

Autoantonymy or contranymy

- One word is its own opposite
- Dust
- خدمت رسیدن

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Homo/Hetero

	Pronounced identically	Spelled identically
Homonyms	+	+/-
Heteronyms	-	+
Homographs	+/-	+
Homophones	+	-

(Based on FRH)

homonyms
homophones homographs

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Antonymy Cont.

Relational opposites

- Teacher/student
- Wife/husband

Sometimes morphosyntax outranks meaning. (Non-gradable antonyms may be used with degree terms).

That plant is quite dead.

She's really pregnant.

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Homophony (هم آوایی)

The same pronunciation, different meanings: meat, meet sea, see flour, flower

خوار، خار خوان، خان صواب، ثواب

Homographs (هم نویسه ها)

- The same spelling, different meanings
- will (v), will (n) well (adv), well (n) شیر

Homographs become **heteronyms** (دیگر نام ها) when they are pronounced differently. lead [li:d] lead [led], سر [sær] سر [sor]

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Antonymy

Opposite meanings

Antonyms
 gradable
non-gradable
 Complementary pairs

Antonyms
 unmarked
marked
 How old is he?
How young is he?

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Synonymy and Euphemism

go to the bathroom vs urinate (piss)

wet work vs assassination

Polysemy (چند معنایی)

One form, many related meanings: Head, lip, foot

Homonymy (هم نامی)

- One word, many unrelated meanings: pupil, bank (Dictionary entries)

- شیر، دوش
- او شیر را کشت. او شیر را ریخت. دوش گرفتم. دوشم زخم شده.

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Lexical Relations

Synonymy

Different forms, the same meaning

- No perfect synonyms

• سرماغت ده راس ساعت ده دو سرعالمه ؟ ده راس عالمه

Anglo-Saxon Origin	Latin/Greek Origin	Persian	Arabic
try	attempt	کوشش	سعی
hard	difficult	سخت	مُتَلَبِّ
talk (about)	discuss	مُتَلَبِّ	مُتَلَبِّ
crazy	insane	دوان	مُتَلَبِّ
ghost	spirit	روح	روح
see	visualize	دیدن	دیدن

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Evidence for Semantic Features

- slips of the tongue

Volkswagen for *dachshund*

Bridge of the neck for *bridge of the nose*

Mary was young for *Mary was early*

از تلویزیون مسنون به جای از تلویزیون مسنون

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Meaning Postulates

- metal (x) \longrightarrow concrete (x)
- If x is a metal, then x is concrete.
- open (x) \longrightarrow not closed (x)
- own (x, y) \longleftrightarrow belong (y, x)
- buy (x, y, z) \longleftrightarrow sell (z, y, x)

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	table	horse	boy	man	girl	woman
animate	-	+	+	+	+	+
human	-	-	+	+	+	+
female	-	-	-	-	+	+
adult	-	+	-	+	-	+

The $N[+animate]$ ate all the food.

The $N[+human]$ is reading the newspaper.

Redundancy rules

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Syntactic Effects of Semantic Features

- I have two books. * I have two sugars.
- I have a book. * I have a sugar.
- *I have dog. I have rice.
- Mathematics/Ethics/Linguistics is/*are fun to study
- Two teas, please. John likes tea.

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Semantic Features

- The hamburger ate my cat.
- X ate Y.
- The *bachelor* is married.
- *The baby* drove to town in a Ford pickup.
- *The rock* combed its hair.
- دوشیزه، پدر
- hen, maiden, widow
- doctor, professor, merchant

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Conceptual and Associative Meaning

- conceptual/referential meaning:
 - Essential components of meaning conveyed by the literal use of the word.
 - *Needle*: thin, sharp, steel instrument
- associative/emotive meaning:
 - Our feelings or reactions to words
 - *Needle*: pain, illness, drugs, thread, knitting

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- *Colorless green ideas sleep furiously.*

Our meaning rules are somehow separate from (although they interact with) other rule systems in our grammar.

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- Meanings “agreed-upon”, conventional
- You cannot make words mean what they do not mean.
- Objective or general meaning, not subjective or local meaning.

• خيار، خربزه، بالنگ، آلو

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Semantics

Yule, pp. 124-134; FRH, pp. 133-158

- The study of the linguistic meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.
- Morphemes and their meanings
- De□able
- Unde□able
- De□ability

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What you know

- Word and sentence meaning (well-formed vs. ill-formed)
- Ambiguity in words and sentences
- Synonymy and paraphrase
- Antonymy and opposites
- Truth value
- Entailment

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Recursive Structures

- [_SI know that [_{S1}he is a student]]
- [_SI know that [_{S1}he is the student [_{S2}who dropped the course]]]
- [_SI know that [_{S1}he is the student [_{S2}who dropped the course [_{S3}that he didn't like]]]]
- [[_{Comp}that] [_She is a student]]

- Complementizer Comp

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Phrase Structure Rules

- $S \rightarrow NP VP$
- $NP \rightarrow Det (A) N$
- $NP \rightarrow PRN$
- $NP \rightarrow PN$
- $NP \rightarrow \{Det (A) N, PRN, PN\}$
- $VP \rightarrow V (NP) (NP) (S) (PP)$
- $PP \rightarrow P NP$
- Recursiveness
- Universal

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Transformations (Movement rules)

- Deep and surface structures

Mary gave the book to John.

The book was given to John by Mary.

Was the book given to John by Mary?

Did Mary give the book to John?

surface
structure



deep
structure

Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.

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Tree diagram

- Node
- Sister node
- Domination
- Immediate domination

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Which of the following underlined parts constitutes a constituent?

1. Till eternity will I feel indebted to my teacher

2. None of the books on the tables belongs to the students.

3. Of all the possible candidates, he felt miserable enough to be an outcast.

4. This restaurant offers gourmet food with a delicacy with courteous servers

(1399)

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Which of the following is closest to the deep structure?

- 1) Close the door.
- 2) You close the door.
- 3) Don't close the door.
- 4) The door is closed by you.

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