

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 semantic networks

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

5-minute Exercise

Storage metaphors

surplus (sər'plüs') **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**', -**pris'ing** [< 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 (sər'ēəl, sə-; -rēl') **adj.** 1 surrealistic 2 bizarre; fantastic

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

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 —**v.i.** to consider 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

3 / 35

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

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

6 / 35

Bibliography

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 semantic networks

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

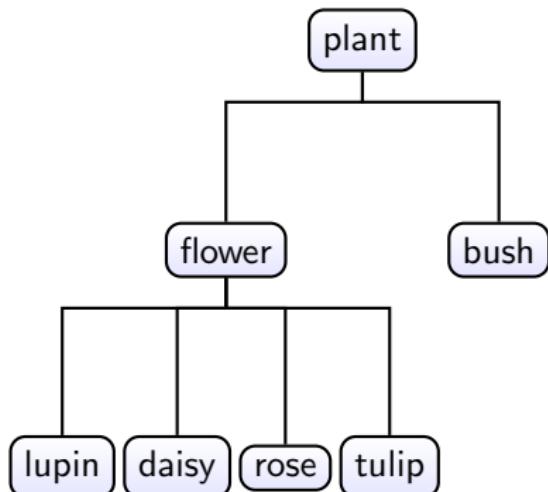
Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

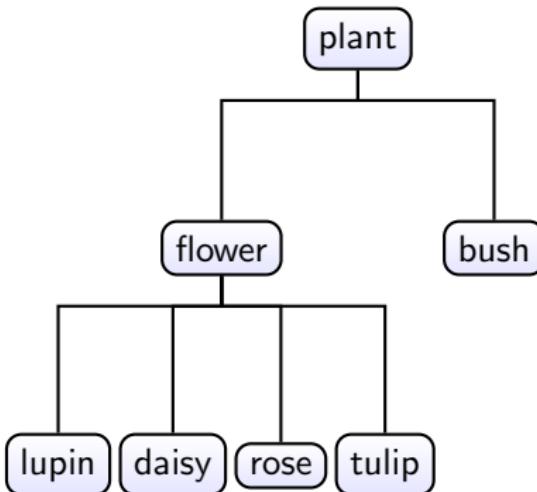
Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

Hyponymy HYPO = under, NYM = name/word



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

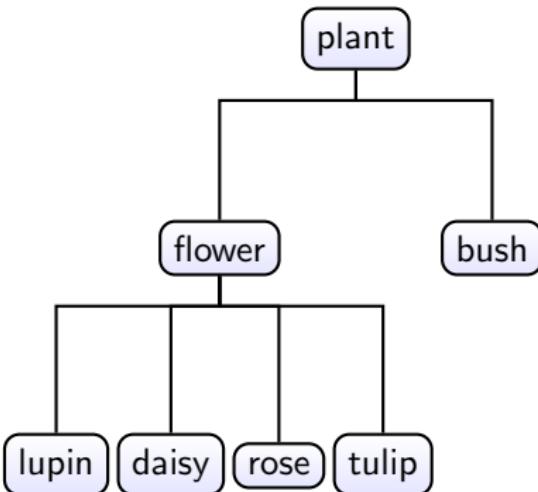
Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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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*.

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

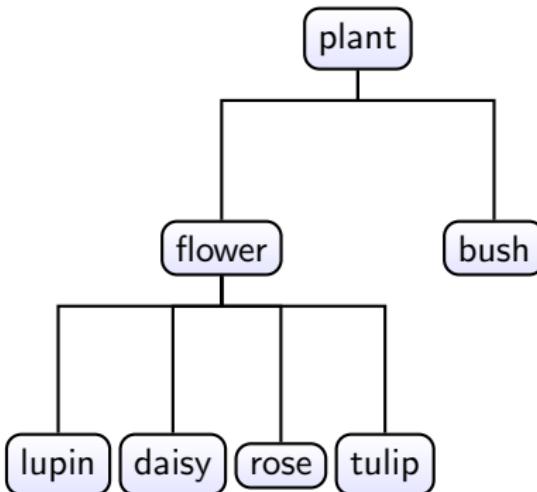
Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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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

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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 = under, 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 = under, NYM = name/word

