gear (NOUN)

church (NOUN)

lead (NOUN)

man (NOUN)

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus

Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

What is a lexical gap?

We want to express a concept, but there is no existing word.

Opposite of bald?

Opposite of virgin?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

What is a lexical gap?

cousin

kitsch, schadenfreude, and hygge.



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related relationships

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

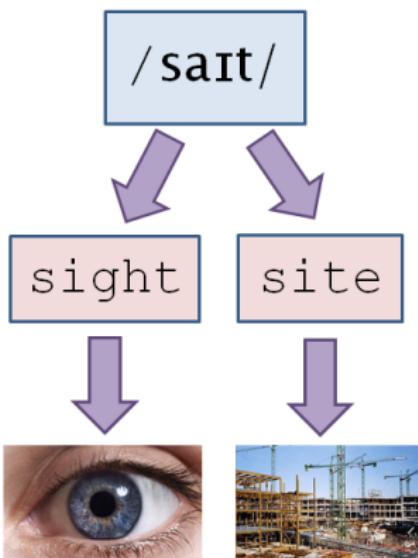
24 / 32

Bibliography

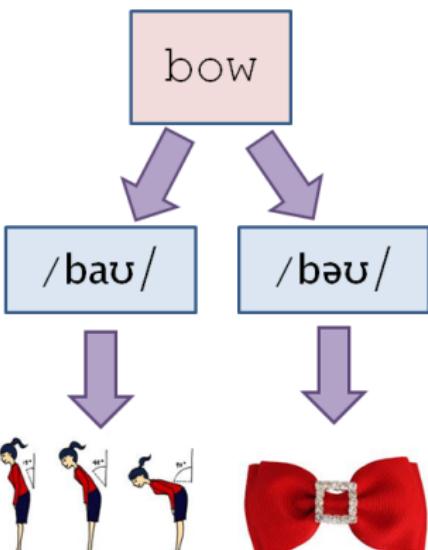
Homophony

HOMO = same / PHONO = sound

Homophone



Homograph



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Homophony HOMO = same / PHONO = sound

Same spoken form, different written forms (with different meanings)

e.g. might / mite, leak / leek

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

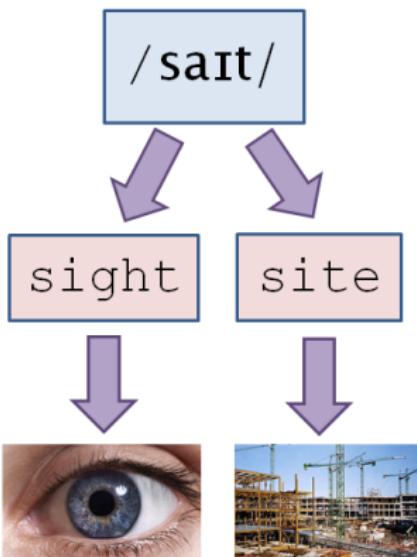
5-minute Exercise

26 / 32

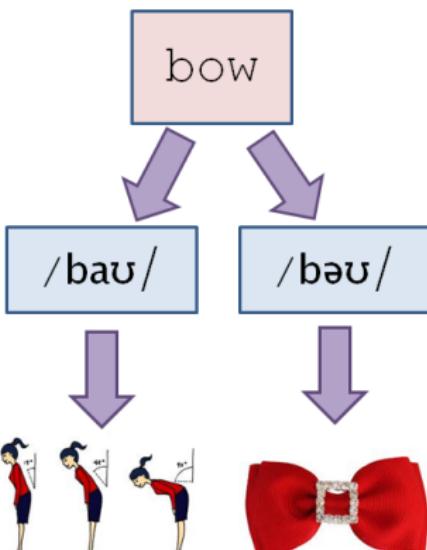
Bibliography

Homography HOMO = same / GRAPH = writing

Homophone



Homograph



How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Homography HOMO = same / GRAPH = writing

Same written form, different spoken forms (with different meanings)

e.g. bow, minute

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Homography HOMO = same / GRAPH = writing

Same written form, different spoken forms (with different meanings)

e.g. bow, minute

/baʊ/ = what you do when you meet the queen, versus *bow*

/bəʊ/ = a bow tie

/'mɪnɪt/ = a unit of time, versus /maɪ'njuːt/ = very small

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

Paradigms

1. Word association norms, e.g. Edinburgh Associative Thesaurus

A says a word, and B says the first word that comes into their heads

2. Semantic fluency tasks

A asks B to say as many words as possible from a single category, e.g. animals, things you take on holidays

3. Semantic priming

Does hearing word A speed up the processing of word B?

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

Types of speech errors

Types of error:

1. **Blend**, e.g. lection
2. **Phonological substitution** (malapropism), e.g. The Chinese emperor had many concubines ⇒ porcupines, Brexit means Brexit ⇒ breakfast (Link to YouTube video)
3. **Lexical substitution**, e.g. Give me the hammer ⇒ screwdriver.
4. **Tip of the tongue effects** = we know the meaning of the word we want, but phonological access is partial

How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How errors provide evidence for two-stage model

	1	2	3
Concept	✓	✓	✓
1. Lemma (semantics)	Mis-selection	✓	✓
2. Lexeme (word form)	✓	Mis-selection	Partial
Articulation	✓	✓	X

Semantic
Substitution
Crossword
→ Jigsaw

Phonological
substitution/
malapropism
concubine →
porcupine

TOT
effects

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

How many 'units of meaning' in the following words:

1. Dogs
2. Laughed
3. Working
4. Believe
5. Unbelievable
6. Sang

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Lexical gaps

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Exploring semantic networks

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring word production using speech errors

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

5-minute Exercise

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

Bibliography

5-minute Exercise

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How are words stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related rels.

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus Polysemes

Lexical gaps

What is a lexical gap?

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise