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surplus (ser'plus') *n.* [*< 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-; -rel') *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



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

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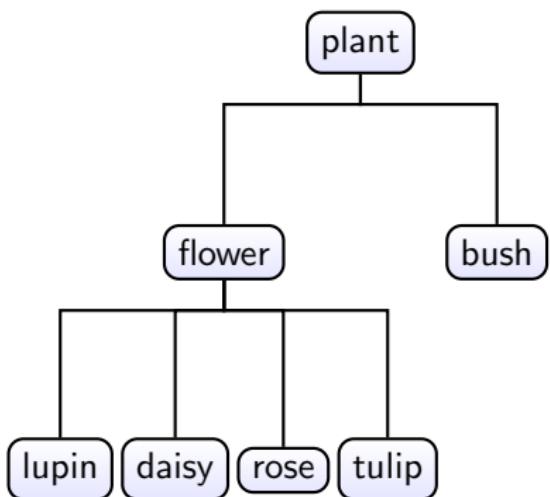
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Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word

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

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



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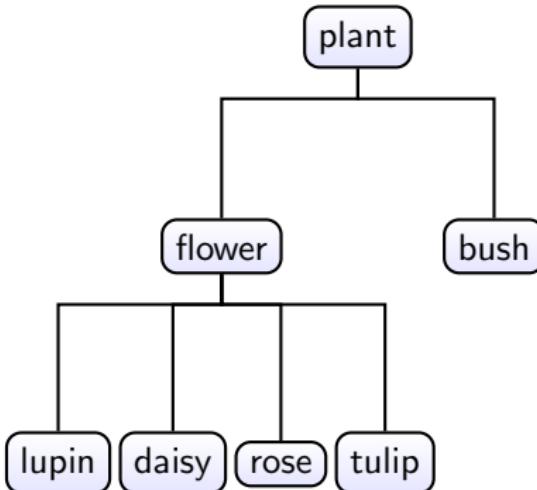
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Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word



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

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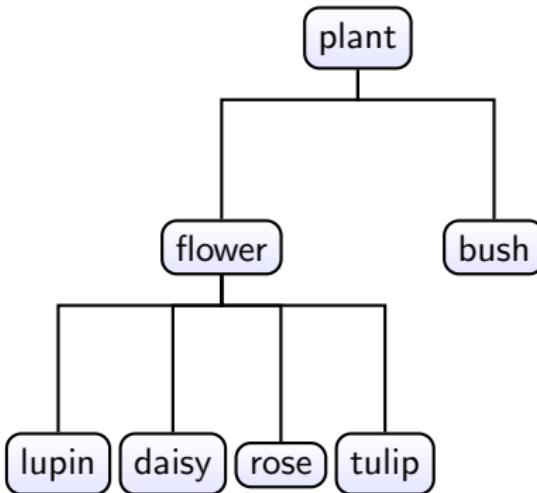
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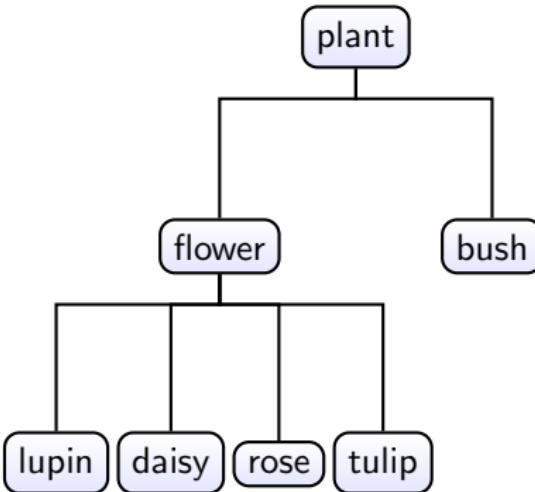
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Hyponymy HYPO = same, NYM = name/word



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**

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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

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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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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)
- (3) Walk, run, hop, jump, crawl, gallop (= TYPES OF MOVEMENT MADE BY HUMANS AND ANIMALS)

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

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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.