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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)

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

10 / 35

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

10 / 35

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 = under, NYM = name/word

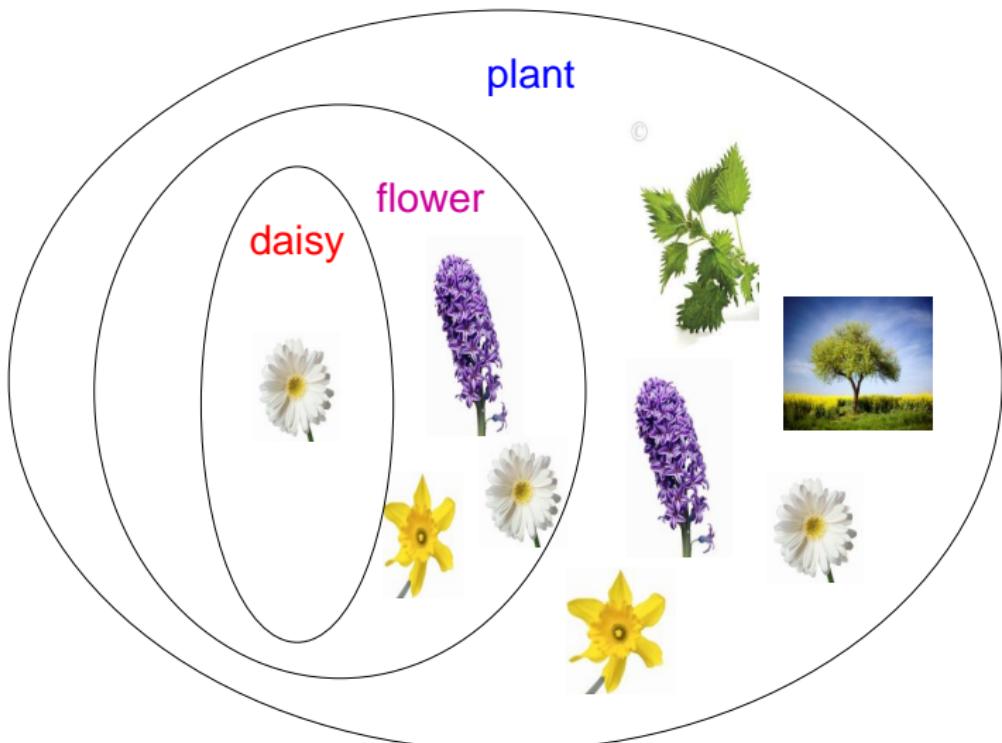
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Extension of plant words...



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 = under, 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 / 35

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = under, 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

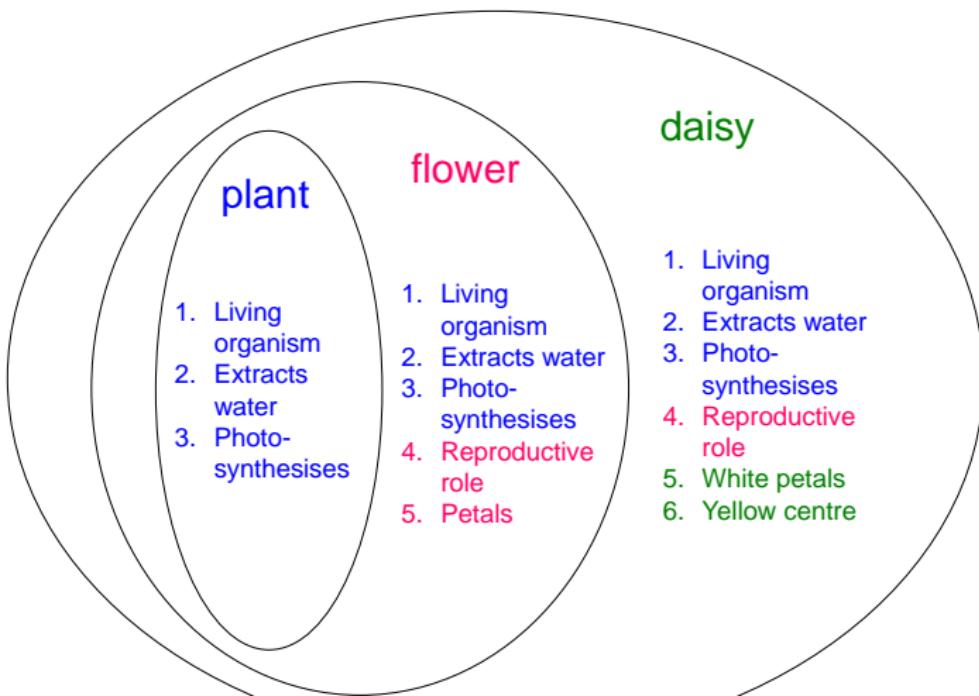
12 / 35

Bibliography

Hyponymy HYPO = under, NYM = name/word

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

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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

Synonymy

SYN = same, NYM = word/name

Words with identical meanings.

chap / bloke / geezer?

fiesta / knees up / bash / soirée?

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?

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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

Synonymy

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chap / bloke / geezer?

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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

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

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chap / bloke / geezer?

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Denotation versus connotation

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however, nonetheless, nevertheless?

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

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

Antonymy

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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

Antonymy

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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

Homonymy HOMO = same, NYM = name/word

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



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
5	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
6	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
7	0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
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

ENG: bay

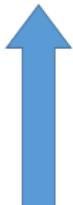
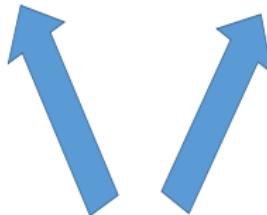
ENG: bay

ENG: table

ENG: table



LATIN: baca

OLD FRENCH:
baie

LATIN: tabula

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.
networksParadigms 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

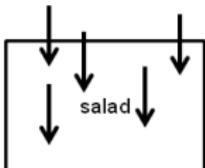
- ▶ NOUN PHENOMENON = *polysemy* /pə'lisəmɪ:/
- ▶ NOUN REFERRING TO POLYSEMOUS WORDS = *polysemes* /'pɒlɪsɪ:mz/
- ▶ ADJ. = *polysemous* /pə'lisəməs/

Polysemy

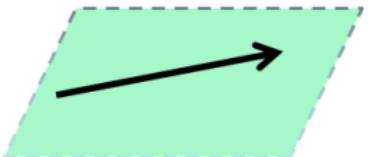
POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning



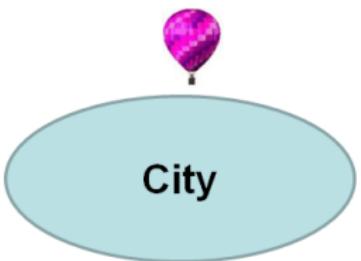
He jumped **over** the wall
3D movement over an obstacle



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

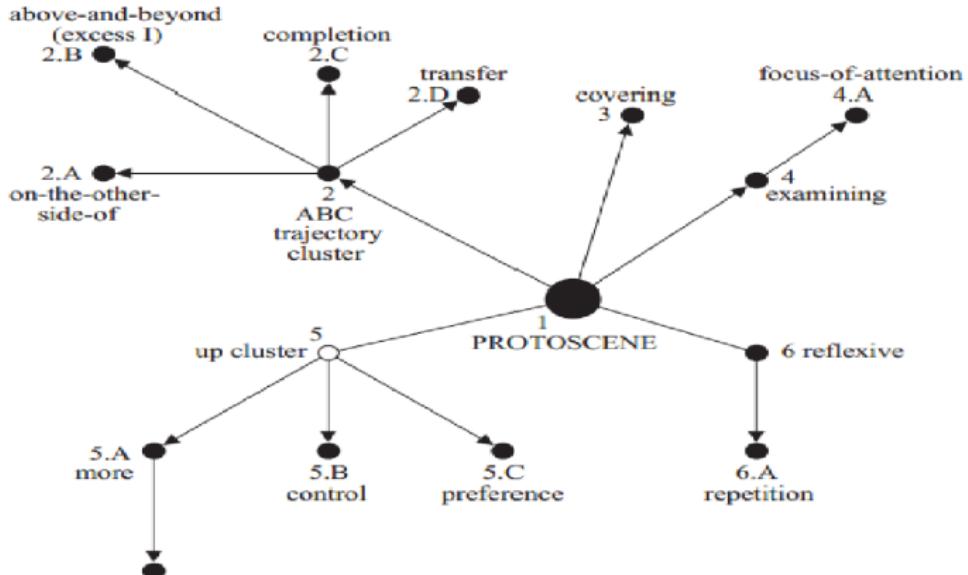
Exploring sem. networks

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

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

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)
- ▶ good (ADJ)