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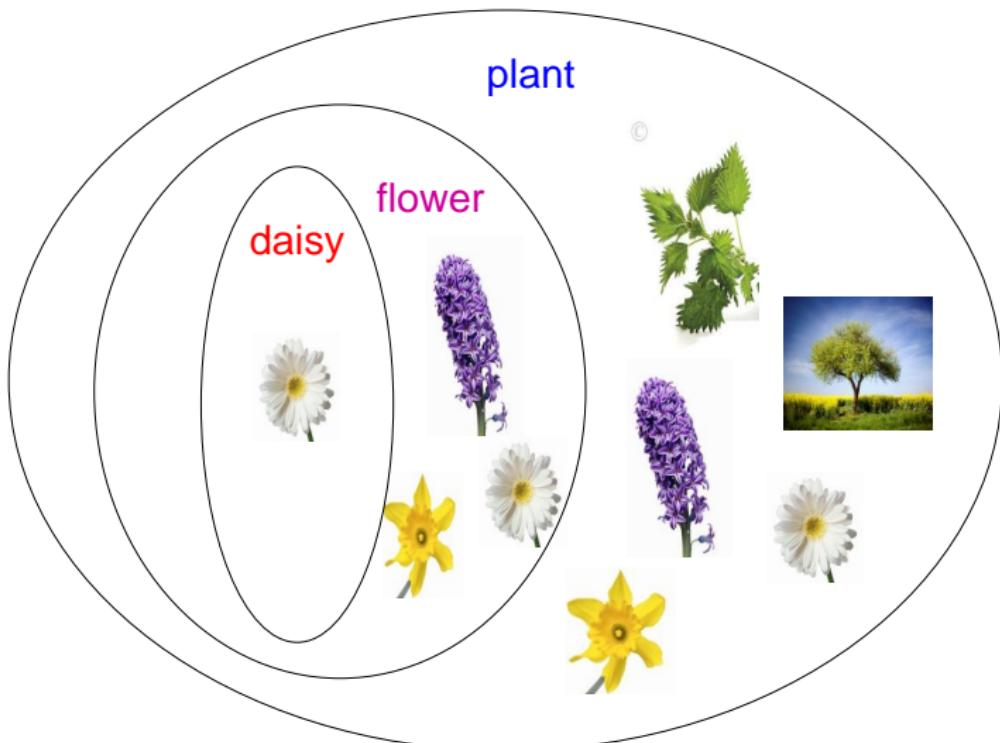
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Extension of plant words...



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

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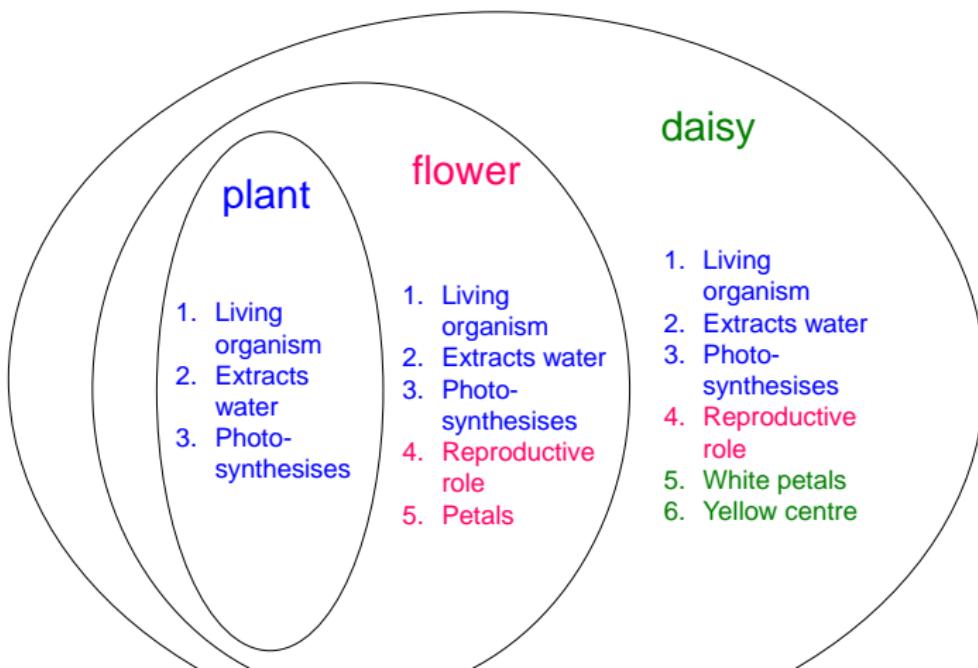
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SYN = same, NYM = word/name