Polysemy

POLY = multiple, SEM = meaning

03 - Lexical Representations

Nick Riches

1. She's a **good** person
2. He's a **good** student
3. It's a **good** car
4. This floor needs a **good** scrubbing
5. I need a **good** drink

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 semantic networks

Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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

What is a lexical gap?

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

- ▶ Opposite of bald?
- ▶ Opposite of virgin?

What is a 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

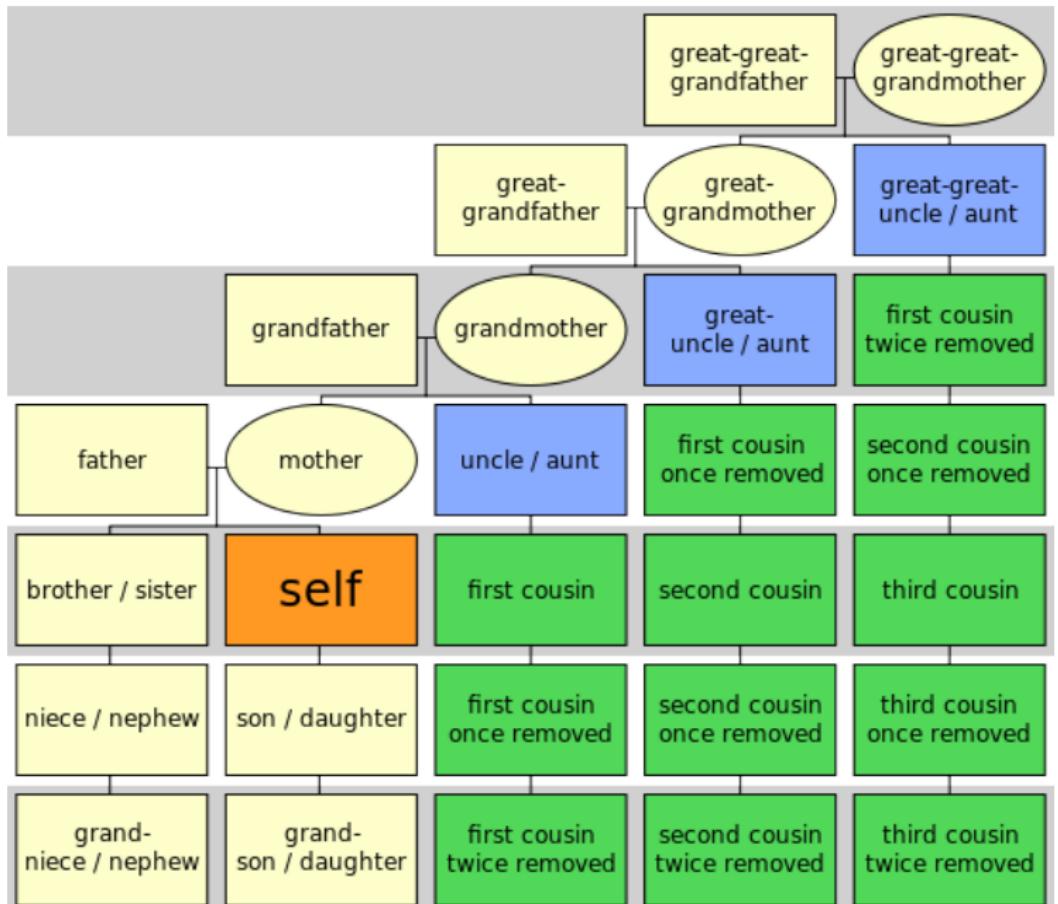
Exploring sem.
networks

Paradigms for exploring
semantic networks

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise



What is a lexical gap?

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

What is a lexical gap?

Loanwords

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?

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.

Lexical gaps

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Form-related relationships

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

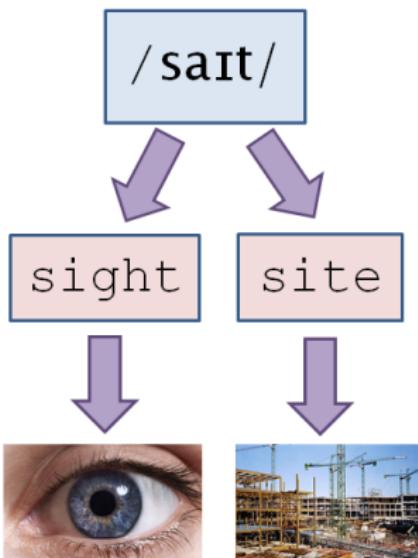
Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

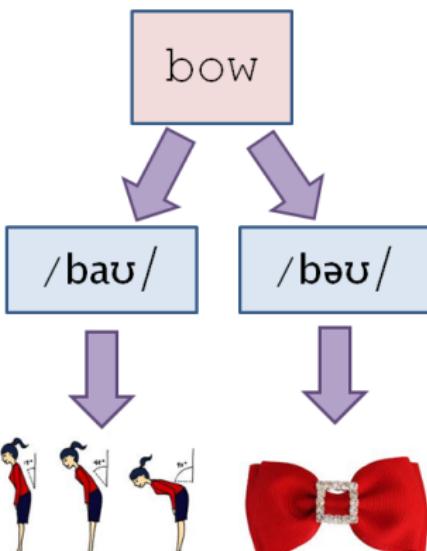
Homophony

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

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

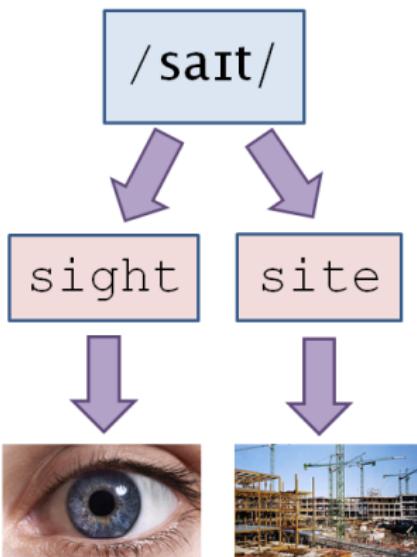
Homophony HOMO = same / PHONO = sound

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

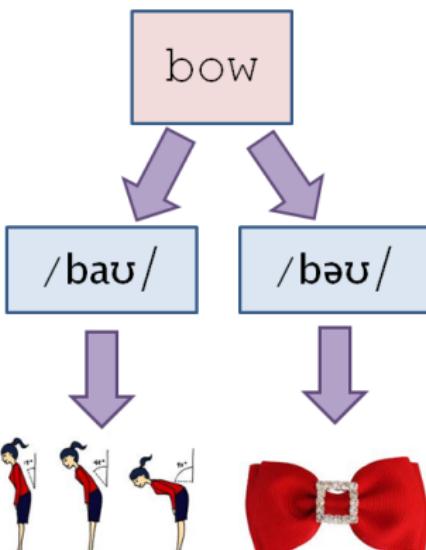
e.g. might / mite, leak / leek

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

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'nju:t/ = very small

How are words stored?

How are words
stored?

Storage metaphors

Data from production errors

Blends

Meaning-related relationships

Meaning-related
rels.

Lexical gaps

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Form-related relationships

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

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.

Lexical gaps

Hyponymy

Synonymy

Antonymy

Homonymy

Polysemy

Homonyms versus
Polysemes

Form-related relationships

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

5-minute Exercise

Bibliography

31 / 35

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?

Form-related relationships

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring semantic networks

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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?

Form-related relationships

Form-related rels.

Homophony

Homography

Exploring semantic networks

Exploring sem. networks

Paradigms for exploring semantic networks

Exploring word production using speech errors

Speech errors

Types of speech errors

5-minute Exercise

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