Words with identical meanings.

chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

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Words with identical meanings.

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fiesta / knees up / bash / soiree?

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tap / fawcett, pavement / sidewalk?

however, nonetheless, nevertheless?

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however, nonetheless, nevertheless?

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

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Antonymy

ANT = opposite, NYM = name/word

Opposite meanings.

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

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Homonymy HOMO = same, NYM = name/word

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



ENG: bay

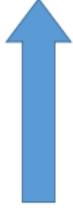
ENG: bay

ENG: table

ENG: table



LATIN: baca

OLD FRENCH:
baie

LATIN: tabula



ENG: table

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3	0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
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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/

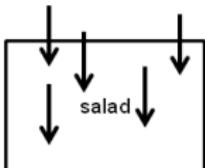
ADJ. = *polysemous* /pə'lisəməs/

Polysemy

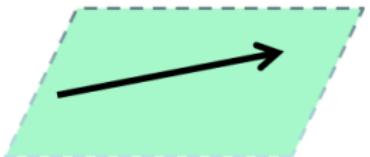
POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning



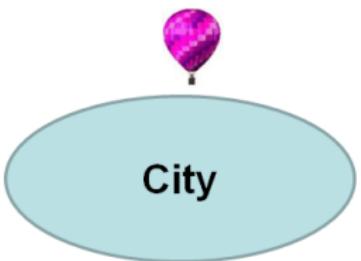
He jumped **over** the wall
3D movement over an obstacle



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

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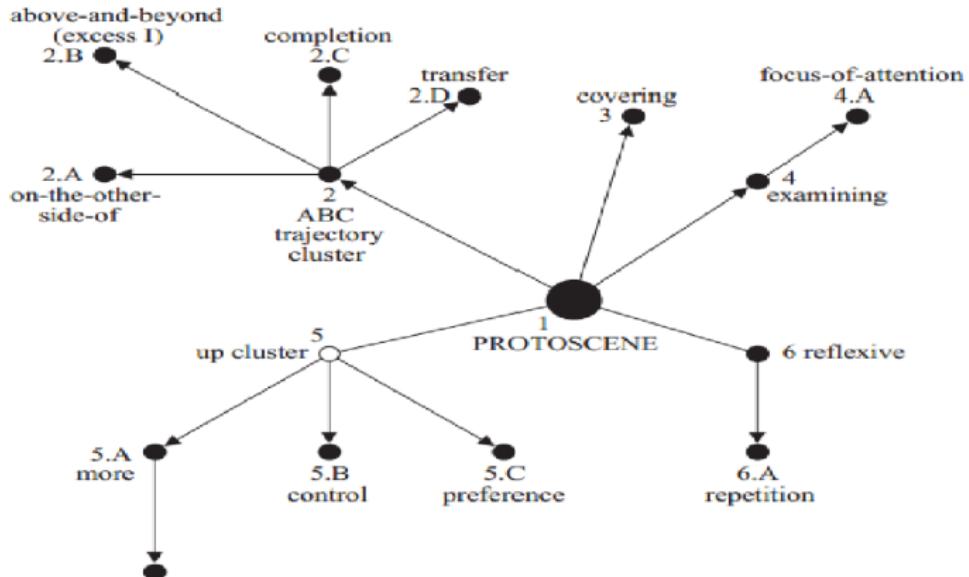
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Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

Other polysemous words;

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?

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What is a lexical gap?

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

Opposite of bald?

Opposite of virgin?

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What is a lexical gap?

cousin

kitsch, schadenfreude, and hygge.

What is a lexical gap?



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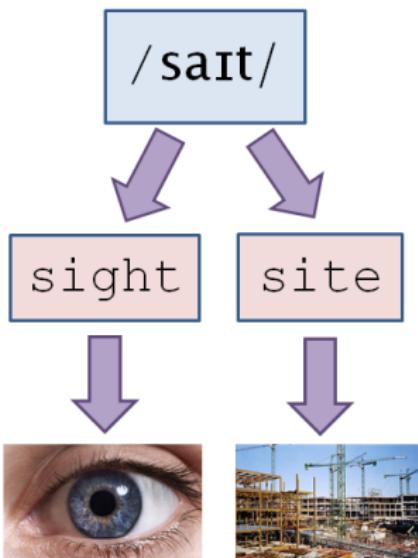
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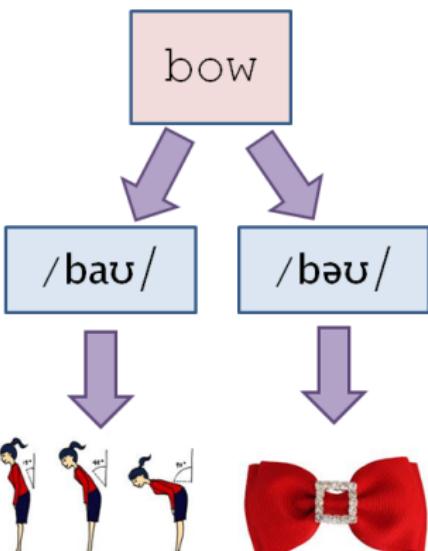
Homophony

HOMO = same / PHONO = sound

Homophone



Homograph



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Homophony HOMO = same / PHONO = sound

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

e.g. might / mite, leak / leek

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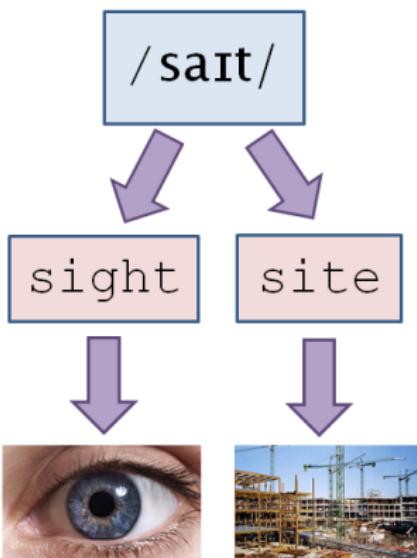
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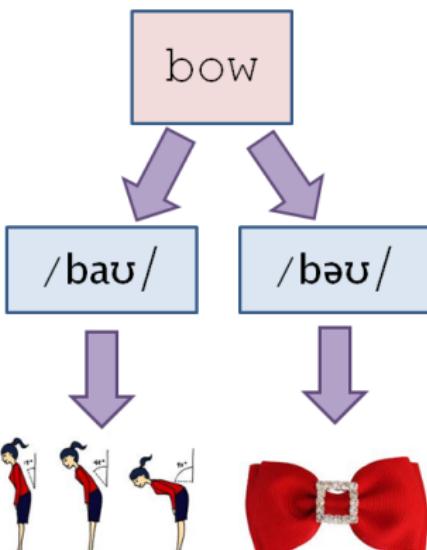
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Homophone



Homograph



Homography HOMO = same / GRAPH = writing

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

e.g. bow, minute

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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

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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?

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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

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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

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

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

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